



The Carleton Place Herald, Published every Wednesday at Carleton Place, Ontario. JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Only One Dollar a Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: Six lines and under first insertion, 7 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, 10 cents, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 2 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

JOKER'S BUDGET. If a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there is sufficient ground for attachment.

A cute Yankee in Kansas, sells liquor in a gun barrel, instead of a glass, that he may avoid the law, and make it appear, beyond dispute, that he is selling by the barrel.

Why do printers not succeed to the same extent as brewers? Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs but one has brains.

The Democracy party ought to have the American flag at its banner this election, said an honest Patroller the other day. "Why?" said a bystander. "Because, you see the eagle isn't a double-headed bird and the party is," was the answer. "What would you put in its place, Pat?" "Two Kilkenny cats."

The other day a lady fell into the river, and a poor boy rescued her. When she was safe, a maid handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, the latter said, "he pocketed the coin, 'Well, don't blame the gentleman, he knows best; mayhap if I hadn't saved her he'd have give me a sovereign."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Our old friend Bangs was invited by a friend to his house to partake of a julep, which was very good. It was handed to him in a silver goblet lined with gold. After sipping a portion, B. turned to his host, and remarked that it was astonishing what an addition a strawberry gave to the flavor of a julep. His friend replied that he was very sorry he did not have a strawberry to put in it. "But," said B., "there is certainly one in this." Upon his host's asserting to the contrary, he insisted that he saw it distinctly, and drained the goblet to get the berry, when lo, and behold! he found that it was only the reflection of his own nose!

LIFE THOUGHTS. If you can find a place between the throne of God and the dust to which man's body crumbles where the focal responsibilities of law do not weigh upon him, I will find a vacuum in nature. They press upon him from God out of eternity, and from the earth out of nature, and from every department of life, as constant and all surrounding as the pressure of the air.

Our humiliations work out our most elevated joys. The way that a drop of rain comes to sing in the leaf that rustles in the top of the tree all summer long, is by going down to the roots first, and from thence ascending to the bough.

THERE are some Christians whose secular life is an arid, worldly strife, and whose religion is but a turbid sentimentalism. Their life runs along that line where the overworld of the Nile meets the desert, and it is the boundary line between sand and mud.

WHAT a pin is when the diamond has dropped from its setting, that is the Bible when its emotive truths have been taken away. What the babe's clothes are when the babe has slipped out of them into death, and the mother's arms clasp only remembrance, would be the Bible, if the Babe of Bethlehem, and the truths of deep-heartedness that clothed his life, should slip out of it.

I THINK we ought to buoy for ourselves in our course, as we buoy a harbor. Of this old black buoy, says, and says to those who sail by, as plainly as if it spoke in all languages, "Keep to the right here," and over against it floats another, and says, "Keep to the left here." Now, in life's ocean, wherever we know the quicksands are, wherever we have once been stranded, let us sink the buoy and anchor of memory, and keep to the right or the left, as the shoal may be.

NATURE inspires us with a love of life, but can never teach us how to die. God would win us into death as the sun wins buds into blossoms. I often hear Christians speaking of a desire to die, that they may be free from the troubles of life; and sink the buoy and anchor of memory, and keep to the right or the left, as the shoal may be.

MANY pray to be made "men in Christ Jesus," and think in some misanthropic way it will be given to them; but God says, "I will try my child, and see if he is sincere," and so he lays a burden upon him, and says, "Now stand up under it, for thus you are to grow strong." He sends a provocation, and says to him, "Be patient." He throws him into perplexities, and says, "Where now are thy resources?" If the ambitious one dreams the furnace, the forge, the anvil, the rasp, and the file, it should never desire to be made a sword. Man is the iron, and God is the smith; and we are always either in the forge or on the anvil. God is shaping us for higher things.

THE variability of Christian moods is often a matter of great and unnecessary suffering; but Christian life does not follow the changes of feeling. Our feelings are but the torch, and our life is the man that carries it. The wind that flares the flame does not make the man waver. The flame may sway higher and thither, but he holds his course straight on. Thus, oftentimes, it is, that our Christian hopes are carried as one carries a lighted candle through the windy streets, that seem never to be so nearly blown out as when we step through the open door, and in a moment we are safe within. Our wind-blown feelings rise and fall through all our life, and the draught of death threatens quite to extinguish them; but, one moment more, and they shall rise and forever shine, as the unshattered air of heaven.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Goods of the value of \$4000 were stolen from Thursday week from the store of Messrs. Douglas & Co., of Sandwich. The wood shed of the Grand Trunk Railway at Waterville was burnt down on Monday night last week. It contained 1,000 cords of firewood.

The "Elephant Brewery" at Blackfriars Bridge, London C.W., at the time used by Mr. Bryan as chair factory, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,000.

Three lads, named Stewart, Claypole and Glassford, were arrested in Hanscom, on Friday night, for stealing the cash box of Mr. Gordon, of Dundas, and \$324. Nearly all the money was found in his possession.

Still another accident from burning fluid! A son of Mr. W. H. Rooks, of London, was badly burned about the neck and face a few days ago, by the lighting of some camphene, which was being poured into a lamp while the wick was burning.

As the accommodation train from Prescott was passing near Kempsville, on Thursday, a poor woman named Allan, in attempting to pass the track, slipped and fell and before the train could be stopped it passed over her body, completely severing it in two.

The Quebec Chronicle says:—The tug steamer Mary, which was laid up for the winter at New Liverpool, was burnt here last Thursday morning. We have no particulars as to how the fire originated. We believe she was owned by Messrs. Galahy Brothers. It is said she was insured.

Mr. George Gordon, grain merchant, of London, was robbed on Friday evening of a sum of money amounting to £100. A lad named Stewart who is in his employ is suspected of having stolen the money, and the belief is strengthened by the fact that the boy has since decamped.

Sir Henry Smith, when returning from his annual deer-stalking expedition on Saturday last, was overtaken by a bear, and his leg in leaping from his wagon, and has been unable to walk since. Himself, son, and Mr. J. Burrows killed 19 deer in about a fortnight, in Barrie, Oro, and Oldham.

A Mrs. Trayner, wife of the keeper of the drawbridge of the railroad in the lower bay in Kingston, was drowned on Saturday morning. The woman's child had got on some newly formed ice, and the alarmed mother endeavored to get it back, but was drowned in the effort. The child was saved.

An interesting little girl, two years of age, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Davis, of Eardly, was burned to death on Friday last. Being left alone in the house, she lighted a candle, the flame from which set fire to her clothing, and upon the return of the mother, the child was found shockingly burnt. She died shortly afterwards.

The St. Catherine's Post is credibly informed that the Bank of Clifton refuses to redeem its notes, alleging that they have no funds. Packages of their notes are being sent daily by express for redemption, but they are returned under protest. It is pretty generally believed that the Bank does not have a constant dollar of the notes now in circulation.

THE ASSESSMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Quite a number of protests have been entered against the high assessment of property, and a great deal of dissatisfaction seems to prevail generally. Owing to the difficulty of arriving at the true value, it was impossible for the Assessor to place a correct assessment on property. The Comptroller, however, will meet on the 20th to hear protests, when we have no doubt everything will be arranged satisfactorily.

A girl named Sawyer, some 17 or 18 years of age, who was in the employ of the family of Mr. La Pointe of Bedford, came to her death at that place on Wednesday morning, under unusually painful circumstances. It seems that while in the act of kindling a fire she had placed a lighted candle on the floor beside her, and before she was aware of it her dress had ignited, and she was speedily so severely burned that she expired early in the afternoon of the same day—breathing in great agony until the time of her death.

On Sunday last James T. Mair, known for many years in the employ of the family of Mr. La Pointe of Bedford, came to her death at that place on Wednesday morning, under unusually painful circumstances. It seems that while in the act of kindling a fire she had placed a lighted candle on the floor beside her, and before she was aware of it her dress had ignited, and she was speedily so severely burned that she expired early in the afternoon of the same day—breathing in great agony until the time of her death.

THE RECENT GREAT COPPER DISCOVERY.—It now appears quite certain that the anticipations formed of the character of the copper placer, recently discovered at St. Flavien, in the County of Lorraine, were fully justified by the actual facts as developed by a subsequent careful examination; and that it is beyond doubt that an immense deposit of ore, equal in quality to the famous Acton mine, which during last summer has yielded to its fortunate owners some hundreds of thousands of dollars, exists there. The veins have been traced for a full mile, and everywhere the ore seems to be of great richness. From present appearances it seems almost impossible to exaggerate the value and importance of this discovery. We have before us some surface specimens which are said to contain from 20 to 40 per cent of copper, and we understand that the proprietors are in possession of others still richer. Any one curious in these matters may see them by calling at our office. We congratulate the gentlemen who made this splendid acquisition, and who are citizens of Quebec, on their good fortune, and would advise them to work the mine for their own benefit, as we would be sorry to find so great a source of wealth passing into the hands of foreigners. In a day or two we shall have further particulars, but meanwhile it is extremely satisfactory to know that we have, within a couple of hours' distance from the city, so magnificent a prize. —Quebec Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln is said to belong to the Masonic fraternity. The Newwegians are raising money to build a college in Iowa. Twenty thousand dollars have already been raised for this purpose.

Col. Corcoran, of the 69th regiment of the New York State Militia, will be tried by court-martial on Thursday, the 10th inst., for refusing to direct his regiment to participate in the reception of the Prince of Wales. The charge against him is "disobedience of orders."

THE CASE-PLAN.—The editor of the St. Louis Advocate tells us that the amount due that paper cannot be much short of twenty thousand dollars, including all arrears from the first. Of this amount, he says one half, or ten thousand dollars, he regards as hopelessly lost. Who will blame publishers for adopting the pay-day system?

CURIOSITY EXCITED.—Mr. David Sears of Boston not long since sent to the treasurer of Amherst college, to which he has been a liberal donor, a small and carefully sealed box, with the instruction that it is not to be opened for one hundred years, on pain of a forfeiture of the gift it contains. Good news is now coming from the college, that a box of real estate in Boston, now under lease for a hundred years, but then to be transferred to the college.

Newark, N.J., Dec. 2. A man named John Murray, living in Madison street in this city, on Saturday evening, placed a muzzle of a loaded gun barrel, detached from the stock, to his mouth and while blowing into it the muzzle came in contact with a lighting candle discharging the weapon. Murray's head was blown off, and portions of his brain and brains scattered about the room. The barrel rebounded, and striking his mother-in-law, ten feet distant, penetrated four inches into her chest. It is believed she cannot survive.

Columbia, Dec. 1. The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were confined to the consideration of local interest. A Governor will be elected next week, perhaps on Wednesday.

Charleston, Dec. 1. A Washington special despatch to the Courier, semi-official in tone, says that President hopes South Carolina will appreciate the delicacy of the position it is not compelled to force for the collection of the revenue. The President will collect the laws, collect the revenue and protect the public property.

COAL OIL COMPANIES.—The New York World contains a list of fifty-seven companies engaged in this country, in the manufacture of oil. The quantity of coal oil produced is estimated to be 30,000 gallons a day, or 9,000,000 per year. Competition having reduced the price from \$1.25 per gallon, to seventy cents many of the works above mentioned have been closed, but the supply has been more than sustained by the petroleum wells, whose products has been put into the market with great rapidity. The capital already expended in coal oil works and canal mines, is estimated at \$4,000,000. Three of the largest companies expended fully \$2,000,000 in the seaboard States and \$750,000 has been invested in the Kanawha valley alone. Paraffine, a beautiful wax-like product, incidental to the manufacture of coal oil, is now made into candles by two companies in this city, and will most probably become a regular article of commerce. The quantity of coal oil lamp used in the lamp trade which has resulted from the use of the oil forms the greater part of the business of sixteen manufacturing companies who employ 600 men in making burners, 600 men in making brass work in stands, 250 men in making marble vessels, 200 women in making glass bowls, shades &c., 200 women and boys in making paper shades, and a great many in making brushes, and furnish work for 125 looms in making coal oil lamp-wick.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The President, in his message, reviews the history of the anti-slavery movement, and says all that is necessary to accomplish object of peace is for the slave-holding States to be let alone, and manage the domestic institution in their own way. The mere exclusion of any man to office is not just cause for a dissolution of the Union. The antecedents of the President's election, and in fact, the question of contingent danger sufficient to justify the destruction of the Government. He reviews the acts of the different Northern States in the passage of the personal Liberty bill, and pronounces them unconstitutional. He says that it should not be presumed, in advance, that the President will fail to enforce the fugitive slave law, as this was unjust and contrary to Christian charity. Let us wait for the act. He then declares against the right of secession, and says to admit, it the Union might be broken into fragments in less than two weeks. He quotes the language of Jackson and Madison, and says that the President will not be a party to the secession. He then quotes the Constitution in support of this view. The framers of the Constitution never intended to plant in its bosom seed for its own destruction. The right of resistance against tyranny and oppression, however, cannot be denied. This right is inserted in the declaration of independence, but secession is neither more nor less than revolution. He speaks of the affairs of South Carolina. He does not apprehend that the attack will be made to seize the forts, but if in this he is mistaken, the officer has yielded to his fortunate owners some hundreds of thousands of dollars, exists there. The veins have been traced for a full mile, and everywhere the ore seems to be of great richness. From present appearances it seems almost impossible to exaggerate the value and importance of this discovery. We have before us some surface specimens which are said to contain from 20 to 40 per cent of copper, and we understand that the proprietors are in possession of others still richer. Any one curious in these matters may see them by calling at our office. We congratulate the gentlemen who made this splendid acquisition, and who are citizens of Quebec, on their good fortune, and would advise them to work the mine for their own benefit, as we would be sorry to find so great a source of wealth passing into the hands of foreigners. In a day or two we shall have further particulars, but meanwhile it is extremely satisfactory to know that we have, within a couple of hours' distance from the city, so magnificent a prize. —Quebec Chronicle.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A street railway is about to be laid down in Manchester, upon the American system as introduced into England by Mr. Train. All editors in Russia are now compelled to insert gratis, the names of parties whom they may have attacked in their columns.

In Paris, says a correspondent, no young man without a mistress is regarded as belonging to the refined or cultivated class; indeed, so virtuous a course is to be vulgar in the extreme.

Some pieces of hemlock fished up from the wreck of the Royal George, at Spithead, have been found perfect, and after being about a century under water. The smell of tar upon them was quite fresh.

A CABMAN AN AMBASSADOR.—A prize of £20 for the best essay on the effects of Sunday abstinence has been given by John Cook Esq. to the author of the "Prize Essay on the effects of Sunday abstinence," which was awarded, Cookran told his audience that the essay consisted of 19,000 words, and was all written in the open air on the top of his cab.

FRENCH HUMANITY.—"The French, in their peculiar way, are stripping war of its horrors. It is stated that the French army now uses the latest scientific method of killing human beings for further service. Air is injected into an open vein, which produces instantaneous and painless death. They still kill men with bayonet and bullet."

DEVOTION.—A female pickpocket was arrested in a church in Seattle, Spain, for robbing a lady who was praying beside her. The lady at first could not believe her guilty, for her hands were pressed in devotion all the time; but the police discovered that the pickpocket had a pair of false arms, crossed over her breast, while she does not think his honor would allow him to remain at the court of Victor Emmanuel.

RICHES LADY IN ENGLAND.—The richest lady in England is Miss Burdett Cuts, to whom Dickens cultivated his "Martin Chuzzlewit." Her fortune is said to be fabulously large but the most glorious thing connected with it, that she is at the same time one of the noblest and most benevolent ladies in the world; not only has she built several churches, but she provides for the poor, the ailing and the oppressed.

A PROPHECY.—A French meteorologist, named Renou, predicts a series of severe winters like the approaching winter is to be the first, and that of 1871 the most severe. M. Renou thinks he has discovered that these groups of severe winters return in forty-one years, and that the increase of spots on the sun indicates them. He also finds that unusual displays of aurora borealis and frequent earthquakes are simultaneous with the increase of spots on the sun and severe winters.

SCOTCH CHURCHES OF THE CONTINENT.—A British Consular church, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, has been opened in Paris. This is the first instance in Europe of the Established Church of Scotland having availed herself of the important privileges conferred upon her, in common with the Church of England, by the Consular Act. The Church of Scotland has now established a consular chapel in various other foreign countries where a great resort of Protestants points out the step to be most desirable.

GARIBALDI DIPPING CANDLES.—A writer thinks that the idea of candle-making in the States is better subject for a painting than "Cincinnati"—meaning of course, Cincinnati at the plow. Here, now, is a good subject for an ambitious artist—the hero of a hundred fights—at work in a candle factory on Staten Island; with his partner in that speculation, the tenor Salvini, and his wife, the soprano, who is a subject to make light of; and in time, Garibaldi dipping candles may become as great as Alfred the Great baking cakes in the neatherd's cottage. [The above was written three months ago.]

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—The Montreal Transcript says:—"We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from one of the soldiers of the 100th Regiment, dated at Gibraltar some two months since, and addressed to a near relative here. He says:—"Our regiment is still in camp, and under arms, and busy for themselves. Naples and I suppose you read of one of our men shooting his comrade; it is too true—he did so under the influence of liquor, and was hanged for it. We are losing a great many of our men by desertion; they desert across the lines over to the Spanish side. Our men enjoy good health; but the 2nd battalion of the 8th regiment are losing a great many yet. It is a very singular affair that the other regiment on the rock has been attacked with this disorder except the 8th; a company of the Royal artillery stays in the same barracks, and not one of them has died."

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN SIR L. M'CLINTOCK.—The subjoined announcement appears in *Saunders's News Letter*:—"Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog* in Killybegs harbour on Sunday afternoon, of Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock. Having encountered any severe weather on her return from the Arctic regions and North America. We understand that the important work intrusted by the Government to the charge of our fellow-countryman has been carried out to his entire satisfaction and we may therefore hope that when his report of the several soundings between this country and America, via the Arctic coast, has been laid before Parliament, the long looked-for telegraph by means of which the Old and the New World will be united, will be of more mechanical nature. Sir Leopold M'Clintock will probably pass through Dublin on his way to London."

CURIOSITY RIGHT AND LEFT SHOT.—A curious circumstance occurred to my young friend, Mr. Robert Warren, yesterday. He found a covey of partridges, the water very muddy after the first shot. Four of them stuck on the bank of the river Bridge under Clegha Castle, one of which ran into a small willow bush over the river. The bird lay very close, and the setter had to creep on his belly into the bush to get him to rise, which he did, and at the same time he jumped an immense distance. He had the pleasure to shoot the bird with the left barrel, and before the other had time to reach the water, gave the gentleman the contents of the right, which so wounded him that he could not dive, when the setter jumped in and dragged him to the shore, where he was soon killed. I think very few are able to say that I killed an otter, and a partridge in a double shot. —John B. Warren. —London Paper.

THE NEAPOLITAN REVOLUTION.

Naples, Nov 10, 1860. Garibaldi is gone. The great man who has secured the unity of Italy, and who has given Victor Emmanuel 9,000,000 of subjects and a magnificent kingdom, has left Naples, heartbroken and possibly ailing. You are, perhaps, aware that after the *placido* which gave to the King of Northern Italy these Provinces, Garibaldi requested Victor Emmanuel that the decesses of his Administration should be recognised, and that the commissions of his officers should be confirmed, after the examination of a commission of enquete. For some reason or other, Victor Emmanuel—refused to grant what Garibaldi had repeatedly asked. Garibaldi remonstrated, and spoke openly to the King; but all was of no avail, and thinking himself wronged he came to the determination of leaving Naples at once. Before his departure, however, he sent his friend Victor Emmanuel the resignation of the rank of Marshal, and the grand collar of the Annunziata which had been bestowed upon him. He then left Naples with his son Menotti, and three of his intimate friends—Cunzio, Frascanti and Basso. The ex-king of Naples left the Hotel, which he had taken up his quarters, with only £60 in his pocket. His secretary, Signor Basso, told one of my colleagues that this £60 was all the money the general possessed. "But how will you live?" said my friend to Signor Basso, "when at Caprera?" "Well, I live as we did before 1859—cultivate our own land, and the produce of our own hands carry the produce of our labor to Genoa and sell it." It seems also a romance, but it is nevertheless true, that within a week Garibaldi will be laboring on his farm, and cultivating his garden. The man who might be, after the King, the first personage of Italy, comes to return to his humble life, for he does not think his honor would allow him to remain at the court of Victor Emmanuel. He may be wrong in thinking that the acting advisers of the Italian King are present under the pressure of the French Emperor and serving his views; but nobody can deny that there is something grand in his retirement.

Almost all of Garibaldi's general officers, except Medici and Coseni, will, I hear follow his example, and resign their commissions. The Hungarian General Turri had already sent in his resignation, but it was not accepted by the King. The departure of Garibaldi has produced a painful impression upon his army, and I do not think the volunteers can wait six days, or remain.

Of course the English regiment will melt away like the other volunteers. The discipline of that regiment had already been shaken, and half of the men had disbanded themselves. It is painful to think of the ending of this affair of the English volunteers. I will not be too hard upon them, but I am sorry to say that some of them did not do great honor to England. Having asked one of the officers to explain to me the reasons which caused the almost entire disbandment of the regiment, he furnished me with a statement which I now proceed to condense.

While on the march, the brigade was so enthusiastic on the part of the people. National Guard and Piedmontese, they met with the greatest coldness from the great majority of the troops of Garibaldi's army. There is a paltry jealousy among almost all the Italian officers, which has shown itself in constant attempts to impair the efficiency of the English. They are without the men were literally without shoes [those they had brought from England having been too light for campaigning, or perhaps well worn before they arrived] every application for new ones was refused on the unfounded plea that none were in store. On the last day's march, Garibaldi ordered some of the men to be sent to the rear, but not one had arrived when the march from Sant' Angelo commenced, and it was only owing to the kindness of Gen. Sirtor, who gave him one after the troops had advanced some two miles, that the Brigadier was mounted. Every horse was seized by the Italian officers of the army of the South, and none could be found for the English. They might have been sent to the rear, but they were sent elsewhere where enormous prices were asked for worthless brutes. But the greatest difficulty that has been thrown in the way of the brigade arises from a clique of disappointed Englishmen in Naples. Some of these, who have been endeavoring to raise corps of their own, have offered bounty and high pay for themselves. Naples and elsewhere where enormous prices were asked for worthless brutes. But the greatest difficulty that has been thrown in the way of the brigade arises from a clique of disappointed Englishmen in Naples. Some of these, who have been endeavoring to raise corps of their own, have offered bounty and high pay for themselves. Naples and elsewhere where enormous prices were asked for worthless brutes. 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ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

London, Nov 1. It was reported Napoleon quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st. An arrangement having been consummated by which the Bank of England will give two millions sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to equal that amount.

The Times' city article hopes that the arrangement will terminate prevailing uncertainties, and lead to an early reduction of Bank rate discount.

Rumored, General Morry was going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

It was stated Persigny contemplates retiring from the London Embassy. He will be succeeded by Walewski.

Position of affairs unchanged. The clergy of the Neapolitan Province were paying homage to Emmanuel.

The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword. The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword.

Reported Goyon declared he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbons except on the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to equal that amount.

Vienna letters speak of the guarantee from the German confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Vienna to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

Volunteer movement in Bourdon and Lian counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws.

The roads leading eastward from the territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends.

In one instance a mother gave birth to an infant on the road near Poppingsville, Mo., during the flight of the family on Monday night of this week.

A Mr Bishop, who lives on Osage River, about 12 miles north of Fort Scott, having been aroused by a noise in the night, upon going to the door was instantly shot down and killed, his body being pierced by several balls.

We have seen here for days, wagons loaded with goods, furniture, & passengers, through not only from the territory, but from Westport, in this State, and other places within the line.

Families living on and near the old Jackson place, in this State, have been notified to leave their homes by these outlaws, and having no means of defence, have fled to Butler and places in the interior, for security, leaving their homes and effects.

Yesterday slaves owned by those living near the line, some 25 miles or more within the State, arrived here for safe keeping.

Thus have the citizens of Bates and Vernon counties, since the commencement of this insurrection, been threatened with destruction of life and property without adequate means of defence or protection.

Up to this time this state of things had continued. Capt Doak, of Butler, has arrived here on his way for arms, ammunition and aid, from whom we have learned some of the facts. (Signed.)

D. C. STONE, and twelve others. Clinton, Henry Co, Dec 1.

LATER PARTICULARS. Capt Doak further states that the citizens of Westport, fearing an attack of the Montgomery party, held a meeting a few days since, calling on the Sheriff of Bates county to raise a force for the protection of the border.

Capt Doak, who is Deputy Sheriff of Bates County, dispatched 40 muskets to the citizens there, who stand guard every night to prevent a surprise. This is also the case at Poppingsville and all the border towns.

A large meeting of the citizens of this county was held to-day to take into consideration the border troubles.

Gen Frost's Brigade camped last night between Calhoun and Belmont. They are moving very slowly, the men having very sore feet, occasioned by marching over rough roads.

Gen Parsons passed through Calhoun yesterday on a secret mission to the border.

At latest accounts Montgomery was still encamped at or near Fort Scott, and defies the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of General Harney and Frost.

The people in all the border counties strongly endorse the action of Governor Stevens in sending out troops. If they can only catch Montgomery a general day of thanksgiving will be held in the Osage valley. Gen Frost's command will encamp to-night at Calhoun.

Two suspicious characters, supposed to be Montgomery's spies, were seen yesterday in the northern part of Henry county, making tracks in the direction of Fort Scott.

Montgomery's men are still through the country giving out reports to mislead the people. These frequent outbursts on the part of abolition bands is kindling in that section a strong disunion spirit.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE. Memphis, Tenn, Dec 1. A large and excited meeting was held in the city last night, at which resolutions were passed, accepting the irrepressible conflict, calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature, directing that a State Convention be called, and selling the Southern States that Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern Convention, for weal or woe.

Savannah, Ga, Dec 1. All the banks of this city suspended specie payments this morning.

Jude Eugenius Nisbit, formerly one of the most conservative men of the State, advocates immediate secession.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 7th. The steamship City of Washington arrived yesterday.

Mr. Dallas the American Minister, and Mrs. Dallas had been on a visit to Windsor Castle as guests of Queen Victoria.

The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgment of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States.

During the stay of Mr. Dallas at Windsor Castle, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were likewise guests of Her Majesty.

A new gun-boat in shape of a Tortoise having two screws, and said to be invented by the Emperor of the French, is about to be tried.

The Empress of Austria left Vienna on the 17th ult. for a tour, where she is expected to embark about 22nd for Malacca on board the Royal English Yacht "Victoria and Albert," which had been placed at the disposal of the Empress by Queen Victoria.

The steamer Flying Fish of the Prince of Wales' squadron had arrived out.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Warsaw, Mo, Dec 1. A special messenger, who arrived here to-night, brings the following important items from the west. It is evidently very hostile to Montgomery's operations.

That the public mind may not be misinformed and misled by the emissaries the abolitionists are running to and fro through the country east of this place, as we are informed, and to justify those who have acted promptly to prevent the accomplishment of the dark designs of the abolition marauders.

Under the notorious Montgomery in Kansas and on the border, we state the following facts in addition to those heretofore given:

The armed abolitionists have continued their murderous operations in Bourbon and Lian counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have and who have in any manner acted to sustain the laws.

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THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Bohler, Mo., Dec 3. Col. Snyder, commanding the 2nd District, who was sent to the border returned here last night and reports all quiet on the line.

He says that the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability, at present, of its invasion. But sixteen of Montgomery's men had approached Fort Scott at any one time. No one was molested there in the least.

No attempt was made to hold the United States District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory. Montgomery and Jenson hung Messrs Scott, Hines and Harrison, and shot Messrs Bishop and Moore—all in the Territory.

Col Snyder has organized the militia on the border, and asks the Governor to establish an arsenal here for worse emergencies.

Montgomery's men here for some hundred and seventy. They are ragged, but well-armed thieves, whose chief aim is plunder.

Leavenworth, Dec 3. Capt Montgomery attended church yesterday at Lawrence, and said that he had heard nothing from the troops.

Warsaw, Mo., Dec 3. Tho Murray of this city, has just returned from the military encampment beyond Clinton. He represents Gen Frost's brigade as going along finely, and says that the company of cavalry must be near the troubled district by this time.

The citizens of Clinton gave the brigade a warm welcome, and sent wagons to bring in those who were needed.

Dr. Melton has just returned again from Fort Scott, and represents all quiet there now, but that Captain Montgomery's band of Jay-Hawkers, five hundred strong, is posted at Sugar Mount.

The town of Westport, Bates county, is almost deserted from fear of an attack upon it by the neighboring marauders.

Several citizens of Bates county to leave under penalty of death if they remain.

At a meeting held at Clinton on Saturday, resolutions were passed requesting the Governor to hold all persons purporting to come from southern Kansas who deny the existence of any trouble, except those who belong to Montgomery's band, and were accessory to the murders of Messrs Scott, Hines, Bishop, Moore, and others, and declaring for a Southern Republic unless protection was given them.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX IN PHILADELPHIA.

HORRIBLE SCENES AMONG THE POOR OF THE CITY—MANY DEATHS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday has accounts of the appearance of the small-pox in that city, and reports that the disease has assumed a very virulent form.

The Inquirer says:—We are informed that that horrible disease, the small-pox, has recently made its appearance with more virulence and fatality than usual in some of the small streets in the Western section of our city.

In Murray street, a small avenue running between Sanson and Locust streets, and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the Eighth Ward, four families have been attacked by the disease, and four or five persons have died.

In William street, running parallel with Murray street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street, several poor families are down, and it is feared that the most afflicted will die.

About two weeks ago a visitor of the poor found a child lying dead in one of these houses in a most shocking state of decomposition.

The stench from the body was of such a character that it was a long time before the officers of the Board of Health could be found or induced to remove it.

Two or three children died a day or two ago, and were removed by direction of the Guardians of the Poor.

Five or six were taken from this locality and conveyed to the Small-Pox Hospital. In First street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, between Lombard and South streets, in the Fifth Ward, the disease made its appearance about three weeks ago in a colored family.

Two persons were removed from this locality by the officers of the Guardians of the Poor.

In Locust street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, an Irish family are in bed, and all will probably die.

The family consists of a father, mother, and four small children. Of course, none visit the house but the Visitors of the Poor and Dr. Penrose, whose ministrations of aid to this and other families afflicted with this loathsome disease are worthy of higher commendations than words can convey.

When all others have refused to attend to them, they have promptly answered every demand of this kind made upon him.

The residents of this street avoid the place as they would a pest house. And is it to be wondered at?

The family would undoubtedly have starved to death before this if it had not been for the contributions of food made them by Mr. Frank Smith, one of the Visitors of the Outdoor Poor of the Third District.

This gentleman has been very attentive to this and other families, and thus far they have neither suffered for food or professional attendance, but there condition is such that, in a day or two, death will undoubtedly relieve them of their miseries.

To-day an entire family, named Githen, residing in Murray street, will be removed to the hospital. They occupy a small brick house containing six rooms, and with a large family of filthy and indigent persons in each room.

Of course, the contagious disease will soon spread among the whole of them, and the Board of Health will have no other recourse but to clear out and close up the building. Unless they do this they will be compelled to clear every house in the street and board up.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

From the London Times. Her Majesty the Empress of the French, travelling in the strictest incognito as part of the family of the Marquis La Grange, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat Alliance, and proceeded to the London terminus.

She was met at the London terminus by the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton in common street, and she and her suite went in a carriage to the Calverley hotel in Brook street, and it was not until they had been there for some time in the hotel that Her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. She was accompanied by her suite, and her carriage was escorted by a detachment of the Grenadier Guards.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith.

The risk of bad weather at that advanced period of the season decided her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst, in honor of their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compiègne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days.

The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only inmates during the stay there.

New York, Dec. 8. The Arago sailed for Southampton and Havre at noon to-day, with 71 passengers and \$25,461 in specie.

The Glasgow also sailed about noon to-day, for Liverpool, with 20 cabin, and 212 steerage passengers.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, December 12, 1860.

We frequently notice, in some of our contemporaries, a disposition to find fault with our common school system and with the Normal and Model School institutions.

We are of a different opinion, and are fully convinced that, with the exercise of a little judgment, it will be almost universally admitted, that the result of these institutions

fully vindicate the wisdom that suggested their establishment. It may indeed be possible to find here and there an unhappy soul who has a quarrel with mankind and with Mr. Ryerson who will go so far as to deny the palpable and proved advantages to the cause of education that have resulted from the establishment of the Normal School;

but the right thinking part of the community will not accept as truth a statement so petulant and unfounded. The improvement is no where more strikingly discernible than in the augmentation of teachers' salaries some thirty or forty per cent. That augmentation is valuable chiefly because it accords with it the evidence of superior capability in those employed as teachers.

It is not a boon to ignorance, or an increase of compensation for inferior services; but the purchase of superior capabilities. That superior capability the Normal School has developed and brought into the market; and the higher rates of compensation are among the results of this change in the character of teachers.

Since 1846, the prejudices that existed against our present Common School system have almost entirely died away. In fact, these prejudices were rather personal than otherwise. All the dark and deep designs that suspicion and jealousy united in ascribing to the Superintendent of Education have been found to have had no existence. The expressed fears of a centralization that would result in the political enslavement of the people have proved wholly unfounded. In the place of political slavery and degradation we have increased intelligence, better teachers, and a larger proportion of all the children in the country taught; schools, in some cases, absolutely free to those who have not the means of payment. The Superintendent of Education has even become tolerable to those who at one time would give him no quarter; and if he should never be able to acquire universal popularity during life, he bids to be well remembered when he shall have passed from the scene of his present labors and triumphs—for the system he has founded and administered will doubtless be regarded as a great triumph over ignorance, over old habits, over personal hatreds and political animosities. The prejudices against the individual being worn away, we shall probably hear but little against the system he was instrumental in introducing. Five years hence we might as well expect to hear the invention of printing, the steam engine, or the magnetic telegraph, declared, as to hear the Normal School spoken of as an useless incubation or an unnecessary institution.

It has been found necessary to proceed step by step in the improvement of our school system, we have only travelled the same road as that by which other countries have perfected their system of primary instruction. The successive acts of legislation on the subject were not so many displays of cross-purposes, but reiterated attempts to do what experience had shown to be defective. Each step is claimed to be an advance upon the last; and for aught we know might be so claimed. We have not, for instance, established free schools one day and repudiated them the next. The Superintendent has always kept certain objects in view. He pioneered the cause of free education; respecting which there is indeed some difference of opinion; but which by the law is rendered possible, without being made universally obligatory. The decision of the question rests with the people themselves; and it is impossible to deny that it meets with a degree of encouragement that promises for it much future success. Without at this time entering the lists with the combatants who fight over the question of the fiscal equity of free schools, we cannot affect to be insensible of the good effects to a class of children, who would otherwise be deprived of the means of an education, of that mode of sustaining and imparting primary instruction. It is surely worth some sacrifice in money to make a people intelligent; for by making them intelligent you help to make them virtuous, and thereby diminish the cost, the burthen, the inconvenience and the disgrace of crime. It is unquestionably incomparably more important to the welfare of a state, that the mass of the people should know not only their rights, but also those correlative duties which the possession of political rights implies, than that a few should be highly educated to the exclusion of the masses. It is the people at large, who choose our legislators, who, as jurors, decide questions of right and wrong between man and man, and of guilt or innocence in all offences against society. On them also rests the success of municipal government; that only effectual antidote to political centralization. Looking at all the interests involved, we see much reason to congratulate the province on the progress that has already been made in the diffusion of popular education, and the prospects of greater success, which we confidently look for in the future.

A case has lately come before the Judges which has caused considerable excitement in many parts of the Province, and has been dignified by the name of the Extradition Case. It appears from all that we can learn on the subject, that on the 28th of September, 1859, Seneca T. P. Diggs, of Howard Co., Missouri, when returning home to dinner, saw walking across his plantation a strange negro, whom he hailed. In reply to a series of questions addressed to him by Diggs, the negro told a story to the following effect: He said his name was Anderson alias Jones, and that he was the slave of one Macdonald, who resided about thirty miles from Diggs' plantation. To this Macdonald he had been sold in 1833 by a Mr. Perkins, whose estate was but a short distance from Diggs' abode, and he was soon on his way thither for the purpose of getting Perkins to buy him from Macdonald, or to exchange him for some other man. He had two reasons for desiring this; he had been much ill-treated by Macdonald, and he had a wife, slave to a man named Brown, whose estate adjoined that of Perkins'. It is said that according to the State law of Missouri, any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation without a pass may be arrested and taken back; the person so taking him back becoming entitled thereby to a reward of \$5, and a mileage of ten cents. After hearing Anderson's account Diggs asked him for his name. The poor fellow replied that he had none. "Then," said the humane slaveholder, "I can allow you to go no further until I hear from your master. Come with me and I will give you some dinner." The pair walked toward the house for some distance when the negro broke and ran. Diggs immediately called out to three "black boys" who were near, "Catch that runaway, and I'll give you the reward." Away the three started in pursuit. Anderson ran in a circle, and was chased for near an hour by them. Diggs after a while was joined by his son, a lad of fifteen, and upon a signal from one of the black boys, they crossed the circle and met the runaway just as he was nearing a fence. Over this fence the planter leaped, brandishing in his hand a light stick. Anderson waved a large dirk-knife; before him stood the enraged planter, twenty yards behind him were hastening on his three pursuers armed with stout clubs. There was not a moment to be lost. The planter commanded the breathless, panting negro to surrender; the negro said he would kill any one who touched him. The planter broke his stick over the fugitive's head. The fugitive was as good as his word; he dealt a true blow, he plunged his knife into Mr. Diggs' heart. Anderson succeeded in making good his escape to Canada, and took up his abode in the County of Brant. He lived a quiet and industrious life, and being joined by his wife, felt himself truly a freeman. But some few months ago the bloodhounds of the Missouri law found him out, and made a demand for his rendition under the Assurton treaty for the crime of murder. He was arrested and brought before the magistrates. The magistrates felt themselves incompetent to decide, so the matter was referred to John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General of the Province. This was so long ago as the 28th of September, since which time the unfortunate fugitive has lain in prison. He was even put in iron by order of one of the above mentioned magistrates, named Matthews, a notorious

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

From the London Times. Her Majesty the Empress of the French, travelling in the strictest incognito as part of the family of the Marquis La Grange, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat Alliance, and proceeded to the London terminus.

She was met at the London terminus by the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton in common street, and she and her suite went in a carriage to the Calverley hotel in Brook street, and it was not until they had been there for some time in the hotel that Her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. She was accompanied by her suite, and her carriage was escorted by a detachment of the Grenadier Guards.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith.

The risk of bad weather at that advanced period of the season decided her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst, in honor of their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compiègne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days.

The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only inmates during the stay there.

New York, Dec. 8. The Arago sailed for Southampton and Havre at noon to-day, with 71 passengers and \$25,461 in specie.

The Glasgow also sailed about noon to-day, for Liverpool, with 20 cabin, and 212 steerage passengers.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, December 12, 1860.

We frequently notice, in some of our contemporaries, a disposition to find fault with our common school system and with the Normal and Model School institutions.

We are of a different opinion, and are fully convinced that, with the exercise of a little judgment, it will be almost universally admitted, that the result of these institutions

fully vindicate the wisdom that suggested their establishment. It may indeed be possible to find here and there an unhappy soul who has a quarrel with mankind and with Mr. Ryerson who will go so far as to deny the palpable and proved advantages to the cause of education that have resulted from the establishment of the Normal School;

but the right thinking part of the community will not accept as truth a statement so petulant and unfounded. The improvement is no where more strikingly discernible than in the augmentation of teachers' salaries some thirty or forty per cent. That augmentation is valuable chiefly because it accords with it the evidence of superior capability in those employed as teachers.

It is not a boon to ignorance, or an increase of compensation for inferior services; but the purchase of superior capabilities. That superior capability the Normal School has developed and brought into the market; and the higher rates of compensation are among the results of this change in the character of teachers.

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