

# Carleton Place

VOL. XIV.

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No. 3

## SABBATH READING.

### When we have Crossed the Crystal Sea.

Sweet must it be to dwell secure  
From simple stain, from thought impure,  
No wandering footstep to retrace,  
No mourning for the Saviour's face;  
And this our happy lot shall be  
When we have crossed the crystal sea.

How oft the struggling spirit tries  
For bliss communion with the skies;  
If we will pray that we may bear  
Christ's perfect image, even here.  
And O! like Jesus we shall be  
When we have crossed the crystal sea.

They who have safely gone before,  
Whose feet grow weary never more,  
Perceive in that dear land of bliss  
All their long journey in this;  
And their enjoyment on this life  
When we have crossed the crystal sea.

I see men now in spiritual woe,  
I hear their songs of sweet delight;  
Beside the living stream they rest,  
And Jesus makes the truly blest;  
With that bright thought we too shall be  
When we have crossed the crystal sea.

### Golden Chain of Thankfulness.

The past is forever receding, the present  
eluding our grasp, the future hastening on.  
Is there one bond of union between them  
all? Is there one golden chain which can  
bind together things so dissimilar?

When we remember what has been, when  
we think of what is, when we strive  
to realize what shall be, is there any of the  
bright Christian graces which can throw its  
luminous splendor on all? It is even so.

THANKFULNESS.  
Shall we think of God for the past? Are  
we to forget its many sorrows, its many  
trials, its many sins? No! forget not these.  
Yet do we bid you thank God. Thank him  
who has pardoned those sins, and he has  
sustained you under every trial, and look-  
ing beyond your sins, thank him who has  
done for his Church and people.

Shall we thank him for the present, too,  
as we return to our work, conscious of great  
unworthiness, great weakness, great unbelief,  
great difficulties? Yes, thank God for your  
opportunities. Thank him that he gra-  
tiously permits you to labor for him, and  
that you may be diligent to do his will.

Shall we thank God for the future? The  
future yet far off, distant, dim, uncertain?  
O, it is none of these! It is not distant to  
tomorrow in part of it, and you know  
what to-morrow will bring with it, unless  
altered by your own activity. It is not  
that you see to-morrow's work, whose eyes  
are either fixed on worldly things or filled with  
unbelieving tears. It is not uncertain the  
promises of God in Christ are yes and Amen,  
and the Lord will wipe away tears from  
off all faces.

Look back then! Look around! Look on  
ward! All by the light that streams from the  
eternal city, and in all these thank God;  
and while you thank him take courage, or,  
as the dying teacher said: "Cling to Christ  
and go on with the work."

### The Education of the Heart.

We commend the sublimed judicious  
remarks from the London Quarterly Review  
to the discerning attention and regard  
as well of parents as of teachers. They  
contain an important principle in reference  
to the education of the young, and one  
which cannot be too carefully heeded. It  
is the view of the age to substitute learning  
for wisdom, to educate the head and to  
forget that there is a more important educa-  
tion for the heart. The reason is cultivated  
as age when nature does not furnish the ele-  
ments necessary to a successful cultivation  
of it; and the child is solicited to reflection  
when he is only capable of sensation and  
emotion. In infancy, the attention and the  
memory are only excited by the sense of  
impresses the senses and more the heart, and  
a father shall instill more solid and available  
instruction in an hour spent in the fields  
where wisdom and goodness are exemplified,  
seen and felt, than in a month spent in  
study where they are expended in stereo-  
type aphorisms.

No physician doubts that precocious  
children in fifty cases to one, are much  
worse for the discipline they have undergone.  
The mind seems to have been strained, and  
the foundations for insanity are thus laid.  
When the study of nature is confined to  
the anatomical facts, the child's brain is  
not the brain of a man, the one is  
continued and can bear exertion; the other  
is growing and requires repose, that to force  
the attention is to abstract facts, to load  
the memory with chronological and his terri-  
torial or scientific detail, in short to expect a  
child's brain to bear, with impunity the ex-  
ertion of a man's brain, is just as rational  
as it would be to load the saw of a carpenter  
with iron on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years should be  
devoted to the education of the heart, to the  
formation of principles, rather than to the  
acquirements of what is generally termed  
knowledge. Nature herself points out such  
a course for the children are then the liv-  
est, and most easily moulded, being as  
yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this  
source the mass of men hereafter are to  
draw the sum of happiness and misery; the  
action of the immense majority are under  
all circumstances, determined much more  
by feeling than by reflection; in truth  
life presents an infinity of occasions where  
it is essential to happiness that we should feel  
rightly; very few where it is at all necessary  
that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life very great  
changes are going on in the structure of the  
brain, and demand therefore the utmost at-  
tention not to interrupt them by improper  
or over exertion. Just that degree of  
exercise should be given to the brain at this  
period as is necessary to its health; and the  
best is moral instruction exemplified by ob-  
jects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that at  
this period of life special attention should be  
given by parents and teachers to the phys-  
ical development of the child. Pure air  
and free exercise are indispensable, and  
wherever either of these are withheld the  
consequences will be certain to extend them-  
selves through the whole future life. The  
senses of perception and the organs of feel-  
ing are innumerable instances, being early  
born into the constitution of the child  
simply through the inheritance of this great  
fundamental physical law; and the time has  
come when the united voices of these inno-  
cent victims should send trumpet notes of  
alarm to every parent and every teacher

## IN THE LAND.

"Give us free air and welcome  
exercise; leave to develop our expanding  
energies in accordance with the laws of  
our being, and full scope for the elastic and  
bounding impulses of our young blood."

### The Significance of Marriage.

Life or death, felicity or a lasting sorrow  
are in the power of marriage. A woman,  
indeed ventures most, for she hath no sanc-  
tuary to retire to from an evil husband;  
She must dwell with her sorrow, and hatch  
upon the eggs which her own folly  
infelicitously hath produced. And though the  
man can run for many hours of his sadness,  
yet he must return to it again; and when he  
sits among his neighbors he remembers the  
objection that lies in his bosom, and he  
sighs deeply. The boys, and the peddlers,  
and the fruiters shall tell of this man,  
in his life he is carried to his grave, that he lived  
and died a poor wretched person.

Men and women change their liberty for  
a rich fortune, and show themselves to be  
less than money, by overvaluing that to all  
the content and wise felicity of their lives;  
and when they have obtained the money and  
their sorrows together, how willingly would  
they buy with the loss of all that money  
modesty or sweet nature to their relative!  
The odd thousand pounds would gladly be  
allowed in good nature and fair manners.

As every fool is he that chooses for beauty  
principally, *aut aut eruditio aut scientia*  
more, (as one of the sages of olden times  
said) whose eyes are weary and their soul  
sensual; it is an ill hand of affections to  
the two hearts together by a little thread  
of red and white.

Man and wife are equally concerned to  
avoid all offenses of each other in the be-  
ginning of their conversation; every little  
thing can kindle a passion, and the  
breath of the south can shake the little  
ring of the vine when first they begin to  
curl like the locks of a new weaned boy;  
but when by age and consolidation, they  
stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and  
the warm embraces of the sun and kisses  
of heaven brought forth their clusters, and  
the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never  
broken; so are the early union of an un-  
faded marriage; watchful and observant, jeal-  
ous and busy, inquisitive and careful, and  
apt to take alarm at every unkind word.

For intimacies do not manifest themselves  
in the first days of the marriage, but in the  
long society; and it is not chance or weak-  
ness when it appears at first, but is want of  
love or prudence, or it will be so expounded;  
and that which appears at first usually  
afflicts the inexperienced man or woman  
who makes unequal conjectures, and fancies  
himself betrayed by the proportion of the new  
and early union. — *Jeremy Taylor.*

### Not Alone.

It is true that no earthly friend can  
accompany us through the swellings of Jordan.  
There is no human arm on which we can  
lean as we walk through the dark valley.  
But though we may then be alone in one  
sense, yet we need not be another, for the  
Saviour has promised to accompany us.  
He says, "When thou passest through the  
waters I will be with thee." Surely then  
we may sing with David, "Though I walk  
through the valley of the shadow of death  
I will fear no evil; for thou art with me,  
thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."  
See that child who has to go through a dark  
plenty? Simply because his father's hand is  
locked in his.

The presence of his father dismisses his  
fears. So when we are in the hands of our  
Saviour, we need not be afraid. He who  
holds up words can surely protect us, and  
has pledged himself to do so if we fully  
trust ourselves to him. — *Words for the  
Week by Rev. John Whitton.*

### "I feel it Pull."

In the deepening twilight of a summer  
evening a parson called at the residence of  
one of his parishioners, and found, seated at  
the door, a little boy with both hands  
extended upward, holding a line.  
"What are you doing here, my little  
friend?" inquired the minister.  
"Flying my kite, sir," was the prompt  
reply.

"Flying your kite," exclaimed the parson;  
"No, physician doubts that precocious  
children in fifty cases to one, are much  
worse for the discipline they have undergone.  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### She was a Phantom.

She was a phantom of delight  
When first she beam'd upon my sight;  
A lovely apparition,  
To be a moment's ornament;  
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;  
Like twilight, too, her dusky hair;  
But all things else about her drawn  
From May time and the cheerful dawn;  
A dancing shape, an image gay,  
To haunt, to startle, and to waylay.

I saw her upon nearer view,  
A spirit, yet a woman too,  
Her household motions light and free,  
And steps virgin-like, but not so shy;  
A maidenly shyness, and a sweet  
Sweet records, promises as sweet;  
A creature not so bright or good,  
For human nature's daily food,  
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,  
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eyes serene  
The very pulse of the machine,  
A being breathing thoughtful breath,  
A traveler bearing life and death;  
The reason firm, the temperance will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;  
A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort and to command;  
And yet a spirit still, and bright,  
With something of an angel light.

War with Japan.  
The latest intelligence from Japan leads  
to the belief that ere this strange and distant  
empire have been made to feel, to some ex-  
tent at least, the strength of Western civiliza-  
tion. Isolated from all intercourse with  
Europe, and knowing nothing of the great  
revolutions which in our eyes appear  
to fill the record of the world's history, they  
have reared a system of their own, adapted  
to their wants, sufficient for their purpose.  
But they have now been brought into con-  
tact with a stronger system—their day vessel  
has been hauled against an iron pot, and  
must needs suffer the common fate.

Previous to the year 1853 little was  
known of Japan; but everything that be-  
longed to the people desired nothing better  
than to be left alone. The Dutch, who for  
more than two centuries traded with them,  
and had confined themselves to a small  
post of the kingdom, but by no permis-  
sion could gain permission to go beyond.  
The intercourse the Japanese had had with  
foreigners in the sixteenth century, taught  
them that the ideas of other nations were  
totally incompatible with their own, that  
they would uproot their system of govern-  
ment, and introduce anarchy where order  
had reigned supreme. Therefore they per-  
sisted in and maintained a policy of strict  
exclusion. What right the Western nations  
had to break down this policy we are unable  
to see. There are those who hold it to be  
an incontrovertible truth that no people  
ought to separate themselves from their fel-  
lows; that as individuals owe much to so-  
ciety, so large communities owe much to the  
world. But the Japanese framed no part  
of our system, they affected us no more  
than the man in the moon, and when we  
found that the very existence of their sys-  
tem of government depended on complete  
isolation, it can scarcely be wondered that  
it was a duty on our part to destroy their  
selves for our good. Still less can it be al-  
leged with truth, that stronger nations were  
justified, in order to get the hypothetical  
good which want of intercourse with the Ja-  
panese precluded them from enjoying, in  
breaking down the barriers that had been  
erected, and in inaugurating a system which  
bids fair to create anarchy and confusion in  
a land where, since the foreigners were ex-  
pelled two centuries ago, peace has reigned  
supreme.

Once get over this difficulty, once prove  
that it is allowable for the United States,  
and Great Britain to force this alliance, no  
longer violent, upon Japan, and the course is  
clear. Having made treaties, the Japanese  
ought to keep them. But it is only when  
we come to see the difficulties in the way  
of the sovereign power carrying out the pledges  
given to foreign states, that we begin to un-  
derstand how hard a measure has been  
taken out to the Japanese. Here we have  
a large State, which as far as we can make  
out, is governed by a feudal system. The  
Tycoon, the real monarch, is chief, but he  
is surrounded by a number of powerful vassals,  
who by contract are bound to him, and he  
in turn is bound to them. He is not free to  
set his authority at defiance. He is in the  
same position as the old French Kings, whose  
nominal dominion extended over the whole  
of France, but whose authority was only  
felt a few miles around Paris, except when  
he graciously pleased the feudal princes  
to obey, or to bring their aid to the enforce-  
ment of the laws. The Tycoon, so far as  
he is concerned, is a mere figurehead, and  
can be understood, is desirous of keeping  
faith with the outside world, but a large  
party among the Daimios, or the feudal  
nobles are called, are hostile to foreigners,  
and desire their expulsion. Outrages are  
committed, foreigners are murdered in cold  
blood by the agents of the Tycoon, and he  
himself, but to keep the Tycoon to punish  
the assassin is to make a demand with which  
he cannot comply. Of course, according to  
our notions, the power representing the na-  
tion ought to be held responsible for these  
deeds of blood, and in dealing with any  
other people we might thereby exact retri-  
bution. Not so in Japan. We may knock  
the capital city to pieces, burn the Tycoon's  
palace over his head, and still the real offen-  
der would escape scot free. Nay, we de-  
crease the chances of their punishment, by  
so much as we decrease the power of the  
sovereign authority. It is weak enough al-  
ready; the weaker we make it, the farther  
should we be from being able to punish the  
offender.

This view of the case appears to have been  
taken by the great powers, who have recent-  
ly made treaties of commerce with Japan.  
The British of the English embassy were mur-  
dered by the servant of Daimios, over whom  
the Tycoon had no control, or rather whom  
he looked upon as a mere figurehead, and  
the punishment was demanded for the outrage,  
and the punishment of the offender. The inde-  
mity was granted, but the English Minister  
was informed that, as it was out of the power  
of the Government to punish the offender,  
the indemnity alone would be paid. It was  
stated, therefore, that the Government would  
pay the money, but the Government would  
not pay what it was a few ships of war would  
have upon his feudal lordship's castle. After  
much delay and downright lying the inde-  
mity was paid, and the next mail will  
probably bring an intelligence of the attack.  
The French have been in the habit of  
cripples upon their hands, and, as we read,

have succeeded in capturing the offending  
Daimio's castle. The Americans too are  
"in for it." In fact, they were the first to  
commence hostilities, and for which they  
retaliated by hammering the fortifica-  
tions in the neighborhood. Thus it appears  
we are to have a number of isolated engage-  
ments, which can only end in the defeat  
of the Japanese.

So long as the offending Daimios inhabit  
castles which can be reached from the ships,  
the task of capturing them will be easy, and  
the conformation of the country is such as  
to give every facility for this mode of war-  
fare. If we fancy New Brunswick an island,  
and the Bay of Fundy connected with the  
St. Lawrence by a canal through the  
isthmus, and the Bay of Mines, extending  
far into the interior of Nova Scotia, we shall  
have a pretty accurate idea of the geo-  
graphical peculiarities of Japan. The inland sea  
is navigable for the largest vessels, and gives  
access to the coast.

As now I see with eyes serene  
The very pulse of the machine,  
A being breathing thoughtful breath,  
A traveler bearing life and death;  
The reason firm, the temperance will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;  
A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort and to command;  
And yet a spirit still, and bright,  
With something of an angel light.

Two More British Iron-clads.  
Steps are being taken at Chatham to com-  
mence the construction of two more British  
iron-clads. Several important improvements  
will be effected in her construction. The  
plan of lessening the thickness of the armor-  
plating on the bow and the stern, hitherto  
adopted in this class of vessel, is to be dis-  
carded in the case of the Lord Warden, and  
the Admiralty has decided on covering her  
in one uniform thickness of armor plating,  
so that she will have the same description of  
plates on her broadsides, the use to which it  
is intended to apply her rendering it more  
important that her bow should be carefully  
protected, and of enormous strength. An-  
other important feature in the Lord Warden  
will be the placing of a powerful battery  
of guns in the fore part of the vessel, which  
will differ from all other vessels of war now  
afloat. This battery will be so placed as to enable  
the guns to be fired straight ahead, while  
the solid iron-plated bow will be carried up  
sufficiently high to form a sort of tower, in  
which the guns will be placed. As the Lord  
Warden is designed to be at least 13  
knots an hour, this powerful bow battery  
will prove of the utmost value when chasing  
a hostile vessel. In order to support this  
additional weight borne on the bow, the  
body of the frigate will be built out into a  
long projecting prow, several feet below the  
water, and this will serve a two-fold ad-  
vantage, and the frigate will be able to  
navigate in the most difficult weather, and  
the frigate, and at the same time furnish-  
ing her with a most powerful means of destruc-  
tion, the Lord Warden being in this respect  
different to every other vessel afloat. The  
extremity of the prow will be furnished with  
a huge steel stem, shaped somewhat like a  
cannon, and this will serve a two-fold ad-  
vantage, and the frigate will be able to  
navigate in the most difficult weather, and  
the frigate, and at the same time furnish-  
ing her with a most powerful means of destruc-  
tion, the Lord Warden being in this respect  
different to every other vessel afloat.

The Wheat Show at Rochester.  
This exhibition was held at Rochester in  
the early part of this week. The wheat  
tries were twenty in number, representing  
Canada West, and the states of New York,  
Maryland, and Illinois. The premiums  
awarded are as follows:

Twenty bushels white winter wheat (blue stem)  
winter wheat, the committee were unable  
to decide, and accordingly divided the first  
premium between I. H. Anderson, of Ham-  
ilton, C. W., and E. S. Hayward, of Bright-  
on, Monroe county—\$75 each.

The second premium on the above was  
awarded to Robert Embury, of Penfield—  
\$25.

Twenty bushels white winter wheat—first  
premium awarded to E. H. Hobard, of Canandaigua—\$50.

There was no competition for the second  
premium.

Two bushels white winter wheat. First  
premium divided as before between I. H.  
Anderson and E. S. Hayward—\$50.

Second premium, on same variety, to  
Robert Embury, of Penfield—\$25.

Two bushels red winter wheat. First  
premium to E. A. Hobard, Canandaigua—  
\$40. Second premium to Harvey Jerrolds,  
Penfield—\$20.

After the above awards were made the  
premium wheat was sold at an average of  
\$2.75 per bushel. The best twenty bushels  
of white (blue stem) winter wheat was pur-  
chased by John Johnston of Geneva.

Arrival of the Hannas.  
New York, September 14.—The Hannas,  
from London, arrived at the 2nd, arrived at 2  
o'clock this evening.

The following items have not been re-  
ceived by previous arrivals:—  
The British ship Geyser has returned  
from Wexford, where she had been waiting  
for the intelligence of the first Florida's position,  
which had been in the hands of the mer-  
chantmen of the coast of Ireland.

Two more fast steamers left the Clyde,  
for Nassau, to run the blockade, and two  
other powerful steamers are fitting out.  
Mace beat Goss in a prize fight in seven-  
teen rounds.

It is reported that Russia will send Am-  
bassadors to Paris with a scheme of a sepa-  
rate Polish constitution.

The Polish insurgents had gained a great  
victory at Janov.

Russia had ordered 45 reserve regiments  
to join the active army.

The capture of a brig is the gift of nature.  
That of an ass is often the work of a tailor.

## Lanark Council.

Lanark, 18th Aug., 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal  
Council of the Township of Lanark met  
this day, a full council present.

The minutes of last session of Council  
having been read and signed, the following  
documents were presented and read.

Petitions from the Trustees of eleven  
school sections, praying the Council to levy  
and collect certain sums on the rateable prop-  
erty of the several school sections as special  
school tax.

Petition of John McFarlane for money to  
complete the crosslaying of a swamp, 11 con-  
cession line.

Petition of Andrew Stevenson and others  
praying for the sum of \$50 for the purpose  
of removing stones and other obstructions  
from Mul Lake Creek, thereby pro-  
moting the flow of water from the said lake,  
rendering the 11th concession line dry at all  
seasons and improving the surrounding  
land.

Communication from the Council of Vil-  
lage of Lanark, announcing the formation  
of two Union Schools, and furnishing lists  
of the property comprised in the municipali-  
ty of the Village attached to school section  
No. 1 of the Township, and of the property  
in the Township attached to the Village school.

Petition of John Stevenson for a sum of  
\$10 for the purpose of re-flooding a bridge  
on the road from Ferguson's Falls to Clay-  
ton.

Petition of John Cumming praying the  
Council to interfere to prevent Thomas Mc-  
Intosh from cultivating a certain portion of  
the 3rd con, line, opposite the 13th lot, and  
also to leave one half of said line uncultivated  
from the North Western boundary of the  
13th lot to a brook crossing the concession  
line.

Receipt from the Receiver General for  
\$285.20, on account of Debentures.

Subscription lists in money and labor in  
aid of any grant of money which the Council  
may grant for bridging the Indian River  
on the 11th con. line.

Report of Commissioner McCallum of the  
sale of the execution of improvement of the  
7th con. line intrusted to him by the council.

Petition of A. McCallum and others pray-  
ing for a sum of \$10 to improve the 3rd  
con. line from the 20th to the 27th lot.

Petition of Wm. Creighton and others,  
praying for a grant of money to improve the  
proving line between the 10th and 11th lots  
western side of 5th con. line.

Petition of Daniel Wilson praying for a  
grant of money to improve the cross road  
between the 9th and 10th lots, 2nd con.

On the petition of Thomas Graham, (re-  
served) moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by  
Mr. Affleck, that the prayer of the petition  
be granted, and that Charles McIlraith be  
Commissioner for the improvement referred to  
in the petition. Carried.

On the petition of Michael Valley (re-  
served) moved by Mr. Yail, seconded by  
Mr. Campbell, that the prayer thereof be  
granted, and that the petitioner be commis-  
sioner for the improvement. Carried.

On the petition of Andrew Stevenson and  
others, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded  
by Mr. Affleck, that the prayer thereof be  
granted, and that James Lester be commis-  
sioner for the improvement. Carried.

On the petition of Daniel Wilson, moved  
by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Affleck,  
that the sum of \$10 be granted, and that  
John Reaton be commissioner for the im-  
provement. Carried.

On the petition of William Creighton and  
others, moved by Mr. Campbell seconded  
by Mr. Mathie, that \$40 be granted to the  
petitioner, and that Peter Lawson be  
Commission







The speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Carrié introduced a Bill on the subject of the sale of land in the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a Bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada.

The Bill to limit the area of towns and villages in Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

Two private Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 15.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock to-day, and reported that the recognition of the petitions against the Bill for the better protection of sheep in Upper Canada, introduced by Hon. Mr. Alexander, had been referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Bill to limit the area of towns and villages in Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dorion, the Bill to amend the Act and ordinances respecting the Montreal turnpike roads, and with regard to the road known as the Victoria road, was read a second time.

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Waterloo, Sept. 14. The total revenue of the Province of Quebec for the year ending March 31, 1883, was \$1,191,713, which after deducting interest and other charges, leaves a balance of \$1,191,713, which after deducting interest and other charges, leaves a balance of \$1,191,713.

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Rappahannock, Va., Sept. 14.—The front news is again inspiring. Major Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry force under General Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan. Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station and drove them from Crossedon by a series of brilliant and gallant charges.

Gen. Kilpatrick's command combined with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Gregg left Spill Springs at daylight. General Pleasanton and Buford at Culpeper, having found Jones' brigade of rebel cavalry at Mulby Run, sent them to the bridge, but until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and replanted the structure in a few moments, so that the whole could cross upon it.

Gen. Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpeper at the same moment with the rest of the command. Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South. The men charged through the town with the most splendid gallantry, capturing 140 prisoners and 3 guns, two twelve and one six pounders.

Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy. Col. Chapman of the 1st Indiana cavalry, commanding the 1st brigade, during the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. Gen. Carter was slightly wounded by a shot which killed his horse, and came near killing the general. We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad depot at Culpeper. The guns were English with sabre bayonets.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 14.—It is expected that the Government will run trains through to Culpeper to-night. All reports from the front state that the rebels did not show any force of infantry, but only met our advance with small bodies of cavalry and light infantry.

New York, Sept. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati confirms the report that the troops captured at Knoxville in its occupation by the Federal army. The town was decorated by flags which had been hidden for years. Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after the occupation. Valuable machine shops and foundries were found in Knoxville also two million pounds of a large quantity of wheat, and many thousands of lbs. of butter. The town was guarded over 500 miles, and a portion 300 miles. They averaged 20 miles a day over difficult roads.

A Glasgow, Ky., despatch to the Tribune says a party of guerrillas commanded by Captain C. H. Campbell, who appeared at the cross roads of the Barksdale and Thompsonville Pike, where a camp meeting was in session. They dashed among the people producing great panic, scattering the congregation. Ladies were robbed of jewelry, men of their watches and purses. The guerrillas, however, did not send forward a party of cavalry to intercept the fugitives, but they could not find them; they came within five miles of this place.

Port Monroe, Sept. 15.—The United States transport Neble P. H. arrived here this morning from Hatteras. Capt. Dyer passed the day at 4 p.m. in the morning, at which time he saw a white flag flying over Fort Monroe. Fort Monroe fired the last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The more we help others to bear their burdens the higher our own will be.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.

Birth.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., Mrs. Jas. Neil, Carleton Place, of a daughter.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bain, Mr. Henry Young, Merchant, to Miss Barbara Heller, daughter of Robert Gummill, Esq., both of Perth.

Died.

At Port Sania, on the 9th inst., after a few days' illness, James Hall, fourth son of J. R. Gummill, formerly of Perth, aged 8 years and 3 months.

Prizes awarded by the Township of Beckwith Agricultural Society SEPTEMBER 17th 1883.

FIRST CLASS.

Best span Working horses, William Henry 2nd.

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Best 1 bus, White Beans, Arch'd. Dewar 2nd.

Best 1 bus, Timothy Seed, Jas. McFarlane 2nd.

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Best Sole Leather, Thomas Smith 1st.

Best Harness Leather, J. & P. Cram. 2nd.

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We have received additional particulars from the Army of the Potomac of the fighting at Fort Mifflin by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. The fighting continued all day on Tuesday the 8th, and up to 6 o'clock on Wednesday the 9th, with great fury, and the injuries to Fort Mifflin were of a character to indicate that its reduction would be effected with comparative ease.

The bombardment, which began on Tuesday at daylight, was kept up during the day. The destruction of the masonry of Fort Mifflin is reported to be terrible. Though the facts are not positively known, there is no doubt on the minds of those who witnessed the explosion that even if the masonry were not the main one of the fort, which is in no means clear, the havoc inside was such as to render it useless for any purpose.

The firing ceased on Tuesday night, except from the rebel batteries. On Wednesday morning the fighting was renewed. Two or three of Gen. Gilmore's batteries, which were in range of Fort Mifflin, assisted in the bombardment, but only a part of the Monitor was engaged with the rebel batteries. The Monitor, which has performed great service throughout, steamed towards Fort Mifflin, and was firing rapidly when the Argosy left. The injuries to the walls of the fort were important. Observations were made later in the evening on Wednesday by passing ships, the reduction will undoubtedly follow the planting of batteries at Cummings Point, work which will soon be accomplished. The firing from all the rebel forts and batteries which were in range of Fort Mifflin upon our forces there, and which began on the morning of the evacuation by the rebel forces, has been very severe and continuous. Our forces do not now occupy the captured rebel fortifications.

Besides the fifth which exists the rebel army, certain arrangements for the construction of our own, when they should come to be made, and these matters need of course be attended to previous to occupation. It is expected, however, that the rebel army will be of little use to Gen. Gilmore in the future.

It is already known in the rebel army that the new batteries are being planted at Cummings Point, but will not be completed by the end of the week. The rebel army is in a state of confusion. The rebels are in a state of confusion. The rebels are in a state of confusion.

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