Carleton Place Herald.

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The Carleton Place Herald,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

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JOKER'S BUDGET.

Why are country girls cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

Why can you never expect a fish-monger to be liberal or generous? Because his business makes him sell fish (*selfish.*)

A writer on ornithology inquires what kind of eagles fly highest? We don't know; but unquestionably golden eagles fly fastest.

"What is the meaning of a back-biter,' said a gentlemen during an examination at school. One urchin replied—"P'haps it be a flea."

"That's very singular," said a young lady to a gentleman who had just kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear Miss, I will soon make it plural."

An Hiberian traveller, alluding to how cheerful and comfortable roads are made by *mile*-stones, suggests that it be a great improvement if they were *nearer each other.*

A speaker at a stump meeting, declared that he knew no East, no West, no North, no South. Then, said a bystander, "you ought to go to school and learn your geography."

A Teacher asked a bright little girl, "What country is opposite to us on the globe?" "Don't know, sir," was the answer. "Well," now, pursued the teacher, "if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?" "Out of the hole, sir, replied the pupil, with an air of triumph.

A WITTY RETORT.—"Why, you rascal," said Radcliffe, the great physician, to a paver who dunned him, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with dirt, to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the paver, "mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides." "You dog, you," said Radcliffe, "you are a wit. You must be poor; come in, you shall be paid."

An old gentlemen, who was never accused of being a wizard, went out with his gun one day to hunt squirrels, accompanied by his son. Before they had approached the ground where they expected to find the game, the gun was charged with a severe load, and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the little animals, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see him fall of course—but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to "kick" him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, inquired of his son, "Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun at the squirrel?"

LIFE THOUGHTS.

A cunning man overreaches no one half so much as himself.

WHEN laws, customs, or institutions cease to be beneficial to man, they cease to be obligatory.

THE strength of a man consists in finding out the way in which God is going, and going in that way too. For God goes before and ploughs, and we can but follow after and plant the our seed in his furrow.

GREATNESS lies not in being strong, but in the right using of strength; and strength is not used rightly when it only serves to carry a man above his fellows for his own solitary glory. He is greatest whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own.

GOD has appointed certain insects, birds, and beasts to be destroyers. They consume decaying matters; they roll up and feast on filth. To their palate life is unseasoned and insipid, but death has flavor. Such, also, are minor critics in literature, cynics in morals, and heresy-hunters in religion.

THERE is a reason why students prefer the night to the day for their labors.—Through the day their thoughts are diverted into a thousand streams; but at night they settle into pools, which, deep and undisturbed, reflect the stars. But night labor, in time, will destroy the student; for it is marrow from his own bones with which he fills his lamp.

GOD washes the eyes by tears until they can behold the invisible land where tears shall come no more. O Love! O Affliction! Ye are the guides that show us the way through the great airy space where our loved ones walked; and, as hounds easily follow the scent before the dew be risen, so God teaches us, while yet our sorrow is wet, to follow on and find our dear ones in heaven.

THERE are some days when a man's thoughts seem to be as distinct from his personality as sparks are from the chimney of a winter's forge, streaming forth at night; or as birds are distinct from the trees out of which they fly. Nor, if the mood be happy, are they indeed much unlike birds, when, in a feathery fury of delight, with a hundred songs of melodious dissonance, they sitting sing, and flying sing, and turn in the air with every fantastic gyration.

THE voyage of life should be right across the ocean, whose waters never shrink, and where the keel never rubs the bottom. But men are afraid to venture, and hang upon the coast, and explore lagoons, or swing at anchor in wind-sheltered bays. Some men put their keel into riches, some into sensuous pleasure, some into friendship, and all these are shallow for anything that draws as deep as the human soul does. God's work in each age, indicated by the great movements of his providence, is the only thing deep enough for the heart. We ought to begin life as at the source of a river, growing deeper every league to the sea; whereas, in fact, thousands are like men who enter the mouths of rivers and sail upwards, finding less and less water every day; and in old age they lie shrunk and gaping upon dry gravel.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Robert Matthewson, while endeavoring to get into a wagon by stepping on the wheel at DeCewsville on Thursday last, the horse started, and threw him under the wagon, by which such injuries were inflicted that he died on Saturday night.

Seleda Hodginson, of Ainsleyville, Huron County, was committed to take her trial last week for stealing clothing from a saloon.—The poor girl felt very keenly the disgrace of her situation, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, but was fortunately prevented.

The Markham Economist advocates the establishment of a bank in Markham. It says: "Could we not find one hundred men in Markham and the adjoining townships ready to take stock to the amount of $1,000 each, and two hundred more ready to take stock to an average of $500 each? This would make a capital of $200,000, sufficient to start a very respectable bank.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house occupied by Hon. T. L. Terrill, M. P. P., at Stanstead, with his extensive barns and and outbuildings, were wholly consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the premises had been fired in three places. Besides the buildings, a large quantity of hay and grain, and eleven hogs, were burned. The loss is, we hear, about $12,000, of which only $4,000 is covered by insurance.

A skeleton has been found in Montreal, during the excavation for the continuation of Burnside Palace, between Sherbrooke and St. Catherine streets, together with many fragments of Indian pottery, pipes, bone implements, bones of beavers and other animals. In fact, it appears that these sandy knolls have at some former time been the site of some Indian village and burying-ground,—doubtless that found by Jacques Cartier on the south eastern slope of Montreal mountain. The most interesting of the relics are being transferred to the Natural History Society's museum.

Thomas Shaw, a well known resident of Whitby, met with a shocking death near the Whitby station of the Grand Trunk Railway, on Saturday evening last. The unfortunate deceased, it appeared, having returned from Toronto on the 1 o'clock train, remained loitering and tippling around the station during all the afternoon, and was unfortunate enough to get on the railroad track while in a state of intoxication, the consequence of which was that he lost his life.—An engine and train passed over him, mangling him in a dreadful manner. He died about an hour after the accident, and has left a wife and seven children, mostly small, in very destitute circumstances.

The Whitby Chronicle complains of the disinterment of a young man named William Durant, about 28 years of age, who had died two days previously, and which were interred at St John's cemetery, near Port Whitby. On Saturday morning it was discovered that the grave had been despoiled, and the body taken away. The shroud and part of a shirt were torn from the corpse and left scattered around the grave. The miscreants who perpetrated the unhallowed act, did their work in the most clumsy and barbarous manner. We earnestly hope that the justice which the wickedness of their inhuman crime deserves will be meted out to them.

A Mr. Neil is giving lessons, *a la* Rarey, in Brockville. The *Recorder* says:—"The horse operated upon was a young unbroken colt of the Ringold breed, belonging to the Hon. George Crawford; it was wild, skittish and unmanageable, although not vicious, but in ten minutes, under the skilful hands of Mr. Neil, the colt was as docile as one could desire, following Mr. Neil around the building as quiet as a lamb. From step to step Mr. Neil proceeded, till the shaking of a sheet of paper in the colt's face did not in the least disturb its quiet, although when the paper was first displayed, the colt bolted as if it had been struck with a shot."

The London *Free Press* says:—On Saturday, Mr. Box, a butcher, residing at St. John's nearly met with his death from choking. He was eating his dinner, and suddenly appeared to faint. He was taken to the air, and medical aid sought. On the arrival of Dr. Freckleton, he had been given up for dead by his friends, who, to the number of twenty, surrounded him, saying, "He is dead! he is dead!" The experienced eye of the medical man soon detected the difficulty, and relieved the patient by pulling from his throat a piece of beef of about two ounces weight. The surprise and joy of those around may be well conceived, and the Doctor raised himself in their estimation by his quick and appropriate expedient."

HUMBUG!—The Quebec *Chronicle* says, "Federation is the great question of the hour," when not a human being troubles himself about the question. No province has declared itself in favor of Federation. The Canadian Government has not uttered a voice in its favor, and when Canadian Ministers gave an *obiter dictum* in favor of a scheme, resting on their own incapacity to carry out the Government of this country not a single Province of British North America responded to the call. Canada under such a Government as it now possesses—surcharged with taxes, and over-burdened with debt—with an official staff far too extravagant for North American notions, offers no inducements for its alliance. The connection is repudiated on every side. Not a single North American Province would vote for it.

The Galt Reporter tells a good story of a settler in one of the northern townships of Waterloo, who, after taking unto himself a wife, became exceedingly economical, and went to Brantford to buy a stove, where he expected to get one some two dollars cheaper than in Galt. Arrived at Brantford, he could not get a stove on any terms, so with a heavy heart he turned his face to the setting sun. But misfortune still followed.—He was driving leisurely along, probably picturing to the "Missis" the profits of the day's transactions, when suddenly they were alarmed by hideous shrieks from a locomotive whistle. The bride-droom immediately pulled up, but a train evidently rushing upon them made the horses restive, and the locomotive had barely cleared the road before, despite all he could do, they rushed upon the flying train, and instantly, together with the wagon dashed into the road-side. For a moment everything was blank to our "economist," but he speedily recovered himself, to find his wife unhurt, but both horses killed, and the wagon smashed to pieces. The loss will be over $300—and all to save a couple of dollars in the purchase of a stove!

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer states that grass seed should always be sown in the Fall, and not in the Spring, as is practised by most farmers.

DEAFENING FLOORS.—A correspondent (L. A. D., of Dupre, La.) informs us that he has found dry saw dust a most convenient and excellent material for filling in between partitions in rooms and floors for the purpose of "deafening sound."

The cultivation of the silk-worm is said to be a complete success in California. Specimens of cocoons, floss and twisted silk were exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco. California is yet destined to become a great wine and silk producing State

A Republican jubilee was held at Springfield, Illinois, the city where resides the President elect of the United States. It was expected that "honest Old Abe" would say something to quiet the Southerners, but he does not think that necessary. To the great disappointment of the politicians, he merely thanked his friends for their kind wishes, and then hurried off to bed.

The largest freight bill ever presented on the American lakes was that of the *Great West* last week at Buffalo. She brought 30,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago at 18½ cents, amounting to $5550. The large class canal boats on the Erie Canal, it is said, realize $1400 over and above tolls. So much for the "good time" to shippers resulting from a good harvest.

The County of Cumberland State of Maine is a fertile spot for divorces. Forty-two suits were on the docket for a recent term of the Court. Of these thirty were brought by wives and twelve by husbands. The court granted divorces in eight of the cases and dismissed the libels in two cases. Two have been entered "neither party" and thirty still remain to be ajudicated upon.

A number of bricks of a bright red colour, longer and wider than those in present use and bearing evidences of having been carefully pressed and burnt, were discovered in an ancient brick kiln recently exhausted by some workmen near Memphis. Those relics of an ancient race have been buried for untold years; the earth around showing no signs of ever having been disturbed.

The Philadelphia Enquirer mentions fourteen different styles of counterfeiting coin. It is estimated that fully ten per cent of all the apparent gold coin in circulation is bogus, much of it being so admirably executed as to deceive bank-officers and other first-class judges. The natural and legitimate loss in value in gold coin is immense. The estimated loss on the coin in circulation in the United States is over $1,000,000 per annum.

A man in Ross County, Ohio, states that he had made last season, from water melons grown on one acre of ground, 18 barrels of syrup, which sold for 80 cents a gallon, giving $460 for the acre of land and the labor. The process is as follows: "Take only the soft part of the melon, rub it through a wire sieve into a barrel, then strain out the juice in a copper kettle, just as you would cider or maple sugar water, and be careful not to scorch it when nearly done."

It seems that the early French settlers and the Indians in Western Pennsylvania were acquainted with the natural oil or petroleum wells, which are now thought by many persons to be a new discovery. At Franklin, Pa., old oil vats have been discovered, with trees a century old growing in them. An old well, supposed to have been sunk for obtaining the oil, has also been discovered, with the remains of an Indian ladder in it. The early settlers used to place a dam on the creek, then take off the oil which floated on its surface by absorption with blankets. This they used to sell in vials as a medicine for curing rheumatism.

The Union says that a very valuable fugitive slave belonging to a Georgian, passed through Rochester to Canada on Wednesday night. His master took his servant to Baltimore on business a few days previous. The slave was a book-keeper and confidential clerk. His master shut him up securely every night. But the darkey one evening suggested that he had one more bill to settle, whereupon the master told him to go and close it up. The slave went straight to the Philadelphia boat and asked employment. He exhibited free (forged) papers and hired out as a stoker. Arriving at Philadelphia, he started for Canada, where he now is. A pretty sharp fugitive slave that. He will take care of himself anywhere.

A report is in circulation that a dreadful quarrel took place between the Siamese Twins, at the American Museum, on the 7th instant. It seems that Chang, who is a North Carolinian and a Secessionist, had insisted upon painting the ligament which binds them together. To this Eng objected, perferring the natural colour; whereupon Chang resolved to "sever the union" with Eng, which he declared to be no "longer worth preserving." Eng, who is a calmer temperament, finally persuaded him to wait a little—until the 4th day of March next. Dr. Lincoln, a pupil of the celebrated Jackson, was called in, who gave his opinion that the operation would be dangerous for both parties, and said the union must and shall be preserved. A system of non-in.

James Cunningham, a man about sixty years of age, formerly engaged in business in New York, ran away some years ago from his creditors. A short time since the old indebtedness became outlawed, and thereupon Mr. Cunningham re-appeared upon the scene of his former exploits. Calling upon Messrs. Carter, Hall & Co., of Maiden-lane, the delinquent merchant expressed great contrition for his misdeeds, and an earnest desire to liquidate their claim upon him, in furtherance of which he presented to them a note, purporting to have been drawn by James Baker, of Kingston, Canada, and wished them to take out of it the sum due them and return him $250. This they declined to do, having no knowledge of Mr. Baker. The same note, or similar ones, were offered in the same manner to all his old creditors, with similar expressions of repentance for the wrong he had done them, but in every instance they were declined. With Messrs. Jennings, Adams & Co., of Newark, he left one of the notes to be negotiated by them. Being rather mistrustful, they telegraphed to Mr. Baker in reference to the note. Mr. Baker immediately replied that whatever paper of his had been offered to Mr. Cunningham must necessarily be forged, as he had no knowledge of any such. Messrs. Jennings & Co. then sent to New York and had Mr. Cunningham taken into custody on a charge of forgery.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The weekly consumption of gold leaf by the book-binders in London, on the exterior of gold books, amount to 2,000,000 square inches and the weight of paper shavings, annually cut off the edges of books is about 350.

It is said that a party of workmen in Paris signified their disgust at the recent advance of 25 per cent. made by the Emperor in the price of tobacco, by throwing their pipes over the iron grating into the courtyard of the Palace of Tuileries.

M. Pierre de Boismont lately read an essay on paralysis and its premonitory symptoms. When an individual naturally gentle becomes subject to fits of violent anger, or a person of pure morals assumes a strange liberty of thought and manners we may take these symptoms as progressives of a disorder of the brain, which generally paralysis is likely to end it.

The late Sir Henry Smith, long M. P. for Colchester, one of the Tories of the old school, on one occasion was canvassing, and on asking a heavy-looking farmer for his vote, the man replied, "I'd vote for ye, Sir Henry, as usual, only you're such a fool." "Fool am I?" retorted Sir Henry; "then I'm the very man to represent you." the farmer gave him his vote.

The Batavian correspondent of the London Times gives the particulars of a recent serious mutiny in the Dutch East India army. This army consists of about 20,000 men, of which less than one-third are Europeans. A plot of the European portion of this army to rise was discovered on the evening before it was to take place, and was subdued without serious bloodshed. Upwards of thirty of the ringleaders were immediately hanged.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The report of the Board of Directors state that the remittances from the United States as the proceeds of the voyage, were $70,000, but it would require $75,000 to fit her for another voyage, and therefore this will be deferred till another season. The iron plates in the ship have not worked in the slightest degree, not a single bolt had started, and the appearance of the ship's bottom was highly satisfactory. The principal defects were the decks and the metal bushes of the bearing of the screw shaft, which had worn down four inches, two inches through the gun metal and two inches through the wrought iron bricks supporting them.

NEEDLE WOMEN OF LONDON.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, describing one of the great mantua making establishments in that city, says: work is commenced every morning at 7 o'clock, and continued till 11 o'clock at night, with only intervals of about 18 minutes at each meal. The only day of leisure is Sunday. From Monday morning to Saturday night they are complete prisoners. They are not allowed to cross the threshold even to purchase a pair of shoes, and must employ their friends outside to do it for them. Nor is the accomodation indoors such as any way to reconcile them to this close confinement. Ten or twelve are employed in an unventilated work-room twelve feet square, and their bed-rooms are equally uncomfortable.

From some very interesting exporiments made by Professor L. Vella, of Turin, we are led to conclude that the poison *curare* is an antidote to strychnine. That a mixture of these two deadly poisons so far from increasing in virulence becomes innocuous, and may be administered to animals with impunity. Signor Vella was led to try this experiment by consipating the property possessed by curare of paralysing the motor nerves, and to apply it to the cure of tetanus a disorder essentially convulsive. Curare completely destroys the effects of a dose of strychnine, which is mortal when administered either by the stomach or by injection, or injected into the veins. In a physiological point of view this fact is important, for it serves as a scientific basis to all the applications of curare that can be made in therapeutics.

ITEMS FROM AUSTRALIA.—The latest advices from Australia report an increasing excitement on account of new gold discoveries. in the mines of Kiandra a nugget had been found weighing twenty-seven pounds, ten inches long, five in breadth, from two to three inches thick, and supposed to be the largest yet found. The excited people were flocking into the gold fields, despite the deep snow which covered the ground and the scarcity of provisions, which must have led to the loss of innumerable lives through famine, but for the energetic resolution of a considerable body of Chinese immigrants, who had undertaken the difficult task of bringing up provisions on their backs, across tracks of snowy desert, impassable by ponies or anything but Chinamen. Another nugget, weighing 834 ounces, had been found at Ballarat, the golden monster being shaped like a leg of mutton.

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

The accounts that reach us from Syria represent that the Christians of that country are still in a deplorable state of suffering and destitution. Thanks to the efficiency of French intervention, they are no longer in dread of perishing by the sword. but the no less alarming fate of perishing by famine appears now to be staring many of them in the face. Through the charity of Christians in Europe and America, a vast amount of actual suffering has been alleviated, but a great deal of the money that was collected has been expended, and the approach of the rainy season offers the most dreary prospect for many thousands of houseless wanderers.

The last report of the Anglo-American Relief Committee at Beyrout, published on the 20th ult., shows how much has been already done to relieve the wants of the Syrian Christians, and how much still remains to be accomplished. The conditions of the refugees at Tyre has been greatly improved; in the villages about the sources of the Jordan some two thousand people have been supplied with food and clothing; and in the country round Baalbek, which contains a Christian population of two thousand souls, exclusive of Zahleh, many people have been saved from death. But in this last district alone it is estimated that there are yet nine thousand Christians in a state of absolute beggary and in the most urgent need of aid. Disease, too, engendered by great privation and suffering, has already made its appearance among these unfortunate outcasts, and it is feared that, after the inclement season has set in, more will die by sickness than ever fell before the cruelty of the Druses or Mohammedans.

THE LATE SIR CHAS NAPIER.

In the telegraphic report of the *Vanderbilt's* news, which we publish this morning, is the announcement of the death of Sir Charles Napier, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Descended from a noble ancestry, Sir Charles, in the course of a long public life, nobly served his country, and by his personal courage as well as his professional attainments, reached the highest step of preferment, so that his name will be ever honourably associated with the long line of heroes who have fought their country's battles at home and abroad, by sea and by land. Born at Falkirk, March 6, 1786, he entered the navy at the early age of thirteen, and received the command of a vessel very soon after, distinguishing himself on many occasions during the Peninsular War. In 1808, when commanding the brig *Recruit*, had his thigh broken in an action with a French corvette, but this did not long incapaciate him for duty, for in the following year he was the first to mount the walls of Fort Edward at the taking of Martinique. After serving for some time in Spain as a voluteer, and distinguishing himself in several engagements, he took part in an expedition on the cost of Sicily, and received distinguished honours from the King of the Two Sicilies for his valuable service. After the peace of 1815 he was out of active duty till 1829, when he was sent to the cost of Portugal to compel Don Miguel's obedience to the law of nations which he was supposed to have violated. Entering the service of Portugal in 1833, he gained a decisive victory for Don Pedro, from which he was duly honoured. Returning to England he was appointed the second in command under Sir Robert Stopfort, on the Mediterranean station, and took such a prominent part in the actions on the coast of Syria against Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha, that on his return home he received the honour of knighthood as well as the thanks of Parliament. During the years 1841 to 1847, he represented the borough of Marylebone in parliament, where he chiefly distinguished himself by violent attacks on the Ministry and his advocacy of reform in naval affairs, just as in 1855, when representing Southwark, in the place of Sir William Molseworth, he bitterly attacked Sir James Graham and other members of the Ministry, attributing his failures in the Baltic to the inadequate means at his disposal, and the undue restrictions placed upon him in his official capacity. The fact was, he had boasted so much as to what he would do, that the public who clamoured for his appointment to the command of the Baltic fleet, expected too much, and hence the feelings of dissatisfaction with which the nation witnessed the return of so magnificent a fleet without even an attempt on Cronstadt or sweaborg. The coldness with which Sir Charles was received on his return, wounded his professional pride and led to bitter recriminations. He assserted that "he was quite aware, when he went out, that not one-tenth part of what was expected could be performed, that he had divided his fleet as a temptation to the Russian ships to emerge from their hiding places, but they would not yield to the temptation. That an examination told him how fruitless an attack on Cronstadt would have been, that he could have taken Bomarsund with his fleet and a few troops, even had there been no French army in the Baltic; that when a Council of War, held at Led Sound, determined that no further military, conquests could be achieved, the Admiralty, proposing a mode of attacking Sweaborg, that his language was perverted and himself insulted in letters thereafter received from the Government, and that the First Lord of the Admiralty, after warning him against rash attempts upon granite fortresses, had reproached him for leaving those same fortresses unattacked." Such language, of course, provoked debate in the House of Commons, and Sir James Graham explained that the coldness of the Government had proceeded less from the Admiral's operations in the Baltic than from his indiscreet comments on the doings of the Admiralty. As a proof of this, he was afterwards invited to Court to receive the Order of the Bath, an honour which the crusty old Admiral refused to accept. Vanity and excessive self-confidence were the source of all the gallant Admiral's troubles—troubles which he was far too ready to parade before the public in the columns of the *Times*. In politics he was a Whig, favoured the ballot, advocated an extension of the suffrage, and administrative reform generally. He wrote an account of the war between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, and of the Syrian war, and was the author of innumerable pamphlets and newspaper articles, respecting naval affais, in all of which his peculiarities were abundantly conspicious. He was too early sent into public life, and, in consequence was deprived of that proper training which is necessary to the right development of character. He was a brave man, however, effected many wise reforms in the management of the navy, and now that he has passed away, his virtues will be made as prominent as his defects have been hitherto.

NIAGARA FALLS ILLUMINATED.

When the Prince of Wales visited the Niagara Falls, Mr. Blackwell contrived a method of illuminating them. The description is so exceedingly beautiful, that we are disposed to copy it from a correspondence in the London Times:—

The prince's first view of the cataract was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the fall of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea it seems about as feasible to attempt to light up the Atlantic as these great outpourings of Lake Erie, and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was looked upon as well meaning and all that, but chimerical, to use the mildest term.—Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights made, of the largest size it was possible to manufacture. About twenty of those were placed in rows under the cliffs beneath the Clifton House, and facing the American fall; the twenty more were placed under Table Rock, and twenty more behind the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At 10 o'clock at night they were all lit, and their effects were something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to portray. In an instant the whole mass of water, glowing as if incandescent in the intense light seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the waters immediately before it looked like a sheet of crystal glass, a cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leaped and spread the glare over the whole scene, like a river of lighted phosphorus. The rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam, as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the wild torn chasm through which the rapids pour, and showing out the old grey ruins of table rock like a huge dilapidated tower. The smoke, too, rose in thick dense masses, spreading upwards over the cataracts in so luminous a cloud that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from base to summit. But all the grandeur and beauty seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed blood in color, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence, that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire seemed to have taken place in an instant in these cold, stern, eternal falls. None could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood red mass, dark looking and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were the terrors, nor move your gaze from the blazing cauldron underneath the falls, where the river seemed in its froth red foam like boiling blood.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Quite an amusing scene came off in one of our Justice Courts on Tuesday morning. It seems a rather gallant young Irishman from the region of the oil springs, back of Sarnia, had become smitten with the charms of a buxom Teutonic maiden, of the same locality in whose bosom his tender passion was reciprocated. After a sharp and sweet courtship in the most approved style, he offered his heart, hand and fortune, [the latter consisting of an axe and about ten dollars in cash,] and was accepted with a very dutiful reference to mamma, who, upon being asked to bless their love told the loving young man to "Go to ter tuyfols, ant nefer come back dere some more, or she vold brake his head mit der proom sticks." Then were the loving pair disconsolate indeed. But it was no use crying; so, laying their heads together they planned an elopement, which they executed after the most romantic style imaginable—walking all night through such mud as only Canada can produce—arriving here almost tired out. Upon their arrival at the Justice's office there to be made one, the Justice commenced the ceremony, and had just finished questioning the young man when the mother of the maiden appeared upon the scene, and loudly and energetically forbade the completion of the *sentence*, amidst a torrent of invectives, led the girl out of the office down to the dock in triumph—leaving the poor youth completely bewildered at the idea of him being married and the girl not; nor was it until the Justice hastened him off after her, that he came to his senses. Getting on board the ferry boat where the ladies were by that time, he explained the circumstance to the gallant captain, who is always ready for fun, and he promised to arrange it all right. So as the boat was leaving the dock the young couple stepped off at the stern, upon the dock, leaving the old lady upon the boat On discovering the trick which had been played on her, she threatened all manner of vengeance on the captain; but seeing this would not do, nor avail her anything she tried to bribe him to return—offering him the contents of her pocket-book, [consisting of a rather black looking "quarter" and a receipt for making sour 'kraut.'] The captain explained the impossibility, as his boat had to stop to rest before she could turn round and go back. In the meantime, the couple had returned to the Justice's office, and had the marriage ceremony completed, when they returned to Canada. doubtless to forgiveness and blessings.

HARTER THE MURDERER.

This unfortunate young man has confessed that the murder of Doxtater was premeditated. He says that a week previous to the murder, he had made up his mind to deprive his cousin of life, and it was for the purpose of carrying out the bloody determination that the visit to Charleston Lake was made. At the time Harter shot Doxstater, the latter was in a boat, with his back towards the shore, the former being on shore but only a few yards distant. The shot entered the back of the head under the brain, passed through and made its way out at the eye, Doxstater tumbled from his seat in the boat, and exclaimed, "Oh, I am shot, how were you so careless with the gun?', Harter then pretended the shot was accidental, and went into the boat to wait the result. After a few minutes Doxstater was able to sit up, and talk, and Harter, believing he would get better, got a club, and while Doxstater lay with his head over the boat to permit the blood from his wound to drop into the water, struck him on the back of the head with the club, the strength of the blow knocking Doxstater into the water. While the body was in the water blows were continued until life was extinct.

Harter then took a cord and tied it to the leg of his victim, and having procured a large stone, tied the other end of the cord to the stone, placed the stone in the boat and rowed out into deep water dragging the body by the cord.—When in deep water he threw the stone overboard, the body of Doxstater descending to the bottom after it, drawn down by the cord attached to the leg. After this Harter rowed to shore and washed all blood stains from the boat. He then returned to Charleston as if nothing had happened forgetting that the eye of God was on him. The only reason assigned by Harter for the murder. was that he had taken a dislike to Doxstater, and wanted to get quit of him. Harter begins to feel the position in which he is placed and attends more to his religious duties.—*Recorder.*

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Washington, Nov 22.

The Washington banks suspended this morning.

The President's message will be presented to Congress on the third day of the session. Advance copies will be sent north as far as Boston, Mass., and south as far as Richmond, Va.

The Tribune's despatch says Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian affairs, has returned from a trip to Arkansas. He states that three-fourths of the people there, are opposed to any disunion movement until some unconstitutional act has been committed justifying resistance.

The Herald's despatch says that Senator Chandler does not desire a seat in Lincoln's cabinet; also that Secretary Thompson has had a free consultation with Mr. Corwin as to the measures to be adopted by the present and coming administrations to avert the impending danger.

The same correspondent says, authentic information has been received that nineteen-twentieths of the large slaveholders of the cotton states, who do not compose a tenth of the voters there, deprecate the secession movement.

The District of Columbia banks suspended specie payments to-day. There is no panic.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

SIR,—It appears, and is somewhat pleasing to see, from the statement made by Dr. James Bovell, in your issue of the 17th inst. that some, at least, of the gentlemen who compose the Corporation of Trinity College are not altogether indifferent to every attack made upon Protestant truth; yet it is difficult to conceive with what degree of consistency they can disavow their agreement with Dr. Bovell's views, or repudiate them as the teaching of the College, while such views are held and taught by the *chief teacher* of the College. For let it be observed that the Provost distinctly holds the same views, for the disavowal of which, on the part of the Corporation, Dr. Bovell has seen fit to resign his chair in the College; but Dr. Bovell is either too honest to act the part of a dissembler, or possesses not an equal degree of Jesuitical accomplishment, and therefore is not equally schooled in equivocation and mental reservation. Doubtless, in this respect the Provost bears the palm, otherwise it is difficult to comprehend how the teaching of one should be approved and that of the other disavowed by the learned gentlemen of the "Corporation," who preside over the interests of the College. For it is evident that both the Provost and the condemned Professor alike held the views in question, for instance: Does Dr. Bovell hold the doctrine of the "*probable intercession of Saints, priestly and authoritative absolution?*' So also does the Provost. For a proof of this, (for the sake of brevity) let it suffice to refer to his long letter, [P.P. 92, 94] where such is defended.

Does Dr. Bovell believe in a "middle state," after death between hell and heaven? The Provost teaches the same. [*vide* Provosts note on article III.] thus "In the New "Testament, *Hades* is the place of departed "spirits; *Geenna* the place of punishment "for the soul and body together. An *inter-* "*mediate state* is taught in the Holy Scrip- "ture." Does Dr. Bovell conceive that the *glorified* humanity of Christ is present in the Eucharist, *i.e.*, the real presence in an "*objective*" sense? The Provost teaches the same [*vide* long letter, pages 85, 86 and 88.] Is the Provost's doctrine satisfactory because taught by several eminent divines? For the same reason Dr. Bovell's doctrine must be satisfactory also, for he proves the same thing. Then if Dr. Bovell's views be condemned so also in justice should those of the Provost be disavowed. In a word Dr. Bovell has advanced nothing for which he has been reproved different in substance and character from what the "Provost" holds and teaches in the College, and therefore we may conclude that the censure so justly passed on the one must be also intended for the other. Even-handed justice, both to the College and to individuals, imperatively requires that the same measure which the Corporation in its wisdom has meted to the honest and outspoken Doctor, should be awarded to the Provost himself.

A PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1860.

ADDRESS TO THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

We have been requested to publish the following address, which was presented a short time since to the Reverned the Provost of Trinity College, and at the same time to state that the fact of its not appearing before was owing to inadvertance:—

To the Reverend George Whitaker, M. A., Provost of Trinity College Toronto:—

"REVERNED AND DEAR SIR,—Having learned with deep regret that the Lord Bishop of Huron has recently in his Synod at London made a serious charge against the religious teaching of Trinity College, and therefore against yourself in your office of Divinity Professor, we the undersigned who have enjoyed the privileges of your theological instruction, wish, in the most positive terms, to express our conviction that the charge is entirely without foundation. We hesitate not to affirm that, in our experience no so-called dangerous or un-Protestant views have ever characterized your lectures. With regard to your exposition of the Church Catechism, to which special reference has been made, we wish to state if we were called upon to say what lectures in the academical course were the most interesting and instructive, we should give the preference to those on the Church Catechism, involving, as they did, extensive spiritual proofs, a critical examination of the original languages, and copious quotations from the great divines of our Church, whose principles, we know, are based on the word of God, and the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church, in her present days are contained in her Book of Common Prayer, Articles and Homilies.

A number of questions were prepared by you upon such lecture delivered, and at our own request, the use of these questions were afterwards occasionally granted to us. Answers to the questions were required of us *viva voice* at the succeeding lecture on the same subject; no written answers were either written or required from us, except from the periodical, or terminal examinations, when the same course was pursued as at other Universities. In conclusion permit us to express our firm hope that nothing which has occurred will hinder the growth of our University. As for ourselves we are determined, as far as may be in our power, to uphold, both by precept and example, the pure teaching of our ancient and spiritual branch of the Church, which we have received in Trinity College. We could desire that we may in our several spheres do this as faithfuly and efficiently as we can testify that you have done in your capacity of Professor of Divinity. We remain,

Reverned and dear Sir,

Ever sincerely and gratefully yours,

Thos T. Robarts, M.A, Curate St Catharines.

Francis Tremayne, Junr, Incumbent of Milton.

J G Armstrong, B.A, Incumbent of West Hawksbury.

James A Preston, M. A, Incumbent of Stirling.

C E Thompson, M.A, Incumbent of Elora and Fergus.

S J Vankeughnet, M.A, and C B L.

W E Cooper, M.A, Second Assistant Holy Trinity, Toronto.

John Langtry, M. A, Incumbent of Collingwood.

E W Beavis, M.A, Incumbent of Matilda and Edwardsburgh.

Thos D Philips, M.A, Principal St Catharines County Grammar School and Curate of Thorold.

A J Broughall, M.A, Classical Lecturer Trinity College and Assistant Minister, St Lohn's Church Toronto.

J J Bogart, M. A, Assist. Minister Prescott.

Geo W N Higgison, M.A, Grace Church, Waterdown.
H W M Murray M.A, Barrister, &c., Toronto.
J E O'Rielly, B.A, Hamilton.
Fred Schofield, B.A, Barrister, &c., Ottawa.
G W White, M. A, Missionary Camden.
H C W Wethy, B.A, Toronto.
Charles J Benson, B.A.
W P Atkinson, B.A.
G B Boyle, B.A.
Frederick Lampman, B.A, St Catharines.
George B P Viner, B.A, Missionary in Pickering and Uxbridge.
[illegible] Houston, B.A, Missionery at Ar[illegible].
J S Lauder, B. A, Rector of Ottawa.
W H Jones, B.A, Brockville.
J. McNeely, B.A, Carleton Place.
George W.G, Grout, B.A, Grimsby.
Donald J F McLeod, B.A, Grammar School Thorold
John Hilton Incumbent, Perytown.
W Fleming, B.A, Missionary in Roslin.
John Carroll, Incumbent of Ganonoque.
Fran R Tane, Assistant Minister, Brockville.
A Williams, B.A, Assist. Minister, Yorkville.
H D Cooper, B.A, Etobicoke.
C J S Bethune, B.A, Cobourg.
John Wood, Omemee.
Charles Badgley, B. A, Quebec.
C W Paterson, B.A, Toronto.
Wm H Case, B.A, Hamilton.
Thomas A Parnell, Incumbent Mirrickville.
A M Patton, B.A, Seafort.
James Henderson, B.A, Yorkville.
Toronto, Sept. 8, 1960.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

New York, Nov 20.

The Glasgow left Liverpool on the 8th; arrived about noon.

Nova Scotian arrived out on the 8th.

Consols 93 to 94.

Bank rate advanced to 4½.

The ship Andrew Jackson arrived to-day in 15 days from Liverpool; averaged 220 miles a day for the whole passage.

The Daily News says that a week ago the strength of the Bourbon army was variously estimated at 40,000 to 50,000, the latter is regarded as an extreme statement. We cannot reasonably set down its losses, by the fall of Capua and the battle of the 3rd at less than 15,000.

The Paris correspondent transmits the following telegram: "It is not true that the Anglo-French expedition to China will advance to Pekin. The envoys of the two powers with their suites and probably guards of honor will go to the capital where conditions of a new peace will be signed. In virtue of a new clause in former treaty an English and French Minister will reside in Pekin."

The Times says that the principal fluctuation in the R. R. Market has been in Canadas, which have been pressed for sale.—The market being overstocked they have experienced a further decline.

The Post says that after the fall of Gaeta Garibaldi will retire to private life.

FURTHER BY THE GLASGOW.

The Times regards the interferences of the French Admiral with the operations of the Sardinian squadron on the Neapolitan coast as the most inexplicable episode of the present campaign; and says it requires all our confidence in the ability of the Emperor to persuade us that his policy is not a series of rogueries, the offspring of momentary impulses, or the conflicting counsels of ministers and allies.

Letters from Naples in the Times state that Gavazzi had been threatened in his own house by a crowd which assembled outside and cried—"Death to Gavazzi." A detachment of the national guard remained there doing duty. Garibaldi has confirmed certain privileges which he had conferred on Gavazzi. The padre was to preach the following day.

[illegible] funds remain firm.

Calcutta, Oct 7.—Gen Woodburn and Dr Burst are dead.

The official vote for annexation of Sicily is ayes 432,064, noes 667.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

Portland, Nov 21.

The Palestine has arrived.

No intelligence of the Prince of Wales, but two vessels, supposed to be the Hero and Ariadne, was seen passing the Bell of Portland during the night.

Prince Alfred arrived at Plymouth on Friday morning.

The Post's Paris correspondent says:—Dissolution of the Pope's army positive. He will have left only with the simple guard of 3000.

Emmanuel arrived at Naples on the 7th, with Garibaldi. They proceeded to the Cathedral and afterwards to the Palace. Great festivities in spite of bad weather.

The British Legion at Naples is dwindling away on account of the disgraceful conduct of its members.

FRANCE.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 25½ millions.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov 8.

Flour 3d to 6d lower: Western Canal 29s 5d to 30s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s to 32s.

Wheat restricted; prime qualities only maintaining same price; White and Mixed 12s 6d to 13s 6d.

Corn dull; Pots 28s 6d; Pearls 28s 9d.

Sugar better demand.

Tea and Coffee steady.

Molasses—Nothing to notice.

Consols 93½ to 93¾.

THE RAILWAY BUILDINGS,

The extensive Railway buildings putting up in front of the Town for the use of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, are now rapidly drawing towards completion. The Freight House was finished during the past Summer. It is a spacious wooden building, covered with iron, and most conveniently situated for the reception of freight by land and water. The Station House a very handsome building of wood, has also been completed; and the huge Engine House, capable of holding nineteen locomotives is nearly covered in. Certainly since the Contractor, Mr. Foster, set to work he has not let much grass grow under his feet as the old saying goes, and deserves much credit for the energy and skill in his business he has displayed. Extensive as the Wharves are they scarcely afford accommodation for the immense quantities of lumber which the railroad constantly brings in from the neighborhood of Perth, Almonte, Smith's Falls and elsewhere along the line. Were the railroad once made to Arnprior the freight business would be immense. The Brockville & Ottawa Railroad is unequivocally a most decided success, is worked most admirably under the superintendence of Mr. Brooks, and is very economically and carefully managed. All its large lumber traffic now rolls under the town without the public being put to any inconvenience and we feel satisfied the public now see that the tunnel was the right entrance to the river after all; and that the terminus is precisely where it should be.—*Monitor.*

A man named Slater while intoxicated, got on the track of the Grand Trunk Railway near Naim, on the 15th inst., and was knocked to pieces.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN OSWEGO—THE HURON MILLS CONSUMED.

From the Oswego Times.

About half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, fire was discovered in the Huron Mill, situated upon the Varick Canal, adjoining the Oswego Starch Factory on the south. A prompt and general alarm was sounded, but in a very few moments after the discovery of the fire the whole building was enveloped in flames, and it was beyond the power of the fire department to save any portion of the mill. The fire seemed to have originated in the lower story of the building, and climbed speedily upward and broke through the roof. A gale of wind prevailed from the north-west, and the flames raged with great fury. For a time, the Crescent Mills, a few rods south, were in imminent danger, but very fortunately the direction of the wind favored their safety, and the building escaped with a slight scorching. The Starch Factory, close adjoining the burning mill on the north, was protected by a heavy brick wall intervening and the powerful force pumps of that establishment.

The Huron mill with its contents was entirely consumed. The building was appraised at $30,000 and the flour and grain at about $15,000. There was an insurance of about three-fourths on each. The mill we understand was owned by W. W. Baker & Co., of Lockport. The office was also destroyed but the papers and furniture were secured unharmed.

It is supposed that the fire originated from the friction of the mechinery, being first discovered at a point where it would most probably have been occasioned from that cause. The firemen responded promptly to the call and labored with judgment and energy. The department without exception are deserving of praise for their conduct on this occasion.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIE.

We learn from the Stark Bounty [Iowa] Advertiser of the 1st inst., that Daniel Swearington, recently from Tuscarawas county, in Ohio, passed through Novoda on the Monday previous with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, on his way to his farm near Fort Dodge. The Advertiser says:

Without other warning than a moment's sensation of heat, as felt through the cover of the wagon, in which they were riding in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measures could be taken for protection, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflammable material in the wagon was on fire, and before Mr. Swearington could make his way out of the wagon through the flames, his clothing was on fire.

Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon he was kicked by one of his horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children already dead. His own clothing burnt entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in his face, head and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one nothing could be found but the skull, the other a charred mass, in which there was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearington, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca, Ellen, George Daltoe, and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and two years.

The calamity occurred about seven miles north-west of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small basin, or commencement of a water channel.

CHANGE OF OPINION.

The Mirickville *Chronicle*, until lately a warm supporter of the Ministry, now denounces them as warmly:—

"A Conservative Government.—Our Kemptville neighbour, while professing 'not to be the apologist or advocate to the present Ministry,' is making himself decidedly ridiculous by endeavoring to bolster them up. He implores the Orangemen in frantic terms 'not to condemn the Ministry unheard; talks of 'lies as foul as the father of sin' promulgated against them; and winds up lugubrious ejaculations because we dare to admire the good qualities of the Opposite candidate, and condemn the Government. But the most amusing portion of his diatribe is that wherein he lauds the present Government as a *Conservative* Administration! Conservative! Heaven save the mark! We always understood it was a Coalition—a medley of Reformers and Conservatives, (neither of them very strait-laced), dished up, as nearly as could be, in equal proportions—in so far as Upper Canada was concerned; but with a Roman Catholic adjunct in Lower Canada, which was always demanding double payment for every vote given at the request of the Upper Canadian connection. We may have been mistaken in all this, and it also may have been left for our friend to discover the contrary; but being persistent believers in stubborn and patent facts, we decline all acceptation of the doctrine he enunciates. The present Government of Canada, in plain terms, is a miserable mongrel—a cur of the mangiest breed—it is neither Conservative nor Reform: neither avowedly Roman Catholic nor Protestant; but more frequently committed by "sinister dexterity" to measures initiated by the former class of religionists than the latter. 'We'll none of it!' To keep their seats, the Upper Canadian portion have succumbed to Mr. Cartier—given him full away—and the Protestants of Upper Canada are coaxingly asked to continue in the shambles until he chooses to release them. On the part of the honest Orangemen of Canada West, we demand the instant annihilation of the present Government! Their offences send up a stench to Heaven, of which our nostrils desire no further inhalation."

Speaking of John A. Macdonald's speech at Brantford, the *Chronicle* says:—

"The whole blame of the Orange humiliation—the truckling to the priest-power—and inaction of the Upper Canadian portion of the Ministry, are pressed upon the already overburthened shoulders of the absent and irresponsible Duke of Newcastle. That his Grace has enough to answer for without saddling him with the sins of John A. and his colleagues, we think will be universally admitted; and making that nobleman the scapegoat of the Ministry will not relieve them of any odium whatever. It was evident, from the landing of the Prince to the day of his departure, that Mr. Cartier and his clerical friends held in their hands the management of matters. To this, in so far as Lower Canada was concerned, no objection was made, but who delegated to them power and authority over the Protestants of Upper Canada? This in, particular, do the citizens of Kingston desire to learn. The people of Brantford can have comparatively but little personal feeling in the matter, and the necessity for explanations being made to them was certainly not a pressing one. Suppose a body of gentleman were in a disagreeable difficulty, and the difficulty more particularly affected the people of Quebec, we should scarcely accept to find the gentlemen aforesaid flying off to Caughnawaga to lay before its inhabitants a full statement of their case. And yet, something very like this has just been performed by Mr. Macdonald and his friends. The proceedings afford crushing evidence of the fact that the Attorney General West dare not face the music before his own constitutents, and that he hopes to operating first elsewhere to mollify then somewhat, and afforg time for their indignation to subside. The course, however judicious in view of his own interests, is not a manly or straightforeward one, though quite in keeping with his concealment during the Kingston agitation. One thing we consider evident: Upper Canada will never free herself from Lower Canadian domination under such leadership as this. Mr. Cartier and his adherants will continue to rule us with a rod of iron, just so long as they find complacent Upper Canadians to "yield thus gracefully" in all matters affecting the views of the priesthood with which they are connected. Indications of this are to be seen every day in the articles of the Government organs—some of whom even go the length of intimating that if the Orange body persists in rendering matters uncomfortable a 'Party Emblems Act" will be introduced, and thus settle the refractory organization after a speedy and effectual fashion."

A Toronto correspondent of the Montreal *Herald* furnishes the report that Mr. George Brown of the *Globe* has become a millionaire, through his interest in an alleged discovery of a process for making white paper from straw.

There are already many patented processes for making white paper both for printing and writing, from straw; and this material is largely used on this continent, and Europe, for this purpose; but the difficulties in the way of its more general adoption have been hitherto the tediousness of the process and the great expense in reducing the fibre to pulp and bleaching it.

Mr. Clemow, Mr. Brown's partner in the enterprise, imagines that he has overcome these difficulties, and that he can manufacture a good article of paper for five cents a pound, or less than half the present cost; but he has not succeeded in persuading any practical paper maker that he can do anything of the kind; and it is certain that the paper which he has hitherto made for the Toronto *Globe* has been poor in quality, and enormously expensive in cost.

The agreement made by Messrs. Brown & Clemow with Cyrus Field & Co., makes the remuneration to be paid to them dependent on paper of a certain quality being produced for a given price, we believe five cents per pound. If Messrs. Brown & Clemow can do this, they become entitled to $750,000 from the American purchasers of the patent, and confer at the same time a great boon on the world at large.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, November 28, 1860.

A writer in the Montreal *Witness*, over the signature "*Caution*," undertakes to advise the reading public on the subject of Freemasonry, and only succeeds in proving his utter and entire ignorance of the institution. In all ages of the world men have been found presumptuous enough to speak evil of things they know not, and it is not surprising that such individuals should exist in our own day. The only wonder is that the *Witness*, which is generally looked up to, for a degree of light and intelligence, should allow the most ancient and respectable society in the world, to be slandered in its columns.

It is not true, that a mason "will have "to meet as a brother with drunkards, gamblers, and libertines without having power "either to withdraw himself, or to expel them from its ranks. And we cannot help thinking that "Caution" must be some rejected candidate for the mysteries of masonry, whose addiction, perhaps, to one or other of the vices above mentioned, prevented the "brethren of the mystic tie" from taking him into their sacred order. From extending to him a brother's hand and a brother's welcome. And, admitting that unworthy character's do sometimes succeed in gaining admittance into the Mason's earthly tabernacle, it should not be mentioned to the disgrace of the entire institution. We can only hope that the good advice, wholesome instruction, and christian example, so eminent amongst all good masons, may have some influence in leading such an one to make preparation for admittance into the Lodge of everlasting felicity hereafter. At all events, such characters *can* be expelled from the lodge; and individuals *have* power to withdraw, should they think proper to do so. And it is very unfair to charge their short comings, and irregularities upon the whole institution. Should the errors of a few stain and render ignominous a whole society, there is no association on earth, either civil or religious, which would escape.

We are most happy to characterise as equally false and unfounded the assertion of "Caution," that, while it boasts of its harmony with the "Old Testament, it ignores the New Testament, its divine "Author, and inspired teachings."

Nothing could possibly be farther from the truth than this statement. On the contrary, it is our boast, that the precepts of masonry are the precepts promulgated by the Scriptures of Inspiration, and stamped by nature, in all ages, upon the hearts of those who have elevated the society in which they lived, and left upon the otherwise dark pages of the history of all time, bright examples of patriotism and devotion to the ever living God. Masonry does *not* ignore the scriptures of inspiration. A copy of the divine will to man, as contained in the Old and New Testament, is placed in the hands of every neophyte, as the rule and guide of his faith and practice. Instead of making light of the word, masonry brings its choicest sacrifices to the altar of God. It has ever professed to adore him alone; to look upon Him as a Father and an unfailing refuge, and has placed the revelations of his will as the foundation of the universal temples which it has reared. From these it has never swerved, and on the gloomiest pages of the history of the craft, no stain of apostacy can be found. Relying upon those revelations, changeless, beautiful, benigh and just, freemasonry, in all ages, amid the shock of revolutions, the conflicts of despots and the shattering of states, has remained the same, bending at times to the false spirit of an age, but never broken; depressed for a season by despotic power, but never crushed.

We point with pride to the usefulness and moral beauties of our ancient craft; we find that patriots and philosophers, the devotees of art and science, the great poets of the past and the present time and the rulers of empires have been the supporters of our tenets and the sharers of our labors. With exultation we declare that ours is the most ancient and honorable fraternity on the face of the globe; one which has received the especial protection of Almighty God through a long succession of centuries. When His chosen people had forgotten their allegiance scoffed at His sacred laws and bowed themselves before the altars of strange gods, with idolatrous worship; when His resistless fiat went forth in wrath, when His holy temple and its altars had been defiled and not one stone of that mighty fabric remained upon another, there were still found those of our craft who knelt upon its scattered ashlars and prayed that Divine vengeance might be stayed.

In the name of masonry, menacles have fallen from fettered limbs, as of old, when spake the angel of God. Its sustaining faith has upheld martyrs whilst in the fearful agonies of a lingering death. It has curbed the dark and secret workings of the odious star chamber of England. It has silently baffled the blighting power of those, once, terrible enemies of freedom of body and thought, the Inquisitions of Portugal and Spain. It has strode over the ensanguined battle field and snatched its votaries from the grasp of death when hope and reason had departed. It has descended as an angel of mercy upon ocean tossed mariners and stranded wrecks. It has rescued victims from the faggot and the fire, when the death song of savage hordes were shrieking around them. It has brought wealth to the bedside of suffering poverty, power to the aid of weakness, by hope displaced despair and cast its blessings by day and by night, as fall the sunlight and the dews of Heaven, upon all within its mystic bounds. The monarch, from whose shoulders drooped the imperial purple and the fierce savage who knew no regal power save that of the Mason's God, have alike been swayed by its dictates and ruled by its sacred principles. Its altars, wherever erected, have only decayed with the decadency of nations. Its incense has arisen to Heaven from the mountain top and the valley, from the forest and the plain. It has outstripped the refinements of civilization in its rapid flight; is known to the disciples of Confucius, the semi-babarians of Japan and the dark denizens of golden sanded Africa. It withers in no clime, but blooms on every soil, it exists in that gorgeous Ind where, the Macedonian hero sustained his first defeat, and is revered on that lonely, ocean bound rock, where the modern Alexander was confined and died. It spans oceans and interweaves itself with the social workings of republics, kingdoms and empires. Dynasties, in times of old, have sprung into vast power, upon whose banners the finger of destiny seemed to have written *Esto perpetua*, and yet that power has melted away before the onward march of time, as melt the dews before the onward course of the beaming sun, leaving nothing but blurred records and dim traditions as tokens of a former greatness; sceptres have been struck from the palsied hands which held them; thrones have decayed into dust; mighty nations have fallen and waned away, leaving solemn tracings of their existence in ruined cities and shattered temples; alone yet amongst the wrecks of empires and the throes of time, Freemasonry has flourished, still vigorous in trunk, firm in root and now waves her strong, firm, protecting branches over all who choose to invoke her shelter. She is the hand maiden of civilization; the elder sister of Christianity, her march is onward, ever onward, and she bears inscribed upon her broad banners in letters of unfading light "Everlasting fidelity to the revealed Laws of God!"

BARN-YARD ECONOMY.

A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance informs us that he has from twenty to twenty-five tons of excellent hay, which he is feeding to a team of working horses, and a couple of 3 year olds. He has also an immense lot of straw of all kinds; and as for pease, which he stacked up outside, he allows the pigs to thrash for themselves; and they had already nearly completed the third stack.

Pea-straw, if well saved, makes excellent fodder; and by means of a straw cutter, the great heap of straw of all kinds, wasted in the barn-yard, could be profitably converted into feed for any kind of stock; and for the horses, the addition of small qualities of oats chop, bran, carrots and potatoes, would keep them as fat and sleek as could be desired, no matter how well worked.

That this is a fact, can be proved by hundreds of farmers who fed their horses in this way last winter, on account of the scarcity of hay in many localities; and who found them in better condition than usual in the spring.

Suppose now our well-to-do friend alluded to, had invested twelve dollars in a straw cutter, and adopted this plan; his horses and cattle would be well kept on what is now wasted; and his twenty tons of hay would be available for the market. Let us see: Twenty tons of hay at, say, ten dollars per ton, would bring two hundred dollars, or fifty pounds;—a nice little item to make an investment in land or to lay by as a deposit in the bank. And this, too, without any risk or sacrifice or stint, either of himself or his animals. This saving consists simply in combining the use of articles of inferior value, instead of one more highly prized in the market. This is no fancy sketch, and the facts here stated are not chimerical. Our farmers should ponder well this kind of barn-yard economy. Hundreds of them toil hard, and find themselves comparatively little better off, for want of knowing how to manage their resources to advantage. Having secured two thousand dollars worth of stuff in their barns and premises, they realize, perhaps, five hundred. Our well-to-do friend admitted that the grain he had thrashed would pay his merchant's and tradesmen's bills, and keep his family decently clad for the season; and when we pointed out to him how easily and naturally a saving of fifty pounds might be effected, in one item alone, he shook his head and assured us that our noddle was much clearer than his own, and went home, doubtless to continue the same wasteful expenditure.

Fifty pounds thrown away in feeding three or four common horses, which, with a little extra labor and attention from the "boys" during the winter, might just as well have been saved! "That's the way the money goes." Our well-to-do friend might be much better off if he looked a little closer into these matters. But we fear he is not a thinking man, and there are reasons for seriously supposing that he does not "take a paper." It is therefore not likely that this will meet his eye. But it may meet the eye of some one, who, in this way, or some other, may be induced to shut down the flood-gates upon his wasting treasures, remembering that it is not the quality which flows into the reservoir, but that which escapes, which leaves the basin dry and dusty.

Our well-to-do friends, every where, should endeavour to dam up their expenditure, and wherever the coarser products of husbandry can be profitably used as materials, they should be used, instead of those of a higher artificial, though not higher intrinsic, value. Good straw, well saved, will be found to contain more nutriment than second class hay, which is the kind most commonly brought to market; and when chopped, and moistened, the value is still further augmented. This subject is one of importance; and we will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions which any of our well-to-do friends may have to offer, which may tend to their mutual benefit.

There is considerable bluster and agitation just now in some of the Southern States, and the talk of secession from the Union is still kept up. What it will all amount to nobody knows. The probability is that the present excitement will end without anything very serious taking place; and will only pave the way for the cleansing of the foul blot of slavery from the Union, at some future day. The anger shown by some of the States, at the success of Lincoln is already overdoing itself, and like the boiling over of a pot, will only extinguish the fire that set it in motion. A New York paper informs us that most of the leading houses of that city, whose speciality is the manufacture of war equipments, have already received large orders. Similar orders are now being filled at Hartford, Ct. One firm has filled orders for about five thousand stand of arms of United States pattern, and they have made large sales of artillery swords and army pistols. Another firm has from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, in all cases accompanied by the cash. Other parties have received orders for large numbers of Colt's revolvers and rifles. The South also sends to New York for flags. One lady finds herself unable to supply the demand for flags. Palmetto flags particularly are in request. Twelve were shipped to Charleston by the steamer of Saturday.

It is really amusing to notice the twists and turns public men sometimes find it necessary to make, in order, as they suppose, to keep themselves right with the popular opinions of the day. We observe that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, having lost the confidence and support of the Orange body of Canada West, is already bidding high for Catholic votes at the next general election. He comes out plainly and openly in favor of Separate Schools. The following is an extract from his address:—

"Upon this question he (Mr. Macdonald) had stated his opinion, and whether it was popular or unpopular he had not tried to conceal it. The nineteenth clause of the School Bill, which established Separate Schools, had not been introduced by himself, but by an abler and great man who was now no more, and of whose memory he would speak with all the reverence his great ability and patriotism demanded. He referred to the Hon. Robert Baldwin. (Loud cheers.) That gentleman had introduced the clause, and when the present Government took office they found it on the statute book. It was true that it might have been repealed; but it was one thing to confer rights and another to take them away. As far as he (Mr. Macdonald) was concerned, he was willing and desirous when a man had a right conferred upon him that the clause should remain. (Cheers.) That he was so willing was simply because he was a Protestant. (Cheers.) While as a Protestant he would not be willing to have his children educated by those whose views he believed to be erroneous, he could appreciate the feeling of a Roman Catholic who was averse to having his children taught by a Protestant, whose opinions he did not concur in.

The Paris *Star* states that a sad accident occurred on Wednesday morning, by which the family of Mr A. Reid is thrown into the greatest affliction. Early in the morning Mrs. Reid went to the rain water cistern to draw some water, and while in the act her foot is supposed to have slipped upon the ice and she fell in and was drowned. The family missed her shortly after she went out, but it was not till nearly eight o'clock that she was found; by that time life was quite extinct. Mr. Reid was from home at the time.

On the evening of Thursday last, as we learn from the Globe, Mr. George Brown addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Kingston in the City Hall with triumphant success. The spacious chamber was densely crowded with men of all political opinions, and for over four hours Mr. Brown held the earnest attention of his vast auditory while he exposed the mal-administration of the Government. Perfect order was maintained throughout the proceedings, and at many points of his address the views propounded were received with enthusiastic applause. At the close a vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Brown for his able and lucid address, and then the following motion was proposed:—

"*Resolved*,—That this meeting unhesitatingly records its entire disapproval of the "reckless and sectional policy which has "been pursued by the present Administra"tion."

The chairman having called for a show of hands in favor of this resolution, a forest of hands was held up amid deafening cheers. Those opposed to the motion were then called for, when from 60 to 80 held up their hands and the motion was declared carried amid tremendous cheering. The number of people present were variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500

We published some time since the proclamation of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government offering a reward of $300 to any person or persons, not being the actual offender or offenders, who would give such information as would lead to the discovery and apprehension of the murderers of the late William John Holmes. Thinking the reward to small, and anxious that those upon whom rests the guilt of his brother's blood should be brought to justice, Samuel Holmes has offered an addition to the above, a like sum of three hundred dollars, making with the Government reward in all six hundred dollars.

The following is the reply of Garibaldi to a deputation requesting premission for the the English community of Naples to purchase a site for a church:—

"Grateful for the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks that this is a very small return to make for so many services received from in the support of the noble cause of the Italians. Not only is the permission granted to erect at church within the limits of the Capital to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept as a national gift the small spot of ground required for the proposed project for which they desire to use it.

"G. GARIBALDI."

To Correspondents.—"Vesper" and "Invalidas" are received, and will appear next week.

Large Buck.—We understand that Mr. Stephen Ketchum, of Smith's Falls, shot a large Buck last week, near Franktown; which weighed 317 lbs.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

At the regular monthly meeting of L.O.L. 218, held in Barrie, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved,—"That we, the members of L. O. L. 218, do all agree to sustain the Grand Lodge proceedings and resolutions transacted and passed at the late meeting of that body held at Hamilton."

COLLISION ON LAKE HURON.

The sloop Rocket with a cargo of 20,000 bushels wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, collided with the bark Ocean Wave, on Lake Huron on Monday night, and sunk in deep water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss—fully insured. The Ocean Wave was slightly damaged.

The Oswego *Times* says:—A singular fatality occurred on board the schooner *Tarrynot* Capt. Love, on Tuesday last, while on Lake Erie, about forty miles from Buffalo. A heavy sea struck the schooner astern, and stove her yawl boat, throwing it clear over the stern and upon the man who stood at the wheel. The unfortunate sailor was crushed down upon the wheel in such a manner that one of its projecting spokes or handles was forced entirely through his head. The name of the unfortunate sailor was William Downing. Capt. Love stated that he had been a sailor nearly all his life, had sailed on almost every water, but that never in all his experience had he witnessed such a tremendous "sea" as that which struck his vessel, and caused the above calamity."

A man named David Cathers on the 8th of October last, while in a state of insanity produced by intoxication, wandered off into the woods near Cornwall. His body was found a few days ago in the 9th concession township of Dunwich.

The Labrador fishery is reported unsuccessful. The take is not half so great as it was last year. In some places it has been a total failure—and much distress during the coming winter is anticipated in some places.

The proprietors of the Nova Scotian newspapers have made arrangements to get telegraphic reports from Cape Race as it is passed by each steamer, instead of waiting for the news by the New York mails.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler has been heard of. He was safe and well up to last May, and reported that the natives of Africa evince less hostility to travelers than formerly.

John Simpson died very suddenly on Wednesday in Hamilton. Whisky again!

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Arnprior, Nov 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor,—Another fortnight of comparative dullness has passed, and brought at its close the almost wished-for return of winter.

Everything already begins to assume a cheerful aspect; during Saturday and Sunday we have had almost continual snow, which now lies some four or five inches deep, with every prospect of more to come. Sleighs and cutters are dashing about and Arnprior is putting on its old face of life and activity.

The past two weeks, however, have passed without incident, and I should have hardly claimed any of your space, but for the appearance in your last issue of a lengthy and rather warlike effusion signed "Rob Roy," and which was made all the more imposing by the free use of the exclusive editorial 'we.'

After two or three readings and sundry droppings of words here and transposings there, I succeeded in reducing the whole matter into something like understandible English, and then, for the first time, I began to form a very high opinion of my own literary talent. (Pray, excuse my blushes.) Clearly, I must have penned two columns at least of severely critical matter on the subject of a temperance meeting, and temperance and intemperance in general "expatiating and expressing my views," and in drawing a very beautiful picture between the two shocks," &c.

Anxiously did I search in the *Herald* alluded to by "Rob Roy" for the anticipated two columns which had brought me such distinguished notice, and dire was my disappointment in discovering in their place the following short paragraph, simply chronicling the fact of a meeting having been held, under such and such auspices, and having such and such objects in view. No "expatiations,"—no "beautiful pictures,"—no flights of fancy, nothing but bare unvarnished facts.

How, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," had my dream of literary greatness "vanished into air—thin air, and left no trace behind."

This is the text, Mr. Editor, on which "Rob Roy" founds his estimate of your correspondent's talents in the field of fancy, his opinions on the temperance cause, his morals and the motives of his actions.

"There was also, a few days since, another kind of Earthquake here;—to wit, a "shaking of the dry bones" of the temperance folks, who stimulated by a deputation of *one* from Pakenham, held a kind of revival meeting, (and goodness knows how much it is wanted) which I understood to be the first of a series of meetings preparatory to forming a division of the Sons of Temperance. May their efforts to resist the progress of the foul demon of intoxication, the greatest enemy of morality, and happiness, be successful."

My friend does not like the simile of an earthquake, as applied to the meeting in question; well, perhaps, it is not a very happy one, but the "dry bones" is certainly somewhat to the point, inasmuch as the temperance, (or rather teetotal,) cause in Arnprior for a long time has given no signs of life.

Rob Roy also quarrels with the expression, "a deputation of *one* from Pakenham";—this expression was literally correct, and I used the italics as a gentle thrust at the Pakenham brethren who were expected in large numbers on the occasion, and for whom refreshments were ordered and afterwards countermanded, for some 50 or 60 persons. I may further add that it was the expectation of hearing these gentlemen which drew together a considerable audience. Not a single gentleman of Arnprior with the exception of the chairman expected to be called upon to say a word.

I fancy, Mr. Editor that this little italic *one* must be the sting that has called forth the irritation and inflammation which seem to have affected "Rob Roy", and with the premonitory advice to him to keep cool, I will conclude my letter with a word or two more, just as a poultice to reduce the swelling and to keep off future mortification.

In the beautiful peroration with which "Rob Roy" closes his epistle, he advises your correspondent to "enrol himself under the banner of the noble and philanthropic band of freemen" of which he is a member, then would be seen more clearly "the lines of rectitude", &c., &c., and chronicle every week some new feature of intemperance, &c., &c., and so on.

Thanks most noble "Rob Roy" but why not set him the example? Let me advise him to send every week to the *Herald* "a new feature of intemperence," [doubtless he will have enough to do] and he will see whether the result will be, a shaking such as described by him or a shaking of the bones in his ("Rob Roy's") own particular pair of Wellingtons, accompanied may be by sundry actions of defamation of character.

Frank.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, Saturday, 24th Nov., 1860.

Heavy rain fell during last night, and continued this morning, mingled with snow in the forenoon; thermometer 7½ a.m., 43° at 1 p.m, 32°.

The beginning of the snow-storm this forenoon may be said to be the end of business for the season. We may note to-day, however, a slight improved feeling in the Flour market, although no advance has been established; 5$ is still the ruling price of Superfine in quantity; a small lot of uninspected Superfine has been sold at Depot at $5,05, which may be considered equal to $5,16 inspected and in store. Fancies are scarce and enquired for; in the absence of transactions we continue to quote $5,35 to 5,40. A small parcel of Family Flour from Fall Wheat, which would not inspect over Fancy, sold for $5,65.

Ottawa Market Prices.

Nov. 23, 1860.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05	@	1 10
" red	1 00	@	1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00	@	1 05
" No. 2	0 85	@	0 95
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 75	@	6 00
Spring, No. 1	5 50	@	5 75
" No. 2	3 75	@	4 00
Farmers'	5 00	@	0 00
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs	0 60	@	0 65
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs	0 60	@	0 65
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs	0 34	@	0 35
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs	0 50	@	0 55
Beans ℔ bushel	0 50	@	0 00
Corn ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 30
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 27	@	0 30
Hay ℔ ton	14 00	@	16 00
Straw ℔ ton	6 00	@	8 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 50
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
" " lb	0 06	@	0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter	0 05	@	0 06
Ham	0 00	@	0 12
Tallow ℔ lb	0 10	@	0 13
Lard ℔ lb	0 10	@	0 00
Hides—slaughtered, ℔ 100lb	5 00	@	5 50
Fowls "	0 25	@	0 00
Chickens each	0 25	@	0 30
Wool—fleece washed	0 25	@	0 30
" pulled	0 27	@	0 00
Apples ℔ bushel	0 60	a	1 20
Wood—hemlock, &c. ℔ cord	1 00	a	1 25
" hardwood "	2 50	a	3 00
Geese each	0 50	a	0 00
Ducks ℔ pair	0 30	a	0 00
Turkeys each	0 50	a	0 60
Butter—fresh ℔ lb	0 18	a	0 19
" tub "	0 14	a	0 15
Eggs ℔ dozen	0 14	a	0 15

Brockville, Nov. 21, 1860.

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	$2 80	@	3 00
Spring Flour	2 75	@	0 00
Fall Wheat	1 05	@	0 10
Spring Wheat	0 95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	0 40	@	0 00
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs	0 60	@	0 70
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50	@	0 56
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	@	0 00
Rye	0 00	@	0 55
Peas	0 50	@	0 55
Potatoes	0 25	@	0 00
Oats	0 24	@	0 27
Hay ℔ ton	9 00	@	10 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Butter	0 15	@	0 16
Eggs	0 10	@	0 12
Turkeys	0 50	@	0 60
Hardwood	2 25	@	2 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 25	@	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess	15 00	@	12 50
Wool ℔ lb	00 20	@	0 30

We regret to learn that Mr. Peter Buchanan brother of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, M. P. P. recently met with an accident, which resulted in his death. He was accidentally shot in the leg by his companion; and died of the injury at Admanton, Ayrshire. The death of this gentleman it is understood, will make no difference in the business of the firm, in which both brothers were partners. Mr. Isaac Buchanan, we hear leaves for Scotland immediately, in consequence of the melancholy death of his brother.

Letters from Sevastapol state that accidents still occasionally occurred in the environs of that place, from shells that did not explode during the siege. Quite recently two Russian travellers, named Molkoff and Ivanoff, found a percussion shell near a ruined bastion. One of them having taken it up, in throwing it down again, caused it to explode. Ivanoff was killed on the spot, and Molkoff so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at ten of the clock forenoon; and at the said meeting the Council will introduce a By-law to authorize the sale, and conveyance to the purchasers, of certain Government allowances for roads, not available for public travel, namely,—the Government allowance between Lots 10 and 11 in the 11th concession, from the 11th line to the travelled road near Doctor Blackwood's; and the same allowance between 10 and 11, in the 12th concession. Also, the 12th concession line, from the side line between Lots 10 and 11, to the travelled road near Mr. McCarthy's house; and also that part of the 11th concession line in front of the 10th Lot; of which all persons or parties interested, are requested to take notice, and attend the said meeting accordingly.

By order of Council.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Nov 10, 1860. 12-td

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Admaston will, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall, in the said Township, on the 14th day of January, 1861, pass a By-law establishing a line of Road in the said Township, commencing at the South Bonnechere Range Road allowance, at a post between Lots 34 and 35, in the said South Bonnechere Range, from thence passing through a part of Lot No 25, in the 5th concession, and terminating on the said Bonnechere Range Road allowance.

GEORGE BROWN,
Township Clerk.

Admaston, Nov 13, 1860. 11-e

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILL meet for the Examination of Teachers in Perth, in the Grammar School House, on Monday the 3rd day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

The Lanark section of the Board will meet for the same purpose, in the Grammar School House, in the Village of Lanark, on Saturday the 1st day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates will furnish the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

J. A. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

Nov 19, 1860. 11-g

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 15th day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon, when the Council will introduce a By-law, to authorize the sale and conveyance to the purchasers, of certain Government allowances for Roads, in the Township of Pakenham, and not available for public travel; namely,—the Government allowance between Lots 10 and 11, in the 11th Con. from the travelled road near Dr. Blackwood's, to the 11th concession line; and the same allowance in the 12th concession, from the 12th line to the Town Line. Also, the 12th concession line, between the road allowance at 10 and 11, and the traveled road near Mr. McCarthy's; and also that portion of the 11th line, lying in front of the 10th Lot. Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and attend the meeting accordingly.

By order of Council.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Nov 12, 1860. 11-e

JACKSON & MENSIES,

CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.

Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

FOR SALE or TO RENT!

A GOOD Stone building in the Village of Appleton, 26 by 40, now occupied as a Blacksmith Shop, with a Stable and Shed. There is a water privilege fit for driving any kind of machinery, connected with the Shop.

Also, FOR SALE, Six Acres of LAND, situated within the Village.

For Terms, apply to

MARTIN MAHON,
Proprietor.

Appleton, Township of Ramsay, Nov 9, 1860. 11-g

FARM FOR SALE!

THAT Excellent Farm, being the North or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or if by letter [post-paid.]

WILLIAM GILCHRIST.

Ross, Nov 14, 1860. 11-tf

TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No 6, Westmeath. Salary, £45. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

JOHN RYAN,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
DAVID BUCHANAN.

South Westmeath, Nov 9, 1860. 10-g

FOR SALE,

ONE NEW COOKING-STOVE, one sett Fanning Mills, one splendid Beaver Robe, one new sett of Fairbank's Patent Scales, to weigh 1200 lbs.—together or seperate. Apply to

J. DUNNET, Esq., or
P. H. TAYLOR,
Pakenham.

November 6, 1860. 10-g

STRAYED!

THREE HEIFERS, coming Two Years old; one Black; one Red; and one a Greyish Body and red neck.

Any information of them will be thankfully received.

JOHN JAMES,

Lanark, 12th Con., Nov 20, 1860. 11-e*

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the Premises of the Undersigned, on Sunday night, the 4th inst, a Stout Chestnut HORSE, seven years old, with a White Stripe on his Forehead about two inches wide narrowing to a point at the lower end, his legs are of a lighter color than the rest of his body, he has a heavy mane hanging partly on both sides of his neck. Any person who will send him to the owner, or will give such information as will lead to his recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Franktown, Nov 19, 1860. 11-g

STRAYED!

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Friday October 19, a HALF-BRED HOUND. At the time he was lost he was chasing a deer about the centre of the township of Montague, and went in the direction of Beckwith; when last heard of he was near Thos. Radwell's.

The Hound is spotted black and white, but is of a bluish colour, caused by having fine black spots intermixed with white, and is reddish about the head and ears; he is of good size, and may be known by his remarkable way of travelling—he racks or ambles instead of trotting.

Any person who will return said dog or give information where he may be found will receive the above reward.

STEPHEN KETCHUM.

Smith's Falls, Nov. 12th, 1860.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

Cutters, Cutters, Cutters!

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the Farmers of Goulborne, Beckwith and Ramsay, to call and examine his stock of

SLEIGHS and CUTTERS,

All of which are made up of the best materials, and good workmanship. Will be sold cheap for Cash. All orders punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

JAMES COSIER,

Village of Ashton, Nov. 6th, 1860. 9-u.

THE PRINCE IS GONE!

WANTED!

10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!

—ALSO,—

500 BEEF HIDES!!! and any quantity of GOOD WOOL, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, or Cloth in exchange, at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment, Carleton Place.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, October 22d, 1860. 7-tf

New and Extensive Assortment OF FALL GOODS

MATHEW ANDERSON

RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected by himself with the greatest care.

Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the

CASH TRADE!

he is determined to cultivate it to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES of

THE BEST ASSORTED
AND
MOST VALUABLE STOCK

he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.

An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of

DRY GOODS,

the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the

Novelties of the Season!

and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the

STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!!

suited to the "tear and wear" of every day life. The attention of Ladies and others interested is specially invited to his

Ladies Magenta Ssripe,
Garibaldi Stripe,
Ladies' Chenille and Wool Ssarfs,
Gents' Scarfs,
Ladies' Wool Gauntlets,
Wool Sleeves,
Ladies Rigolettes,
Beaded Hair Nets,
Chenille Head-dresses,
Fancy wool Long Shawls,
Paisley Filled Shawls,
Gala Plaids,
Black & brown cloth Mantles,
Prints,
Cobourgs,
Fancy Lustres,
Figured Crape Cloth,
Silk Velvets,
Patent Velvets,
Corded Velvets,
Cotton Velvets,
Wincey Robe Dresses,
Scotch Poplin,
Cross-Over and
Plain Winceys,

M. ANDERSON.

GREY COTTON!

STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripe, Ticks, Bagging, Seamless Bags, and

Ready-made Clothing!

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
LADIES, Girls', Gentlemens', and Boys
FURS.

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

Boots and shoes

FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety. For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

FRESH TEAS.

MATHEW ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of

Fresh Groceries

of all descriptsons,

—TEAS,—

Twankay,
Gunpowder,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, and
Black.

TOBACCOS OF ALL KINDS!

SUGARS:

MUSCOVADO,
CRUSHED, and
LOAF.

SUNDRIES:

Syrup,
Coffee,
Rice,
Raisins,
Currants,
Spices,
Fish,
Soap,
Candles,
Corn Brooms,
Vinegar,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Soda,
Salt, &c.

Nails, Window Glass, Paints & Oils

Almonte, Oct. 23, 1860. 9-eg

HORSE STOLEN.



STOLEN from the premises of Ferguson's Tavern, on Tuesday the 6th of November, (Fair day), a large DARK BAY HORSE, about 12 years old.

It was taken by a man of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, with sandy whiskers.

Any person leaving the Horse at Ferguson's Tavern, Carleton Place, or giving information of his whereabouts, will be rewarded.

ANDREW J. GARLAND.

Goulbourne, 7th Con., Nov. 16th, 1860. 11-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:

DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTEN,
STRIPE SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
SALT,
LEATHER,
BOOTS & SHOES.

with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!



THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHTR

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860. 6-

TEAS! TEAS!

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AUGUSTA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of

CHOICE NEW TEAS

At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at
LOWER PRICES
Than any purchased in the usual way.

MY STOCK

Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, *of the finest samples in*

HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
SOUCHOUNG

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.

A full Assortment of
GROCERIES,
and all other GOODS for Sale low.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS, &c.

—ALSO—

BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE WILSON.

May 9, 1860. 35-tf

REMOVAL!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEGS OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.

In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore good Bargains may be expected.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, June 26, 1860. 42

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

FOR sale at Smith's Falls a large quantity of Flour, Shorts, Bran and Provender—cheap for cash. The highest price in cash paid for Merchantable Wheat and Oats, by the subscribers.

SMITH & Co.

Smith's Falls 31st Oct. 9-i

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of getting his stock disposed of as soon as possible, will sell the remainder at less than Montreal cost prices, and the highest price given for Merchantable Produce in exchange or for cash.

JOHN BAIRD.

Woodside Mills.
Ramsay, 29th October 1860. 8-u

NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to pay the same before the 1st day of January next. All claims unpaid after that date will be placed in Court for collection.

JAMES COULTER.

Clayton Oct 20, 1860. 7-i

100,000 Bricks—First Quality!

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!
Enquire at
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

Foundries and Machine Shops.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.

SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.,
G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
and Wheeler & Milick's
DOUBLE HORSE POWER,
AND
Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower,

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand.

Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860. 50-tf

SMITH'S FALLS
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.

Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.

JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hintn's SAWS, &c.

☞ Cash paid for old Cast Iron. ☜

FROST & WOOD.

Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-tf

Arnprior Foundry.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS of PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings

ROBISON & McEWEN.

Sept 20, 1859. 2

Machinery, Castings, Implements.

MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURE
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.
PERTH, C. W. 42-pa,

Removal.—Almonte Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks, to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business in this place, would inform them that he has ☞ *REMOVED HIS TIN SHOP,* ☜ to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (nearly opposite Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Sheep Pelts, Cotton Rags, or Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Tinware.

JOHN KILPATRICK.

Almonte, Aug. 21st, 1860. 50-tf

Marble Works, &c.

PERSONS REQUIRING
MONUMENTS
CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE,
should use the much admired
ARNPRIOR MARBLE.

Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table, Tops, &c.,
Manufactured in the best style, by

W. G. H. SMART,
ARNPRIOR, C. W.

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.



JOSIAH DAVIES,
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,
Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.

10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.

Orders in his line left with MR. Poole, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.

JOSIAH DAVIES,

May 10, 1859 35

Engineering and Surveying.

CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND
LAND SURVEYING!!

THE Subscriber having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills.

C. McLENNAN,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.

Arnprior, July 10, 1860. 45

LAND SURVEYING.

A NEW ERA.

The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.

For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows, viz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over a mile six dollars, not over 14 miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made. A liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH M. O'CONNELL,
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

Lands for Sale or to Let.

Land for Sale.

IN the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, 300 ACRES OF LAND, within ten minutes' walk of the Bonnechere Points Steamboat Landing. The quality of the soil is of the best description, being selected by the Surveyor who surveyed the Township, and is on the main road to Pembroke, joining the Castleford property and the first shute on the Bonnechere, with a large clearance recently made sown with 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance of which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Titles indisputable.

Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hally, Castleford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid.

May 28, 1860. 38-tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well-known Property, viz: Mud Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by admeasurement 134 acres, be the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—a comfortable Dwelling House, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Store House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Fences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; is situated on the shore of Mud Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town,) in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.

An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN McDONELL.

Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-tf.

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.

THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD.
JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-tf

BALACLAVA MILLS
FOR SALE.

THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, the property is situated on Constant Creek, in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, within two miles of the Opeongo Road, and sixteen miles from the Town of Renfrew. A village has been laid out and a few lots sold. Its central position in the midst of a fine agricultural country will make it a rising place. There is a

GOOD SAWMILL

on the premises, and the country around abounds in Timber. A large portion of the materials required for the erection of a GRIST MILL are now on the spot. There are five hundred Acres of LAND attached, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. The Mill Privilege is not excelled by any in the country, either in regard to capability or local position. This property needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN FERGUSON.

Grattan, May 18, 1860. 37-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Farm formerly occupied by the Subscriber, being the west half of Lot No. 10, on the 8th Concession of RAMSAY, containg One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly ninety acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises.

JOHN DONOHOE.

Newboro, March 16, 1860. 28 tf

THE Subscriber offers for SALE the MILL SITE and entire WATER PRIVILEGE, on lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th concession of the TOWNSHIP of BECKWITH, with six acres of land. The water privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton-Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

SOUTH-EAST Half Lot No. 9, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and 50 under cultivation ready for crops. A Free-stone Quarry, the second best in the country. The land is well fenced, and there is good Cedar on it. There are also Four Spring Wells, a never-failing Pump Well, and a good Orchard. The Buildings are new and large, and the land is of the best quality. An indisputable title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Drummond, March 24, 1860. 29-tf

TWO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease—Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Perscription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

☞ Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
King's County, New York.

The above advertisement has been going the rounds of the Press, for some years past. We consider it a regular "catch penny" and would not advise our readers to have anything to do with the Rev advertiser.—ED. HERALD.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of French Bur MILL STONES, 4½ feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to

THOMAS LYON.

Richmond, Sept. 20, 1860. tf3

Business and Professional Cards.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, &c.,
PERTH, C. W.

J. DEACON, JR.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "
Feb, 1854.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET, ... PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

W. P. ROCHE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
And Accoucheur.
ARNPRIOR, M'NAB, C. W.
37-tf

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICAN, SURGEON
AND
CORONER.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &
ACCOUCHEUR,
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON
Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark
And Renfrew.
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858.
39-tf*

CARD.
ORMOND JONES,
REGISTRAR of North Lanark, Almonte
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, and all other legal instruments in connection with the Registry, prepared at reasonable prices
Almonte, Jan. 21, 1860.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
August 28, 1859. 51 pa*

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS
ALMONTE, C. W.

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital,.....£500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte
August 18, 1857. 49-tf

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Manufacturer and Patentee of
Campbell's Mailing Machines,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
GEORGETOWN, C. W., AND BUFFALO, N. Y
Prices, By Hand, $30 & $60: Steam, $200 & $300.
W. M. IRONS, *Traveling Agent.*

JOHN O'NEILL,
WAGGON MAKER,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
HAS constantly on hand a supply of Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash.
Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 7tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.
John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.
September, 1856. 2-tf.

New Hotel.—Village of Almonte.
ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accomodate all parties who may favour him with a call.

J. B. SHIPMAN.

P.S. Parties travelling by the stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON
Almonte, Ramsay.

LONDON MUSIC STORE,
OTTAWA CITY.
SPARKS ST., NEXT STORE TO T. C. BATE.

ALL kinds of Musical Instruments constantly on hand, as Flutes, Violin Fifes, Flageolets, Accordeons, Concertin Flutinas, Guitars, and Banjos.

All kinds of Brass Instruments. Bands supplied with the Best Instruments on Liberal Terms.

Large Drums and Military Side Drums.

Pianos for Sale and on Hire. Old pianos taken in exchange.

Princes celebrated Melodeons.

LEWIS FROST.

March, 1860. 38-pa*

WANTED.

BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be given.

PHILIP THOMPSON.

Chaudier Mills, Ottawa.
January 25th, 1859.

ON 5th DECEMBER NEXT.

THE NEW SCHEME OF UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES

recently adopted by the

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

will be closed for the current year.

ENTRANTS to the PROFIT CLASS, on or before that date, will be entitled to a Full YEAR'S BONUS more than Later Entrants.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME.

OMISSION *to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after five years, payment may be intentionally postponed for a year, and no Certificate of Health is necessary.*
NO RESTRICTION is imposed as to Occupation or Residence.
NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can be payable.
The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable, the Sum Assured being payable even in the event of Death by Suicide or from Duelling.
The POLICY HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy can withdraw a fixed and unusually large portion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.
ONE THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS for the first five years may remain unpaid so long as the Assured pleases, and WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR INTEREST. The following are examples of the first five payments on this System:—

Age.	Policies of £200 Sterling.		Policies of £500 Sterling.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
	$ c	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
25	13.62	15.98	34.07	39.94
35	18.09	20.69	45.22	51.71
45	24.98	28.14	62.45	70.36
55	36.66	41.20	91.65	103.01
65	55.96	63.02	139.92	157.55

Policies of ANY AMOUNT may be effected on this system.

NO EXPENSE in effecting a Policy, except the Premiums.

No COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly Six Millions Pounds Sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £150,000 sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.

AGENTS:

Pembroke, - - - - - Andrew Irving. | Arnprior, - - Andrew Russell, Postmaster.
Almonte, - - - - - David Campbell. | Renfrew - - George W. Ross, do.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

This Poem appeared in the London *Morning Chronicle* just forty years ago. A reward of forty guineas failed to bring out its authorship, nor is it yet known:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot.
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear,
Have left one trace or record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But, start not at the dismal void—
If social Love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
The eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in Night.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock, or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of Truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands of richer meal shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtues cot returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

MORAL AND SOCIAL STATE OF THE CHINESE.

[The following remarks relative to the moral and social conditions of the Chinese are extracted from an article in Dickens' *All the Year around* entitled "*The Paper Walls of China*."

The peculiar characterestic of Chinese civilization is its paradoxical code of morality, which although abounding in the noblest maxims founded on eternal truth, is a defective and incomplete system of ethics. It extravagantly extols the observance of public and private duties, but leaves the universal rights of men, that is, social justice, quite in the shade,. It loudly proclaims the reciprocal obligations between man and man, but it has no valid sanction to give to them; it blames every abuse of power, but has no authority strong enough to prevent it; it declares every human being responsible for his deeds, and yet makes the son a compulsory partner in his father's guilt; it preaches humanity, and retains slavery; it exalts filial piety, and leaves the mother, the wife, and the daughter in a state of degradation. It has too many moral teachers, because they do not agree, and not one of them has enough to command implicit obedience. There is no religious or legal obstacle in the way to prevent persons in high places from preferring the gratification of their passions to the performance of their duties, if their defective conscience so incline them. For four thousand years, Chinese public morality has been dependent on the ... their ... for the time being.

The condition of women in China is exactly the same at the present day as it has been from all recorded time-inferior, servile, degraded, unprotected. Their birth is misfortune, a curse of Heaven upon the family. In the eyes of the Chinese, the female sex hardly belongs to the human race. M. Huc relates a conversation he had with a Chinaman who remarked, "I have often heard you say that people became Christians in order to save their souls. Is that really the case?"

"Yes; that is the object proposed to be attended."

"But why do women turn Christians?"

'For the same reason as the men; to save their souls."

"But they have no souls!" he exclaimed; "and consequently you can not make Christians of them. When I get home, I will tell my wife that she has a soul, and she will not be a little astonished to hear it.'

Beyond the culture of cotton and the rearing of silkworms, there is no employment for female hands which makes them a heavy burden to their parents, and often the cause of poverty. Hence the number of infanticides committed on female children, in spite of the severity of the laws, and the frequent interference of the authorities. In 1848 the Criminal judge of the Province of Canton was obliged to issue an edict, which contained the following passage: "Although there are establishments for foundlings of the female sex. Nevertheless we are unable to destsoy the revolting practice which is an outrage to morality and civilization, and which breaks the harmony of Heaven. Children of both sexes belong to the harmony of Heaven; and if a daughter is born to you, you ought to bring her up, although she be of the same value as a boy. If you kill her, how can you hope to have sons? How is it that you are not afraid of your unworthy conduct, and especially of the justice of Heaven? You will repent of it after your life, but it will then be too late. If you abandon your daughters, when you are discovered you will be punished according to the laws, for you are unnatural; and for the crime of murdering your infants, you are unworthy of any indulgence."

The daughters whom they condescend to rear have a sad and insolate lot; they remain shut up in the paternal mansion solely occupied with sewing and housewifery. Wealthy parents give them a slight education, but in general their instructions are confined to needlework. No public schools are open for girls. When they are old enough to marry, their parents think much less about their future happiness than of their own private interest, and endeavor to conclude a sort of bargain by selling them to the highest bidder. Their father or mother, or, in default of them, their nearest relations, exercise an absolute authority over the marriage of children; young people are allowed to have no will in the matter. Sometimes two friends bind themselves by an oath to marry their unborn babes, if they turn out of different sexes. The promise is sealed by tearing their tunics, each giving to the other the portion rent off. Unions formed under such conditions as these are scarcely likely to be of long duration. Incompatibles of temper soon declare themselves, and the ... being the weakest, suffers the most ... may ill treat her with impunity, and may compel her to associate with several secondary wives.

Nevertheless, Buddhism and Lamaism, which permit women to take a certain part in public worship, afford an opportunity for some of them to escape from the sorrows of social life by making religious and monastic profession under the title of Bonzesses; and their number has considerably increased under the Tartar domination. There is also a female sex called the Abstinents, especially in the southern provinces. It is a corporation of ascetics, who make a vow to abstain from everything that has enjoyed life, and to eat nothing but vegetables.—They go in procession to certain pagodas, and hope, as the reward of their devotion, to obtain the transmigration of their souls into the bodies of men—the ne plus ultra of their ambition.

The low opinions which the Chinese entertain of women may be gathered from their proverbs relating to them: A bad husband is sometimes a good father; a bad wife is never a good mother. A husband must be very foolish to be afraid of his wife; but a wife is a hundred thousand times more foolish not to be afraid of her husband. Four things are required of a woman: that virtue dwell in her heart, that modesty shine on her forehead, that gentleness flow from her lips, and work employ her hands. To cultivate virtue is the science of men, and to renounce science is the virtue of women. Silence and blushes are the eloquence of woman; modesty is her courage, A woman never praises without calumniating. Their tongue is women's sword and they never let it grow rusty.

In spite of the differences of aptitude usages, and local manners which each district of China impresses on its inhabitants, a general type reunites them and forms them in to a people very distinct from every other. This uniformity is especially manifested in their political habits of politeness, whose rules respect, all the Chinese appear to have been brought up in the same school, and are finished Tartufes of urbanity, curiosity, and flattering speeches. But this politeness acquired from their earliest childhood, has become so inherent in their social life, as to seem perfectly natural, The eulogistic, emphatical, and hyperbolical expressions with which they mutually address each other, form an integral part of their conversation, add to it a certain grace by which the traveler is deceived; for he takes for natural amenity of character what are merely external acts of pure convention. For instance, they never state their own opinion without adding that it is only the notion of a stupid man, of a narrow intellect; and they never discuss the opinions of others without treating them as brilliantly luminous and vast in conception. There are a great number of metaphorical expressions full of respect and humility which are current in every day language.

If the Chinese were to practice strictly their traditional morality, and notably that of Confucious, whom they incessantly quote they would be the most just, liberal, merciful, and affable people in the world, the most scrupulous observers of family and social duties. There can hardly be found a theory of ethics more complete, more thoroughly impregnated with good common sense, than that which is contained in the classic books, the basis of their education. But if moral laws are not enforced by religious doctrines they soon fall into neglect, through ignorance through the carelessness of the government, through the exclusive attention paid to material interests, and especially through the abject and uneducated condition of the women, which prevents their exerting any effecting and humanizing influence. This fact alone suffices to explain the moral and intellectual degradation of the Chinese people.

The veneration, approaching to a sort of worship, which is paid to the memory of Confucius, is addressed rather to his doctrine than to his person. The temples erected in his honor are monuments dedicated to the fame of his books. His maxims profess to have the force of law for the public authorities as well as for heads of families; founders of dynasties, and even the Tartar conquerers, were accepted by the nation because they promised to rule according to his principles.

There circulate in China Collections of Thoughts and Proverbs, forming a sort of catechism for the use of persons of all ages. Some of them are not without their merit. For instance: The sage does good exactly as he breathes; it is the necessity of his life. It is possible to be decent without being well conducted; but it is impossible to be well conducted without being decent. Raillery is the lightning-flash darting out of the thunder-cloud of calumny. Man may bow before virtue but virtue never bows before man. Virtue does not give talents but supplies their place; talents neither give nor serve for the substitute of virtue. Ceremonial is the smoke of friendship. If the heart go only half way with the intellect, the most solid thoughts give nothing but a glass of light; this is the reason why science is so little persuasive and probity so eloquent."

MEN SUPERIOR TO INSTITUTIONS.

Society is the soil out of which man grows. It is set not to circumscribe and diminish the individual, but to augment and enrich him. This idea of Society gives not only dignity and authority to it, but furnishes a just criterion of criticism and judgment.—Society is not master, still less despot; it is servant. It is good when it rears men to greater strength and goodness. It is poor when it fails to do it. It is bad when it hinders men; restrains their developemet. It is malignant and detestable when it degrades, degenerates and brutifies its subjects.

The spirit of the Gospel is violated whenever there grows up a warmer sympathy for men's institutions than for men themselves. Laws, ordinances, governments, institutions are not superior to the citizen. It being once granted that civil or ecclesiastical institutions are necessary to men, those who administer them become excessively addicted to them. They become adulators and idolators of law. Everything may perish, but laws must survive! Moral integrity may be sacrificed, human rights invaded, human nature debased, aspirations repressed, growth in manliness and liberty visited as a sin, but laws must not be changed or abolished! Institutions are supposed to be temples of Divinity. Laws are venerated as the representations of Divine will. They are thought to be more sacred than the welfare of individuals. Better that generations perish, than that laws be weakened or pass away! This is the most stupid of idolatries, and the most heathen of philosophies. It is directly opposed to the spirit of Christ. and to his explicit teachings.

Among no people was there ever a greater reverence of institutions, customs and observances, than among the Jews. They worshipped society. They revered its institutions. They were unfeeling and heartless toward the mass of citizens. When our Saviour on the Sabbath day healed a man of grievous infirmity, not one sympathy moved in joy for him; not one enthusiasm of gladness seized them, that his long suffering was ended, that his future life was now to be enlarged, sweetened, dignified. The only effect which the miracle produced was that of horror for the violation of the Sabbath day. It was then Jesus spake forth royally the sublime declaration, "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." ... is passed upon every usuage, custom, law, government, church, or institution. Man is higher than them all. Not one of them but may be changed, broken, or put away, if the good of any man require it. Only it must be his higher good, his virtue, his manhood, his purity and truth, his life and progress, and not his mere capricious material interest. Governments that wax strong while the citizens grow weak; societies that are encumbered with rigid customs and inflexible laws, among which and over which men must stumble, are not of God, but against him. Whatever thing hinders the true growth of man into the normal use of all his faculties, is man's adversary and God's enemy. If society and its government stand in the way of the progress of man, they are to be attacked and changed.—*H. W. Beecher.*

The North American made the passage across the Atlantic in something less than nine days; and but for the accidental detention—a few miles down the river—she would have made the best passage on record.

A total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in St. Louis during the present year. All tanned by the Indian squaws; their husbands only do the hunting.

A NEW SCIENCE.

Knowledge is like a drafted tree whose roots strike deeply into the past, and whose branches extend upwards and outwards into the present and future. Science is the fruit of this tree, and of late years it has rapidly multiplied in variety and greatly improved in quality. "Social science" is a new fruit which has appeared on this tree, and it promises to be one of the most valuable species that hangs upon its bows. The welfare of man, as a social being, should be the aim and end of research in science and art; but hitherto this great truth has not been duly appreciated. Knowledge, like rank and wealth, has been most generally viewed as a power to be employed for ambitious purposes; but we trust that a better era is dawning upon the world. Social science differs from every other in one striking feature. It is not like mechanics or chemistry, which expand and are sub-divided into branches with an increase of knowledge; but, on the contrary, it lays all the common sciences under tribute and collects facts from every source, so as to bring them to bear directly upon the welfare of man as a social being. The devotees of this new science have a particular organization, which has had an existence for several years, in Great Britain, as a most respectable association. Among its members are some of the very greatest men and noblest spirits in that country, and at its meetings lords and dukes mingle together with mechanics and merchants to express their opinions and consult together for the promotion of the general good. The last annual meeting of this association was held in Glasgow; Lord Brougham made the introductory address, and subjects of very great importance to mankind in general were discussed. The effects of machinery upon labor, the effects of different trades upon the health of women and men, and the effects of "trades' unions" and patent laws formed topics for several reports and papers. Such a science and such discussions we hail with pleasure. They are of infinitely more importance that Darwin on the "Origin of Species," "Pre-Adamite Man," or any of those works on natural science which have lately caused so much vehement talk among the scientific dons in both hemispheres. What subject for example, is of deeper import than the effects of different occupations on the health of operatives? None whatever in a social sense. Well, numerous new facts relating to this question have been collected and arranged, and measures based upon such information have been instituted for the better ventilation of many factories and workshops, and both employers and their workmen have entered upon a career of co-operatives effort for the promotion of such social reforms. We can merely allude to these topics, but must not omit that of "trades' unions," or combinations by which strikes have resulted in injury to all classes. This has been a most perplexing element in the social life of the mechanical classes. Statesmen have made laws against trades' unions, and have been glad to repeal them again; because, instead of curing, they only aggravated the evil. Social science now grapples with the subject and endeavors to throw a beam of clear light upon it. At the last meeting of the association referred to, a report was presented on the subject, a few words of which we quote as follows:—"The workmen belonging to these societies form a better estimate now than heretofore of the condition of their respective trades; and they have generally overcome the prejudices which they once entertained against machinery, and their leaders are men of high character and intelligence. The improved education of masters and of men is doing more to avert collisions between them than any mere artificial arrangement of a voluntary or forced character.

We are glad to see such questions brought within the domains of science, where they can be examined and discussed in a dispassionate manner. Legislative enactments are merely negative regulations for evils; they seldom operate positively in doing good. We hail social science as a new and superior agency for removing many evils and for promoting the welfare of men.—*Sci. Am.*

WHAT IS THE REASON?

It is a melancholy fact that not one lady in a hundred, in these United States, has fine or luxuriant hair. Everybody is complaining of the loss of "woman's chief glory," and wondering why on earth pomatums and hair-washes, oils and restoratives, fail to bring it back "as per advertisement." We suspect there would be a general exclamation of incredulity among the gentlemen, did they but know what an immense proportion of the tastefully arranged tresses they behold on fair heads, grew on somebody else's pate. Almost every one wears a "roll" or "braid" which comes from the hair-dresser's and costs from five to twenty dollars. It is disposed with consummate skill—you cannot distinguish the sly hair-pins that fasten on the false decoration, yet there it is a tacit confession that nature gives way to art.

"My hair will keep coming out, although I take the greatest pains with it," sighs the fashionable belle; "I don't see what the trouble is!"

There are several "troubles," first and foremost among which is the expensive "roll" itself. Any hairdresser will tell you that the weight and pressure of this heavy mass of false hair, with the heat it induces around the head, is highly prejudicial to the growth and welfare of the real hair. If you must wear a roll, let it be as seldom as possible. Whenever you can dispense with it do so. Let its place be supplied as often as practicable with a light head-dress, secured with as few hair-pins as will support it. These last are fearfully destructive to the hair, cutting and wearing it to an incredible degree. Gutta-percha hair-pins are the best, and even these should be limited in number.

All sorts of pomatums, oils, and preparations had better be let alone. There is no use in soaking the skin of the head in grease as is often done. If the hair is harsh and dry, castor-oil, perfumed, is the best application, but the scalp itself should not be saturated. Washing the head thoroughly in fair water, once a week, will be found very beneficial.

Bodily health is almost essential to the natural growth of the hair. Nothing indicates the progress of sickness so plainly as the dry, dead look of the hair, and if our American ladies want lovely, luxuriant tresses they must avoid heated rooms, late hours, and fashionable dissipation. There is no help for it—nature will avenge any infringement on her laws, and the sooner we become thoroughly convinced of this fact, the better for us!

There is no ornament half so becoming to a female face as thick, beautiful hair. It needs no decoration but a natural flower or two. Mats, diamond sprays, tiaras of pearl, are useless—it is like "painting the lily" to wear them. Remember this, girls, and take every precaution to preserve this exquisite ornament of Nature's manufacture. Once gone, it is hard to coax back again!—*Life.*

POISON IN FINGER RINGS.

All visitors to Paris will have noticed the shops of *bric-a-brac*, or objects of curiosity and *vertu*, so numerous and tempting in that capital. At one of these establishments, in the Rue St. Honore, a gentleman was engaged a short time ago in examining an ancient ring for sale there, when he accidentally gave himself a slight scratch in the hand with a sharp point of it. He continued talking with the dealer for a short time, when he found an indescribable numbness and torpor taking possession of him, and paralyzing all his faculties, and soon became so ill that the people in the shop hastened to call in a physician. The doctor immediately declared that the gentleman had been poisoned by some powerful mineral substance, applied strong antidotes, and was fortunate enough to relieve the symptoms which had caused so much alarm. The ring was then examined by the medical man, who had spent some time in Venice, and who found that this old jewel was what is there called a "death ring," a class of ornaments in frequent use in Italy during the seventeenth century, when the habit of poisoning was all but universal. Attached to the part of the ring intended to be worn inside the finger are two minute lion's claws, of the sharpest steel, and having clefts in them filled with a violent poison. In a ball or other crowded assembly, the wearer of the fatal ring, wishing to exercise revenge on any one present, would take the victim's hand, and when pressing it ever so gently the sharp claw would be sure to inflict a slight scratch on the skin, and the victim would be equally sure to be dead before the next morning.—Notwithstanding the length of time which must have elapsed since the poison was secreted in the ring in question, it was still powerful enough to cause great danger, as has been seen, to the gentleman who had so unwarily touched it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following account of Mr. Lincoln, President elect for the United States, from a private letter, is interesting not only to Americans, but to every honest man, and affords several hints to those who wish to be honestly, prosperous in the world:

Springfield, Ill. Oct. 29, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request of the 22d, I will state a few things regarding the man who inevitably is to be our next President, and for whom Illinois, by way of showing her preference over another famous son, will cast a majority of 20,000 on the 6th prox. Mr. Lincoln is a man whom all will respect and love who know him. There is a goodness of soul, generous nature, and, above all, great simplicity of character which deeply impresses every one that hears his voice. As to his honesty there is not a citizen or politician that dares to question it. When practicing his profession, he never would be employed in a case which he could not honestly advocate without taking advantage of crooks and turns which law gives to lawyers. Consequently his power over a jury was greater than that of any other man, and would always gain the case.

His political record is consistant. The principles he now advocates were adopted when he commenced his political career, and which he has firmly maintained, though Democracy has up to 1856, been triumphant here.

He is an attendant at the first Presbyterian Church, but not a member. He respects religion, believes in its doctrines, feels them important, though he has not made religion a personal matter, as he said to me he ought to have done. He neither uses profane language, drinks, or has anything to do with tobacco in any form, though his father raised it in the garden, and was a great lover of it; he never was tempted himself to use it, and one reason has been that "he knew that he must be made sick by it before he could enjoy it, and did not want to get sick." Would that every young man took such a matter of fact view of the case before using it.—Friends in their calls have been considerate; still, his checks are more sunken, and the bones more prominent than four months ago. He shows the wear and tear incident to his position. If there is any one thing that will make his position trying, it is, in my opinion, his scrupulous regard for the interests of all, and a desire to promote them. While true to the doctrines of the Republican party, no one could be found more ready to favor all parties where it can be done without betraying his own. This noble, generous nature and honesty of heart will account for the hundreds, yea thousands of Democratic votes that will be cast for him in his own and neighbouring States. A fellow-laborer on the flatboat on the Wabash, Charles Hanks, now living in Decatur, said here on the 8th of Augutt, that he had voted the Democratic ticket all his life (now over sixty years,) but should vote for Abe Lincoln, not because he had changed his politics, 'but because old Abe was the honestest man on God's earth.'

I regard his nomination as a Providence. God was in the Convention at Chicago. Not only the Republicans but every true patriot should be satisfied with the man and rejoice in his election, for the good of the country. It is good to contrast the simplicity and purity of the man, with surrounding ambition and corruption, which everywhere abound. There are here two candidates for the Presidency—one traveling over the country, clamoring for the office; the other, the same affable, quiet, humble citizen, patiently waiting the voice of the people. "God favor the right." Mrs. Lincoln will grace the White House, and enjoy it too. Her ambition is equal to the position. A true Kentucky lady—a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Douglas was here on the 18th. His visit will give in the city and county many votes for Lincoln.

ARSENICAL WATERS.

A stream called Whitbeck, in England, rising in the Blackcombe mountains, in West Cumberland, contain arsenic in a determinable quantity. The arsenic is most probably derived from veins of arsenical cobalt ore, through which it percolates, for a few yards above the source there is the entrance of a mine which is very rich in arsenical ore. The arsenical water is habitually used for every purpose by the inhabitants of the little village of Whitbeck, and with beneficial results so important that one might be justified in paradoxically characterizing it as a very wholesome poison, the deadly elements in dilution being productive of the most sanitary effects. Ducks will not live if confined to the Whitbeck, and while trout abound in all the neighboring rivulets, no fins are ever found in the arsenicated stream. But its use by the villagers does not give rise to any symptoms of arsenical poisoning, but rather to the effects which are observed in Styria, among the arsenic-eaters there.—When the railway was being carried past Whitbeck, the first use of the water produced the usual marked effects on the throats of the men employed on the works. The soreness of mouth from which they at first suffered, soon, however, disappeared. The children of Whitbeck are celebrated for rosy cheeks, and many of the villagers live to a great age.

MR. MERRIAM ON THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.—The following are Mr. Merriam's remarks on the shock of earthquake which was lately felt in the North and East. He says:—"A time cycle of twelve years has run its round since October 17, 1838, when the Islands of New Zealand, at the antipodes, were visited by a company of terrific earthquakes, numbering more than a thousand strong, which vibrated through the earth's body, and were felt on the sea coast of England. Then the aurora australis and the aurora borealis united their labors, and a bright band encircled the whole earth.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

A few years ago, an unlimited expansion of credits was mistaken for a manifestion of prosperity. Experience has corrected the false notion; and we judge by a safer standard. After the inflation came the inevitable collapse; and for a time men's energies were partially paralyzed. Nobody had much confidence in anything; and least of all in that which had, in Upper Canada and the Western States, been the greatest subject of speculation—land. Real estate became unsaleable, at any price. Nobody would touch or look at it; much less give or agree to give anything for it. Everybody said what a fool everybody was who had bought more land than he could pay for or turn to account; and the censure was generally just. Men looked on the follies of the past as full of extravagences which it was difficult to reconcile with a sane condition of the public mind; and laughed or cried, according to circumstances, at what had been done in the way of purchases and sales. That was the period of repentance; and the gloom that accompanied it was unfavourable to a clam survey or consideration of the actual situation. A good harvest has put a new aspect upon the prospects of thousands. It has not cleared away heavy debts which had been incurred recklessly and without the least foresight; but it has put the great body of the agricultural population in a good position. It has enabled them to pay off debts with which previous short crops had temporarily burthened them.

The movement of a large crop, causing an extended circulation of money, has given new life to trade; expanded imports, and set men to thinking about the source of this newly created wealth. After all, it is seen, land is not so valueless a thing as many in the gloom of dispair had pronounced it. From it we raise our wheat; from it we cut our timber we export; from it, in short, we raise or take nearly everything the Province possesses. It is again admitted that land has a value. Is is no longer unsaleable; and although there are no speculative purchases, it is doubtful whether, at any time, farm lands would have brought much more, if sold for cash than at present. The demand is not an artificial but a natural and healthy one. It is no longer thought possible to turn every farm into the site of a city—all that folly has passed with the dear-bought experience it brought—paper villages in cedar swamps are no longer created by the fertile brain of the ingenious speculators; but on the other hand, the fatal notion that land has no value has been lived down. Land is valued for what can be made out of it; a true standard, the application of which seven years ago would have averted a great deal of mischief and prevented no little misery.

The collapse of a gigantic land speculation bubble affords no criterion of the prospective value of the particular lands which have been a subject of speculation. Between sixty and seventy years ago, speculators who had purchased lands in the Genesse valley at $5 an acre, and refused to part with them for less than $8, were thought mad. Now the same lands rent for $4 an acre. Within an equal length of time, a similar augmentation in the value of lands, in many parts of Upper Canada, will probably take place; but, after all, we can only move at a certain rate, and any attempt to go beyond that rate, only realizes the old proverb, "the more "haste the worse speed." It was by attempting to ignore the natural laws of progress that the speculative mania which raged from 1854 to 1857 collapsed. The value of land depends not upon the use to which it is actually or will within a given period be put.

Increased importation has also followed the good harvest; and the public revenue will be found to exceed the estimates of the Finance Minister, and to be fully sufficient to cover the expenditure of the year. Not only the customs, but some other branches of the revenue are in flourishing condition. Up to the 1st November, Nr. VANKOUGHNET stated at the St. Thomas dinner, $1,200,000 of arrearages on Crown lands, had been collected, this year. Last year the demand for payment was even more urgently made; but it only brought half this sum. The fact shows that those indebted to the Crown Lands office have found it possible to raise twice as much this year as they could raise last; another indication of revived prosperity.—*Leader.*

A GREAT MACHINE FOR A SIMPLE PURPOSE—TURNING BAGS BY STEAM.

We have recently examined a machine more complicated than a stocking loom for the simple purpose of turning cloth bags (after they have been sewed or woven) the right side out!

"Can it be," we asked the inventor, "that there is a demand for machinery for performing so trifling an operation as this?"

"Oh, yes," he said, "it takes as much time to turn a bag as it does to make it at the present day. In our neighborhood there are two large cotton manufactories devoted exclusively to making cloth for bags. In the country there are probably three hundred bag manufacturers, employing from two to fifty turners each, and one of these machines will do the work of thirty hands. One of the large manufacturers in this city told me that the machine, besides saving in wages, would enable him to effect considerable economy in his rent, from the small room occupied by the machine in comparison with all the hands he now employs for turning."

The machine works in the most accurate, rapid and beautiful manner, but it would be difficult to give any clear idea of its ingenious mechanism without diagrams. An application for a patent for the invention has been made through the Scientific American Patent Agency, and probably our readers will hear more of it at some future time.—*Sci. American.*

HOW TO SWIM IN A SURF.

At a late meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, one of the members, in the course of a discussion, gave the following very useful information for persons who may be shipwrecked or who happen to fall overboard at sea:

"The person must maintain such a position as to see the waves as they approach. All that is required, then, is that the swimmer keep his course, watching their approach. As he rises upon a wave, he will see a roaring cataract three or four feet high rushing toward him as though it threatened destruction; but if he holds his breath a moment, the crest will pass harmless over him, and in an instant he will find himself on the windward side of the wave, perfectly safe and ready to continue as before. If the person is floating upon a board or plank, he should turn his head toward the coming waves and keep his float at right angles to them, holding his breath as before when the crests pass. In this way he will be safely driven to the beach; but if he allows the board to be struck by the waves sidewise, he may be rolled over and over, and in his fright let go his hold."

An anxious mother in Scotland was taking leave of her son on his departure for England, and giving him all good advice. 'dear Sandy, my ain brain, gang south, and get all the siller ye can from the Southerns—take every thing you can; but, the English are a brave boxing people, an' take care o' them, Sandy; never fight a bald man, for you canna catch him by the hair.'

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS IN THE CITY.

There is at the present time an unusual attention to the subject of religion in the great city of New York. The fact that there are some six or seven thousand persons here that do not attend any place of public worship is beginning to attract the serious attention of our prominent religious men, both clergy and laity. Efficient means are being devised to bring this multitude under the direct influence of the Gospel. A great and pleasing stimulus to this movement, is the fact that all of our daily prayer meetings are becoming literally thronged with those seeking the way of life.—If the scenes witnessed in them daily, could be accurately photographed they would present the most thrilling history ever known to man. At one moment the vast asembly would appear as if in the fearful hush that precedes an earthquake, all holding their breath, waiting, yet dreading the moment when they would feel the rocking earth, and hear the crash of falling buildings, and witness the ruin and desolation wrought by a mighty power. Again would it appear like rays of the sun bursting through the dark storm clouds, painting the bow of hope and promise upon the frowning back ground, lighting up every countenance with joy. And again, like the calm and serene hour of sunset when all is cheerful. Not a cloud intervenes to shut out the gladness of the hour and the hallowed impressions linger in mellowing tints, gradually fading away, until all, bathed in the freshness and beauty of the hour, disappear. We propose to give more attention to this subject in our future numbers, that our readers may be fully posted in the matter.—*Presbyterian.*

FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

One of the most interesting pictures of this meeting is its *changeableness*. To-day there are assembled within those walls, men from every state in the Union and from foreign lands. There are many who came to see and hear of the wonderful works of God in the prayer meeting.

There are some in the number who have often been there, whose residence is in the city. But the great proportion of those present are mere temporary sojourners here, may attend the meeting for one, two or three days and then depart for their distant homes. To-morrow or the next some one or more of those may attend a like meeting in Quebec, New Orleans, Charleston, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, and along the intermediate points, going fresh as as it was from the fountain head, with heart and tongue all alive, with the hallowed feelings kindled there. They appear as beaming and shining lights in the midst of dark stubble, hay, wood, and stone, and attract the attention of the multitude. To-morrow others from the same part of the country, from every part of our whole country assemble, sing rejoice and pray, and they too, in the section of the land, each with his lamp trimmed and brightly burning, robed in the wedding garment.

This may be considered the robing chamber, where God's people from every land may come and renew their strength that they may go on their way rejoicing.

One said a few days since that he "thought one year ago there could be no meetings more interesting but to his great joy every succeeding meeting had become more intensely interesting than any that had preceded it."

The great day alone will reveal to the eyes of all the world the great good these meetings have done and the hallowed influence they have extended upon the hundreds of thousands who have attended them, and the great multitudes also who may now visit them, but meet with those who have and through them be blessed.—*Presbyterian.*

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS SWINDLED.

A person styling himself Prof. Downing, recently advertised that he was willing to disclose, for the trifling sum of $5, his great secret art of "changing photographs and lithographs into oil paintings on glass" to a limited number of pupils, provided they would call at his rooms, No. 54 East Broadway. Accordingly, ladies possessing a large amount of faith, to the number of 100 or more, answered the advertisement in person and having disbursed the required $5 became the pupils of Prof. Downing who promised to place a respectable livelihood at their fingers' ends in a short course of entertaining lectures. The series was commenced, and three very instructive lessons given by the Professor, the fourth being announced for Monday Morning. Agreeably to appointment, many of the ladies were on hand punctually at the rooms occupied by their teacher, but were surprised to find the door locked. After waiting several weary hours for the appearance of their tutor, their numbers being constantly augmented by fresh arrivals, the ladies began at length to suspect that perhaps Prof. Downing was "no better than he should be;" and that he had unlawfully departed with the money which they paid him, as well as with the instruction which should have been theirs per contract. The amount of bubbling wrath and bitter invective which escaped from the lips of those injured women can be readily imagined. The fair ones were justly indignant and nine "representative women" appointed themselves a committee to lay their grievances before the Police. Sergeant Dickson to whom the appeal of redress was made, assured the complainants that measures should be adopted to bring their betrayer to justice, and a description of his appearance was taken to be forwarded to the Police of the Eastern cities, in which direction he is supposed to have departed. From information subsequently obtained, it appears that on Saturday last the Professor took into partnership a M. J. Armand of No. 63 Duane street who paid $200 in gold for a share in the business. Of course he makes another victim. The net result of the swindler's operations for a week is supposed to be $1'000.

J. B. GREEN, THE DIVER.

Many of our readers, perhaps, have heard of Mr Green, through reports of his strange and perilous adventures under the waters in lakes and seas. He is now in Toronto and may be seen at the American Hotel. The Fulton (N.Y.) Patriot and Gazette says of him:—

"While endeavoring to recover the American Express Company's safe from the ill-fated steamer Atlantic, which was sunk in Lake Erie in 1852 by a collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, and when he had succeeded in removing the safe from the state-room where it was kept, to the deck of the steamer, he suffered a paralytic stroke which rendered him a hopeless and almost helpless cripple. He has since written a thrilling and deeply interesting account of his submarine experience—which is certainly well worth the trifle asked for it, for we have read it and we know—and upon the sale of this he depends for the means of subsistence. He is said by those who know him to be a worthy man in every way—intelligent, unassuming and economical.

'You are from the country, are you not, sir,' said a dandy young bookseller to a homely-dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble.—'Yea.' 'Well here's an Essy on the Rearing of Calves.' 'That,' said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the shop, 'thee had better present it to thy mother.'

NATIONALITY.—*L'Ordre*, Ministerial journal, thus discourses concerning the result of the Shefford Election:—"If we were to believe a telegraphic despatch, Mr. Bessette has been elected for the county of Shefford by a majority of four votes over his opponent, Mr. Huntington. We expected nothing less from the electors of that important County. In great measure Canadians and Catholics, it were their duty to elect a Canadian and a Catholic, especially under present circumstances, and when a man of the political stamp of Mr. Huntington sought to obtrude himself on the County with his ideas of fusion, and other Utopian of that description."

The same journal winds up his eulogium on the Government, for their selections of French Canadians exclusively in their recent appointments to the Judiciary and the Reformatory Institution, in these terms:—"By rendering justice to the French race, and giving them their just share of the public appointments, the Government will attract to itself the sympathies and the affections of all."

No one will doubt that Mr. Cartier will gratify the fullest expectations of *L'Ordre* in this respect, as he has hitherto done. French Canadian supporters of the Government can have no ground of complaint on this head; and, we confess, we see no strong ground of pity for the British adherents of the present dynasty, if their expectations of a larger share of the spoils are disappointed.—*Transcript.*

ANOTHER LOTTERY SWINDLE.—One of our subscribers asks us to expose what he calls "a swindling shop" at Wilmington, Delaware, conducted by Egerton & Co. It is almost unnecessay to say it is a lottery concern. We have repeatedly told our readers that all lotteries, as now conducted, are bare-faced cheats. We do not personally know but a few of the lottery men, and all of them are persons of bad repute. We do not believe there is an honest man engaged in the lottery business anywhere. All are cheats and swindlers, without exception, as far as our observation extends; and if any reader of this paper can tell us of a decent person who sells lottery tickets, we should like to here of him. It may be a consolation to the buyers of lottery tickets to be told that one individual in New York, who is interested in some of the Southern loteries, spent fifty thousand dollars a year for his personal expenses. We have his own authority for this statement, and he says that he spent over sixty thousand dollars on the last election. This is where the money goes that is spent in lottery tickets. High prizes are never drawn except by initiated individuals. No outsider is allowed to draw a prize of any importance. We have repeatedly exposed the humbuggery of the announcements that high prizes have been distributed. They are never distributed except to those who are leagued with the lottery man. We say for the twentieth time that all the Lotteries (whether legalized or not) are villaninous cheats.—*Br. Jonathan.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 24.

We have great news from the Washoe silver mines. Some months ago the Ophir company commenced running a funnel to strike the vein 200 feet below the surface. Everybody conceded that if good ore should be found at this depth the value of the mine could scarcely be over-estimated. A few days ago the tunnel workers penetrated the wall rock, and struck the vein, when their wildest anticipations were realized. They are now taking out quantities of ore, assaying $1700 of precious metal to the ton, $1200 of which is of gold and the remainder silver. There is reason to believe that after penetrating the vein a little further the ore will be found much richer even than this.—When the reader remembers that gold rock in California yielding $50 to the ton is considered very rich, it will be seen that the owners of the Ophir mine are in great luck even if they abandoned the silver, and worked their vein only for the $1200 per ton of gold which the rock contains.

EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE INTELLECT.—In the September number of the London *Pharmaceutic Journal*, for 1860, it is stated that, on dividing the pupils of the Polytechnic School of Paris into smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the schools are the smokers a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers has constantly fallen, and not inconsiderable, when the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

If I am working beside a man, and I see that he tries to shirk and shift his labor upon me, I am angry with him. But if he says to me, 'I am wounded, and cannot work,' or, 'I am lame,' or 'sick,' then the thought comes to me at once, 'You shall not work; I will help you.' And so if a man say to us, 'I know I did wrong; but I am weak. Blame me as little as you can,' that very confession disarms us, and we think better of him than we did before......Therefore it is that God so exhorts us to confess our sins to him. God is like us to this extent, that whatever is good in us is like God.

You need not break the glasses of a telescope, or coat them over with paint, in order to prevent you from seeing through them. Just breathe upon them, and the dew of your breath will shut out all the stars. So it does not require great crimes to hide the light of God's countenance. Little faults can do it just as well. Take a shield, and cast a spear upon it, and it will beave in it one great dent. Prick it all over with a million little needle shafts, and they will take the polish from it far more than the piercing of the spear......So it is not so much the great sins which take the freshness from our consciencees, as the numberless petty faults which we are all the while committing.

TO CLEAN THE EYE OF DUST.—When the eye is irritated by dust or intrusive particulars of any kind, the sufferer invariably shuts and rubs his eye, and not unfrequently the removing of the irritating cause becomes more difficult. The proper practice is to keep the eye open, as if staring; a sort of rotary movement of the ball takes place, the surface becomes covered with water, the particle is gradually impelled to the corner of the eye; and is there floated out, or can be easily removed, without any of the disagreeable consequences that attend shutting and rubbing.

Mollifying a Census Taker.—Lady of uncertain age—'You want to know my age, sir?' It's like your impudence! What has my age to do with you? Census Marshal—'Well, ma'am, its a penalty of thirty dollars if you refuse to answer my question.' Lady—'Here's the money, sir—I'd sooner pay thirty dollars any day than be insulted!' Census Marshal—'Excuse me. (Writes) Age seventeen, form charming, melting eyes, voice of music—' Lady—(much mollified)—'Oh, sir, you are quite a gentleman! when will you call again?'—Census Marshal—'In about ten years, ma'am. Good day! Much obliged to you.'

An aged bachelor being asked if he ever witnessed a public execution, replied, 'No, but I once saw a marriage.'