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JAMES POOLE,
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To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
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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 Democratic party ought to have the American flag off its banner this election, said an honest Patlander the other day. "Why?" said a bystander. "Because, you see the flag isn't a double-headed bird and the party is," was the answer. "What would you put in its place, Pat?" "Two Kilkenny cats, bedad."

The other day a lady fell into the river, and a poor boy rescued her. When she was safe, her husband 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 given me a sovereign.'"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Our old friend Bangs was invited by a friend to his house to partake of a julep, of which he was very fond. 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 overflow of the Nile meets the desert. 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-hearted faith 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. Off this old black buoy floats, 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 they seem to me like birds who fly out of the tree, and alight on a branch, and then they hear beneath. But true Christians, it seems to me, should be like birds upon the sunset-top, stooping with half-opened wings, as if they heard the call of other birds in distant forests, and flew on purpose, and joyfully, to find their mates.

MANY pray to be made "men in Christ Jesus," and think in some miraculous 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 dreads 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 variableness 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 waver higher and thinner, 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 street, and we must 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, securely in the unshaken air of heaven.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Goods of the value of \$4000 were stolen on Thursday week from the store of Messrs. Douglass & 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 ladies, named Stewart, Claypole and Glasgow, 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 Marys, which was laid up for several months, was burnt here last Thursday morning. We have no particulars as to how the fire originated. We believe she was owned by Messrs. Gaherty 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 disappeared.

Sir Henry Smith, when returning from his annual deer-stalking expedition on Saturday last, 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. Gaherty Brothers. It is said she was insured.

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 its clothing, and upon the return of the mother, the child was found shockingly burnt. She died shortly afterwards.

The St. Catharines 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 cent to spare a 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 Council, 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—lingering in great agony until the time of her death.

On Sunday last James T. Mair, known for many years in the employ of a 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—lingering 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. Flavian, in the County of Lotbiniere, 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 mines 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 New Yorkers 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-PLANT.—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 guarantee for adopting the pay-down 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 guesses have been made as to the contents of real estate in Boston, now under lease for a hundred years, but then to be transferred to the college.

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 head 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.

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

A Washington special despatch to the Courier, semi-official in tone, says that President hopes South Carolina will appreciate the delicacy of the position and not compel him to use force for the collection of the revenue. The President will maintain 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 have 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 President, in his message, reviews the history of the anti-slavery movement, and says all that is necessary to accomplish object of peace for the slave-holding States to be let alone, and manage the domestic institution in their own way. The mere election of any man to office is not just cause for a dissolution of the Union. The antecedents of the President are not to be taken into consideration. He is a man of the South; but in 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 is unjust and contrary to Christian charity. Let us wait for the act. He then declares against the right of secession, and says to admit, if the Union might be broken into fragments in less than two weeks. He quotes the language of Jackson and Madison, and declares that the Union is an indestructible one in the constitution. The Union was designed to be perpetual. 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 officers have ordered the forts to be defended. Let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who provoke the contest. He invokes his countrymen to pause before attempting to destroy the union which has conferred so many benefits. He argues that Congress can do much to restore peace by proposing and recommending a compromise for remedying existing evils. The very course he recommends is to have an explanatory clause or amendment of the slavery question.

Let expressly recognizing the right of property in slaves in States where slavery now or may hereafter exist.

The duty of protecting such rights in all common territories, until the latter are admitted as States in the Union.

A like recognition as to the right of the master to recover a fugitive slave.

This proposed remedy should, at least, first be tried before resorting to revolution.

The President then proceeds to speak of other questions, including our relations with foreign governments.

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 and cultivated class; indeed, to be virtuous there is to be vulgar in the extreme.

Some pieces of beam-ropes 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 AMOR.—A prize of £20 for the best essay on the effects of Sunday cab-driving has been won by John Cook, of the Strand. The prize 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 use the latest scientific method to kill horses unfit 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 Seville, Spain, for robbing a lady who was praying beside her. The lady at first could not believe her guilty, for her hands were crossed in devotion all the time; but the police discovered that the pickpocket had a pair of false arms, and portions of his head 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.

A PROPHET.—A French meteorologist, named Renou, predicts a series of severe winters, of which the approaching winter is to be the first, and that of 1871 the most severe. Mr. Renou thinks he has discovered that these groups of severe winters return in forty-one years, and that the increase of cold in 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 is now engaged in the effort to establish consular chapels in various other foreign countries where a great resort of Protestants points out the step to be most desirable.

GARIBOLDI DIPPING CANDLES.—A writer thinks that Garibaldi, in candle-making, can do on Staten Island, is better subject for a painting than Cincinnatus—meaning, of course, Cincinnatus 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 Salvatorini, and his wife, a great many yet it is a subject to make light of; and in time, Garibaldi dipping candles may become as good 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 canvas about three months and a half. 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 8th regiment are losing a great many by cholera. It is a very singular affair that no 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. MCCLINTOCK.—The subjoined announcement appears in *Scander's News Letter*:—"Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog* in Killybegs harbour on Sunday afternoon, of Captain Sir Leopold McClintock. Having encountered very bad 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 general 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 McClintock 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 weather very much altered, and the first shot. Four of them pitched on the bank of the river Bride under Clodagh 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 sent jumping an immense flock of waterfowl to the water, and 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 other partridge in a double shot. —John B. Warren. (Oct. 31.)—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 penniless. He came, 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 d'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-dictator of Naples left the Hotel, where 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 Capri?" "Well, I live as we did before 1859—cultivate our land, and we will be able to support our family. I 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, does not 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 present advisers of the Italian King are acting under the pressure of the 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 Cosens, 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 will now be in the mood to 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.

The reception of the brigade was so enthusiastic on the part of the people. National Guard and Piedmontese, they have 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. Through some of 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 before starting each man to have two days' biscuit served out. The brigade received one day's rations for the two days. Afterwards, nothing but bread and a small portion of cheese was issued to them, while the Garibaldians had full rations. Garibaldi ordered horses to be sent for the staff, 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 found for themselves at Naples 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 to deserters from the Italian army to belong to Col. Dunn's brigade, was arrested in the act of attempting to seduce the men, and has received from the military tribunal a sentence of two months' imprisonment. Some of the men were unfortunately taken in the fact of having participated in the plunder of the farm house near Salvi, and were ordered to be shot. General Garibaldi desired that their lives might be spared, and the Colonel kept them prisoners, and handed them over to the military tribunal at Caserta. They have been sentenced to two years' confinement in a military prison; and if they had been Italian soldiers they would have been hanged.

POLITICAL DUNGEONS OF NAPLES. From a correspondent of the London Telegraph we gather the following:

It is a constant subject of discussion how far the stories relative to the sufferings of the political prisoners in the city were true. According to some people, it was impossible to describe the horrors of the dungeons of Naples in sufficiently strong terms, while others, supporters of the late Government, declare that the published narrations were grossly exaggerated. I determined to try and get at the truth, and my endeavors led me to such wretched scenes, that if I can describe them to the life I am sure there will be no need of exceeding the reality, when I feel within myself that I have fallen far short of it.

In the center of Naples, within two hundred yards of the Royal Palace, is the Largo del Castello, one of the most frequented parts of the city. The bureau of the Minister of the Interior, of Finance, the passport office, the prefecture, two of the largest theaters, are all in this square; and under the office of the Prefect of Police is the prison of the city. A very good-looking man, of apparently thirty years old, joined our party, and was introduced by Signor F. to the dungeons. Descended from the ground floor of the palazzo to a sort of back yard, and proceeded through a filthy passage to the door of the prison. On opening it, we found ourselves on a dark and dirty staircase, leading to some half-dozen locked and bolted doors. One of these was opened, and we were in a cell. It was sufficiently high; but, even with two prisoners in it, the smell was so offensive that it was scarcely possible to advance. In each cell—and we visited several—was the commode for the prisoners, who could never get farther from this hideous nuisance than four yards. The air that came through the bars of the opened window was already tainted by the filth of the yard. "This is not very bad, now," said the jailer; "there used to be twenty and thirty prisoners in each room." As we were going down the stairs, Signor F. pointing to a narrow door, said he to me, "How many times I have been taken through that horrid door!" "You!" I exclaimed, looking at the well-dressed, gentlemanly young man. "You? What can you mean?" I have been there twenty years a prisoner, and six different times in this prison." He could not have been more than seventeen when he was incarcerated on suspicion of some political crime, and has just returned from the dungeons of Fieschi (I think he said), and your health?" I asked. "Ruined, I repeat constantly." We now light a torch, and descend a filthy staircase to an iron-bound door. After an ominous clattering of chains, we open it, and enter a small cell, some twelve feet by six, as far as one could judge by a single torch. There is a stone couch by one side of the wall, and on the other, in the shivering roof, small slit, just admitting a ray of light. Our feet were splashing in filth and damp, and some hideous moths were fluttering in the dark atmosphere. "And this is—" "Oh, a cell, and not a very bad one," is the answer. "Look at this!" We enter, four or five of us, into another dungeon, our umbrellas over our heads and nostrils, and our eyes streaming from the pungent and putrid air. We quite fill the space; I, being tall, have to stoop. The cell, beginning at a height of seven feet, shelves down to two feet, in a length of about twelve, leaving a space of four yards square for an average man to stand upright in. They close the door and take out the light, and we see that there is not even a crevice through which light or air can penetrate. We are in as dark and damp a vault as if we were lying in our coffins, only that not a burial-place in England could show a catamount so pestilent as this living tomb. "No one could stay here twenty-four hours," said one of the party. "I was there six days and nights, or, on occasion," remarked Signor F.—"a. One could not help looking with wonder, as we returned to the open air, at this victim returning to the senses of his suffering, like a man going back to view a precipice over which he has safely passed."

But I must finish my picture, the blackest part of which remains to be filled in. We returned to the outyard, through which hundreds pass daily (the police printing-office is there, among other things), and enter a portico. Here the stretch is almost beyond bearing, and the cause of it is explained by two rows of "commodi" of the worst description, on each side of a passage leading to a small door heavily guarded with chains and bolts. To our horror, we proceed through filth past description in any public journal, and unchain, unbolt, and finally open this door, which we are requested to pass. Being determined to see the worst, I entered, though absolutely ill from the horrid effects of the effluvia. A square cell, without a ray of light or a breath of air, through the center of which ran the drain which I have endeavored to describe, was the last place shown to us as a cell in constant use by the late and present king for the detention of his political prisoners.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

CRUISE OF THE BULLDOG.

Her Majesty's steamship *Bulldog*, under the command of Sir Leopold McClintock, reached Clifflodge on the 11th inst. The *Bulldog*, it will be recollected, was dispatched toward the close of last October, to survey the proposed North Atlantic telegraph route between Great Britain and America. Sir Leopold McClintock was directed to carry out the lines of deep-sea soundings, while it was left to the immediate promoters of the enterprise to send out a vessel to survey the coast-lines, and portions of countries to be traversed by the telegraph. During the outward bound voyage, a series of soundings were successfully completed from the *Faro* Islands to Iceland, from thence to the coast of Greenland, and lastly from Cape Farewell to Hamilton's Inlet on the Labrador coast. This inlet, the correct position and source of which was but imperfectly laid down previously, having been fully surveyed, the *Bulldog* proceeded to Nova Scotia to coal. Calling again at Hamilton's Inlet and Cape Farewell having been once more traversed, the expedition touched at Julianahab, on the southwest part of Greenland; and, finally, completed a second line of soundings, directly across from Cape Farewell to the coast of America, to the point which of the two routes presented the greatest facilities for laying a telegraphic cable. A great deal of ice was encountered during the cruise; indeed the residents at both Goodhaah and Julianahab stated that such a season has not been known for thirty years.

In sounding Cape Farewell, the *Bulldog* was suddenly surrounded by a thick field of pack ice, the masses of which were of immense size. Snow was falling so thickly that no object could be distinguished fifty yards off. The paddles being an out useless under such circumstances, her position was therefore one of imminent peril for several hours. No sooner had this source of danger been overcome than a fresh one arose—a very powerful hurricane came on, and lasted for thirty hours, during which time a great portion of the bulwarks, a couple of boats and the bowsprit were carried away, besides serious additional injury being done to the paddles, paddle-boxes and galleys. It was also with the greatest difficulty that several icebergs were avoided, and the ship's head, now rendered almost unmanageable, was kept to the wind. But a line of soundings remained to be carried out, and Sir Leopold McClintock was not the man to be daunted. Here the same indomitable energy and valour which guided the little *Fox* in her perilous cruise in regions still further north signally displayed itself. Notwithstanding every difficulty, and the state of the ship, now almost a wreck, the work was at once entered on. The *Bulldog*, after proceeding half-way, ran up to Iceland to coal and refit as far as possible. She then returned to continue the line, and under a renewal of the worst possible weather, completed the last sounding between Iceland and the west coast of Iceland on the 9th inst.—Letter in the *London Globe*.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

At a public banquet in London, Lord Palmerston thus alluded to the reception of the Prince of Wales in America:

"You have alluded to an event which has awakened the deepest interests in the mind of every Englishman. I mean the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North American Continent. It was to be expected that when the future heirs of Her Majesty in our North American Provinces, he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which becomes a loyal and attached people. Our anticipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the people who gave it, and honorable to the family of which he is so distinguished a member; and we may hope that visit will become more closely those ties which, I trust, are long destined to bind together the people of the Queen's dominions and the people of the United States."

But we had not an equal right to expect that when His Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with anything more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning family of another country. But I must say it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the heart-felt kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which the illustrious Prince was welcomed by our countrymen in the United States. (Cheers.) They have shown themselves, indeed, to be a noble and generous people—they have shown that they have not forgotten the common stock from which they and we have sprung; and, in spite of events which, if not buried in oblivion, might have produced some slight alienation between us, they received our future Sovereign, not as if he were a stranger belonging to another land, but as if he had been born in their own country, and had been a citizen of their own Republic. (Cheers.) I trust, gentlemen, that the remembrance of the generous kindness thus exhibited by the people of the United States will be cherished by the people of these Kingdoms. I believe the memory of the Prince's visit will long survive in the breasts of the American nation, and that these mutual recollections will tend more closely than ever to knit together those two great branches of the same noble and I will say illustrious stock. (Cheers.)

THE POPE TO RENOUNCE HIS TEMPORAL POWER. Cor. of the London Times. Genoa, Nov. 14.

There is news that seems to be too good to be true. The rumors that are everywhere afloat about a possible reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy may still require confirmation, and they may have a long time to wait for it. They, however, are not undeserving our attention. Negotiations are said to be pending between Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli, for the formal renunciation of the temporal power by the Pontiff. By way of compensation, His Holiness would receive an annual revenue of eight million of Italian crowns—so, which, of course, every Catholic would be free, and, no doubt, too happy to make its own addition; and the Cardinals—I suppose only the Italian Cardinals—would be admitted to the dignity of Senators of the realm, and receive a yearly stipend of 10,000 crowns.

These terms may, perhaps, not be deemed very splendid, but what can be done? The situation of the Pope could not be more desperate. The Papal Government is said not to have a stiver to carry on public expenditure beyond the close of this forthcoming December. Even the 3,000 to whom the Apostolic army has reduced the army to be paid, Rome is destitute of actual money, and the Pope and his subjects in the face of St. Peter's boat is evidently unseaworthy; shipwreck is inevitable, and the only man who is still unwilling to strike sail must be flung overboard. In plain language, the situation of the Pope is desperate enough to bring any man, except the soft-headed, and therefore, most stubborn and peevishly obstinate Pius IX, to his senses. Antonelli, and many of the Italian prelates, men dead to all enthusiasm, and loath to court martyrdom, are disposed to bow to necessity and to come to terms; and the shrewd Secretary of State has now no greater resource than to relinquish all hope, to add to the horrors of his immense wealth; to be very clearly seen the game is, and the Pope must either break or break in his hands. As for Pius IX himself, it is said with great difficulty, it is said, that he was prevented from hurrying off to Gaeta to share the fortunes of his devoted ally. Really that old man is a great stumbling-block in the way both of his foes and his friends.

TH

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.
Portland, Dec 5.
The Canadian arrived at 4.20 p.m.
The Prince of Wales resumed his studies at Oxford.
London, Nov 1.
It was reported Napoleon quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon. The railway stations were besieged. It turned out a hoax.
The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st. An arrangement had 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 arrangement caused great buoyancy, and Consols advanced 1/2 to 3/4.
The Times' city article hopes that the arrangement will terminate prevailing uncertainties, and lead to an early reduction of Bank rate discount.
Rumored, Consul 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.
Routes closed at 701 15c.
ITALY.
Position of affairs unchanged.
The clergy of the Neapolitan Province were paying homage to Emmanuel.
Dowager Queen of Naples, with a young Princess arrived at Rome.
The French were about to occupy Terracina.
The Queen of Spain presented Goyon with a rich sword.
Reported Goyon declared he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbon troops who took refuge in the Roman States, (other to Francis II or Emmanuel).
Vienna speaks 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 Italy satisfactory.
The Bourbons arrived on the 18th, and the Asia on the 19th.
It was announced that the English Ministers at Vienna and Berlin are to change places.
FURTHER BY THE CANADIAN.
The steamer Bulldog returned to Portsmouth, after a survey for a deep sea route for the North Atlantic cable. Result not known.
The Brazilian war corvette, Dona Isabel, was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, on her way from Marseilles to Lisbon. Remains gone to pieces. 100 seamen and 23 officers lost.
Siege of Gaeta continued. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but defection of Staff-officers increasing.
Col Pianetti had surrendered his battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese.
Further resistance of Bourbon troops paralleled by the insubordination of the Chiefs, and confusion which prevailed.
It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta is resolved on.
Castle Rittetstet, near Munich, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II.
Explanations are said to have been asked Piedmont by France, whether, by its sanctions, that Garibaldi signifies his intention to attack Venice in Spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land on the Dalmatian coast; get into Montenegro; take the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep considerable force at that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venice.
There is a statement current that the British Government intimated to France their intention of recognizing the new kingdom, and that Napoleon signified his willingness, provided it is postponed until the King evacuates Gaeta.
It was stated five Neapolitan Provinces were in a state of siege, on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists.
The Province of Alavanza had partly risen in insurrection.
The Piedmontese had occupied Terracina, but Antonelli protested, and Goyon intimated to them that they must evacuate.
LATEST.
A despatch from Naples on Thursday says that Francis II had burst a blood vessel. A steamer arrived from Gaeta for assistance.
The Queen, mother and children had left for Civita Vecchia.
Eugenie was expected to return to France on 10th Dec.
The Vige arrived at Queenstown on Friday morning.
FRANCE.
The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished.
It was stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia had commenced.
The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth on Friday morning, and was received with a Royal salute; she was expected to sail for Madeira in the evening.
LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Flour very quiet; Western Canal 28s 6d to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s to 31s 6d.
Wheat—Some enquiry; White and Mixed 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Red 11s 12s.
Corn—Moderate demand; White 44s; Yellow 38s 3d to 38s 6d.
Ashes unchanged.
Sugars very quiet. Tea dull.
Consols 93 1/2.

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 the 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 Antwerp, where she was 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 Linn counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the territory all men who have discovered their robbing, murdering, &c, 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, &c, passing 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, within 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 Deo. of Butler, who 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 Cook further states that 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 Cook, 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 poor 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 Stewart 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 at work through the country giving out reports to mislead the people. These frequent outrages on the part of abolition bands is kindling in that section a strong disunion spirit.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.
Bellevue, Mo. Dec 3.
Col. Snyder, commanding the 1st Mo. 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 his followers were seen near Fort Scott, 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 number about two 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.
Thos 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 disabled.
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 Westtown, Bates county, is almost deserted from fear of an attack. Citizens of Montgomery's band ordered 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 there, and that they 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 SCENE 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 in each of these families five or six 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 arising 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, running from Fifth to 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 entire Irish family are in bed, and all will probably die. The family consist 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 he has 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 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, with 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 give every house in the street and board it up.
A charitable gentleman, who accidentally got into this house, declares to us that during his life he never saw, and never before conceived, that in a single tenement there could be such an accumulation of men, women and children, animals, filth, and disease confined in so small a space.
It is far worse than the worse dens in Bedford street, Pine alley, or Small street.

SUICIDE.
It is our melancholy duty to chronicle one of the most deliberate suicides that has ever happened in this country. The unfortunate individual who has thus put an end to his existence, was named Michael Ryan. On Saturday, the 1st instant, he came into town to dispose of some pork, and to make arrangements with Mr. Peter Gray about the drawing of boards from the latter's sawmill to the depot. Having disposed of his pork, and made a bargain with Mr. Grey, he started for home, which is on the 9th concession of Bathurst, about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. On his way thence, he told his son who had accompanied him to Perth, that he would have to travel that road on many a cold day [falling to the drawing of the boards]. Nothing unusual appeared in his manner on reaching home. On Saturday night he was very restless, and could not sleep, but nothing more appeared on Sunday to excite suspicion. On Sunday afternoon he went to the stable to feed his horses. Mrs. Ryan sent her two little boys after him, but never thinking for a moment that he would commit any serious act. He had let the horses out to drink, and on the two boys reaching the stable they found him crouching in a corner. He told them to go home, and they did so; but as he was staying rather longer than usual, Mrs. Ryan sent her eldest son to tell him to come to supper. The boy, aged about 11, on reaching the stable, could not see his father; he then went into the barn, and to his horror saw his father suspended by the neck, with a small cord. He ran and told his mother, and she immediately rushed to the barn and catching her husband, rushed the legs supported him until her husband brought a knife to cut the cord to which the unfortunate man was hanging. On being cut down, she found life had fled, and in fact he was dead ere she reached him. He had gone very deliberately to the committing of the act, of having taken a rail off a fence, and placed it angle-wise in the corner of the barn, and the cord, and his wife found him on the top of the other on the barn floor indicating that he was very calm up to the moment of the rash act. The only cause assigned for the taking of his own life is, that he traded his dwelling-house and lot in Perth for the farm on which he was residing, and to which he had only committed about three weeks ago, and it is thought that he repented of his bargain. He was a sober, industrious man, and has left a wife and large family.—Standard.

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 Grand Hotel, where she was met by Lord Bridge station and her suite went in common street, to the Calverley hotel in Brook's 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 a few persons from a neighboring lively stable, and visited the Crystal Palace.
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 sea, and her suite engaged some carriages from a neighboring lively stable, and visited the Crystal 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 invitees during the stay there.

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 Dr. 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 argues 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 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 be the work of some unscrupulous impostor, as to hear the Normal School spoken of as an useless incubation or an unnecessary institution.
If 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 improve what experience had shown to be defective. Each step is claimed to be an advance upon the last; and for aught we know rightly 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.

THE HERALD.
CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, December 12, 1860.
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 Extra-dition Case. It appears from all that we can learn on the subject, that on the 29th 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 pass. 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 leaving the place. 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 Abolition 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

other, busily engaged in increasing the machinery of dreadful war, raising large armies and powerful navies, which may at any moment at the nod of one man be dashed into deadly conflict, overwhelming the whole of Europe with the calamities and miseries of gigantic warfare.
In the opinion of the greatest thinkers of the day, the deep and mysterious policy of this one individual—the Emperor of the French—hangs like a dark cloud over Europe ominous of a storm which may be expected to burst at any moment, bearing with it effects that defy calculation. His measures give cause for grave suspicion that all these extensive preparations combined with what we know of his subtle policy betoken a deep laid scheme of endeavoring, when the opportunity arrives, to wipe out the disgraces which befell his great ancestor,—in the invasion and destruction of the British empire; and God alone can know how soon Britain will have to call upon every one of her sons to stand up for the defence of her seaports, and possibly for the homes and healths of her people.
Mr. Johnson also alluded to the domestic difficulties and animosities which at the present time seem to threaten an interruption of the unexampled prosperity of the neighboring Republic, proving by comparison with all these countries, how much reason we have to acknowledge with praise and gratitude, the bountiful mercies by which we are surrounded.
FRANK.
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.
Our Report for Flour during the past week is very nominal, though the sales that have been made are at slightly advanced rates. In Provisions especially Pork and Butter, there has been a fair business done. Advances from New York are decidedly better in reference to monetary matters, while the quotations for all descriptions of produce are downwards, and almost entirely nominal. We have not had much complaint from the Western States, and Western Canada, that the Banks are curtailing their accommodations, even for good and legitimate transactions, it is to be hoped that this will not continue for any length of time.
FLOUR.—Extras are saleable at \$6.10 to \$6.25. Fancy, \$5.45, with a fair demand for local consumption. No. 1 Super-fine has advanced 3 to 10c. Sales were made on Wednesday at \$5.10 for a good, well-known Brand. Sales are reported at \$5.20 but this lacks confirmation.
WHEAT.—Nothing doing. Arrivals are very light, owing to the roads and the lowness of the price, farmers neither can nor will bring it to market.
GRAIN.—Barley, Oats, Corn and other coarse grains are not offered, therefore no quotations.
Pork, in the carcasses, has formed one of the leading articles of the week, commencing at \$6.75 per 100, it has gradually declined to \$6.45 and \$6.10; the former for hogs averaging from 260 to 300, the latter for those from 200 to 250. There has been nothing done in packing here, dealers declining to be entangled in it, and he was at once caught upon the main shaft, and dragged against the frame. One of the men then caught hold of him and attempted to drag him from the belt, and in doing so his hand was entirely severed from his arm, and the right side of his head having been jammed against the frame, he received deadly injuries. The poor man was eventually taken from the belt, and carried to his residence, where he lingered in great agony until Thursday night.
ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.
INDUCTION OF THE U. P. MINISTER AT ARNPRIOR.
Mr. R. Scott, a probationer of the U. P. Church, was inducted into the pastoral charge of the U. P. congregation in this village, on the afternoon of the 28th ult.
The ceremony of ordination had taken place in the neighboring village of Pakenham, on the forenoon of the same day.
You are aware that the Free Church and the U. P. Church are on the eve of being united; and the union so much desired by the parties concerned, and the friends of religion generally, has been very pleasantly anticipated on the above interesting occasion.
There were present three Free Church Ministers, viz.—Mr. Fraser of McNab, Mr. Duncan of Perth, and Mr. McKinnon of Ramsey; and two ministers of the U. P. Church.—Mr. Aitken of Smith's Falls, and Mr. Scott of Perrytown. The sermon was delivered by Mr. Aitken, and Mr. Fraser addressed the people at the meeting at Arnprior. I understand that the services both here and at Pakenham were very interesting.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
The day appointed by the Administrator for general thanksgiving on account of the divine bounties of the past year, was religiously observed in this village; business being entirely suspended by most persons.
A very excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered in the morning by Mr. Johnson, minister of the Old Kirk congregation; the text being the 117th Psalm.
Mr. Johnson commenced by remarking the beauty and importance of the service of praise; pointing out by many illustrations how acceptable it is to the great Creator, and how admirably he has adapted all his works to speak forth the praise of his wisdom and goodness, and especially of his benignity to man. He alluded at some length to the wonderful nature of the world which we inhabit, and which is apparent to our every sense, as well as those, if possible, still greater wonders which have been revealed to us by the aid of science; referring also to our earth as a world of beauty and of glory, depicting in eloquent terms, the graceful form and symmetrical proportions, the lovely tints and harmonious blending of colors; the effects derived from light and shade, and harmonious combinations of sound and motion, which should make this world a place of almost perfect happiness, and the very porch of heaven; but which by the sinfulness of man alone has become instead the gateway and trap-door of perdition. He then referred to the special reasons why we in Canada ought to feel particularly grateful, and more so than usual at the present time; contrasting our state of perfect peace, plenty and prosperity, and religious and political privileges, with the situations of millions of our fellow creatures in other lands.
Commencing with China, he showed how that populous and peculiar empire was suffering under the two-fold scourges of foreign and intestine war carrying in its track desolation and distress, and almost anarchy.—Coming a little nearer this way we saw India, another large and populous country, only just recovering from one of the greatest and bloodiest convulsions within the annals of its history. We have seen a portion of the native population rising in arms against the dominant race, and slaughtering thousands of our fellow subjects in cold blood, venting their revengeful feelings even upon helpless women and children, committing crimes so diabolical as still to cry for vengeance.—Still nearer, we beheld the native land of our Saviour, and the birth-place of the Bible—Palestine,—a scene of horrible and merciless cruelty; a people rising suddenly in the sacred name of religion to murder their Christian neighbors, accompanied with deeds of such surpassing atrocity as have never been equalled in the history of mankind.—Next, in Europe, we find all the great powers in a state of war, distrust and jealousy of each

