

# Ottawa Free Press

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No. 25.

## Bring Flowers.

Bring flowers from hill and dale,  
With beauty and fragrance rare;  
Bring flowers from forest and vale,  
Fit emblems, they, of our life.

Bring flowers for the infant fair,  
In the sainted coffin lay;  
Twine them round the marble brow,  
Soon they, too, will be dying.

Bring flowers to crown the bride,  
The lily, pure and white,  
As she whispers solemn vows  
In the holy, hushed twilight.

Bring flowers to the weary one,  
In the lonely room confined;  
They will cheer her mournful hours  
And beautify her mind.

Bring flowers, fresh, fair, pure, sweet,  
To bind the brow of age,  
For the happy hours they've passed  
With them.

Are grown on Memory's page.

## Remembrance.

Oh! give me back my boyhood's years,  
And let me live once more  
As thoughtless as in fancy now  
I passed the days of yore.

For oft I think when by myself,  
In dreams of long ago,  
Of each play-place, so dimly dear,  
I ne'er again shall know.

Those happy hours were unto me  
Far more than words can tell,  
Or language of the sweetest lay  
When wove by magic spell.

The joyous hours the day long o'er,  
The height of heart felt joy,  
Ah! now how changed is everything  
From what it used to be.

## ARREST UNDER THE ASHBURTON TREATY.

A fine young French Canadian about 20 years of age named Dufresne was arrested, by virtue of a warrant granted by Judge Badgley, on a charge of complicity in the murder of a man named Parker in December last, near Andover, Massachusetts. The warrant was issued upon the information of one Chaudier Bailey, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, who swears that he believes that Alexander Boissier alias Alexander Greenwood and Israel Dufresne alias Israel Ash did on the 19th day of December last, at Andover, Mass., feloniously murder one John Parker. The affidavit further states that on the 18th day of January last Judge Short of Sherbrooke issued a warrant for the apprehension of Boissier and Dufresne, that they were apprehended and that Boissier succeeded in making his escape by leaving from the train of cars between Quebec and Richmond. Dufresne was brought before Judge Short and examined. The Judge after hearing the evidence adduced, which he found to be insufficient to justify the commitment of the prisoner for extradition, discharged him from custody on the 27th of December. The information set forth also that the prisoner had been added to establish the complicity of Dufresne in the crime of murdering Parker. This information was laid before Judge Croul who declined to issue a warrant on the ground that the additional evidence was not produced; also, that the affidavit disclose that Dufresne was in Lower Canada. It was then that the warrant for Parker was issued. The prisoner was arrested at Upton in the District of St. Hyacinthe, and was yesterday brought before Judge Badgley who committed him for further examination.

The circumstances attending the murder of Parker were these. It was alleged that he had induced the two Canadians to enter the United States army, and that having regretted the contract entered into murdered Parker and fled to Canada. His body was found, subsequently, with the head split open by a blow of an axe, and suspicion rested on Boissier and Dufresne.

The case will probably come up for examination on Thursday.—*Montreal Herald.*

## The Year's Emigration From Liverpool.

On the 1st inst., the Government emigration officers at Liverpool issued their usual annual return of the number of emigrants who have left that port during the year 1863. The following are the returns of the emigration to the United States for the quarters ending March, June, September, and December. In the March quarter there sailed to the United States, "under the act," 51 ships, with 339 cabin and 16,639 steerage passengers, of whom 3,923 were English, 403 Scotch, 12,796 Irish, and 406 foreigners; in the June quarter there sailed 87 ships, with 1,875 cabin and 38,992 steerage passengers, of whom 9,571 were English, 1,004 Scotch, 27,115 Irish, and 2,212 foreigners; in the September quarter there sailed 83 ships, with 1,018 cabin and 23,529 steerage passengers, of whom 3,891 were English, 934 Scotch, 12,439 Irish, and 1,275 other countries; in the December quarter there sailed 76 ships, with 743 cabin and 18,307 steerage passengers, of whom 7,063 were English, 835 Scotch, 8,960 Irish, and 1,529 foreigners. There was no emigration to Canada for the quarter ending in March; but in the June quarter there sailed 4 ships with 40 cabin passengers, and 938 steerage, of whom 727 were English, 159 Irish, and 52 other countries; in the September quarter there sailed 7 ships, with 137 cabin and 933 steerage passengers, of whom 723 were English, 21 Scotch, 96 Irish, and 93 other countries; in the December quarter there sailed 8 ships, with 99 cabin and 406 steerage passengers, of whom 399 were English, 2 Scotch, 66 Irish, and 139 other countries. To New South Wales there was no emigration in the March quarter; in the June quarter there sailed 762 steerage passengers, of whom 297 were English, 99 Scotch, and 366 Irish; in the September quarter there was likewise no emigration to New South Wales; but in the December quarter there sailed 2 ships, with 1 cabin and 1,019 steerage passengers, 177 of whom were English, 94 Scotch, 744 Irish, and 4 other countries. To Queensland in the March quarter there sailed 4 ships, with 24 cabin and 1,271 steerage passengers, of whom 369 were English, 116 Scotch, 896 Irish, and 42 other countries; in the June quarter there sailed 3 ships, with 19 cabin and 1,410 steerage passengers, of whom 492 were English, 249 Scotch, and 557 Irish; in the September quarter there sailed 1 ship, with 59 steerage passengers, of whom 49 were English, 1 Scotch, and 20 Irish; in the December quarter there sailed 2 ships, with 275 steerage passengers, of whom 22 were English, 99 Scotch, and 143 Irish.

## Infected Diseases.

This is a very repulsive subject, but it is one that deeply concerns the human family, and especially in high state of civilization, for it is a well known fact that, in a condition of nature, savages and semi-savages escape many of the ills that sicken our humanity, developed in wealthy and densely populated places, to premature graves. Science means nothing more nor less than the capacity to read correctly the laws of nature; and all infractions of her laws are visited with serious consequences. The fevers which are most deadly, and feed the channels of our commerce, arise, in the majority of cases, from causes that almost invariably attend on crowded dwellings and the consequent vitiated atmosphere of great towns and cities. The poor for the most part are the first and greatest sufferers, but the rich do not escape, inasmuch as contamination finds its way into their luxurious abodes through the medium of nurses and other female servants related to the working classes, who, in their turn, are the carriers of the infection. The slightest contact with the garments or person of any individual labouring under an infectious complaint, has been known to prostrate a whole household previously healthy, and in such cases children are the worst sufferers, from the greater susceptibility of their constitutions. The poor, when thus assailed, have fewer wards and parish doctors to administer to their necessities, and the first business is to remove them from the presence of those not infected, but for the well-to-do classes of society there is no provision, as they are supposed to be able to take care of themselves. Recent investigations, however, show that this is a fallacious assumption, and that persons with plenty of money and the power of securing the best medical advice and the most suitable accommodation are not secure from evils of the deadliest kind.

Before a fever fully develops itself, the patient feels ill, and seeks to his room, and a change of air. "Where shall I go to?" is the natural inquiry. "I will suggest a watering place," is the prompt reply. "For the sea air is very bracing, and a little exercise, removed from the care of business, will soon set you right again." Or, perhaps, the fever, in a possible family, runs its course. The mother or the children are slowly recovering, and to induce complete restoration, they, too, are sent to the sea-side—to the balneum maris. The lodging-house in the fashionable watering-place becomes a point of fact, the sanatorium of the sick, and the place of resort for the healthy. There, healthy people go for relaxation or amusement, never dreaming that infectious typhus or scarlet fever, or any of the deadly diseases which curse humanity, are cunningly and covertly concealed in the bedding and appointments of such places. The first object of these lodging-houses is to get the sick, and to make it the shortest time. One day a corpse, which has succumbed, it may be, to an infectious disease, has left a fashionable lodging-house, and with a mere change of linen, a healthy subject is introduced the next night into the same bed. There is no time to fumigate and purify the bedding, and the whole of the apartment in which the victim of fever has just breathed his last; clean sheets are also introduced, and everything is made pleasant to the eye, while at the very moment the place is reeking with the seeds of infection and death. How often death from such causes actually arises the recent controversy in the London papers respecting the health of Eastbourne affords some criterion. This fashionable watering-place, on the Kentish coast, is pronounced by the medical men who live there to be one of the most healthy in England, and so it may be for the natives or permanent residents; but it is nothing less than a typhoid fever hospital for the strangers who visit it under the circumstances at which we have previously glanced, and what is true of Eastbourne is equally true, we fear, of other fashionable watering places in various parts of the country.

We think it very likely from the controversy which the recent typhus and scarlet fever cases at Eastbourne has produced, that some legislative means will be taken to remove day to place fashionable lodging-houses under a more strict surveillance than they have hitherto experienced. A serious penalty ought, we think, to attach to persons whose cupidity induces them to tamper with human life, but it is equally improper and morally bad for persons just recovering from a serious attack of an infectious malady to go to a watering place at all, with the knowledge, almost with the certainty, that he will communicate the disease to others, as in certain stages of convalescence these disorders are more frequently imbibed by healthy people than at any other time. The case would be met by the establishment of a receptacle for the admission of patients of both sexes who can afford to pay for such accommodation as may be suited to their respective positions in society. But in the meanwhile we would advise temporary visitors who bring what may be termed a clean bill of health to the place, because sickly subjects are not acceptable there, and when a malady of the kind referred to is once introduced, it is to the interest of the proprietor to get rid of it by all means with as little delay as possible. Strangers visiting England from various parts of the world, either in search of gain or health, can hardly fail to gain valuable hints from the late disclosures at Eastbourne, and as we have said before, what applies to one of these watering-places is more or less applicable to them all. With respect to our own country people, they must be indeed solid if they cease to remember the doings and devices of the lodging-house keepers at Eastbourne, who are typical of the same fraternity elsewhere.

## The Quebec Timber Trade.

Mr. Edward Chaloner, one of the "Merchant Princes" of Liverpool, refers to the Timber Trade of Quebec for 1863, as follows:—

The imports from the British North American Colonies during the past year to this port show an increase in tonnage or 423,087 tons having been thus employed 384,987 tons during the past, against 268,841 tons in the preceding year. This increased import occurred during the latter portion of the year, and consisted chiefly of Pine from Quebec, the import of which has been more than double that of the last year, and the stock now held here is the heaviest on record.

The last year opened with the lightest stock of Colonial Pine held here for many years back; consequently, the first arrivals from Quebec, coming to a bare market, sold at most satisfactory prices. These rates were sustained for some time, through the late arrival of the spring ships, combined with the increased rates of freight demanded for ships for the fall or autumn voyages, which is gradually advanced until they reached 37s 6d per load; these rates induced many shipowners to seek cargoes from Quebec, and an immense number of ships were ordered there at the same time, forming the largest fleet ever there. Freight consequently fell, until in some instances it was reduced to 25s per load, or even, at 27s 6d per load. Through these causes, the value of Pine here became reduced, especially for small average and medium quality Timber; but for the larger and better quality of Pine the reduction has not been so great, and shippers would be wise to send only this class during the next import season, as a great portion of the stock here consists of inferior wood. Yellow Pine from St. John has not been affected to the same extent as Quebec, and prices throughout the year have been good. From the lower ports, the imports have been sold at very low prices.

The imports of sawn Fir from our colonies during the past year, as compared with the last, have been more than the last year. There has been little variation throughout the year, prices ranging for Spruce at from 27s to 28s per standard, averaging 27 12s 6d per standard. These prices can hardly have left a profit to the shippers at the freight ruling throughout the greater portion of the year, viz., 30s per standard. Of late, however, shippers have declined chartering at these rates, consequently freight from St. John fell to 55s, and they may now be quoted at 60s per standard. This reduction in freight has been partially counterbalanced through the holders of deals in St. John asking advanced prices, consequence of the unusually light stock held there, which, according to last accounts from St. John was only 17,000 standard, against 36,000 standard held on the 1st of January, 1863; this diminution in the stock is caused through several of the older shippers declining to export Spruce deals at the late prices, which has induced a few to turn to the market. There is but little prospect of an improvement in the price of Spruce Deals until the heavy stocks held here and in the country be more reduced, unless war should break out in the Baltic, in which case they will be required to an enormous extent in substitution for the cheaper class of Swedish and Norway Deals, which are now imported into the ports on the East Coast below the present price of Spruce Deals. Although Pine Deals from Quebec have been imported here to double the extent of last year, yet they have not declined much in value.

## A Word About Chains.

A WORD ABOUT CHAINS.—An eminent physician, speaking of our chain, remarks that they are too high and too nearly horizontal. We slide forward, and our spines ache. The seats should be fifteen or sixteen inches high in front for men, and from eight to fourteen inches for children and women. The back part of the seat should be from one to three inches lower than the front part. This is a very important point. The depth of the seat from front to back should be the same as the height. The chain which is like a wire, unphosphorized, the part which makes the small of the back should project further forward. Instead of this, as this point is, it is generally a hollow; that is, the small of the back. The present seat produces discomfort, round shoulders and other distortions.

## Arrival of the City of Manchester.

The Austrian steamer, *Restora*, one mile south of Schlawig on the 3rd instant. The *Dance* held their way. An attack on the whole Danish line from Mesunde to Agelis is expected to take place to-day.

It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia demanded of Denmark.

The *Albama* was on the watch for vessels fifty miles south of Beaugon, on the 5th Jan. It is confirmed that the ship *Marabau*, destroyed by the *Albama*, was formerly the American *Texan Star*.  
Schlawig, Feb. 3rd.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Austrians attacked the position of Bistore, one English mile south of Schlawig. The *Dance* held their ground. There was sharp fighting till after dark.

## Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, Feb. 22.  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
The Council met at 3 o'clock, and after routine proceedings adjourned on motion of Hon. Mr. Hamilton of Kingston.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. On the question of receiving a petition presented at the close of last session, complaining of the undue election and return of Mr. Raymond for the county of St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. Langevin objected to the petition being received, on the ground that it was not dated.

After debate, the Speaker said that the petition had endorsed on it his certificate, dated 15th October; that the recognitions had been properly filed, and that the statute did not require an election petition to be dated. He ruled that the petition be received.

A Committee, consisting of Attorney-General Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Dorian, Hon. Mr. Cartier, was appointed to draft the Address. The Committee reported an Address which was adopted and ordered to be engrossed and communicated to His Excellency, in order to its being duly transmitted to its destination.

The Chairman of the Montgomery, Joliet, Ottawa County, Montreal East and Russell election Committees reported that their respective Committees had adjourned till tomorrow on account of the absence of certain of their members.

Mr. Notman moved that the Vochers election committee, having at the request of both parties allowed till the 27th Feb. for the production of evidence on behalf of the petitioner and sitting member, have leave to adjourn till that day. Carried.

Mr. David Ford Jones, the newly elected member for South Leeds, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Kingston, and Hon. Mr. McGee, and took his seat.

Attorney-General Macdonald, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cartier, moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to congratulate Her Majesty on the occasion of the birth of a Prince and Princess of Wales on the 19th of January last, and to express our great joy and satisfaction at the auspicious event. Carried.

Atty-Gen. Macdonald, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Cartier, moved that a message be sent from this House to congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses. Carried.

The order of the day being called for the consideration of His Excellency's speech—Hon. Mr. Cartier asked that the order be postponed until tomorrow, on the ground that several members of the opposition had to get away, and that they desired to take the speech into consideration by themselves before the address in reply was moved in the House.

On motion of Atty-Gen. Macdonald the House then adjourned at ten minutes past four.

## Applications to Parliament.

Applications will be made to Parliament at the present session for following among other Acts:

To incorporate the British American Order of Good Templars.

To separate the townships of Barrie and Kennebec from the County of Frontenac and annex them to the County of Lennox and Addington for all purposes.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Erie and Niagara Railway Company for the acquiring of more depot lands at Fort Erie, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Lower Canada Copper Mining Company.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.

To enable the Baldo and Lake Huron Railway Company to provide for the equalization between their net revenue and the interest payable on their bonded debt, for the readjustment of their finances generally, and for other purposes.

To amend and explain the Act relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

To continue and amend the Act incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Canada East.

To incorporate the Reid Mill Mining and Smelting Company to carry on operations in the County of Stanstead.

To erect a new municipality under the name of Kingsley Falls, to be composed of the townships of Kingsley, Warwick, and Tingwick.

To remove all doubts relative to the assessment of the absentee lands in the village of Trenton.

To confirm a survey made by James Macintosh, a Provincial Land Surveyor, on side lines and side roads in the third, fourth and fifth concessions of the township of Bererley.

To incorporate the Hamilton Children's Industrial School Association.

To empower the Government to settle claims for damages for lands taken for the construction and use of the Rideau Canal and Smith's Falls.

To incorporate the East Annot Mining Company.

To extend to Lower Canada the Act respecting Homestead in Upper Canada.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Welland Railway Company, to enable them to issue preference bonds for the purpose of proving means for building steamers, liquidating the debts of the Company, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Canada Mining Company.

To authorize the amendment of Alexander Gordon of Montreal, to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity of Upper Canada.

To amend the character of the Canadian Literary Institute of Woodstock.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Manitowippi Valley Railroad Company.

To amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

To incorporate a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

To incorporate the Alliance Copper Mining Company.

To amend an Act to afford relief to a certain religious congregation at Montreal, disincorporated Pambourians, and to authorize said congregation to sell their real estate, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the St. Francis Mining and Smelting Company.

## A COUNTRY WITHOUT A REPTILE.

Capt. Hardy, R.A., writes an interesting letter to the *Field* newspaper, commenting on a statement that in Newfoundland there is not a snake, toad, frog, reptile of any sort; nor any squirrels, porcupines, mink or musk. Capt. Hardy says,—"Besides the above mentioned deficiencies, I found, when visiting Newfoundland last summer, several other things. It was midsummer, and the fire-fires were still lighting in myriads in the warm evenings over every swamp in Nova Scotia; here not one could be seen, nor was there another 'pleasing summer visitor' of our neighboring provinces—the night-hawk. Considering the immense portion of this island which is claimed by bogs and swamps, I think the absence of all reptiles very curious; and I plodded long and often round the edges of ponds and swamps, hoping to see some little crocodile that they are too high and too nearly horizontal. We slide forward, and our spines ache. The seats should be fifteen or sixteen inches high in front for men, and from eight to fourteen inches for children and women. The back part of the seat should be from one to three inches lower than the front part. This is a very important point. The depth of the seat from front to back should be the same as the height. The chain which is like a wire, unphosphorized, the part which makes the small of the back should project further forward. Instead of this, as this point is, it is generally a hollow; that is, the small of the back. The present seat produces discomfort, round shoulders and other distortions."

## England and the Danish Question.

Rank of the leading articles of the post is on some distinct phrase of the Danish Question. The Post considers the situation extremely critical as regards England. The Government, whilst prodigal in their pacific assurances, can hold no hopes that those efforts will prove successful, whilst the Opposition, though manifesting a natural desire that peace should be obtained, expressed in an unmistakable manner their readiness for war.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it has no sensation news for its readers, but thinks everything uncertain as to the course England will ultimately adopt. The Gazette says we have at home 12,500 artillery, 9000 cavalry, and 32,000 infantry, and have still 28,000, consisting of household troops, and 150 regimental depots.

The Star says the debate on the Address has proved that at present, scarcely a fraction however small, of either House of Parliament is in favor of a policy of war.

The Times City Article says the whole series of explanations on foreign policy given on Thursday night has been favorably received in the city, and it is to this extent cause that much of the revived feeling of confidence is to be attributed, since the pledge of Prussia to respect the rights of the King of Denmark contains ambiguous reservations as to demanding the German powers, which have conveyed to many minds the impression that the Prussian Government, foiled in one mode of seizing the property of their neighbors, intend as soon as possible to try another.

The Daily News City Article says, the unexpectedly pacific overtures of the Ministerial statements, of the debates generally in Parliament, has been followed by an immediate rebound in Public Securities. Government has given less encouragement to the Danish cause than was generally believed.

## Labor and Contentment.

The appended letter contains some most sensible remarks and not a little sound philosophy. We commend it to the attention of those discontented individuals who are forever seeking to disturb the harmony which should exist between the workman and his employer. We find the letter in a Boston paper.

"I am a mechanic—I work the raw to the fabric, from coarse to fine. My wages are two dollars a day by the year. Six days and legal holidays are the only ones I lose. I live well and manage to have something to show at the end of the year—say one hundred and fifty dollars. It is insignificant compared with the large sums your columns make mention of as the yearly gain of the trading classes. I am aware of it, and, what is fortunate, it fails to disturb me in the least, for I remember that healthy thrift is like a tree—at first on the twig, then the trunk, followed by branches, and not too hurriedly either, lest the toughened process be overplayed; the firm, solid, capacious tree is matured. The lesson is, that real growth comes from below and works up. Gold in the beginning and fine gold later in the day. Industry and day wages have laws—I know it. To my next year's earnings I unite my last year's savings—and with the same expenditure of effort my gains enlarge."

"So saith the law of thrift. I don't live meanly I assure you. Good food is my virtue, and liquor isn't my drink. The tobacco market I never seek. I go to church all day Sundays and am none the worse for it; and I pay my pew rent. I have time, there, among other things, to see what goes, and think of those who stay away, and calculate a little about them, too. Conclusion—that those who attend pay the smallest pew tax and get the least harm into the bargain. Another item is worth knowing in these fast days, namely, not to indulge in looking for all the 'razzies' which art and cunning invent and fling temptingly before every dollar that is earned. To go without this, and go without that, may cross later periods; it isn't neither a self-acting one, it comes like its sister virtues, by acquirement only—it is an accomplishment. Thus reasoning, I have been able to work well at day wages—not disturbed by what A or B makes yearly fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, for besides the luxury of toil, there is luxury of thought, that growth comes from labor, while waste wears away at the top."

## SINGULAR EFFECTS OF THE UNADVISED.

UNADVISED.—Last week a farmer residing in the Township of Bonaventure hired a butcher to assist him in killing his hog, and during the day he supplied his assistant with an unlimited quantity of whiskey. The consequence was that before night he was so drunk that he was unable to return home, and he was put to bed by the farmer's eldest son. Under the influence of the large quantity of Ohio strychnine imbibed during the day, the man of blood imagined he was still engaged in the destruction of the porcine race. Springing from the bed, he seized his knife, which lay on a table in the room, and stabbed his sleeping bed-fellow, inflicting a ghastly wound in his chest. The crime of the youth alarmed the members of the family, and the ruffian was immediately disarmed. The absurd custom prevalent among farmers and owners of killing their hogs, and the quantity of 'rot gut,' at railings, shopping, at lodging 'bees' belongs to the dark ages, and should be done away with.

## THE SULTAN'S SUEZ.

THE SULTAN'S SUEZ.—The Sultan of Turkey possesses the ancient vessel *Talisah*. It is a steam yacht, named the *Talisah*, and was built by Messrs. Samuda, of Blackwall, England. Her burden is over 1,100 tons. She is a magnificent vessel, and the white steam of the vessel being spent. She can sail five miles in two hours and five minutes, with the tide part of the way against her. Her speed is that of an average railway train. She is a masterpiece of modern engineering.

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## England and the Danish Question.

Rank of the leading articles of the post is on some distinct phrase of the Danish Question. The Post considers the situation extremely critical as regards England. The Government, whilst prodigal in their pacific assurances, can hold no hopes that those efforts will prove successful, whilst the Opposition, though manifesting a natural desire that peace should be obtained, expressed in an unmistakable manner their readiness for war.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it has no sensation news for its readers, but thinks everything uncertain as to the course England will ultimately adopt. The Gazette says we have at home 12,500 artillery, 9000 cavalry, and 32,000 infantry, and have still 28,000, consisting of household troops, and 150 regimental depots.

The Star says the debate on the Address has proved that at present, scarcely a fraction however small, of either House of Parliament is in favor of a policy of war.

The Times City Article says the whole series of explanations on foreign policy given on Thursday night has been favorably received in the city, and it is to this extent cause that much of the revived feeling of confidence is to be attributed, since the pledge of Prussia to respect the rights of the King of Denmark contains ambiguous reservations as to demanding the German powers, which have conveyed to many minds the impression that the Prussian Government, foiled in one mode of seizing the property of their neighbors, intend as soon as possible to try another.

The Daily News City Article says, the unexpectedly pacific overtures of the Ministerial statements, of the debates generally in Parliament, has been followed by an immediate rebound in Public Securities. Government has given less encouragement to the Danish cause than was generally believed.

## Labor and Contentment.

The appended letter contains some most sensible remarks and not a little sound philosophy. We commend it to the attention of those discontented individuals who are forever seeking to disturb the harmony which should exist between the workman and his employer. We find the letter in a Boston paper.

"I am a mechanic—I work the raw to the fabric, from coarse to fine. My wages are two dollars a day by the year. Six days and legal holidays are the only ones I lose. I live well and manage to have something to show at the end of the year—say one hundred and fifty dollars. It is insignificant compared with the large sums your columns make mention of as the yearly gain of the trading classes. I am aware of it, and, what is fortunate, it fails to disturb me in the least, for I remember that healthy thrift is like a tree—at first on the twig, then the trunk, followed by branches, and not too hurriedly either, lest the toughened process be overplayed; the firm, solid, capacious tree is matured. The lesson is, that real growth comes from below and works up. Gold in the beginning and fine gold later in the day. Industry and day wages have laws—I know it. To my next year's earnings I unite my last year's savings—and with the same expenditure of effort my gains enlarge."

"So saith the law of thrift. I don't live meanly I assure you. Good food is my virtue, and liquor isn't my drink. The tobacco market I never seek. I go to church all day Sundays and am none the worse for it; and I pay my pew rent. I have time, there, among other things, to see what goes, and think of those who stay away, and calculate a little about them, too. Conclusion—that those who attend pay the smallest pew tax and get the least harm into the bargain. Another item is worth knowing in these fast days, namely, not to indulge in looking for all the 'razzies' which art and cunning invent and fling temptingly before every dollar that is earned. To go without this, and go without that, may cross later periods; it isn't neither a self-acting one, it comes like its sister virtues, by acquirement only—it is an accomplishment. Thus reasoning, I have been able to work well at day wages—not disturbed by what A or B makes yearly fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, for besides the luxury of toil, there is luxury of thought, that growth comes from labor, while waste wears away at the top."

## SINGULAR EFFECTS OF THE UNADVISED.

UNADVISED.—Last week a farmer residing in the Township of Bonaventure hired a butcher to assist him in killing his hog, and during the day he supplied his assistant with an unlimited quantity of whiskey. The consequence was that before night he was so drunk that he was unable to return home, and he was put to bed by the farmer's eldest son. Under the influence of the large quantity of Ohio strychnine imbibed during the day, the man of blood imagined he was still engaged in the destruction of the porcine race. Springing from the bed, he seized his knife, which lay on a table in the room, and stabbed his sleeping bed-fellow, inflicting a ghastly wound in his chest. The crime of the youth alarmed the members of the family, and the ruffian was immediately disarmed. The absurd custom prevalent among farmers and owners of killing their hogs, and the quantity of 'rot gut,' at railings, shopping, at lodging 'bees' belongs to the dark ages, and should be done away with.

## THE SULTAN'S SUEZ.

THE SULTAN'S SUEZ.—The Sultan of Turkey possesses the ancient vessel *Talisah*. It is a steam yacht, named the *Talisah*, and was built by Messrs. Samuda, of Blackwall, England. Her burden is over 1,100 tons. She is a magnificent vessel, and the white steam of the vessel being spent. She can sail five miles in two hours and five minutes, with the tide part of the way against her. Her speed is that of an average railway train. She is a masterpiece of modern engineering.







SUICIDE OF THE CONDEMNED  
MAN!!!

To another gentleman he said he did not know where the child was born, but that Agnes told him he would find the body in a basket in the lower nursery, and that he had gone there and found it as she describ-

that time the lead was cast every hour. Captain Borland appeared to feel his way carefully sounding at intervals, and was frequently referring to the chart. The Boston was in the lead, and the *Albatross*, following, was moving carefully and ringing her bell.

At 7.10 p. m. the lookout at the fore-lead discovered Cape Elizabeth lights, and soon afterwards they were discernable with the naked eye from the deck. The steamer was at this time headed in a south easterly direction, and the lights were in a westerly direction. When the lights were discovered the course was altered to a north easterly course, and the speed of the vessel continued at half. This course was held until very near eight o'clock, the Captain having again sounded, and consulted the chart. The lights were then again "shot," the "pilot boat" when all of a sudden ran to the starboard side of the vessel to meet the object that had been taken for a pilot boat was soon discovered to be the buoy over Alden's Rock. The buoy was distant about two or three hundred yards on the starboard side and the lights were in the offing about a mile and a half distant. It was then seen that the vessel was between Alden's Rock and the Cape Elizabeth lights, and heading north and east. The Captain gave the order to put the helm

It has been said that the vessel struck; and as there was no sea on this it perhaps explained by the fact, that she observed to be heavier aft and deeper in the water than forward. Had she been a light aft as forward she would, it is supposed have struck the rock on which she struck; this might only be to founder on another rock. The engineers of the ship behaved well, and did their duty to the last. One of the Stewards was seen arranging the dishes in his department with the view of assisting them. The quartermaster at the wheel also stood at his post until it was no longer necessary.

As soon as it became evident that the fires were out and no more heavy coals were got Captain Borland dropped his anchor to prevent the ship drifting on the rocks. There was a slight fog but not sufficient

see, and in the streets of Plesnburg, where they were many killed and wounded, one American regiment lost seventeen officers and one hundred rank and file.

A Berlin despatch of the 6th says that over one hundred prisoners were arrested in Warsaw. And the archives of the National Government had fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Advices from New Zealand announce a defeat of the natives by Gen. Cameron at a severe engagement in which the English lost forty-one killed, and ninety-one wounded. Nearly two hundred prisoners were taken.

**MARKETS.**

Liverpool, Feb. 9th.—Wool—Brazilian—There is no business done in an article, owing to the uncertainty of political affairs. Prices nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Beef and Pork quiet. Steady. Bacon unaltered. Potatoes without alteration.

as to being the case before the supreme court at Washington, Feb. 24.—An official dispatch says that our troops in Arkansas are riding the country of armed rebels and great success. The secrecy of the movement confounds the enemy so that they have all heart and surrender in small squads every day.

The Secretary of State has addressed a communication to Representative Washington of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, endorsing a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commission of Customs, for the establishment of ten consulates, with salaries of a hundred dollars each, to protect the revenue and prevent operations in smuggling. *Wash. Post.*

Color agents have been inefficient, being employed in private "ambushes, and mistaking the enemy's position. *Wash. Post.*

The pirates named are Dr. Chatham, C. Crook, and John Leland, Jr. *Wash. Post.*

Carpenter, Ottawa; K. W. Corvan, R.  
 treuil; J. Thompson, Greenlaw; Mr. M.  
 J. Wallace, Ramsey; J. McCready,  
 S. Shipman, do.; R. R. Smith, Warden  
 & H. O. A. Evans, Filroy; S. R. Wal-  
 lee, Ottawa; H. D. Waddell, Quebec;  
 H. Jackson and Miss Hanenray, Pa-  
 ram; W. O. Lewis, Almonte; H. Mac-  
 lein, Fort William; Mr. Sinclair, Mont-  
 Mrs. Hudson, Ramfrow; Miss Cav-  
 Smith's Falls; Miss Price, Brockville;  
 Lyle Kiley; J. Lyle, do.; Miss Lyle,  
 R. Lyle, do.; J. Nease, Sen. Beane-  
 Point; Mr. McDonald, Opeongo; G.  
 Ahd, Ottawa; J. Papetta, do.; J. Tur-  
 do.; A. Stuart, do.; Mr. R. Smith, Ken-  
 Miss E. Smith, do.; J. Sweeney, G.  
 D. Dunn, do.; J. G. G. G. G. G.  
 Duffy, Ottawa; G. E. G. G. G. G. G.  
 G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to John May, Franktown, Va.  
**T. MANFIELD,**  
**JOHN MAY,**  
**DUN. FERGUSON,** } Executors  
 Franktown, 27th Feb. 1864.

**Strayed,**  
 TO the Store of Mr. McKay, Burnside a Hound. The owner will be responsible by proving property and paying expenses.

**Lumber For Sale.**  
 4000 feet of Oak Pank, 1000 5/4  
 12 sets of Hubs, 1 set of Drums. Will  
 All Cheap For Cash.

**JOHN C. GRUBB,**  
 Currier's Place, Feb. 23rd, 1864.

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**SHORTEST ROUTE**  
to the  
Lumber District and Tourist  
Grounds of the  
UPPER OTTAWA.

Carleton Place, Feb. 29th, 1884. 34



