

selves to an enterprise which would probably prove to be entirely beyond their power. Sir Cornwall Lewis, too, another member of the government, is reported to entertain a profound conviction that the Southern States have already made good their claim to European recognition, and he is said to be of opinion that are long the confederacy of the Southern States will be acknowledged as a nation by the principal maritime power of Europe. With those facts before us, and considering the tone of the English and French press, it is reasonable to suppose that the ensuing spring or summer months will find recognition of the South by Europe as accomplished fact. From dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war to a recognition of the South, and from such recognition to intervention in the cause of humanity and commercial interests, the steps are natural and gradual. The early recognition of the South seems to be a foregone conclusion, and already the leading journals of England and France are advocating the mediation and pacific intervention of neutral powers between the North and South. It would be a great blessing to the whole world if the present unnatural war on this continent should immediately cease, and it is satisfactory to know that the European powers are disposed to hasten its termination by any pacific means within their grasp.—News.

BUTTER MAKING.

Butter is one of the necessary articles of the table. No table is complete without good butter. Much of it that has been well manufactured is spoiled before it reaches the table where it is consumed. It is a delicate article, and is easily affected by being exposed to the air, and especially to impure air, in warm weather. As soon as the milk is milked, it should be strained into tin pans holding eight or ten quarts, filled less than half full in warm weather, up to nearly full in cool weather, and set in a cool airy room. The cream will commence to rise immediately, and will increase in quantity for a given length of time, when it will diminish in quantity and quality. It should be skimmed at the time when it is the best, which is about the time that the milk begins to thicken on the bottom of the pan. The cream should be allowed to stand from six to twelve hours, and stirred occasionally before churning, and strained through a wire sieve to prevent white spots in the butter. Every dairy maid should have a thermometer to regulate the temperature of the cream before churning. The temperature of the cream should vary from 60 degrees in cold, to 66 degrees in warm weather. (Fahrenheit.) Hot water should not be put into the cream to temper it, but the cream should be put in a tin pan, and then immersed in warm water. Ice is of great service in extreme warm weather. The churning will occupy a longer or shorter time in different parts of the country, and the cows are fresh in milk the butter should come in about half an hour. Later in the season it will take about an hour. Butter is secured by churning too long, and should not come in too short a time. It is difficult to manage the cream late in the fall, so as not to have the churning occupy an unreasonable length of time. The following are some of the causes that delay the butter from coming. The milk has been kept too cold, and prevented the cream from rising. Sour and sweet cream may have been mixed. The cream from farrow cows may have been mixed with cream from those that are not farrow. The cream may not have been sufficiently warmed, and the cows may have looked salt while fed on dry food. The milk may have stood too long before it began to change. These should all be guarded against. After the butter has come, take it out of the churn into a wooden bowl. The next important part to be done is to extract the buttermilk and salt it. How is it to be done? One will direct that the butter should be washed. Another will say that no water should be used to get out the buttermilk. If the butter has come solid and good, good butter can be made of it by washing or not, if properly worked. If the butter has come soft and looks light color, cold water will improve it. The true principle to work it to is to get the buttermilk out, not to get it to spread in bread. If worked too much it will be dry, and the grain will be injured. If worked too little it will not keep good, in consequence of the milk it contains. The brine will always be clear when the milk is all out. It should be salted after the first working, when it comes from the churn, with the ounce of salt to a pound of butter. After the salt to stand from 15 to 20 hours, for the salt to dissolve, and work it until the brine is clear, then pack it.

CHURNS.—There is almost an endless variety of churns in use, each variety has its advocates. Among them, for simplicity and efficiency combined, the common dash churn stands unrivaled, and is most generally used. POWER FOR CHURNING.—What is the cheapest, most durable, and most efficient power for churning? is a question that should claim the attention of every dairyman. The hand power, dog, sheep, and water powers, are the usually employed for churning. Which is to be preferred, is the question. The dearest of those named is the hand power. No one milking three cows can afford to churn by hand. The tax of time and patience to do up the churning at all times when it should be done, is sufficient to prevent many from entering into the business in dry seasons. Those relying on this power are obliged to consent to churn by hand, about one-fourth of the time. A dog power answers a good purpose, but the expense of keeping a great dog is about equal to keeping a hog the same length of time, and nine-tenths of the dogs of the country are a decided detriment to their owners, and a scourge to all the neighbors living within range of their nightly perambulations. When used to save steps they are about as apt to make 10 as save one, besides the damage done to stock by being chased by them. Churning is about as good a use as a dog can be put to. Unquestionably a power propelled by sheep is much the cheapest, and most efficient of any of those in use. A sheep will churn two or three times a day, in warm weather, without inconvenience; is much less expensive to keep than a dog, as its food is principally grass; and it will produce more wool than the ordinary sheep of the flock. Select those of the coarse wool variety as they will stand the heat well, and are inclined to be well in disposition. They soon learn to drink buttermilk, and grow large and fleshy. Procure a chain 15 or 20 feet long to fasten them; change their place to feed every day; and when the churning is over in the fall let them go with the flock and they are no more trouble until wanted in the spring.

A sheep will churn the butter from 20 cows. If more cows are milked it might be necessary to have two sheep. How long they will live I am unable to say, I but was acquainted with one that was used in a dairy of from 12 to 15 cows until he was 18 years old and then butchered; a second that was used until he was 17 years old, and a third that has churned from 2000 to 3000 lbs. of butter yearly, and is now 13 years old, and has every appearance of doing good service for years to come. The powers are usual-

ly made on the endless chain principle or the circular wheel. If the endless chain is used the shaft or floor should be made on the same plan as the horse power not fastened to a shaft as they are able to get into the gears of the circular machine that has been in use for 25 years, and the whole cost including the machine and all repairs during the time, has not exceeded an average of 50 cents a year.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN.

Further researches in the spectrum of artificial were too hasty in their conclusions in regard to the substances which enter into the composition of the sun. It is found that the bright lines in the spectrum of a burning body vary with the temperature of the flame in which the body is burned. Professor Frankland, in a letter to Dr. Tyndall, published the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, says:—

I have just made some further experiments on the lithium spectrum, and they conclusively prove that the appearance of the blue line entirely depends upon temperature. The spectrum of chloride of lithium heated in a Bunsen's burner flame does not disclose the faintest trace of the blue line. Replace the Bunsen's burner by a jet of hydrogen—the temperature of which is higher than that of the Bunsen's burner—and the blue line appears faint, it is true, but sharp and quite unmistakable. If oxygen be now slowly turned into the jet, and the temperature of the flames rises high enough to fuse the platinum, and thus puts an end to the experiment.

As the lines of spectra vary with the temperature of the burning bodies, and as the temperature of the sun is very much higher than any we can produce, it is impossible to tell what substances do produce the lines of the solar spectrum.

POWER OF A HORSE'S SCENT.

A correspondent of the *Homestead* says:—There is one perception that a horse possesses, but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as the dog, and for the benefit of those who have to drive nights such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles dark nights, and in consideration of this power of scent, I have my simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by telling his simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by telling his simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely.

We suppose a man who never speaks may be said always to keep his word. "I blush for you," as the rouge-pot said to the old maid.

The stupid son of a stupid father is a chip of the old block-head.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 12, 1862.

IF the circulation of the Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having properties for sale or to let, would consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

Secretary Seward's instructions to permit the passage of British troops through Maine, to Canada, which turns out to be a fact, has given rise to considerable ill feeling and discussion amongst the authorities in that state. They seem to feel indignant at Mr. Seward for taking such liberties without consulting the "sovereign rights" of the state. The governor, Mr. Washburn, has written to know if any such permission was given, and for information in reference thereto, to which Mr. Seward has replied that:—

"On the 4th of January instant, this Department was advised by a telegraphic despatch from Portland, in the State of Maine, that the steamship *Bohemian*, due there on the 7th inst., was telegraphed off Cape Race, with troops for Canada; and inquiring whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than that which has been heretofore pursued, and asking instructions in that contingency by telegraph. Upon this information I replied by the telegraph giving such directions as the order of the State of Maine requires. The immediate grounds for this proceeding were, that it was supposed that a passage of troops from the territory named across the territory of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railway, would save the persons concerned from risk and suffering which might be feared, if they were left to make their way, in an inclement season, through the ice and snow of a northerly Canadian voyage."

He then goes on to state that he made the concession upon the principle, that when humanity or even convenience renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. He alludes to the fact of the Grand Trunk Railway, over which the troops were to pass, being a British highway, extended through the territory of the United States, as a monument of the friendly disposition of the British. He further explains that his course was adopted out of friendship for Great Britain, and says:—

"While the policy of this Government has been to fortify its territories so as to be able to resist all foreign as well as all domestic enemies, if such enemies must come, it has been equally careful at the same time to secure even greater strength, by showing itself consistent in all things, scrupulously just, and if possible, magnanimous toward all other nations."

In spite of the consoling assurances from Washington of the friendly disposition of the European powers intended to check the panic in the money market produced by the *Africa's* news, Secretary Seward's New York organ is convinced that intervention is imminent. The *World* is satisfied that three or four at the most only four months remain to subdue the rebels; it says:—

We must subdue the rebels within the ensuing three or four months or the chances are slender that we shall ever subdue them at all. There is reason to believe that France and England entered, some time since, into an understanding with each other to pursue a common policy in respect to the rebellion. Whenever these powerful nations shall become the allies of the South the last hope of restoring the disunited Union will have

vanished. Their intervention would not put an immediate end to the war, but our further prosecution of it would be nearly for the settlement of boundaries and the vindication of national honor.

It goes on to state that the period selected will probably be the beginning of May, by which time Admiral Milne's squadron will be largely reinforced, and a powerful fleet will be ready to ascend the St. Lawrence and the Lakes; and that France and England will then recognize the Southern Confederacy, make with it treaties of commerce and navigation, by which absolute free trade in goods and shipping would be established between them.

Looking beyond this it sees the Western States discontented with heavy taxation, and disgusted with useless sacrifices, seceding in their turn from the Union, and thus obtaining the market and the water communica-

An article appears in a government newspaper *Le Canadien*, with a view of disturbing the settlement of the seat of government question and opening it up again for agitation in the country and discussion in the House. Whether the government has inspired these attempts at the disturbance of a question which has been settled by the arbitrament of Royalty, does not appear; but they are, certainly, unequalled for out of place. We never thought that the present government really desired to have the seat of government at Ottawa, but were forced to it by the pressure of public opinion and a desire to retain office. And we think there is no doubt that the sage pressure will compel any government that may be in power to carry out the decision of the Queen. To reject Ottawa, would again inaugurate the objectionable paralyzing system, entail large additional expense and give rise to a vast amount of local bickering.

The writer to whom we have referred suggests that as a compensation to Ottawa for the disappointment, the new buildings "be converted into an asylum for the incurable lunatics of both Canadas." As it would take much time and money to convert the new Ottawa buildings into an asylum, and, as I said that, the writer in *Le Canadien* might be incurably insane, we would suggest that immediate application be made for his admission into an institution of that nature, already in existence in Toronto, under the able superintendence of Dr. Workman.

We mentioned, last week, that a commission had been appointed by the government, to prepare and report a new bill for the complete organization of the Militia of Canada. It is reasonable to expect that the experience and ability of some of the members of the commission will introduce valuable improvements into our military legislation. In the meantime the government refuses, for the present, to sanction any movement connected with the formation of volunteer Rifle Companies, until the proposed bill shall become law. The Carleton Place Rifle Company and other similar associations, not previously organized, will thus be prevented from distinguishing themselves in a military capacity for some months to come. In the meantime it is much to be regretted that an "active service company" under the Military officers was not formed here at the proper time, as has been done in other places. If hostilities should break out between England and the United States, the fifth battalion of Lanark would have no military organization and no shooting irons except a few rusty fowling pieces and deer guns.

The journals of the Nova Scotian come freighted with a vast amount of denunciation against the stone blockade. Earl Russell's remonstrances are warmly backed up by the press as well as by the Chambers of Commerce, and it is evident that a very deep feeling is entertained by the mercantile community in Britain on account of the vindictive acts indulged in at Charleston & Savannah. The "granite" blockade of these ports has served to convince Europe that the North has despaired of the restoration of the Union and hence the cry was so vehemently raised for the recognition of the South on the score of humanity. This almost universal demand must have its effect upon the government, and it is highly probable that the British ministry in a very short time will be disposed to join the French Emperor in an act of formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation. These powers may interfere their good offices as mediators for the conciliation of the belligerents, and restoration of peace.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' NAME.—When the Prince received the name Albert Edward, the English people still prejudiced against "the German Prince," grumbled a little that "Edward," the title of so many Kings of England, beginning even in the good old Saxon times was not placed first. Later, when prayers were ordered for "Albert, Prince of Wales," dropping the second name, there was another grumble. The young Prince himself has always used both names; and now orders have been issued to have the name changed in the Liturgy of the English Church and the Prayers offered up for the Royal Family in the Established Church of Scotland. Hereafter prayer will be directed to be offered for "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

A letter has lately appeared in the London, C. W., *Prototype*, stating that "material changes in the Cabinet may be looked for very soon." We do not anticipate any important changes until the House meets, which will probably be some time in March. Changes may, confidently, be looked for on the meeting of parliament.

A gang of coffin robbers have been detected at Weston, Somerset county, England. The leader was the sexton of the church, and the party were accustomed to open vaults break coffins with tools, cut out the lead lining, and take this lead with the coffin handles and plates, to sell as old iron at Bradford. The wood of the coffin and the bones of its inmate were broken up and stowed away in a further corner of the vault. This has been going on for over three years, and at least fifty coffins including those of some of the prominent people of the neighborhood—noblemen and others—have been thus outraged.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF CANADA IN ENGLAND.

We take a pleasure in publishing an extract from a private letter written in England on the 13th of January last. It is gratifying and important to know that Canadian efforts at self defence have been appreciated by the public at home; and it is no less interesting to be made aware that the eyes of the British community are directed towards us for purposes which will contribute to our material prosperity. The extract is as follows:—

"It is a great blessing that the danger of war has passed away. Great good will result to Canada from the attention which has been directed to it. It is now felt that the best way to prevent war is to make conquest hopeless, so that British North America will be put in such a complete state of defence as to be able to resist any surprise and to repel any attack from any quarter. The spirit and loyalty shown by the Canadians is highly appreciated here. A large force is to be permanently kept in Canada, including a large proportion of Royal Artillery. The exposed parts of the frontier will be protected by the Hudson canal will probably be efficiently kept up, and the construction of the Intercolonial railway appears to be a matter of necessity for military and political purposes. But the most important thing of all is to give inducements to British subjects to settle in Canada in preference to the United States. We all now wish that plenty of troops had been sent out in summer. It was from a feeling of delicacy towards the Americans that they were countermanded, but of course such feelings will never trouble us again or prevent the Imperial Government taking such measures as prudence may dictate for preserving the safety and integrity of the British Empire. The British subjects of British property in the United States in case of war will prevent many from investing in American securities, and this will tend to direct more attention to Canada. But the great thing is to get as many good emigrants as possible and without delay."

There is, at present, at the Railway Station in this place, a large number of grind stones brought from the West, the property of Mr. Kinch. We have heard them spoken of as being of a very superior class. A good grind stone is a great convenience at a farm house; and those of our readers, in this vicinity, who are not supplied would do well to purchase one.

The Federalists have gained another inch in their march Southward. Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, fell into their hands on the 6th instant. The fort is said to have mounted only seventeen guns, and was attacked by three gunboats one of which was disabled by a ball from the fort striking the boiler, and causing thirty-two men to be scalded to death. The shots from the fort would appear to have been well aimed; for in an hour and a half during which the fight lasted, one of the other boats was struck by thirty-four shots. The telegram does not mention that any of the Confederates were killed, though something over a hundred were taken prisoners.

The last *Punch* is very good. It has Mr. Abraham Lincoln, in the shape of a con, treed up a monstrous ape, shivering and shaking. Below is Mr. Bull with a blunderbuss aimed at the President. The "die or come" moment is described thus:—

PRESIDENT.—You ain't in earnest, are you Mr. Bull?

MR. BULL.—Yes, I am, sir.

PRESIDENT.—Well, hold on then, don't fire—I'll come down.

Such is the way Mason and Slidell got off; the President came down.

Punch is very jolly over the settlement of the Mason Slidell business. Evidently a weight is lifted from its mind, and it gambols in a remarkably frolicsome manner. The cartoon of January 18 represents "Mr. Britannia" as a stout and comfortable dame, plumply handing a bundle of rods to "Lord John" with this remark:—

"There, John! He says he is very sorry, and that he didn't mean to do it—so you can put this back into the pickle-tub."

"Brother Jonathan" stands near, in an humble attitude and with an expression of contrition.

The last steamer brought letters from the English Government to the Legation at Washington, investing Lord Lyons with the Order of the Bath, in acknowledgement of the value of his services in the Trent affair.

We publish on the third page of the paper to-day, the particulars of a terrible colliery accident, by which a large number of miners have lost their lives.

We understand that the Rev. Laclach Taylor may be expected to lecture here about the middle of March, of which timely notice will be given in the *Herald*.

That veteran teacher, Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford, Mass., whose arithmetic how many pupils he had instructed in the fifty years of his labors as a teacher. He replied "I have instructed six thousand pupils. About fifty of these have become ministers of the gospel; as many more have become lawyers; a greater number have become doctors and teachers; a much larger number still have become farmers and mechanics, four have been sent to the State Prison; two have been hanged, and—a good many more ought to be!"

The Hastings *Chronicle* gives a report of the judgment of the Court, depriving Mr. Benjamin of his seat in the Township Council of Hangerford. A new election for the Ward will consequently, at once, take place. A Reeve for Hangerford and a Warden for the County will therefore have to be re-elected, both of these offices becoming vacant by Mr. Benjamin's losing his seat in the Township Council.

The New York World gives the following as the plan of operations laid down for the Burnside expedition:—

1. The entire force was to pass through one of the inlets below Cape Hatteras, and land in Pamlico Sound, sail up the Neuse river, and attack and possess the city of Newbern, on the North Carolina coast.

2. If matters should progress favorably, and a dash inland seem feasible, Gen. Burnside was to make a forced march with his army to Goldsboro, six miles from Newbern. (Goldsboro is at the junction of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and the road from Raleigh, and thus the main point on the great thorough line from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah and the Gulf.) An occupation however, would not completely sever the rebel railway connections, as they have a roundabout track from Ridgeway to Raleigh, and the North Carolina Railroad.) But if the march to the interior should seem too perilous, the leaders of the expedition were authorized to strike the forces of Lee, at a two days' sail for Cape Fear river, and occupy the important and strongly defended town of Wilmington.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council of Lanark and Renfrew met in the Court House in this town on Tuesday last, when the following Reeves and Deputy Reeves were present:—

Perth, John Hagcart, John Murray; Drummond, Abraham Code, J. McLean; Bathurst, J. Noonan, R. Cummings; Elmsley, J. Shaw, J. Burgess, Edward Byrnes; Monaghan, J. McChambers, Jas. Shields; South Sheshbrooke, T. Moore; Smith's Falls, A. McDougall; Baskerville, A. McArthur; Ramsay, D. Galbraith, W. Houston; Brudenell, John Reynolds, Stafford, W. Brown; McNab, John Paris, Gratton and Algona; S. G. Lynn, Westminster, T. Carwell; Dalhousie, North Sheshbrooke, K. Pardon; Broughton and Blythfield, Felix Devine, Broughton T. Brady, Sebastopol, A. T. P. French; Darling, Peter Guthrie, Almaden, Peter Campbell, Horton, Wm. Burton; Peabroke Township, Wm. McLean; Lanark, Ryan; Rolph, Buchanan, Jas. MacGregor; Bromley, M. Mallan; Renfrew Village, John Smith; Park of the Young Scott; Ross, J. Rankin; Villerforce, Wm. Warren.

The first business was the election of a Warden, when Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. McArthur, that Daniel Galbraith, Esq., be warden for 1862. Carried unanimously.—Perth Courier.

SPRING ARRIVALS, 1862.

The Couriers of Oyer and Terminer and General Gas Delivery, and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Brookville.....Tuesday.....8th April
Perth.....Tuesday.....15th April
Cornwall.....Monday.....21st April
Ottawa.....Tuesday.....29th April
L'Orignal.....Monday.....7th May
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Whitby.....Monday.....24th March
Peterborough.....Monday.....31st March
Cobourg.....Tuesday.....8th April
Belleville.....Tuesday.....22nd April
Pictou.....Tuesday.....6th May
Kingston.....Friday.....9th May

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

St. Catharines.....Monday.....12th March
Welland.....Monday.....19th March
Hamilton.....Monday.....26th March
Niagara.....Monday.....31st March
Owen Sound.....Monday.....5th May
Owen Sound.....Monday.....13th May

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Stratford.....Thursday.....13th March
Guelph.....Tuesday.....18th March
Berlin.....Wednesday.....26th March
Brantford.....Wednesday.....2nd April
Woodstock.....Monday.....21st April
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....29th April
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....6th May

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Sarnia.....Thursday.....13th March
London.....Wednesday.....19th March
St. Thomas.....Tuesday.....1st April
Chatham.....Tuesday.....8th April
Sandwich.....Tuesday.....15th April
Goderich.....Tuesday.....22nd April

THE "PRINCE CONSORTS OWN" REFLECTS AT CHURCH IN HAMILTON.

(From Yesterday's Spectator.)
Divine Service was celebrated in Christ's Church at half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon for the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, and the members of the Church of England. As the men marched from their barracks, on MacNab and James Streets, to the Church, to the number of between three and four hundred, they presented a handsome appearance, and seemed fresh and active after their long and fatiguing journey. The body of the old part of the church was well filled, and the men were remarkably attentive, joining audibly in the responses and singing in a very creditable manner. A special thanksgiving was offered for their safety during their voyage, and subsequent journey. The Rev. J. G. Geddes, M. A., the Rector of the Parish, officiated, and delivered a suitable and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. ix. xiv. "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for we shall reap the sowing." At the conclusion of the discourse the preacher welcomed the Rifle Brigade in the following terms:—

"In closing my discourse I cannot refrain, stranger though I am addressing strangers, from offering to the gallant men who form my present audience, a warm and hearty welcome to this distant portion of our British Empire. Sent on your important mission at a critical juncture of public affairs, you have crossed the stormy Atlantic at the most inclement season of the year; you have traversed a vast extent of country in the heart of a Canadian winter, through cold and ice and snow, and all at the call of duty. The eternal God who alone spreadeth out the heavens and ruleth the raging of the sea, has taken your persons into His most gracious protection. He has watched over you and brought you in safety to your journey's end, and I feel assured that I have but anticipated the feelings of you all offering up a special thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His signal mercies recently vouchsafed to you."

"And now that you have reached your destination, you find yourselves among strangers in a strange land. And yet, my fellow Christians, we are not strangers. Were you not admitted in this distant portion of our British Empire, we should have been brethren? Have you not heard the familiar and beautiful words of your invaluable Book of Common Prayer? Have you not heard the same supplications here as in your native land offered up for our beloved and now deeply afflicted Queen and her royal family? Do you not behold around you the sad emblem of mourning for that excellent and illustrious Prince whose melancholy and unexpected death took place but a few days after you sailed from England's shores? Then we cannot seem entirely strangers to you; for we are not only subjects of one Sovereign, but members of one family or household of faith; we are connected most closely by civil and religious ties. The Province you have come

to protect is proud of its connection with the mother country, it is loyal to the heart's core; and we desire to welcome to our shores men who have served their country, in almost every portion of the globe, so faithfully and so well, who have braved the dangers of the battle field, and the privations and hardships of warfare, in defence of the Altar and the Throne.

"Thank God the threatening aspect of public affairs have passed away, and the danger of war which seemed imminent has been averted from our land; but the martial anxiety displayed by the mother country, a colony in peril, the vigorous and promptitude with which she has put forth her powerful arm for our defence has drawn more closely the ties of loyalty and affection. Witness the fact that sixty thousand volunteers, have enrolled themselves at the very first call for active and immediate service—men who know the sterling qualities that go to form the character of British soldiers—men who are prepared to emulate their deeds of valor, and fared be to stand shoulder to shoulder with them to defend the Queen, their Country, and their homes. Welcome then, brave soldiers to this loyal Province! Welcome to this loyal City! Welcome, thrice welcome! to this Parish church. And now, my gallant friends, let me exhort you, wherever you are, in every country and under every clime, in peace, in war, at home, abroad, to remember that you are not only soldiers of an earthly sovereign, but that ye are also soldiers of the cross. Never forget your Christian profession—that ye have been enrolled one and all in the service of Christ, signed with the sign of the cross, in token that you should never be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto your life's end."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES.

Saturday evening's *Journal* reports another of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. The Haynes Block, at the junction of St. Paul and Ontario streets, one of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. The Haynes Block, at the junction of St. Paul and Ontario streets, one of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. 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