

A Sketch of Napoleon

A Sketch of Napoleon

Napoleon was born with a spirit sure, swelling, was universal, and above all, great, and, with a character as prompt as lightning, and in all things he went straight on to his object. Were it not for the reason he found at once the necessary argument; to fight, he discovered the necessary means. With him to conceive, to will, to execute, was one indivisible action of incredible facility, so that, between the thought and the deed, there was lost to reflect the resolve. To a genius so constituted, to make a trifling objection, a tepid remark, a question, or ill-will, was to make a bound the torrent which leaps up and dashes on with its foam if you place in its way a sudden obstacle. Had he embraced one of these civil careers, in which people need only by persuading, through by-standers to him, perhaps he would have succeeded to moderate the passions of his age; but, sure, standing in the career of war, he was bound to bring to it his supreme faculty of the sword, at a time when such should be done in order to free, he reached at the first, the domination of Italy; at the second that of the French Republic; at the third the domination of Europe; and what would is that a natural consequence. He made so prompt, so sure, so irresistible, so bold, so abrupt, impetuous, domineering, so absolute in its will? If elsewhere than on the battlefield he showed the moderation required in civil affairs it was in the Council of State, and even there he decided questions with a sagacity, a severity of judgement, and an astonished and subjunctive hearing, except in some rare cases where the insufficiency of his information, and sometimes passion, for a moment led him astray. All, however, concurred—nature and events—to

...ing up his history it is not at once and

completely man. We see this fiery and domi-
 nant character in his first appearance. Then, tacit-
 ly, melancholy even in his youth, he comes
 into sympathy with this concentrated ambition
 of his upon itself, until it bursts forth and
 makes the object of its desires, he has little
 difference in himself, he now and then de-
 ceives like a young man, yet continues
 to be a man, and he becomes more and more
 like him and he becomes more open and more
 honest, begins to converse, loses his expres-
 siveness—in a word, he expands. Con-
 sider for life, Emperor, conqueror at Marengo
 Austria, hardly restraining himself,
 and at the apogee of his career,
 being there a regular and absolute
 being, a regular and manly beauty.
 In seeing nations and kings at his feet, he
 feels no longer on men or nature. He
 is all, undertakes all, speaks out, becomes
 a father, father, interpreter in language; ex-
 plicitly complete, complete, and finally,
 excessively free, which is not his Olympian
 finish in the slightest degree he has humani-
 ties of force; and if, from the height where
 he stands, he looks down, he feels the need
 to fear him, he experiences the ex-
 treme of fear, he feels the need of
 using, familiar, almost vulgar, he at once

ascendancy without degrading it. And

then people begin to deem him less active and less daring because his body was unyielding, and fortune seems to smile less upon him, he becomes more impetuous than ever on his way to the prison, and his fiery soul matters not his weight and misfortune or discouragements. Such was this extraordinary nature in its successive developments. Now if we consider Napoleon in his moral qualities, he was more difficult to look for goodness in a soldier ever occupied in stewing the earth than in a philosopher, and he was not a man who had equal near him ; probity in a statesman who was the master of the universe. Nevertheless, however beyond all ordinary greatness this mortal was, it is not impossible to discover here and there certain traits of his egotism and vanity.—*M. Thier's History of the Revolution and the Empire.*

Curious discovery of a Miser.—A policeman made a strange arrest the other evening, and brought a neighbour of Whitechapel Road to the station. He saw a wretched-looking old man, clad in rags and tottering along, apparently overburdened by something which he carried about him. He questioned him, and as the old man resented his interference, he took him to Leman street police-office, where he was taken to a room, and, after having got over the first sensation of disgust at what the appearance and odour of the captive created, he had the old man searched, and, from round his body were taken several bundles of old, dirty stinking rags, and a small bag, which he turned out to contain five bank of England notes to the amount of nearly £200. There was about £100 in silver, the weight of which was between 46 lb. and 47 lb. His story was that he had the whole of this, and, fearing nothing, he trusted it anywhere else, had wrapped it up in a bundle, and carried it about him. The story turned out to be true, and with some difficulty the old man was induced to go to the Bank of England to exchange his money

tion of the money were so nasty, that the

A six-pound cannon ball plunged into the bow of a New York city on Saturday week after passing through a fence brought up against a brick wall. It was probably fired from the English steamer left for the harbor, having been carelessly left in the gun.

IRISH CONVICTED MURDERERS. The Lieutenant has convicted a sentence of death on two Irishmen, on Philip Michael Foley, for the murder of his Cousin, into one of the most meritorious for life. Lord Carlisle has, however, declined to interfere in the case of the other convicted of poisoning his wife by cyanide.

The pistols of Daniel O'Connell were recently sold by auction in London. Two of these, in 1845, O'Connell shot Dr. Estlin. An inscription inside the pistol case was and \$1,000 for life, by the Dublin management, if he killed O'Connell. The pistols brought \$1 12s.

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, he was afterwards married, he told her of a man extraneous, that he had no money and that he had no usual habit, he lady by way of reducing himself to an equality with the Doctor, replied that she had no more money than himself and though he had not had her a relation being, she and fifty who deserved being.

A Terrific Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

(From the Columbus, Ohio, Statesman.)

One of the most thrilling incidents which has ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Anburg & Co's. Menageries, where two enormous snakes—an anaconda and a boa constrictor—are on exhibition. Both of the huge reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side, and the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred. The longer of the snakes, which is some thirty feet long, and as large round as the middle of a man's thigh, had swallowed two rabbits, when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda, at the opposite corner.

While in this position, the boa, not satisfied with his share of the feast, made a spring probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but, instead fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand, and with the rapidity of lightning, threw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, a man of the name of Towson, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country.

The Kingdom of Hanover is the scene of great religious excitement at the present moment, two serious riots having already disturbed the peace of the capital. The excitement grows out of a royal order which orders the old Lutheran church in use in the Lutheran church, to be surrendered to a new one. A large portion of the laity and a number of the clergy protest against this measure, and one clergyman, who has written against the new catechism, has been summoned to appear before the Consistory of Hanover. The people of Hanover have become decidedly sympathetic with the accused clergyman, and threatened the residences of two of the chief councillors of the Consistory. The breach between the German princes who mostly desire to retain their former power over the churches and the people, who demand freedom of conscience, is everywhere widening, and the conflict between Church and state is evidently approaching a final solution.

An Extraordinary Case of Crime.

In a law case in London, relative to some property sold by Mr. Rouppell, a member of Parliament for Lambeth, that person was put into the witness box and made one of the most extraordinary confessions on record. He admitted that he had been guilty of perjury, forgery and fraud; having forged deeds of gift and a will, by which he obtained possession of the enormous estates of his late father, and raised £250,000 upon them—all of which he had exhausted. Mr. Rouppell voluntarily returned to England and made these confessions. He was committed for trial. The case excited great interest. The Times, commenting on the case, says:

"Mr. William Rouppell went to Muggerside, gave him £5,000, and came home. Mrs. Rouppell for mourning and asked for a receipt. The receipt supplied him with a specimen of Muggerside's signature, and this with some difficulty, he succeeded in imitating. 'I wrote my father's signature with my own pen—a short quill pen, and also that of Muggerside's, my own I wrote with my gold pen, and as lightly as I could to make the contrast as strong as possible with the signature of Muggerside. I did not relate to my father how he killed his wife, or why. One does sometimes find such confessions in the last chapter of a novel, when the actor is dead, and his deeds are described by himself in a memoir conveniently brought to light, but we think they were never uttered before in a witness box, by a gentlemanly looking man speaking in a tone of serious and grave, and as though quite sensible of the effect and result of what he was saying.'"

ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTE.

Considerable excitement had been caused in English financial circles by the discovery that a quantity of paper manufactured expressly for Bank of England notes had been stolen from the mills. The directors of the Bank had offered a reward of £1,500 for the apprehension of the robbers and of any persons who might be engaged in forging notes by means of a stolen paper. As the great safeguard against forgeries in bank of England notes consisted in the peculiarity of the paper used, the alarm caused by the robbery can be readily understood. It is stated, however, that the amount of the paper stolen was believed to have been fully ascertained, and that the whole affair is within limits to prevent serious alarm. It was considered probable that the rewards offered and other measures taken would lead to the detection of an organized gang of forgers.

GREAT INCREASE IN BRITISH EXPORT TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES.—A most important return has just been published in Liverpool showing the declared value of the British and Irish goods from this port during the months ending the 31st of July in the respective years of 1861 and 1862. The results are truly gratifying showing a large increase of trade, notwithstanding the depression which exists in the manufacturing districts. These official returns report that in July 1861 the total exports from Liverpool amounted to £2,327,545, conveyed in 420 ships. In July, 1862 the value of our exports were, in round numbers £5,483,705, conveyed in 449 ships, being an increase as compared with the corresponding month of July, 1861, of £3,156,160, showing most conclusively that this increase arises solely from the fact that the warehouses of Lancashire and Yorkshire are being emptied of their long accumulation of stocks, to the evident benefit of manufacturers.

The ill-feeling between the Irish and colored people of Cincinnati still continues, and on Sunday there were numerous collisions, so that at night the station houses were filled with riotous people.

The celebrated Congress spring, at Saratoga, is in litigation. The value of the property is stated \$400,000, and its annual yield at from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

The simple subject of Canadian self-defense is shown to have caused a depreciation of Canadian securities equal to \$4,000,000, to say nothing of large amounts which otherwise would have been invested by British capitalists.

There are sixteen hundred officials in Great Britain, paid with public money who receive salaries of £1,000 a year and upwards; these, sixty-nine receive £5,000 and upwards. The number of public officials with incomes between £1,000 and £150 is nearly thirty thousand.

Among the newly announced subscriptions for the Lancashire weavers, we find the following:—The Duke of Devonshire, £1,000; the Spectator of the House of Commons and Countess of £500 each; Rastmoojee Jemsojee, of Bombay, £200.

ITALY. The official Turin Gazette on the 21st of August published a decree, proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily, and commanding General Cusi Extraordinary Commander.

General Cusi forthwith sent the following proclamation:—

"Sicilians.—Notwithstanding the words of the King, the vote of Parliament, and the forbearance of the Government in giving time to deluded people to return to their duty, armed bands of Garibaldi's condottieri occupy an important town. The rebellion is thus opened, and the Government has resolved to put an end to this state of things, so compromising to the destinies of Italy. Every armed hand or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force. The liberty of the press is suspended. The commanders of the divisions of the troops at Palermo, Messina and Syracuse will assume both civil and military powers."

It was reported that Garibaldi had appointed Nicolaus Prefect of Catania.

It was also asserted that a considerable number of officers in the Royal army would resign rather than fight against Garibaldi.

A Paris correspondent says that General Cusi, with 30,000 troops, did not prevent Garibaldi from reaching the seaport of Catania, inferences are freely drawn that the Italian Government dares not throw any serious obstacle in the way of Garibaldi.

The Discussion asserts that Gen. Cialdini has been appointed civil and military chief of Sicily with the fullest powers.

The official Turin Gazette of the 22nd August, publishes the following report, addressed by the Ministers to the King:—

Garibaldi has raised the standard of rebellion in Your Majesty's name and that of Italy, which serves only to tell his intention, and those of European demagogues. The cries of "Borne or death" are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard the only possible accomplishment of our unani-mous wishes. As Garibaldi remains deaf to your voice, and moved by the thought of lighting up civil war, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of Garibaldi imposes on us the necessity of treating the country occupied by his volunteers as an enemy. We therefore advise Your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege. The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the measures.

A new gunpowder (says the Athenaeum) was tried at the late Frankfurt Shooting Feast, apparently with success. Its merits are a lower price, a less weight, a more effective action than the general powder; to which a more important merit is added, that after thirty shots, it left the barrel as clean as it was before firing. Its color is yellowish brown, it is granular, and looks like decayed wood ground small. The inventor is a Prussian artillery captain in Spandau, and his invention is being tested by the Prussian government.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

War! War!!

This subject is now the maelstrom which, in Canada, is swallowing up all other subjects—it is the sum and substance of daily talk and evening conversation. The leaning and wishes of the majority of Canadians in this vicinity are in favor of the Southern independence, although generally opposed to slavery, but the shuffling policy of the American Cabinet, on the slavery question, has weakened their sympathy with the north, and the home consideration of being better able, with or without the assistance of Britain, to hold their own against a divided nation, has a great effect in swaying their sympathies towards the defenders of "Dixie's land," and we observe that at each opening of the mail, when the news gets abroad that the Confederates have been successful, a universal smile illuminates the countenances of the listeners—while reports of Federal successes are received with gravely expressed doubts of their truth. On the other hand, those native Americans who have pitched their tents among us, plead the cause of the Union; their sympathies are entirely with the North, but not strong enough in that direction to run to the battle field in its defence. We have not as yet seen any of the American refugees back here, and we are inclined to think that they must be hovering about the frontiers in order to wing their way back as soon as smiling peace spreads its wings over the desolation which at present exists across the lines. However, one thing is certain, and that is that a sincere desire for an end of the war is universally prevalent among Canadians, and a return to those business connections and friendly relations which have been interrupted by this terrible revolution; its effects on Canada have been disastrous to our prosperity, and a palpable check to our advancement is discernible. But at this time there is no predicting when the end will be; the disasters of the North appear only to urge them to further exertions, and we doubt even if the Confederates took Washington, arrangements could be arrived at between the South and the North, until utter exhaustion places its flat on the quarrel.

Cariboo. Recent intelligence from the last land of promise dissipates the gorgeous visions of riches which were formed by so many Canadians, and the testimony of numbers who left this Province last Spring, tend to show that country in the worst light possible. The gold claims are like "angel's visits, few and far between"; while the great distance inland over the mountains, render the common necessities of life so enormously high that it is almost impossible to obtain a living, so that numbers who toiled their weary way to the gold-field are returning, disheartened and desolate in spirit and means. The climate is said to be odious, even to Canadians who have been immured to the frosts of a Canadian winter. The terrible thirst for making money in a hurry, is upsetting many young men who would otherwise make their mark in the world. There are fields of industry in this Province which, were they entered in on, would be infinitely superior to the illusive promise of the mountains of British Columbia.

"To your tents, oh Israel!" appears to be the cry of the Federal army, as they are gathering around their capital, Washington, to save it from the victorious grasp of the Southern conquerors.

Since the battle of Cedar Run Mountain, there has been a series of conflicts, generally terminating in favor of the Southern forces, by the most brilliant generalship on the part of the Confederate Generals. Whatever people's opinions may be regarding the internal political institutions of the South, there is no refusing a mighty mood of praise for the heroic struggle they have exhibited for preserving the independence of their country. On the commencement of the civil war, the South entered it without boasting, and with a humility which was in striking contrast with the sickening *bancombe* which was daily spewed forth by the Northern politicians; the public proclamations and documents which were issued by the Confederate Government were in so different a strain from the arrogant publications of the Washington Cabinet as to create a sympathy at once in British opinion for their success, while the efforts of the Northern and Western presses were hourly pouring out to the public eye an ocean of falsehoods to damage the South in every possible manner—the celebrated "Brussels Gazette" was a well of truth compared to the reports of the New York press. Nothing was too gross to treat the morbid appetite of the red-mouthed democracy of the North, until the mist gradually began to clear away, and stern truth inculcated by the victories of the Southern arms. Then arose the grumbling—every one was at fault—the Cabinet blamed the Generals in the field—the Generals blamed the President at the head of the War Department, then the President was not fit for the situation—while every other day Napoleons were ushered into fame to the army as the "men of destiny," who were to sweep rebellion off from the face of the Union. What a row of Federal heroes do we see singled out rhetorically as the "most remarkable man in the Republic," for the hour. See old Scott, with his Brutus-like head, entering on the management of the war with the exploded red-tapism of half a century of oblivion, seconded by McDowell, the result—a defeat—a run for the capital; then McClellan appears on the stage, and the month-mouthed democracy roar themselves hoarse and throw themselves down before this new idol—his face culminates in a few months, and his Fabian-like tactics are not fast enough for the high pressure enthusiasm of the city groceries; his career is summed up in the word, Stupidity, or perhaps, immobility—a man of no action—his star descends, and Pope and Halleck are in the people's mouth. They act, most decisively, in the retrograde style, and with the brilliant view of 300,000 fresh levies advancing to their assistance, distinguish themselves on the future page of history by one of the most reckless and disastrous retreats known in military records—a retreat rendered celebrated by sudden and unlooked for surprises, enormous losses in the munitions of war, and defeats every time they attempted to check the flowing tide of the advancing and audacious South-erners. Alas! where is now that vaunted Northern valor which is immortalized in the Gothic hosts swept over Europe; what are the reasons that the most brilliant Northern armies melt before the Southern onset like a spectral illusion. There is one immortal fact—a terrible difference; the Northern army is composed of mercenaries—the Southern of the natives of the soil, defending their hearths and the purity of their households—their hearts, their fortunes are in the contest, while the very vague desire of preserving the Union is the only argument advanced by the North for reddening the soil of the Southern states with gore.

We publish to-day, details of the late actions in Virginia. In most of the reports there is a great deal which is contradictory, and the truth will not be properly arrived at until after the embittered feelings engendered by the contest will be softened down by the allaying influence of peace.

"I'll do everything to save the Union."

How consistently the above language of the President coincides with the following sentiments used by the same person in 1848, on the question of "State Rights." Instead of being named "the rail splitter," he ought to have been dubbed "the state splitter." What confidence can be placed in a man who changes with every breeze. In 1848, "old Abe" was a member from the State of Illinois of the Federal House of Representatives when the question of State Rights was under discussion. On that occasion he uttered these words:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have a right to rise up and shake off the Government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing Government may choose to exercise. A portion of such people may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

Has it never been pointed out to any of our Railway officials, that the crossing near the Station House in this place, is suggestive of danger. The woods are very close, and are allowed by the company to grow close up to the track so that a wagon or buggy about crossing is apt to come plump on to the locomotive unaware. The woods ought to be cleared away.

The direction of the new settlements of Upper Canada will, for some time, be chiefly directed to the North West; where a fertile empire, on ground now roamed over by savages and fur traders, will arise.

The above paragraph is from the Toronto Leader and means, we suppose the territory bordering on the great Lakes, toward the Northwest. We do not understand, if the Leader is correct, the drift of opening a distant territory, when the great section which lays between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron is remaining a sealed book and shut by explorers to be better fitted for settlement than further to the North West. For the past two years the Ottawa valley has almost been lost sight of in the emigration line; very few emigrants going up that route. Decidedly the most accessible portion of Canada for settlement is on the Ottawa valley, and why it is to remain unsurveyed and unopened up, is a matter of enquiry.

We understand that the late severe frosts have damaged the late crops, and all the garden stuff of a tender nature, have done the same.

The London Morning Post of July 28th, says:—Two batteries of the 15th Brigade, Royal Artillery, are under orders to leave Woolwich next week for Canada.

County of Renfrew.

To uninstructed outsiders, the struggle for the site of the County Town, has been very amusing from the beginning, and since the late Government (very unwarrantably we think) placed on Pembroke as the favored locality, the embittered spirit of those who had the misfortune to hold property in despised localities, is now revelling in determined attempts to change the decision, stop the erection of the public buildings, and sacrifice time and money to the end of denuding Pembroke of the plumage, to which, in justice to the inhabitants of the county, she is in no manner entitled. The struggle for County Town honors is not of yesterday, but a matter of fifteen years dispute and wrangling. Almost every hamlet could boast of a store and tavern, had, as a matter of course, its literary village school-master, whose literary abilities were of course immediately brought into requisition on this all-important and all-absorbing subject; and the subject was ventilated in all sorts of ways—in all kinds of newspapers. The claimants were neither few nor choice. The subject was brought to bear on the electioneering contest in the county; candidates promised both Renfrew and Pembroke the honor of their advocacy in their favor, and lumber merchants lobbied gave champagne suppers to worthy supporters of the powers that feigned supreme, endorsed the notes of influential members of the P. P., and finally, in some cases, left their business to take care of itself, in the all-absorbing passion and ambition of having the thieves receptacle, "elbow by jowl," with their dwelling place. The most unscrupulous means were adopted to obtain the much coveted honor and prospective profit of County Town, and the richest part of it, we are informed on most unquestionable authority, was that the moment the decision of Pembroke was known, the worthies of that highly interesting place got on a "bender" of a week's duration, and each silly *parvenue* in his turn got hoisted on the end of a highwire cask and recounted in maudlin, sickening accents, the story of their early hardships and their great rise in the world. However, the question appears to be, that the decision of the late Government in favor of Pembroke, was a most iniquitous one, and contrary to the wishes of the majority of the ratepayers; and we have good reason to believe that it will be reconsidered by the present Executive, and little doubt exists, cancelled, if the ratepayers desire it.

In entering on the subject of the settlement of wild lands, and granting to English capitalists land on block, the Toronto Globe discourses as follows. And we are glad to perceive that the Globe has so forgotten its Western proclivities as to advocate the opening up of the large territory between this and the upper lakes. On this subject it will be the interest of all interested in the progress of this Section of the Province, to advocate the opening up a line of communication between the Ottawa and some point on Lake Huron, and laying off the territory into Townships, following this, a tide of immigration would be certain to flow into the wild lands, and a great impetus given to the material advancement of Canada.

The country at the height of land between Lake Ontario and the valley of the Ottawa presents very unfavorable features, but when, in going north, we pass the elevation, and descend into the valley beyond, we find a country in its general features closely resembling that which lies on the south. There is much rock and swamp, but also much good land; the timber large and the soil fertile. We are told that whole townships fit for settlement are to be had in this region, and that to the west, in the neighborhood of the Green Bay, the land is better than in the east. The climate is not so cold as that of the Lower Ottawa and the Montreal region, and the means of communication with the Georgian Bay on the west, the river Ottawa on the east, and the line of railway which will ultimately penetrate northward from Lake Ontario, are likely, in process of time, to be very good. There will certainly be established, at no very distant day, a port on the Georgian Bay not far from the mouth of the French River, which will be the terminus of railway communication from Montreal to the upper lakes. We can discover no reason why an association of farmers from our old settlements should not explore this locality, discover the best land in the neighborhood of the most eligible town site and largest water power, buy one or more townships from the Government, and establish themselves as settlers. They would not make their fortune in the Green Bay, but sensible men do not look for that; but they would be certain to become rich in process of time if they worked hard and were economical.

If this could be done, it would be infinitely better than handing over the lands to an English company, or allowing them to be stripped of the timber by the lumberer.

The direction of the new settlements of Upper Canada will, for some time, be chiefly directed to the North West; where a fertile empire, on ground now roamed over by savages and fur traders, will arise.

The above paragraph is from the Toronto Leader and means, we suppose the territory bordering on the great Lakes, toward the Northwest. We do not understand, if the Leader is correct, the drift of opening a distant territory, when the great section which lays between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron is remaining a sealed book and shut by explorers to be better fitted for settlement than further to the North West. For the past two years the Ottawa valley has almost been lost sight of in the emigration line; very few emigrants going up that route. Decidedly the most accessible portion of Canada for settlement is on the Ottawa valley, and why it is to remain unsurveyed and unopened up, is a matter of enquiry.

We understand that the late severe frosts have damaged the late crops, and all the garden stuff of a tender nature, have done the same.

The London Morning Post of July 28th, says:—Two batteries of the 15th Brigade, Royal Artillery, are under orders to leave Woolwich next week for Canada.

The Province at the present time is enjoying a perfect rest from the political turmoil of parties. In the metropolitan sheets of Toronto an apparent truce has been entered into between the old antagonists, and with the exception of the "Advertiser" the Montreal journals have become as meek as sucking doves, and paying attention to the misfortunes of our neighbors across the St. Lawrence.

The absence of excitement in the political coteries of the Province, is a new thing, and probably will remain in that position until the meeting of Parliament will furnish the licensed grumblers a field to exploit. The Commission of enquiry which has been sitting at Ottawa, appears to be almost forgotten, so little has been said about it; but from some paragraphs which have appeared, the public may be prepared to learn that the management connected with it has been of the most reckless description.

There appears to be dissatisfaction in some parts of the Province about the appointment of Mr. Eventual to the Bureau of Emigration for Lower Canada, on the ground of discouraging British Immigration to the Lower Province, and giving facilities for Belgian and French immigration; How far this charge against Mr. Eventual may be true, is difficult to tell—but enough can be said against one of clear immigration. Whatever part of clear immigration has been settled on this principle is found to be the most backward in agriculture and progressive in manufactures and generally in longer, and clinging to old exploded systems, not suited to the circumstances of Canada. It was stated that Mr. Motie was to have been appointed to this bureau which, had it taken place, a better appointment could not have been made; liberal, and having broad views of all that appertains to the advancement of the settler, he would not fail to recognize the fact that mixed races in a new settlement are the most successful and progressive.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The distress in England caused by the stoppage of cotton manufactures is greatly on the increase, and we observe that Montreal has taken the initiative in getting up a very respectable subscription list amongst the merchants of that city. That city has always had a lofty character for generosity in distress, and in this instance it has nobly sustained it. We also observe that there is the appearance of a movement through the towns of Canada West for the purpose of furthering this charitable and necessary object.

The War in Kentucky.

It appears by late news that the Confederates are driving the Federal troops right before them, and it is expected that a few days will witness the total expulsion of the Union troops from the boundaries of that State. The following is the statement of troops in the southern service:—

Kirby Smith, now at Lexington, is in command of 15,000 men; Buckner, who has a force of 30,000, is marching on Louisville; and Humphry Marshall, who is threatening Cincinnati, has 20,000 under his command. This would make an entire Confederate force in Kentucky of 65,000 men, independent of Morgan's band, which has proved so effective, thus far. The Federals have no adequate means of resisting such a force. As to the feeling in the State, we are assured that it is largely in favor of the South. The people of Louisville are strongly "seceded," and the majority of them would be glad to see the city captured by Buckner.

We have been informed that the property holders of Pembroke are in a state bordering on distraction since the rumor has obtained credence that the site of the County Town will likely be changed. The barber has gone into fits, and the bankrupt has torn two handfuls of hair out of his mustache, and is patronizing the merchants' cellars in his abstractions.

Canada is at a serious discount in England, according to that common newspaper prostitute of the printing world—the Times. We must be of considerable importance, or else this organ of the monied class in the Old World would not take such trouble to abuse us. It has been issuing articles for some time past, denunciations of this Province, and after a perusal of such, the reader arrives at the conclusion that its knowledge of the politics of Canada are on a par with the topographical information of its reporter during the Prince of Wales' visit to this continent, when he made the Ottawa River debouch into Lake Ontario!

Meeting for the Relief of Operatives in England.

There was a meeting held in Montreal on Saturday last for the above purpose. The Advertiser says:—

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, for his conduct in the chair, which was for this purpose taken by the Hon. H. Holton, a subscription list was opened and in a few minutes \$5,200 were subscribed by parties in the room. The Hon. George Moffatt in subscribing \$500 for the firm said that he would make the amount \$1,000, if nine others would do the same; we believe eight have already signified, their willingness to increase their subscriptions to the same amount, which will make the sum subscribed upwards of \$12,000.

We have received a communication from a person residing in Canada East, making enquiries where he could get some fax seed, the cultivation of which is exciting attention in this Province. Will any of our readers who have the article for sale, please make it known.

Mr. John McKillop, of this village, who left this place about eleven years ago in Australia, returned a few days ago, in good health.

The London Morning Post of July 28th, says:—Two batteries of the 15th Brigade, Royal Artillery, are under orders to leave Woolwich next week for Canada.

The Province at the present time is enjoying a perfect rest from the political turmoil of parties. In the metropolitan sheets of Toronto an apparent truce has been entered into between the old antagonists, and with the exception of the "Advertiser" the Montreal journals have become as meek as sucking doves, and paying attention to the misfortunes of our neighbors across the St. Lawrence.

The absence of excitement in the political coteries of the Province, is a new thing, and probably will remain in that position until the meeting of Parliament will furnish the licensed grumblers a field to exploit. The Commission of enquiry which has been sitting at Ottawa, appears to be almost forgotten, so little has been said about it; but from some paragraphs which have appeared, the public may be prepared to learn that the management connected with it has been of the most reckless description.

There appears to be dissatisfaction in some parts of the Province about the appointment of Mr. Eventual to the Bureau of Emigration for Lower Canada, on the ground of discouraging British Immigration to the Lower Province, and giving facilities for Belgian and French immigration; How far this charge against Mr. Eventual may be true, is difficult to tell—but enough can be said against one of clear immigration. Whatever part of clear immigration has been settled on this principle is found to be the most backward in agriculture and progressive in manufactures and generally in longer, and clinging to old exploded systems, not suited to the circumstances of Canada. It was stated that Mr. Motie was to have been appointed to this bureau which, had it taken place, a better appointment could not have been made; liberal, and having broad views of all that appertains to the advancement of the settler, he would not fail to recognize the fact that mixed races in a new settlement are the most successful and progressive.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The distress in England caused by the stoppage of cotton manufactures is greatly on the increase, and we observe that Montreal has taken the initiative in getting up a very respectable subscription list amongst the merchants of that city. That city has always had a lofty character for generosity in distress, and in this instance it has nobly sustained it. We also observe that there is the appearance of a movement through the towns of Canada West for the purpose of furthering this charitable and necessary object.

The War in Kentucky.

It appears by late news that the Confederates are driving the Federal troops right before them, and it is expected that a few days will witness the total expulsion of the Union troops from the boundaries of that State. The following is the statement of troops in the southern service:—

Kirby Smith, now at Lexington, is in command of 15,000 men; Buckner, who has a force of 30,000, is marching on Louisville; and Humphry Marshall, who is threatening Cincinnati, has 20,000 under his command. This would make an entire Confederate force in Kentucky of 65,000 men, independent of Morgan's band, which has proved so effective, thus far. The Federals have no adequate means of resisting such a force. As to the feeling in the State, we are assured that it is largely in favor of the South. The people of Louisville are strongly "seceded," and the majority of them would be glad to see the city captured by Buckner.

We have been informed that the property holders of Pembroke are in a state bordering on distraction since the rumor has obtained credence that the site of the County Town will likely be changed. The barber has gone into fits, and the bankrupt has torn two handfuls of hair out of his mustache, and is patronizing the merchants' cellars in his abstractions.

Canada is at a serious discount in England, according to that common newspaper prostitute of the printing world—the Times. We must be of considerable importance, or else this organ of the monied class in the Old World would not take such trouble to abuse us. It has been issuing articles for some time past, denunciations of this Province, and after a perusal of such, the reader arrives at the conclusion that its knowledge of the politics of Canada are on a par with the topographical information of its reporter during the Prince of Wales' visit to this continent, when he made the Ottawa River debouch into Lake Ontario!

Meeting for the Relief of Operatives in England.

There was a meeting held in Montreal on Saturday last for the above purpose. The Advertiser says:—

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, for his conduct in the chair, which was for this purpose taken by the Hon. H. Holton, a subscription list was opened and in a few minutes \$5,200 were subscribed by parties in the room. The Hon. George Moffatt in subscribing \$500 for the firm said that he would make the amount \$1,000, if nine others would do the same; we believe eight have already signified, their willingness to increase their subscriptions to the same amount, which will make the sum subscribed upwards of \$12,000.

We have received a communication from a person residing in Canada East, making enquiries where he could get some fax seed, the cultivation of which is exciting attention in this Province. Will any of our readers who have the article for sale, please make it known.

Mr. John McKillop, of this village, who left this place about eleven years ago in Australia, returned a few days ago, in good health.

The London Morning Post of July 28th, says:—Two batteries of the 15th Brigade, Royal Artillery, are under orders to leave Woolwich next week for Canada.

the Ratepayers of the County of Renfrew.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

In my letter of the 20th inst., I merely adverted to the fact of some of our Township in the event of a County being selected for the future County Town, and so that letter was only explanatory of the course I have pursued and intended to follow. I think it will not be amiss if I lay before you the chief persons interested, and a statement of the probable consequences attending upon the proposed change, and your minds about any injustice being done to Pembroke by removing the County Town to a central place, for I can assure you, the selection was not made on account of its possessing greater advantages than other localities, or being in accordance with the wishes and requirements of the majority of the ratepayers of the County. No! your interests were not thought of, but it was, in point of fact, selected and proclaimed as a repayment for services rendered a few years ago, to one or two members of Government, by a few individuals residing in the ambitious little village. This I know to be the case, and I mention these things that you may not allow tender feelings to overcome your judgment, or be misled by the specious promises and arguments made out of the Pembroke gentry and their agents, who are now scattered over the County, and are endeavoring to influence the Reeves in supporting Pembroke. Some of these agents say, if you will exert yourself for Pembroke, I will procure a good market for your produce and money in advance, if required on credit, in the ambitious little village. This I know to be the case, and I mention these things that you may not allow tender feelings to overcome your judgment, or be misled by the specious promises and arguments made out of the Pembroke gentry and their agents, who are now scattered over the County, and are endeavoring to influence the Reeves in supporting Pembroke. Some of these agents say, if you will exert yourself for Pembroke, I will procure a good market for your produce and money in advance, if required on credit, in the ambitious little village. This I know to be the case, and I mention these things that you may not allow tender feelings to overcome your judgment, or be misled by the specious promises and arguments made out of the Pembroke gentry and their agents, who are now scattered over the County, and are endeavoring to influence the Reeves in supporting Pembroke.

It is now many years since I first saw Pembroke, then containing few houses and known by the name of Miramichi, which I got from the first settlers who came from New Brunswick after the fire which swept over that Province some thirty or forty years ago. Then, the change was the only means of ascending the Ottawa river, and this city, the future capital of a nation, had scarcely emerged from the primordial fog. Now what a change! Instead of the toils, some canoeing and portaging, fine steamers and comfortable stages bring you to Pembroke—the County Town of Renfrew. The town is very beautifully situated on the bank of the Upper Alouette Lake, a broad expanse of the Ottawa; the ground rises gradually from the water with a gentle slope, affording ample facilities for drainage, &c. There are a few good buildings in the place, and a good many in progress. The cynosure of all eyes is the Court House, now in course of erection. I cannot say much in favor of the Building Committee who selected the site; they might have selected a better one—for instance, the one proffered by A. Moffatt, Esq. The Court House is being built with a fine description of freestone abounding in the neighborhood, and is to be superior to that from Ohio, used in our Parliament buildings. It is not *ad finit* at describing the County Buildings architecturally, so let it pass, remarking en passant that, when completed, they will be an ornament to the town and a credit to the County. The selection of Pembroke as the County Town has given quite an impetus to the place—improvements are going on apace. Doubtless, the price set on the town lots by the owners, has retarded its progress both materially and numerically. There is a wide difference in Pembroke between the liberal encouragement given to those who locate at Arnprior, the property of D. McLaughlin, Esq., M. P. for the County, and that of the Pembroke proprietors, although I conceive, from its situation, Pembroke must increase, notwithstanding the city price demanded for town lots, while in Arnprior, Mr. McLaughlin next thing to gives them away.

In walking about the town I was taken aback by the number of places wherein the thirsty soul can slake his thirst, from the shebeen and common whisky [diluted high wines] to the more pretentious hotel or saloon, brandy smashes and gin cocktails. I must admit I was surprised, for I remember about the last of the year, not give 500 souls to Pembroke, entitling the municipality to only two licensed taverns, that is one for every 250 inhabitants; be that as it may every other house is a grog shop. Upon remarking it to a friend of mine, who resides there, "Phoo, phoo," said he, "I see you don't understand. I'll let you into the secret. Our Town Clerk, who by the way is a pretty smart fellow, and who may be said to constitute the corporation; he says being only entitled to issue licenses for two taverns, we can't expect much revenue—well issue boarding-house licenses instead for there will be liquor sold at any rate." This was done, hence there is no jealousy amongst neighbors about the choice of the favoured "licensed to sell," &c., and the bright and filthy dens, containing the "O be joyful," are openly paraded without fear of the Revenue Inspector or Gauger. Result—a fearful amount of drinking. I have frequently heard of the swiping parties of the residents of the town (it is true, yet its foreign reputation does not, in the least, help it). Indeed till the County becomes finally separated from Lanark, the County officials appointed, and a new Commission of the Peace issued, little improvement in that respect will take place. The town is now governed by the residence of two Government officials—the extraordinary magistrate for the Judicial District of Nipissing and a Preventive Officer of the Customs. Both offices, especially the former one, seems to me to be sinecures. The Judge, so called about there, makes his periodical visits to the scene of his duties, combining a very pleasant sporting excursion with his magisterial functions; while the Gauger relieves the monotony of his onerous labors by measuring and cutting timber at so much per M. feet. These two gentlemen are the sole persons in receipt of public moneys in the way of direct salaries, at the present time. There will soon be quite a number more appointed, and the County Buildings are completed and approved of by the Government Inspector. It is said, I believe truly, that the ex-ministry had made the appointments or promised them a number of applicants for official pay. The new ministry are not at all likely to carry out the intentions of their predecessors in office, unless it suits their policy. Mr. Editor, you would be amused were you to notice the anxiety displayed by one of the so appointed officials of the County in the present time. I allude to the shriveling, who felt sure of filling that office, having resigned his candidaturship of the County in the present time. There will soon be quite a number more appointed, and the County Buildings are completed and approved of by the Government Inspector. It is said, I believe truly, that the ex-ministry had made the appointments or promised them a number of applicants for official pay. The new ministry are not at all likely to carry out the intentions of their predecessors in office, unless it suits their policy. Mr. Editor, you would be amused were you to notice the anxiety displayed by one of the so appointed officials of the County in the present time. I allude to the shriveling, who felt sure

Health Maxims.

Health is the natural condition of living beings; disease is a state of being contrary to nature.

In the relations of man to the universe, health is harmony; disease is discord.

Pain is the harsh grating of discordant action.

The natural life is one of uninterrupted health, with longevity, vigor, and happiness; the natural death is the gradual and painless decay of the system in old age.

Health comes from obedience to natural laws; disease is the result of their violation.

Man must know himself to comprehend nature; he must study nature to understand himself; his highest comprehension of God comes from his knowledge of himself, nature and their relations to each other.

The study of man and nature is the study of health.

Health, the highest revelation of God in nature, is the fountain of strength, beauty, intellect, and happiness.

Health is the greatest of blessings; it includes all others; it is also the simplest and most easily attained.

Health comes from itself, but we are at great pains to get our diseases. Health comes from the simple life of nature, disease from the artificial life of civilization.

A state of disease is but a partial life; a sick man is more or less dead; health is the fullness of life.

Sunshine, heat, air, water, food, and exercise are the chief necessities of life.

People who are deprived of sunlight grow like potato vines in a cellar. Darkness is the cause of many fatal diseases.

Warmth is a condition, as well as a result of vitality. The rule of temperature is to keep comfortable. Long chills exhaust a low vitality.

Heat and cold, up to a certain point, stimulate the vital powers; carried too far, they are alike debilitating.

Clothing, night and day, should give sufficient warmth, with perfect cleanliness, freedom of motion, and free transpiration. Feather beds, cotton comforters, oil cloth and India rubber clothing, are civilized abominations.

No air is fit to breathe which has been breathed before, unless it has first mingled with the whole body of atmosphere.

In breathing the air of a crowded and unventilated room, you inhale the breath of other people, and not only get less oxygen than you require, and more carbonic acid than is good for you, but you also take in their noxious effluvia, diseased emanations, and impurities.

There is no disease which may not be caused or aggravated by breathing impure air. The air of a crowd of filthy and sickly human beings causes cholera infantum in children, typhus in adults, and scrofula, consumption, and countless diseases in all.

Most diseases enter and leave the system through the lungs. It takes all the vegetables of the earth to purify the air that the animals corrupt.

Health is purity; and purity is a condition of health. Every pore of the skin, every globe of the blood, and every fiber of the system need to be washed every day with pure water.

The law of food is, that man should eat what is good for him, at such times, and in such quantities as nature requires.

Too much, or too much; too seldom, or too often is trifling with the powers of life.

Activity of mind and body, of every organ, faculty, and passion, is the reality of life, and the necessity of health.

Exercise consists of the regular and successive activity of every organ and function.

All that gives health, promotes happiness—All that gives happiness, promotes health.

A Low Voice in Woman.

You see agree with the poet who said that a low voice, with an excellent figure in woman. Indeed, we feel inclined to go much further than he has on the subject, and call it one of her crowning charms.

No matter what other attractions she may still have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypatia of ancient times; she may have all the accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth can procure, and if she lack a low sweet voice, she can never be really fascinating.

How often the spell of beauty is broken by coarse, loud talking! How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft, sweet, low rendering of a voice soothes the fretful child, and cheers the weary husband! How sweetly such endearments flow through the sick chamber, and around the dying bed, with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul!

Don't Drink Much Water.

A person in good health, and in moderate pursuit of business does not feel like drinking water, even in summer time if not very thirsty. In fact great habitual thirst is usually the sign of a depraved appetite, resulting from bad habits or it is a proof of internal fever, and the indulgence of even so simple a thing as drinking cold water largely in summer time, especially in the early part of the day, will produce a disorder condition of the system. Most persons have experienced more or less discomfort from drinking largely of cold water. If we drink a great deal we must perspire a great deal, the result is a chill, then comes the reaction of fever. Many a person rises from the dinner or tea-table, in June, chilly because too much cold fluids have been taken. Those who drink little or nothing, even in summer, till the afternoon, will be more vigorous, more full of health, and much more free from bodily discomfort, than those who place no restraint on their potations.—*Nat's Journal of Health.*

ALCOHOL FROM COAL GAS.—The London Times of August 13th says that a new method of extracting alcohol from coal gas has been discovered at St. Quentin, in France, by a young chemist named Colet.

This discovery has created a sensation among the manufacturers in France, and the inventor has been offered large sums for his patent. A Joint Stock Company has been formed with wonderful rapidity, with a capital 400,000 francs (\$80,000) to carry out the patent. The inventor announces that he can sell at a profit, his alcohol at 25¢ the hectolitre (or about 15 cents per gallon) and this where coal is much dearer than here, in Kingston. This invention may have the effect of causing the various cereals and roots from which alcohol is obtained to be applied to their more legitimate uses—as food for man and animals.

Strong Characters.

Strength of character consists of two things: power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feeling and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who feels all before him, before whose frown dooms all before him, before whose burst of fury make the children of the household quake, because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, master, is by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of man by the power of these feelings he subdues, not by the power of the very often the highest result of strength.

Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? This is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in an angry stand as if carried out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or on bearing a hopeless trial trial silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace?

That is strength. He who, with strong passions remained chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are the strong, the spiritual heroes.—*Rev. F. W. Robertson.*

The Care of the Eyes.

First, never use a desk or table with your face toward a window. In such case the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injures the sight. Next, when you sit at a desk or table, or near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards it, while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you, and next to that, with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light is either strong enough, and does not flicker.—*Scientific American.*

The late Rev. Dr. C. C. C. used to relate the following: During the early period of his ministry at L., he had been invited to become a candidate for the second charge of B.—a, which was virtually in the gift of the town council of that place. Having consented to preach on a particular Sabbath in the parish church, he accepted an invitation to meet at dinner, on the previous day, some of the leading members of the corporation. It was the era of toast-giving; and the reverend doctor was warned by the host that, as politics were keenly discussed at the council table, he should avoid making any allusion likely to give offence to any party. Fully resolved to act upon the hint, the doctor proposed as his toast the catholic sentiment, "Honest men and honest laws." The toast was drunk; but some of the councillors looked serious, whispered together, and speedily retired. "A minister that's think will do for the B." This opinion, expressed by one member of the corporation was reciprocated by others, and another candidate deemed more hopeful was elected to the charge.—*Illustrations of Scottish Characters.*

Runaway Horse Arrestor.

M. A. F. Menons (a prolific inventor), of Paris, has taken out a patent for checking the course of runaway headstrong horses, by employing electric shocks. A pair of flexible conductors, formed of copper wire, are inserted in the reins of the horse, and each of the forward extremities is connected with a piece of moistened sponge, so attached to press, when in position, against each side of a horse's head a short distance below the eyes. The opposite extremities of these conductors are prolonged beyond the grasp of the reins, and are fitted with a metallic attachment to connect them with the poles of an induction coil by the driver, should the animal become restive. By such an arrangement an electric shock, sufficient to make any runaway horse see straight and pause in his mad career, is proposed, to be given.

An instantaneous method of producing vinegar.—Praise one young lady to another.

The apple crop of New England this season will greatly exceed that of any previous year, and of a very superior quality.

A party of Sandwich Island boys being out on a sailing excursion, the boat suddenly filled and sunk. Instead of screaming and drowning, they tore the clothing from each other and swam ashore.

BAD HABITS RENOUNCED.—Be not too slow in the breaking of sinful custom; gradual conquest is the only way to better things. A gradual deliberation. In such a combat, he is the bravest soldier that lays about him without fear or wit: wit pleads—fear disheartens. He that would kill Hydra had better strike off one neck than five heads; fell the tree, and the branches are soon cut off.—*Quarles.*

DECLINE OF MONASTICISM.—It has been calculated that in five years, between 1830 and 1835, three thousand monasteries have disappeared from the face of Europe. In the kingdom of Portugal alone three hundred were destroyed under the reign of Don Pedro; two hundred others were drowned in the blood of Poland; and now the destruction is further spreading through that garden of the papacy—Italy itself.—*Montaigne.*

SOUTHERN ELOQUENCE.—"My dearly beloved hearers," said a popular preacher from South, when haranguing his hearers on the great importance of perseverance and fortitude during the present war, "you must do like General Washington done at the battle of Waterloo. In the skirmish the horse was killed by a British cannon ball. Did Washington give up his sword to the enemy? Not he. He hung out at the top of his voice, 'A horse! A horse!—my King! for a horse! A horse!—my King!—my King!'"

He then drove the British from the field, and secured the liberty of South Carolina.

ORPHEUS BREATHES.—Men who work in crowded or dusty rooms are often afflicted with offensive breath, which is generally caused by the foul air they are compelled to breathe. A correspondent, B. S. B., sends us as having been very efficacious in the cure of his own acquaintance:—Take from six to ten drops of the concentrated solution of chloride of soda, in the glass of water, soon after rising in the morning, and if this is not efficacious, repeat the dose at about noon. If the foul breath is caused by bad teeth rinse the mouth with a tablespoonful of the solution mixed with a tumblerful of water.

The People's Man—the man of money.

All nations are good, says one moralist; but who do the bad wives come from?

Perhaps men are the most imitative animals in the world of nature. Only one donkey ever spoke like a man; but hundreds of men daily speak like a donkey.

A man boasting in the company of ladies that he had a very luxuriant head of hair, a lady thus him up, remarking that it was doubtless owing to the mellowness of the soil.

An intelligent farmer being asked if his horses were well matched, replied, "Yes, they are matched first rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

The shadows of the mind are like those of the body. In the morning of life they lie behind us; at noon we trample them under foot; and in the evening they stretch along and deepen before us.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines or will ever know till the day of judgment, when the secret of all hearts shall be made manifest.

"Katty have you laid the cloth for breakfast yet?" "An sure I have, and everything else but the eggs; an' isn't that the old hen's work, sure?"

A smart Philadelphian advertised that for a dollar he would work for the strong, "an infallible method to avoid the draft."

The first day brought him four hundred letters and the flats received in return, as the wonderful secret.—"Eloist."

Back wheat when sown on rich ground will kill grass effectually. It must be sown as soon as the ground is ploughed. Back wheat seems to be poison to other plants, and it is even known to destroy insects. It does this probably by destroying the roots of the grasses and herbs on which they feed, no insect will touch back wheat in the ground.

COMPOSITION TO PREVENT RUST.—To prevent bright steel and other polished metallic surfaces from becoming tarnished and oxidized, T. and E. Myers, of London, have prepared and patented the following composition:—Take quack percha, 10 lbs.; nut t. foot, 20 lbs.; beef suet, 30 lbs.; neat's foot, 4 galls, and oil of thyme, 1 gallon. These ingredients are mixed together at a moderate heat in a kettle, and when cold the mixture is ready to be applied to the steel or other metallic article.

News Items.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the leading port of the world for exports of wheat. For some time past, wheat has been exported thence at the rate of 200,000 bushels daily.

The number of early marriages in England is increasing. Within the last twenty years the number of persons who marry under age has doubled.

Not a single journal in all of Jeff. Davis's dominions talk of peace. Nobody there seems to want peace, except upon the basis of Southern independence.

Prince Alfred has visited Alexandria, and taken a carriage excursion with the Emperor and his eldest daughter. He was about to start for a day's visit to Moscow, after which he will return his ship.

On Thursday last, as Mr. E. N. Phelps, editor of the Times at Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., was lighting a fire lamp in a church at that place, it exploded, and enveloped him in flames. Before they could be extinguished, he had burned so severely that he died in a few hours.

A meeting of Manson North Congregation (Independent), Methven, was held a few days ago in their chapel, to consider the propriety of joining some other religious body, when it was resolved to join the Established Church. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolution.

More Gipsies arrived yesterday from England in the steamer *North American*. In dress and personal appearance they presented the usual characteristics of their tribe, strongly marked; and, on landing, were easily recognized from the other emigrants.

They began to look out for opportunities of trading or raising money. In crossing from the steamer one of them produced his fiddle and proceeded to strike up "music for the million," with a view to some adequate remuneration of course.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

General McClellan is still the most popular commander in the Federal army among the troops, although he has never gained a victory, and never fought a battle when he could avoid. He is popular with the army for three reasons; first, because he is believed to be opposed to the abolition policy of the radicals; second, because it is known that he will do the South the smallest amount of injury; and third, because under his leadership the troops believe there will be plenty of idleness and very little danger.

THE QUEBEC CONVENTION.—The delegates from Nova Scotia to the convention to be held shortly at Quebec, are—Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Mr. McCullough, Chief Secretary; Hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary; Hon. Mr. New Brunswick are—Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Steeves, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell. Lord Mulgrave and Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, are both to be in Quebec at the same time. The Halifax Chronicle remarks:—"It shall be considered advisable at this conference, it is not improbable, we suspect, that arrangements may be effected by a further meeting this autumn in some central locality, to consider of the practicability of a union of some, or all of the North American Colonies, to which we presume, leading statesmen from each of the provinces, regardless of their local Provincial politics, would probably be invited."

Trade of the Mississippi.

The first steamboat was introduced upon the Mississippi river in the year 1811. Before that, a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans occupied twenty-seven days; it now takes about four. The tonnage employed on the river thirty years since was about 7,000 tons; it was by the last statistics before the business was interrupted about 550,000. The whole steamboat navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries extends 16,674 miles, with a population directly dependent upon it of nine or ten millions, occupying fourteen or fifteen States. The number of steamers alone on the waters was, in 1851, over six hundred. But these vessels form only a part of the river tonnage. As respects the rapidity of the growth of the river and its branches, it is stated in a report of the steam navigation of the United States made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate in 1852, that in a period of nine years the steamboat tonnage nearly doubled itself.

The prosperity of New Orleans before the civil war began was very great, and still on the increase, notwithstanding the numerous railroads in the West and South. The commerce of New Orleans, which is mainly derived from the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, was in 1857, valued at \$110,253,436.

Early Breakfast.

A bad custom is very prevalent in many families, especially among farmers as working on a hour before breakfast, attending to "chores," hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, etc. This is convenient to many accounts, but is not conducive to health.

The prevalent opinion is that the morning air is the purest, and healthful and bracing; but the contrary is the fact. At no hour of the day is the air more full of dampness, fog, miasma, etc., than at about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates these miasmas. Infants, Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that this is increased by exercise and want of food. We do not agree with the boarding school regime which prescribes a long walk before breakfast, as a means of promoting health. Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the family, especially those who labor out of doors, with a simple cup of warm coffee, well milked immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to chores, mowing, hoeing, etc., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding and breakfast preparing. They will feel better and do more work.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most picturesque situations in this section of the Province of Canada. The Subscriber offers for Sale that beautiful situated and valuable farm Lot No. 12 14th concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the south bank of Mississippi Lake. There are about 50 acres under cultivation, and a House, Barn, and out-buildings on the lot. It is about a mile from the Carleton Place Railway Station, and convenient to all kinds of Mills and Manufactures. For particulars apply to the undersigned on the Premises.

DAVID CAMPBELL. Secy. & Treas. Ramsay, 29th August, 1862.

GROCERIES. Liquors and the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extends to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLUT MCGAFFREY. Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

G. H. TURNER & Co. DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. Dealers in Drugs & Medicines. CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP CHIMNEYS, AND WICK, TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED AROMATIC MEDICINES, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments. Gold Fill, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color, Camels' Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c. &c. &c. Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville.

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine), OLD HYSON, (extra fine Mayone), YOUNG HYSON, (extra superfine Ping Suey), IMPERIAL (extra fine Ping Suey), in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA. —ALSO—Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

These goods having been bought at the trade sale of the Cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of them being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.

A. McARTHUR. Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-4f

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Nos. Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Carleton Place R. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY.

R. METCALF'S PATENT CHURN. Patented June 3, 1862.

It is noted for its simplicity, cheapness, and efficiency. A child can work it. It has no mechanical complications, and cannot get out of order. It can be fitted to an old Churn if you wish. It has the perfect action of the favorite Churn, but is devoid of its crudelities. Wherever seen it was immense favor from Farmers.

R. METCALF, (Hotel) Carleton Place. To whom please apply to see Patent Rights, and other information. 40-4f.

SMITH'S FALLS THRESHING MACHINES. MANUFACTURED BY Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, C.W.

THESE Celebrated Machines, to which the attention of the Agricultural public is called, have during the past season given the most entire satisfaction. Their superiority wherever they have been introduced and brought into competition with other Machines have been universally acknowledged by all who have used them, both for Durability, ease of Draft, and the thorough and effective manner of their operation.

Our SEPARATOR (capacity, four to ten horse power) for the coming season will be superior in every respect to any ever before made, as our aim is to excel every machine in the Province, in producing first class work. In their construction none but the very best materials are used—frames well put together—cylinders run in copper boxes, which is a great improvement—labret metal in boxes where necessary, and everything is set up in the very best manner and with the latest improvements.

THE DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.

Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Province.

We continue to keep always on hand:—WOOD & IRON BARN FLOWS, CULTIVATORS, DOG POWERS, COOLERS, CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves, &c. &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c. &c. &c.

We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day), GRIST and SAW-MILL CASTINGS, and all kinds of JOB WORK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. FROST & WOOD. Smith's Falls, August 13th, 1862.

STUMPING MACHINES, STRAW CUTTERS, ROAD SCRAPERS, KETTLES.

THE DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.

Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Province.

We continue to keep always on hand:—WOOD & IRON BARN FLOWS, CULTIVATORS, DOG POWERS, COOLERS, CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves, &c. &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c. &c. &c.

We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day), GRIST and SAW-MILL CASTINGS, and all kinds of JOB WORK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. FROST & WOOD. Smith's Falls, August 13th, 1862.

STUMPING MACHINES, STRAW CUTTERS, ROAD SCRAPERS, KETTLES.

THE DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.

Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Province.

We continue to keep always on hand:—WOOD & IRON BARN FLOWS, CULTIVATORS, DOG POWERS, COOLERS, CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves, &c. &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c. &c. &c.

We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day), GRIST and SAW-MILL CASTINGS, and all kinds of JOB WORK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. FROST & WOOD. Smith's Falls, August 13th, 1862.

STUMPING MACHINES, STRAW CUTTERS, ROAD SCRAPERS, KETTLES.

THE DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.

Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Province.

We continue to keep always on hand:—WOOD & IRON BARN FLOWS, CULTIVATORS, DOG POWERS, COOLERS, CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves, &c. &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c. &c. &c.

We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day), GRIST and SAW-MILL CASTINGS, and all kinds of JOB WORK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. FROST & WOOD. Smith's Falls, August 13th, 1862.

Notice.

THE annual report, of the North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society for the year ending 1861, and containing other two useful papers, and a list of the names of the members, is now ready for sale, at the price of 10¢ per copy. It will be held in the Society's great hall, at Almonte, on Tuesday 19th Sept., at 10 o'clock, at which time the members are requested to have their tickets on the ground.

The Directors of the Society are requested to meet at Almonte on Saturday 13th of Sept., at 3 o'clock at least.

DAVID CAMPBELL. Secy. & Treas. Ramsay, 29th August, 1862.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most picturesque situations in this section of the Province of Canada. The Subscriber offers for Sale that beautiful situated and valuable farm Lot No. 12 14th concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the south bank of Mississippi Lake. There are about 50 acres under cultivation, and a House, Barn, and out-buildings on the lot. It is about a mile from the Carleton Place Railway Station, and convenient to all kinds of Mills and Manufactures. For particulars apply to the undersigned on the Premises.

DAVID CAMPBELL. Secy. & Treas. Ramsay, 29th August, 1862.

GROCERIES. Liquors and the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extends to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLUT MCGAFFREY. Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

G. H. TURNER & Co. DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. Dealers in Drugs & Medicines. CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP CHIMNEYS, AND WICK, TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED AROMATIC MEDICINES, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments. Gold Fill, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color, Camels' Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c. &c. &c. Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville.

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine), OLD HYSON, (extra fine Mayone), YOUNG HYSON, (extra superfine Ping Suey), IMPERIAL (extra fine Ping Suey), in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA. —ALSO—Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

These goods having been bought at the trade sale of the Cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of them being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.

A. McARTHUR. Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-4f

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Nos. Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Carleton Place R. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY.

R. METCALF'S PATENT CHURN. Patented June 3, 1862.

It is noted for its simplicity, cheapness, and efficiency. A child can work it. It has no mechanical complications, and cannot get out of order. It can