Carleton Place Herald.

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SABBATH READING.

Palace] and Prison.

In the fort of Varignano,
On a hard and narrow bed,
Brooding thoughts as a volcano
Broodeth lava-floods unshed,
Lies a chained and crippled hero,
Balked and baffled, not subdued,
Though his fortune's sunk to zero,
At blood-heat still stands his mood.

In his sumptuous sea-side palace,
Where Biarrits looks o'er sea,
With all splendor, for such solace
As from splendour wrung may be,
Sits a crowned and sceptred sovereign,
Strong in arms, more strong in art,
Wrapped in thoughts, of men's discovering,
With a marble stone for heart.

From her centuries' sleep arisen,
Clenching half unfettered hands,
'Twixt that palace and that prison,
Flushed and fierce Italia stands.
Brave words she has osed that ruler,
Brave words and brave deeds as well,
Now she doubts he fain would fool her
Of the hopes he helped so well.

So with visage dark and lowering
She that palace-threshold spurns,
And with tenderness o'erpowering
To the fortress-prison turns.
Ne'er a doubt of the devotion
Of that claimed and crippled chief,
Clouds her loves profound emotion,
Stays the passion of her grief.

What's an Emperor's word, whose action
To his utterance gives the lie?
But this chief for love bade faction,
Prudence, policy stand by—
Blind may-be, but blind for brightness
Of the goal to which he strove,
All his life is one long witness
Life to him is less than love.

Then what wonder to the prison
From the palace if she turn?
'Tis her star that newly risen
O'er that fortress-cell doth burn.
The true prison is that palace,
And that prisoner is true king!
Were his pallet-bed a gallows,
There Italia's heart would cling,
Not to yon man dark and callous.
Grit by his base courtier-ring.

The Waters and the Shadow.

Victor Hugo thus describes the condition of one who, by crime, has cast himself out of the pale of society. We would answer the inquiry at the close in the words of St. Paul: "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord."

A man overboard!

What matters it! the ship does not stop. The wind is blowing—that dark ship must keep on her destined course. She passes away.

The man disappears, he reappears; he plunges and rises again to the surface, he calls, he stretches out his hands, they hear him not; the ship staggering under the gale, is straining every rope, the sailors and passengers see the drowning man no longer; his miserable head is but a point in the vastness of the billows.

He hurls cries of despair into the depths. What a spectator is that disappearing sail! he looks upon it, he looks upon it with frenzy. It moves away; it grows dim; it diminishes. He was there but just now, he was one of the crew, he went and came upon the deck with the rest, he had his share of the air and of the sunlight, he was a living man. Now, what has become of him? He slipped, he fell, and it is finished.

He is in the monstrous deep. He has nothing under his feet but the yielding, fleeing element. The waves, torn and scattered by the wind, close round him hideously; the rolling of the abyss bears him along; shreds of waters are flying about his head; a populace of waves spit upon him; confused openings half swallow him; when he sinks he catches glimpses of yawning precipices full of darkness; fearful unknown vegetations seize upon him, bind his feet, and draw him to themselves; he feels that he is becoming the great deep; he makes part of the foam; the billows toss him from one to the other; he tastes the bitterness; the greedy ocean is eager to devour him; the monster plays with his agony. It seems as if all this were liquid hate.

But yet struggles.

He tries to defend himself; he tries to sustain himself; he struggles, he swims. He—that poor strength that fails so soon—he combats the unfailing.

Where now is the ship? Far away yonder. Hardly visible in the pallid gloom of the horizon.

The wind blows in gusts: the billows overwhelm him. He raises his eyes but sees only the livid clouds. He in his dying agony, makes part of this immense insanity of the sea. He is tortured by his death, by its immeasureable madness. He hears sounds which are strange to man, sounds which seem to come not from some frightful realm beyond.

There are birds in the clouds even as there are angels above human distresses, but what can they do for him? They fly, sing, and float, while he is gasping.

He feels that he is burried at once by those two infinities, the ocean and the sky; the one is a tomb, the other a pall.

Night descends; he has been swimming for hours; his strength is almost exhausted; that ship that far off thing, where there were men, is gone; he is alone in the terrible gloom of the abyss; he sinks, he strains, he struggles, he feels beneath him the shadowy monsters of the unseen, he shouts.

Men are no more. Where is God?

He shouts. Help! help! He shouts incessantly.

Nothing in the horizon. Nothing in the sky.

He implores the blue vault, the waves, the rocks; all are deaf. He suppilcates the tempest; and imperturbable tempest obeys only the Infinite.

Around him are darkness, storm, solitude, wild and unconscious tumult, the ceaseless tumbling of the fierce waters; within him horror and exhaustion; beneath him the engulfing abyss. He thinks of the shadowy adventures of his lifeless body in the limitless gloom. The biting cold paralyzes him. His hands clutch spasmodically, and grasp at nothing. Winds, clouds, whirlwinds, blasts, stars—all useless! What shall he do?

He yields to dispair; worn out he seeks death; he no longer resists; he gives himself up; he abandons the contest, and he is rolled away in the dismal depths of the abyss forever.

O implacable march of human society! Destruction of men and of souls marking its path! Ocean where fall all that the law lets fall! Ominous disappearance of aid! O mortal death!

The sea is the inexorable night into which the penal law casts its victims. The sea is the measureless misery.

The soul drifting in that sea may become a corpse. Who shall restore it to life?

Lead us not into Temptation.

The following incident which is related by one who is a witness of it, is worthy of preservation:

During one of the days of the muster held at Concord a year or two since, after a long and tedious march, the troops were halted for rest, a portion of them being in front of ancient but comfortable looking mansion, everything about which bespoke thrift and happiness. In front of the house was a pump and an old-fashioned watering trough. Several of the soldiers stopped to slack their thirst. There they were joined by the owner of the place, an old gentleman who had seen more than "three score years and ten" alloted to man and who had witnessed the muster of the "minute men" on Concord Green, on the memorable 16th of April. The sight of the troops seemed to stir up his inmost soul, and he rubbed his hands in glee, congratulating the troops meauwhile upon their soldierly appearance, and relating incidents of the times which tried men's souls. One of the young men presently drew from his pocket a flask, and after taking a draught presented it to the old man with an invitation to imbibe. He repect. fully but firmly delined.

"Oh, take some, it will do you good," said the young man.

"No, I guess not," responded the old man it is now twenty years since I have tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor, and I guess I won't begin again.

"If you have not taken any for so long it's time you took a little, it will warm your blood." urged the young man.

"No, I guess not, responded the old man, in a voice which plainly showed that he was half inclined to drink.

After a little more urging he took the proffered flask, and raising it to his lips was about to swallow the terrible poison when a daughter, who had been a witness to the scene from a door in the house, and heard the conversation, uttered the single word.

"Father" in a voice which thrilled every hearer, and caused every limb in the old man to tremble.

The flask dropped and in its contact with the ground was broken, and the liquid it contained was drunk by the thirsty earth.

"Thank God I am saved." exclaimed the old man.

The tears which started to the eyes of these who witnessed the incident, testified to the impression which it made upon their hearts, and which it probably never will be totally effaced.

Oh, it is a fearful thing to urge the poisoned cup whose best days have spent in the indulgence of strong drink, the memory of which fills him with keen anguish, whose appetite is as the slumbering volcano; ready to belch forth and slaughter whenever conditions shall become favorable to such an end.

Beware my brother! be cautious my sister! for a horrible double death is lurking in the intoxicating bowl.

The Effect of one Wrong Act.

Have you ever considered the effect of one wrong act? The thing may seem trifling in itself; soon done; and viewed alone, may appear of no importance. But you must trace its ramifications, and follow up link by link its results. That single insignificant act done thoughtlessly, in an unguarded moment must send forward an influence through your whole subsequent life. The historian of British India, speaking of Warren Hastings to that country, says concerning a circumstance which occurred on that voyage. "It is doubtful whether this act did not exercise an unfavorable influence over his whole moral nature, and over his future career." Of how many persons might the same remark be made; one wrong act brings the murderer to an ignominious end. One wrong act stamps, with indelible stains of dishonor, a character hitherto above reproach. One wrong act in youth has thrown many a young person from under the controling love of a kind Providence, and launched him on a sea of trouble and sorrow to a late old age. Of how much peace, of how much spiritual prosperity and holy joy, has a single sin at the outset robbed the child of God? Of how much deep sorrow and mortification has been the inlet? It was an act, perhaps as soon done as the turning of a key by the angel that opened the bottomless pit; but with a more distressing power for evil, it has caused a darkness as the smoke of a great furnace, to overcloud your prospect, and has let forth amid the wild-spread scenes, all your following years, memories and regrets with a keener power than scorpions, and leaving hardly a green thing in the way of life than opened with so much to animate and cheer. It has drawn down on you the displeasure of God. It has arrayed his providence against you and shut you off from the fulness of his love An unadvised expression from the lips of Moses shut him out from green pastures and quiet waters beyond Jordan. Never till we reach heaven, and there have all our secret history unrolled to our view, shall we know from how many scenes of earthly and of spiritual happiness a single wrong act has excluded us; how many sore afflictions it has drawn around our weary pilgrimage; and from what degrees of advancement it has shut us off even among the glories and blessedness of heaven.

When we are pierced with afflictions the way is not to go to God and say, "Take this thorn!" God says "No. I put it there to bleed you where you are plethoric."

Suffering well borne is better than suffering removed. Suffering did not slip in as the theologians make so many things to have done, at the fall; but it is a part of God's original method. I know enough of gardening to understand that if I would have a tree grow upon its south side I must cut off the branches there. Then all its forces go to repairing the injury, and twenty buds shoot out where otherwise there would have been but one. When we reach the garden above, we shall find that out of those very wounds over which we sighed and groaned on earth, have sprung verdant branches, bearing precious fruit, a thousand fold.

That gospel which sanctions ignorance and oppressions for three millions of men, what fruit or flower has it to shake down for the healing of the nations? It is cursed in its own roots, and blasted in its own boughs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newspaper Postage.

Six years ago, an agitation was commenced in Canada for the abolition of postage on political and other local journals, It resulted in the passage of a law providing for the sacrifice of revenue involved, and for a period of nearly three years the public enjoyed the remarkable boon—for such it undoubtedly was—of a free delivery of their newspapers and magazines at all the Provincial post-offices. * * * *

But a change took place in the *personnel* of the Provincial Government. The then Postmaster General was defeated at the hustings; and his successor, probably urged to the deed by the Finance Minister, reimposed the newspaper tax. The signs, however, begin again to be favorable for expecting a return to the original system. The Minister now at the head of the Post-office, like the originator of the reform, has had the advantage of a long connection with a considerable portion of the Provincial press. He is, besides, a Liberal in politics sufficiently advanced not to be afraid of the tendency of any measure which promises to enlarge the avenues of popular intelligence. He thinks that in a country like Canada, where the Government is subject to such democratic influences, nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the widest circulation of political information. This is the philosophy of the whole question. Experience has proved that the effect of a free postal law is to increase immensely the sale of newspapers. Since the tax was reimposed, the falling off, even in many of the most respectable journals, must be counted by thousands weekly. The fractional charge for each delivery is found to be practically so great a nuisance that people will often do without a journal rather than put up with it. Thus, then, the tendency of the impost is precisely the same as that of the tax put on the old Grub Street pamphleteers. The effect is scarcely so apparent all at once. Grub Street is said to have completely succumbed for a time under the operation of the stamp; but in a general way the prime end attainable by burdens or restrictions on the Press, is to curtail the influence of free speech and free thought.

Without charging on the late administration of Canada any desire to overthrow the power of the Press, we believe that in making the change in the postal law as it stood, most of the members were influenced by no other than purely fiscal considerations. The public exchequer, it is true, was not in a flourishing condition—the Post-office Department showing serious deficits in its balances; but the amount derivable from reimposing the tax was too contemptible to make it a matter of moment to return to the old system. The truth is that men in power must be advanced as to their political views before they can sympathize with too much free discussion, especially through the press. We see this at the present moment, even in this freeest of free Republics. How should it be different under a Conservative administration in a colony? And yet, as we judge from the nature of the announcements which come to us from the neighboring country, the present Ministry of Canada are determined to regain the lost ground—to let the Press once more have free scope, come what may in the way of rampant discussion. They are right. A mean, malignant, and dangerous Press cannot long exist among a people so intelligent. The ill-disposed journals will be all the sooner rooted out, when there is the amplest encouragement given to popular reading. The people will not become more discriminating in their choice of journals because their number and influence is limited. They may become indifferent, from having unnecessary restrictions put upon their ability to gratify a taste for reading, but they will certainly not become more discerning or discreet.

If any word of ours could reach the ears of the Postmaster General of Canada, we should urge him strongly not to be intimidated by the indifference of his colleagues, or the open hostility of reactionary politicians of any degree. The question he is asked to solve is not merely the permanent freedom of the Press from postal restrictions within a certain boundary. It is the question of progress, intelligence, and free speech everywhere. It is the question of setting a bright and high example before other people and other governments, where the tendency is to check rather than encourage the freedom and prosperity of the Press. All this is surely worthy of the ambition of a public man who desires to live in popular remembrance, and who has some aspirations beyond the temporary victories of some petty provincial party. Colonists are too often circumcised in the limits of their political duty as to have but little scope for achieving more than a local reputation. But this question of stepping out in advance of other and older communities in the highway of public progress and general intelligence, will command attention, as it will invite admiration among free people anywhere.—*Scottish American Journal.*

As a reprisal upon England for the damages inflicted by the Alabama, built at Liverpool, the New York Herald says:

"Our government should at once, in this matter of the Alabama, make reclamation on the English government for all the losses which our people have sustained or may sustain, through the operations of that British Confederate privateer. It may not be politic to insist upon those reclamations at this time; but they can be fyled by, to be brought to light and urged with the whole power of the nation as soon as we have put down the rebels and restored the republic to all its former greatness. When that time comes we will be much surprised if our government does not, in retaliation for the villainous treachery of England since and hold Canada until full and satisfactory retribution be made for this and all other covertly hostile acts which, in our time of tribulation, we have experienced at the hands of the British government."

The French residents of Mobile, Ala. a few days ago presented M. Ports, the French Vice Consul there, with a cane. In a speech acknowledging the compliment, the Mobile Tribune says that "he regretted that the South had not been recognized by his government; but from his full conviction that France would always be found in support of a rightful cause, he was satisfied that this act of justice would not be long delayed, and that this hope was now stronger than ever in his mind, from the tenor of his recent advices."

Why was Sampson the greatest scold that ever lived? Ans.—Because he jawed one thousand Philistines to death.

Dreadful Railway Accident near Edinburgh.

A disastrous railway accident occurred near Winchburg, on the Edinburg and Glasgow Railway, on Monday night the 13th. The following particulars of this fearful occurrence are taken from the *Scotsman*:—

"The passenger train leaving Edinburgh for the North, at six o'clock, came into collision with the ordinary passenger train, which left Glasgaw at five o'clock, at a short distance west of Winchburgh. It appears that for some time past repairs have been making on a portion of the line between Winchburgh and Linlithgow, and during the repairs the trains have been running there on a single line for a short distance. The train which left Edinburgh at six o'clock consisted of two third and two first class carriages, with one van and a horse-box. Shortly after passing Winchburg, about half-past six o'clock, and while it was on the single line of rails, the train came into collision with the passenger train from Glasgow, which was an unusual heavy one. The scene which followed the collision is described by the passengers who have escaped as one of the most distressing and heart-rending that could possibly be conceived. The engines and tenders of both trains were smashed to pieces and tilted up on their ends, the first carriage of the Scottish Central train from Edinburgh a third class, was completely destroyed, and was also a third class carriage in front of the Glasgow train. Piled above the broken *debris* of these carriages and the engine and tender, were a large number of the carriages of the Glasgow train chiefly third class, with their numerous passengers. The cries and groans of the wounded and dying, and the shrieks of those terrified passengers who had escaped with comparatively slight injuries arising from the concussion, are described as most agonizing, and the horrors of the scene were greatly aggravated by the darkness of the night and the roughness of the ground, the line running through a deep cutting of rock at the spot where the accident occurred. The engines lay with their funnels close together, their front wheels slightly elevated, the tenders crushed forward upon the boilers and the carriages piled some in fragments and some only partially broken, on the top of all. The first shock dashed out the lights in all the carriages, and those partially injured tumbled out into the gloom of cloudy night with very vague notions as to the nature of the accident, their ignorance alike as to the character and extent of the occurrence rather adding to than diminishing their fears. The total darkness was soon succeeded by something even more frightful—the light from the flaming carriages nearest the engines which were ignited by the fires. Attention was immediately directed to this new source of alarm and laborers were employed in relays to extinguish it by water, which luckily they succeeded in doing. One of the most shocking sights was the appearance of the dead body of the stocker of the Scottish Central Railway. He was crushed forward upon the fire-box by the tender, and his hand grasping, as with fearful tenacity, the handle which shuts off the steam. Many were severely scalded, and some so disfigured about the face as to be perfectly unrecognizable.

"Owing to the speed at which both trains were running at the time of the collision, the number of persons injured from the concussion was very large, and their injuries both external and internal, were generally of a very severe character. The fearful extent of the catastrophe may be imagined from the fact that by the several trains which arrived after the accident eleven dead bodies were brought to Edinburgh, and twenty-three persons and all so severely injured that that they had to be conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, in addition to a considerable number injured, who immediately on their arrival were at their own request conveyed in cabs to their places of residence. Robert Morton, the engine driver of the Scottish Central train and Cochrane, the stocker, were both killed, and the driver of the Glasgow train was much hurt. The guard of the Scottish Central train, who was at the time of the accident in the van at the back of the train, escaped with a slight concussion on the head. When the medical gentlemen from Edinburgh arrived on the spot they first visited the three carriages which formed the last of the Scottish central train. They there found that several of the passengers had been severely scalded; that one young lady had been seriously wounded in the leg, so as to render amputation necessary, and that one gentlemen had been so much injured on both legs that he was not expected to survive. Proceeding next to Craigtown Bridge, they found the scene which have already been described—the engines and tenders all smashed up, and standing half on end, with eight or nine carriages above them, looking, as it is said, as high as a three story house. Beneath the rubbish and close to the tender, some four or five people were lying together most of whom had been crushed or smothered to death. Among them were the wife and child of the Guard of the Glasgow train, both of whom were alive when discovered. It was a touching sight to see the guard who had been himself injured about the head and whose face was literally covered over with blood, exerting himself to the danger of his life in endeavoring to extricate his wife and child and all the passengers within sight and hearing were much affected by hearing the child cry out, "Oh, father take me out!" The mother died before she could be taken out, but the child has been saved. The dead bodies were placed in a horse box and a guard, van, and the injured were removed in special trains to Edinburgh. The scene at the Edinburgh station as the trains arrived with the dead and wounded, was most exciting, the station being crowded with friends of passengers full of anxiety as to their fate. Many a touching scene occurred as friends were recognised among the wounded, and taken away to their homes or to the Infirmary according as their wounds were severe or otherwise.

The cause of the accident was undoubtedly some misunderstanding as to the signal single line; but nothing is positively known at the time we write as to who is in fault. Some who arrived in Edinburgh on Monday night estimated the number of dead bodies at twenty, others at fifteen, but the exact number is not known.

"It is estimated that, besides the seventeen persons killed there must at least have been 150 injured. The disaster is attributed to the carelessness of a point man, who has been taken into custody."

The *Scotsman* of the 15th gives the following additional particulars of the results of this awful calamity: "We are glad to be able to state that no additional deaths have resulted from the late disastrous accident at Winchburg, although it is greatly to be feared that the total number of deaths, which at present amount to seventeen, will be farthar augmented. Of the twenty-four pesons who were conveyed to the Infirmary on the night of the accident, only fifteen now remain under treatment, four, as already stated, having died on Tuesday morning, and the remaining five having been removed their injuries being comparatively slight. The greatest number of the fifteen sufferers now in the infirmary are reported as progressing favorably; but three or four are still in a very dangerous state."

Census of Scotland.

The Report which has been issued from the Census office of Scotland with the population tables, just published, states that it has just been ascertained that there are no less than 787 islands around the Scottish coast, taking as the definition of an island that it shall be of sufficient extent to afford a pasture to a sheep. 5.30 per cent. of the population—164,994 persons were found residing on 195 of the islands which are inhabited by one or more persons (99.7) to a square mile; 6.41 acres to every person; but the country is so rugged and mountainous that it is very questionable whether more than a third of it is arable. The county of Edinburgh has 746 persons to a square mile; the county of Sutherland only 13. The natural rate of increase in Scotland in the ten years 1851 '61, by excess of births over death is believed to have been 14 per cent. more than in 1851, so many are the Scotchmen who go elsewhere to better themselves or their fortunes. This large emigration takes away more men than women, and the proportion of females to males was greater in 1861 than in 1851, having risen to 111.2 females—a greater excess of women probably than in any European country, and such as must be prejudicial to the prosperity of the kingdom. In England there were only 105.2 females to one hundred males, but Scotland sends out nearly twice as large a proportion of her own people as emigrants, and supplies more than twice as large a proportion to the mercantile navy. But by far the most interesting of these tables is the return of the house accommodation of Scotland. It shows that 7,964 families, more than 1 per cent. of all the 666,786 families of Scotland, were found last year living in single rooms which had no window. But it is remarked that if the room was a cottage with an aperture in the roof or wall, to answer the purpose both of window and chimney it had free ventilation, and was more healthy than thousands of the cottages with windows, or of the close rooms of the towns. 226,723 families were found living in one room, each with one or more windows, but often a mere apology for a window. Thirty-five per cent, of all the families in Scotland—more than one-third—are living in one room. A still larger number, 37 per cent, nearly a quarter of a million of families, live in only two rooms, leaving only 28 per cent living in houses with three or more rooms. This would have seemed incredible if it had not been ascertained on actual inquiry. From the greater fatality of epidemic and contagious diseases in Scotland than in England it is thought probable that the proportion of families, living in only 1 or 2 rooms is considerable less in England. In Scotland the census enumerators found 34,984 families, with four persons in each family, living in one room; 27,519 families five in a family; 10,603 families six in a family; 12,136 families, seven in a family; 6,212 families, eight in a family. Glasgow is the greatest city in Scotland. How is its population housed? Only one family in four in all that vast city have as many as three rooms to live in; 4,024 with five persons in each family, have only one room to live in; 2,460 families with six persons in a family, 1,256 families with seven persons in a family. Paisley and Dundee offer high-paid work, but comparatively few of the working classes can be expected to be living in four rooms and upwards; yet only 34 per cent.—1 in 12—of the families in those towns occupy three rooms. Who could have believed all this? It will certainly be felt to be very startling, this revelation of the enormous numbers of the class by which mainly the empire is increased, living in conditions so demoralizing.

The New York Herald gives the following account of the pillaging of the sick and dead soldiers in the Federal hospital at Washington by the lady nurses, base counterfeits of Florence Nightingale:—

For some time past it has been noticed that articles granted by the Sanitary Commission and philanthrophists generally for the comfort and relief of our sick and in hospitals here have mysteriously disappeared. The most vigilant scrutiny has heretofore failed to detect the scoundrels guilty of the crime of robbing the sick and wounded of the offerings of their countrymen's gratitude for their noble service in its defence. It was hardly deemed possible that the crime would be brought so near home as the present revelations have made apparent. A few evenings since one of the soldiers in one of the hospitals informed one of the surgeons that he had noticed that the female attendants always carried away a bundle under their outer clothes, and that the same thing had been done that same evening. Numerous hospital stores, hospital stores, blankets, comforts, drawers, shirts &c., having been sprited away, attention was paid to the soldier's words. The female residences were found and a search made. An immense quantity of hospital stores, mostly from the Sanitary Commission, were found, and, worse still, numerous articles left by sick, and in many cases no doubt buried soldiers, in the hands of their very affectionate female Samaritans, who seemed, while intent upon their duties as nurses, not unmindful of No. 1. Many articles taken from the poor soldiers were recovered, such as rings, lockets, breastpins, chains, watches, and money in gold in abundance. It is surmised that the nurses are at the bottom of the robbery, which only represents a regular system of pillage that has been carried on in the hospitals here for some time. Investigations are being rigidly instituted into every department of hospital management, and the truth will come out sooner or later. What punishment can be too severe for those who, under pretence of philanthropy, are nominally ministering to, and yet actually robbing, the maimed veterans of the war of their well deserved share of their country's gratitude and affection.

There is a man in London so convinced that the majority are always wrong, that he generally believes himself mistaken when any person agrees with him.

Ten Days in Richmond.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

This flank movement of McClellan's has again somewhat postponed the termination of this ninety days' rebellion. It appears rather more probable that Jackson will be in Pensylvania this autumn than that McClellan will reach Richmond.

This defeat, however, is more than a mere temporary reverse. It shows that the North, with all the energy it has exerted, has not the power to carry out its purpose.

The battle of Bull's Run occurred in July, 1861. The Lincoln Government then commenced devoting its chief energies to raising and equipping this, the Grand Army of the Potomac. The preparations occupied seven months, till last April it was sent forth to subjugate the South. It has, however, proved insufficient to occupy the single State of Virginia, a great part of which was asserted to be loyal to the North. In no instance has it ventured twentyfive miles from its transports. The Lincoln Government contemplates the military occupation of the whole of the Confederate States; one-third of their term of power has elapsed, and they have not yet been able to establish an efficient military occupation in a single one of the seceded States. In Virginia and Tennessee, Confederate notes pass current within the Federal lines, and daily communications is maintained with the Confederate authorities. Far from being able to establish any kind of settled Government in those portions of Virginia and Tennessee which are held by their land forces, they are unable to suppress the adherents of the Southern cause, who openly defy their authority in Kentucky and in Missouri.

By water they have met with no resistance, and have successfully occupied many ports, but in no single instance have they been able to extend their authority thirty miles from the water.

In the meantime, the Government of the Confederate States has had a year to consolidate its power, and it has, at the present moment, both a more numerous and a better armed and equipped army in the field than it has ever yet had.

If Mr. Lincoln's armies have been unable to get complete possession even of Tennessee, his government has been still less successful in reuniting any portion of the territory.

Let us take Virginia as an example, of which the writer can speak from personal observation.

This State, it should be borne in mind, was disposed, even after Mr. Lincoln's election, to stand by the Union and the existing Constitution. It joined the Confederacy tardily and reluctantly. The ordinance of secession was not passed till after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling out an armed force to invade the South, and as many Virginians to this day assert, never would have been passed but for that proclamation.

If, therefore, the Northern Government could look for support in any of the seceded States, it would be in Virginia. They have even claimed to have this State so far with them as to retain in Congress at Washington a pretended representative of Virginia.

Now to give some idea of the actual state of feeling in Virginia. Men who voted for the Union candidates to the Convention are not only now serving in the Confederate army, but are among the most violent enemies of the North. Throughout even those districts which are in the occupation of the Federal troops a Southern soldier, or any Southerner, may throw himself on the protection of the first person he meets on the road, rich or poor, man or woman, with the most perfect safety. He will not only receive information as to which roads are held by the Yankees, and so forth, but if it is possible to help him on his road or receive him in doors it will be done. The fact that he is embarked in the cause, is sufficient recommendation. He may tell his story at the bar-room to the whole village, and count with perfect safety on secrecy. And this within a few miles of the headquarters of the Federals, with large amounts of secret service money at the disposal of their officers.

The following incident will serve us an illustration:

A dozen private citizens were sent out to capture eight deserters from the Southern army, who had so far made good their escape as to be in a boat on the Potomac. A fight ensued, in which three of the citizens were wounded. They, however, captured the deserters, and carried all but two of them thence fifty miles, until they delivered them up within the Confederate lines.

So hostile are the people that it is unsafe for Federal soldiers to move to any distance from their main body, because those citizens who have been excused from military service on account of age or health, will combine among themselves to lie in ambush for the invaders if they think they have any chance of inflicting upon them some injury. To mention two instances: On one occasion a party of a hundred Federal soldiers was attacked, and killed. On another occasion, out of a small party of eleven, two were killed, eight were taken, and one escaped.

Even the women take part in the war. At the time of Stuart's cavalry raid in rear of McClellan's camp, there was one lady who captured two Federal troopers. The two cavaliers were in the act of effecting a rapid flank movement along the road close to her house, when she stepped out in front of them and called on them to surrender, saying there was no escape. The defenders of the Union dismounted, laid their arms in the corner of the fence, and retired, by the lady's direction, to a back room in the house. About an hour after, the Confederate cavalry did really appear, and the prisoners were duly delivered over by their captor.

At Winchester, when Banks retreated through the town from Jackson, some of the women fired upon the Federal troops, and not entirely without effect, for a few were killed. This, when first reported, was contradicted. The informant, on whose authority it is here stated, was an eyewitness.

If this is the species of resistance which the Federals meet with in Virginia, what would they have to expect if they ever got to Georgia or South Carolina?

The truth is, that former party distinctions have been completely obliterated among the inhabitants of the State by a common hatred amongst the invaders of their soil; and at the present day, the feeling of a Venetian towards the Austrians is a friendly and charitable sentiment compared with that of a Virginian towards the Yankees. As the war continues, this hatred is becoming more and more bitter.

Hitherto there has been very few acts of severity. McClellan's forces are under better discipline than any others in America, and it should be mentioned to his honor that, of all the Northern commanders, he has been the only one, who has steadily kept in view the principals in which civilized men ought to conduct war.

The only well authenticated act of cruelty has been that of shelling houses from boats on the Potomac, which has been done not as a military measure, but as a punishment to the owners for entertaining men on their way to join the Southern army. This has been done without warning to the inhabitants, and in two instances there were women in the house when the first shells passed through it. Happily such cases have hitherto been exceptional.

The houses, too, of prominent secessionists have been burnt, the books, pictures and furniture in some instances wantonly destroyed, but, as a general rule, the Federal commanders in Virginia have endeavored to avoid increasing the loss and suffering which the passage of an army always entails on the inhabitants.

The Federal armies are now, however, to act on a new system. They are to subsist on the country through which they pass. No guard is to be placed on private property. Every adult male citizen is to be seized, and in case of his declining the oath of allegiance—to take which renders him guilty, in his own opinion, and in the opinion of his neighbors, of perjury and treason—he is to be driven from his home. Furthermore, the inhabitants are rendered responsible, even with their lives, for any attack which may be made on the Federal troops within those imaginary boundaries which Northern generals call their lines.

The execution of these orders is not likely to conciliate the Virginians, nor is any severity towards citizens likely to put a stop to guerilla attacks, although it may very probably produce reprisals.

Such a system cannot fail to intensify the hatred of the inhabitants and to increase the tendency to cruel and savage conduct, which, it must be owned with regret, is daily gaining ground on both sides. It may seem unfair to say this of both sides, when the Southern arms have never been sullied by any unworthy act, despite the provocations received from Generals Butler, Wool, and Pope. But this is in no small degree owing to the advantage which the South enjoys over the North in having a far superior set of men in power, who would never countenance any excess on the part of their subordinates. The Northern leaders are, however, now using their utmost endeavors to exasperate the South. If the President's proclamation just issued (July 25)—which will, within two months' time, forfeit not only the property but the lives of the greater part of the inhabitants of the Confederate States—should be anywhere carried into effect, it may perhaps drive the people of the South to retaliatory measures. This proclamation, in point of fact, amounts to that vigorous measure which has long been advocated by the extreme party at the North—namely, a universal confiscation of property, so that loyal settlers may be able to occupy the deserted properties.

If the people of the North are bent on prosecuting the war, these are undoubtedly the right principles upon which to act.

The mistake of the moderate party of the North has been that of advocating war together with conciliatory measures. They have not realised the fact that the war has united the two sections against each other, and that the South being the invaded and the weaker, has been the most firmly united of the two, The South will listen to no conciliation, and will except no compromise.

They will not consent to treat upon any other basis than that of separation. The country must be ruined before it can be subdued.

It is useless to argue any longer on the merits of Secession. Separation is now not a question of right, or even of expediency, but a simple matter of fact. The people of the Confederate States are a separate nation distinct from the Northern people not only in their customs and their social relations, but in their whole mode of thought, in their ideas of government, and to some extent even in their laws.

The Southern States seceded mainly for the better security of their slave property, but now they are fighting for their soil; slaveholder and non-slaveholder are standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks to struggle against what they feel to be an intolerable oppression. With the South it has ceased to be a party contest; It is a national war. And each successive day cements the common hatred against the invader. Reconstruction of any Union is out of the question. Indeed, no government is possible in which men from the North and from the South should participate on equal terms. In the South there has arisen a general feeling of personal hatred towards the North. Failing success, the men of the South declare they would consent to be dependent not to say on France or England, but on Spain, or on Timbuctoo, rather than ever again have any dealings with such a government as that which prevails at Washington. Men who a few months ago cursed South Carolina as the cause of these civil troubles, now thank Heaven for having precipitated the issue, and only blame their own blindness in not perceiving that they had to deal at the North with a cruel and perfidious power. They had hoped to separate, if not in peace, yet after a slight show of war. They were bitterly deceived when the North embarked unanimously in a war of spoliation, and therefore it is that they rejoice at the sight of every fresh sod which is turned over a Northern soldier. They exult to see their enemies laid under that soil which they came to conquer and to possess.

Mr. Trollope, in his "North America," says that it was impossible for the North to yield without war; that it was the South which chose violence, and ought therefore to bear the consequences without recrimination. In point of argument this may be true. In order to understand the resentment felt in the South, however, it is only necessary to look a few months back; innumerable extracts might be quoted from the Northern papers on the expediency or peaceful separation. The South counted on this. They point to the declarations made in the North to such declarations, for instance, as those made at the Democratic meeting in December, 1860, when ex-Senator Dix, now a Major-General in the Federal service, was Chairman on the Committee of Resolutions. They quote the language held by such men as Dickenson, Reverdy and Winthrop; they look back to the record of the Conciliation meeting at Faneuil Hall eighteen months ago, when E. Everett was praised for writing: "If our sister States will leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace." If any faith is to be placed in the declara-

tions of men, publicly and deliberately made the South had a right to expect that at least such men as these would have raised their voices in the interest of peace. Far from this, they now find them supporting the war, and even urging conquest and spoliation. This it is which inspires every man of the South with a personal bitterness against the politicians of the North, which is far beyond common enmity, for it is that feeling of resentment and contempt which one man feels towards another whom he once trusted, and whom he has subsequently found to be false.

These feelings are violent, perhaps unreasonably violent; but it must be remembered that the Southerners throughout the Confederacy have not only suffered every possible inconvenience and even hardship on account of this war, but that there is scarcely a family which has not already lost some relative; for the South have been raised by such a general move on the part of the population as can only take place in a war of liberation. On the other hand, the people of the North boast that they have not yet felt this war: and Northern officers, when captured, assure the Confederates that, as to the Northern losses, every respectable man in the North secretly rejoices to see the low populace from the great towns and the Irish and German emigrants so conveniently disposed of.

What has been said although inadequate to convey an idea of the full force of resentment which animates the people of the Confederate States, may be sufficient to show the impossibility of their returning to live under the same government with their enemies. It is too late. The so called Union party cannot count on the support of even a small minority within the seceded States. Mr. Thurlow Weed himself confessed this in the Albany Journal a few days since.

The object, then, in the further prosecution of this war is undeniably to establish a dominion such as that which the ablest of our political writers has pointed out, on purely theoretical grounds, to be one of the worst possible forms of oppression—namely the absolute dominion of a majority in one section of a country over a minority geographically separated from them.

The actual state of America more than bears out the writer's able speculations; unfortunately, however, his pen has lately been employed in trying to throw a veil over the facts which furnish daily proof of the correctness of his theory.

Not to quote instances from territory, avowedly under military occupation, or from Kentucky and Missouri, where part of the population are in arms against the Government, but to take a peaceful State, Maryland. This State was said to be loyal; and it is true that a numerous party among her citizens are in favor of the Union. Yet what is the mode of Government in Maryland? Members of the State Legislature have been siezed and thrown into prison, where some have now been for ten months without any form of trial, without so much as a reason definitely assigned. This was, in the words of Mr. Seward to inspire a "wholesome terror" through the State. At the elections soldiers were stationed at the polls; many citizens were hindred from voting, while the votes of Federal soldiers who had never been citizens of Maryland were registered.

The laws of treason have been extended. It is treason for a Marylander to cross the Potomac and return to his home, although the opposite shore has for some time been in the possession of the Federal forces. Arrests are made without legal warrant and the prisoners are not brought to any trial, but after a time are either released or sent to Fort Lafayette at pleasure. Arrests are made on charges of treasonable language, the informer not being even required to make oath of what he states; consequently there is a flourishing system of delation. All these are matters of daily occurrence; if names and dates are not given, it is only for want of space. If required, they shall be forthcoming.

It was only a few days since that some men accused of treasonable language in Massachusetts were dismissed. It having been urged before the court that there must exist an overt act to constitute treason.

Not long since, in Maryland, a lawyer, making use of the same argument, made bold to say, in defence of a youthful client, that the prenunciation of the words "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" did not constitute the crime of treason against the United States The lawyer was arrested, and is now at Fort Lafayette. At one period children were arrested in Baltimore for being dressed in red and white.

In defence of these proceedings, we are reminded that the *Habeas Corpus* has been suspended in England more than once. True. But when has the law been openly and systematically disregarded, and the authority of the judiciary violently overridden by the officers of the executive, without any legislative authority whatsoever? Arbitrary power in America has no regular form, no public system. The people have established a rough and ready despotism which acts without rule, and, therefore, the more efficiently.

European experience proves how press laws may be avoided. Mr. Lincoln's Government has recourse to means more effectual than the censorship. If a paper has offended, the editor is consigned, without writing, to the nearest fort; if necessary, his staff is sent along with him. For a minor offence, the provost marshal walks into the premises, demands the keys, and declares the office closed until further orders.

These energetic measures have taught obedience. It is signified by telegraph from Washington that such a despatch is not for publication; or that such a sentence, or even such words, are to be omitted; and it is done. The loyal authorities give the editor to understand that the circumstances of such and such an arrest are not for publication, and the editor obeys.

It must not be for a moment supposed from these accounts that the mass of the people of the North are in any way interfered with by the Government. These acts occur in places in which the people of the Northern States would gladly see the Government adopt more stringent measures. The majority thoroughly support the Government at Washington. Redress, therefore, is hopeless. Mr. Seward's system is lenient compared with the measures which might tomorrow be passed by popular vote in the Northern States. For a minority placed in such a position there is no safety, except in separation. This is beginning to be particularly felt in the border States, and, consequently, a leaning towards the South is daily gaining ground. They must join the south in self-defence.

The prosecution of this war will not only array the States which have already seceded into a compact and hostile nation, but it probably drive the border States to seek security in joining the Southern Confederacy.

Washington, July 27, 1862.

A Nova Scotian living near Boston, who has resided in this country for many years, recently sent word to his relatives in Nova Scotia that he had intended to claim British protection and return home in order to avoid the draft. His father replied to the following effect:—"Tell my son that his father has been a colonel in the British army for forty years, and if he will not stand by his adopted country's flag, I will go myself."

The Distress in Lancashire.

(Standard, Oct. 3rd.)

[400,000 of our countrymen are threatened with famine. Mr. H. B. Farnall's report. The Central Relief Committee. Much remains to be done by the people at large.]

There is but one absorbing topic which should claim the attention of all England just now—The distress in Lancashire. Here is something affecting our own people and our own staple manufacture. Some 400,000 of our countrymen are threatened with famine this very month unless we adequately relieve them * * * * * Whoever has means beyond his own necessary calls, is bound to come to the relief of these poor operatives. The wealthy population of this country is numerous, and the wealth itself unbounded. It will be a heavy national sin if any of these indigent workers should perish from want * * * * * Now, however unwilling we may be to press this subject on our countrymen, we cannot help feeling that the necessary work of charity has yet to be fully accomplished. A very little explanation will make this abundantly clear.

Mr. H. R. Farnell, the special commissioner appinted by Government to watch over the distress, in his report of the 29th ultimo, gives us an idea of the progressive character of the dearth. He briefly informs the Central Relief Committee that the number receiving parochial relief when he wrote, exceed that of the previous week by 6,617. The increase in one week in 24 unions is indeed enormous. But the number will go on augmenting. The gradual increment shows how unwilling are these poor people to go to the parish for relief. This is the last resource of a decent Englishman. And well he might hesitate to apply here. The average dole is 1s 3d per head per week; the highest grant is 1s 6½d. the lowest only 11½d. Here we have the vast temptation set before these starving men and women to become paupers! If their instinctive dislike of this description of aid did not deter them until every shift had been tried, the miserable sum itself would have been sufficiently repelling. Yet, small as is the allowance, it cost, the 24 unions £9,061 1s 1d for out door relief alone. When it is remembered how poor are many of the householders contributing the inadequate fund, we can best estimate the necessity there is for resources from other quarters. This becomes the most apparent when we take into consideration the vast increase of the applicants. Sixteen thousand and sixty four persons have been reduced to pauperism, within the last three weeks. And Mr. Farnell feels himself compelled to inform the Committee, and through them the public, 'that both applicants for parochial relief and for aid from local committees of charity are still rapidly increasing throughout the districts.' This is a sad look out for the winter; but it is one for which we are all prepared. The call upon the national bounty has not been forced or sudden; it is come gradually and extends spontaneously.

If we now turn to the Central Relief Committee, we shall see what is doing and what about to do. In the first place, it has elected the Earl of Derby as its Chairman, to replace the late lamented noblemen the Earl of Ellesmere. This must prove a great advantage to the association. The high personal character and the eminent business talents of the Earl of Derby will be an additional guarantee to the country that its benefactions will be distributed with wisdom and feeling, in the true vein of a discriminating and comprehensive charity. But when this committee has done its utmost, we perceive how very few can be adequately relieved. The total weekly expenditure of the association has never exceeded £8,055. Now, if upwards of £9,000 was expended last week by the district of 24 unions to allow in out-door relief contribution averaging only 1s 3d per head, how short a way will the weekly grant of the central committee go in supplying the meagreness of the parish dole! As much as £12,900 have already been, or will soon be, at the disposal of the board through public generosity. But what is even this large sum compared with the vast loss of wages incurred and to be incurred by the poor operatives? This is the true way of estimating the privation. Very much evidently remains to be done by the people at large. Every one must contribute his mite and there will be no famine. Let boxes be fixed to church and chapel doors, as a correspondent suggests, and let the amounts collected be announced from the pulpits, and we are persuaded there will be no starvation. Mr. H. B. H. Blundel has set a noble example in supplying 5 000 tons of coal, to be transported in his own waggons, for the relief of the operatives—an example we trust will meet with numerous imitators from the great coal owners of the North. In fact, donations in this kind will be as welcome as money. Already we find arrangements making for their proper contribution. There is a store for new and old clothing, boots and shoes, blankets, &c., and local committees have been formed to collect materials which are intended to be made into clothes by the sewing classes. We must trust to the charity of our countrymen for the supply of the necessary goods to keep these admirable houses of industry in motion.

On Saturday week a man named Messier was killed by the express Train near St. Hilaire. After an inquest lasting two days, the jury has returned a verdict of accidental death, to which they appended the following:—"The majority of the jury regret the want of care shown by the engineer on this occasion." The inquest shows that Messier had been drinking, and, indeed, carried with him a bottle of liquor, from which he helped himself a few moments before. He was lying on the track, face on the ground, when the train approached with great rapidity. The engineer states that he sounded the whistle, but could not stop the train in time. The witnesses did not hear the whistle, and thought the train might have been stopped if a better look-out had been kept; hence the verdict. (What did the Jury say about the liquor traffic?)—*Montreal Witness.*

Extraordinary Case of Poisoning.—The Woodstock Sentinel of Friday says: "About half an hour after Mr. Alex. McKay, tailor, of this town, and his family had taken breakfast, yesterday morning, the whole of the adult portion of the family took sick, and exhibited all the symptoms of having taken some irritant poison in the stomach, causing much irritation and inflammation. Their breakfast was simply chicken, bread and coffee. There is no accounting yet for the presence of poison in the stomach of the several members of this family. The journeyman, (a young man) and Mrs. McKay's mother, a very old lady, seemed to be most affected. They did not know what was the matter when vomiting commenced, and it did not occur to them to call upon medical aid till after or about noon, when Drs. William and Alfred Scott, and Turquand were called in, and about three in the afternoon danger was considered over."

Recent intelligence from the Labrador coast is to the effect that a truly deplorable state of affairs prevail among the people of that region in consequence of the short catch of fish. The approach of winter causes the most distressing anticipations.

The Government and the Militia.

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

During October, not less than fifteen volunteer companies were recognized and gazetted, eight of them being in Upper Canada, and seven in Lower Canada. These companies represent a total increase of 1,000 men. Many other applications have been received from both sections, and the probability is—basing an opinion upon the correspondence of the militia department—that the next two months will witness large accessions to the volunteer force.

The rumored intention of the Government to abolish the distinction between class A and class B will be authoritively verified immediately. The step does not imply the reduction of the class hitherto higher to the lower standard of class B, but rather the elevation of the latter to the more favored elevation of the former. Both will this year be paid six dollars per volunteer, though in the first instance on different grounds. The companies in class A will be ordered to perform twelve days' drill, and will be paid for that service; whilst those in class B which are uniformed will be paid six dollars in lieu of uniform. We believe that they will be paid other six dollars early next year, on the same account. Companies formed but not uniformed, and others hereafter organised, will be supplied with clothing by the government; the chief obstacle to the progress of the volunteer movement being thus removed.

The forty drill sergeants who were some time ago detailed for the purpose of instruction throughout the province, have been kept well employed; and their labors have operated beneficially, as well as imparting a degree of proficiency to companies, as in fostering the volunteer feeling. It is stated that, of the cities, Kingston alone has failed to profit to the fullest extent by the instruction of the officers sent there.

The appointment of nineteen brigade majors, for the several military districts into which the province is divided, will not be delayed beyond the period required for the selection of thoroughly qualified men. These officers will in future be the media of communication between the active force and the department; and as their duties are intimately connected with the developement and cultivation of the volunteer element, it is necessary to select men whose energy may be relied upon, and whose ability and character will command the respect of the community.

The desirableness of ensuring greater efficiency in the officers of the sedentary force does not escape attention, and measures are under consideration with a view to their instruction in drill and discipline, that they may be made capable of performing the duties attaching to their positions. It is understood that appointments to this branch of the force will no longer be a formal proceeding, dictated by political or personal feeling, but that they will be subject to an explicit understanding of the need that exists on the part of all officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to qualify themselves for service.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE

Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

There are news in the offing. By the last news from Washington, we are told that there are important changes about to take place in the Cabinet, on the war question, but the telegram is of so peculiar a nature that all is in doubt. By some newsmongers it is supposed to arise from the defeat which the Republican party has received in the State elections, and by which, on the assembling of Congress, the Cabinet will be crippled in their policy of the war, as it is supposed that a large and important peace party is elected, who are opposed to the policy by which the war is prosecuted. Other organs attribute the changes to a supposed interference of some European powers in their affairs, and that proposals of reconciliation with the South, on very wide grounds of compromise, are about being entertained, so as to combine the two great sections of the Republic in a war against some of the European powers, and turn the desolations of war from their homes. This supposition at the first glance, will appear absurd to the most superficial observer of passing events. Immediately following in the footsteps of the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, it is too improbable a tale that the South can any longer trust blindly to the good faith of their Northern countrymen, and the whole strain of the interests of the South forbid the remotest idea of their going in partnership in a quarrel with Great Britain, the great purchaser of their products. Perhaps the opinions of the British statesmen and the French organs, together with the *vox populi* which has declared by the late election that the war policy is bad, has had the effect of creating a desire to bring the war to a close by letting the South go, and arbitrate for war expenses and Federal property seized by the South. Whatever the agitation now going on in the Cabinet may turn out to be, there cannot remain the shadow of a doubt that the further and more extended prosecution of the war is not one of them. All political signs point unmistakeably to an entirely new programme. The curtain will soon drop on the tragedy, with all its scenes of blood, desolation and social ruin. It has been played out. For our part we have no fear of a combination of the South and North for an alliance offensive and defensive at the present time. It is true, that until this moment, the world had no conception of the immense war resources of the American combatants; but still, the impression is abroad that they would, even combined, be in too bruised a condition to enter a European quarrel, and it is likely, that the dictates of common humanity wafted across the Atlantic from the great philosophers of civilised and kindred nations, may find a response from the Governments of Washington and Richmond.

We copy from the Ottawa paper to-day an account of the lamentable death of James Leamy, Esq., of Ottawa, and certain we are that the loss of Mr. Leamy will cause regret throughout a large section of country. The deceased gentleman was respected wherever he was known.

Annual Fall Fair.

The Annual Fall Fair of Carleton Place took place on Tuesday, the 4th inst, and although the weather the evening before gave little token of a good day for the Fair, the morning broke with as brilliant a sun as could be desired, while the atmosphere consisted of that bracing description which is so common all over Canada at this season of the year, and two or three days of which would regenerate the hospital *habitues* of the South. As was to be expected, there were a large number of buyers from different parts of the country, and among them we observed many faces that have filed an appearance at our Annual Fair, and whom, we observed, bought Beef Cattle to a considerable extent.

The number of horned cattle on the Fair ground was about 600 head, according to the best Judges, while about 200 horses were present, but obtained few sales. In this branch, their appearance were not what they ought to be, considering the age of this part of the country; being, as a general thing, of a smaller grade than the horses to be seen along the banks of the St. Lawrence, at the Fairs. *En passant* we may observe this may arise from the description of horses required for the lumbering establishment, which ought to combine activity and speed along with a certain amount of strength, so as to be enabled to perform journies of 30 and 40 miles in drawing timber from the roll-ways to the river. This is probably the reason of their being smaller in size than our Western neighbors can show, who require large draught horses for the cultivation of their heavy clay farms. We observed a goodly number of Sheep, but the sales were limited—this season's lambs having been picked up through the country by peddlers and itinerant dealers for the frontier markets. The number of beef cattle purchased amounted to 200 head, and was smaller than in former years, although the prices ranged from $2.50 to $3.00 per cwt. In working cattle for lumbering porposes, of a heavy grade, there were very few, and only a few, sold—of lighter working cattle for farm work, there were a few changed hands. The usual concourse of strangers were wandering about sight-seeing, and large groups of well-dressed young persons appeared to enjoy the Fair in all its different phases. Towards evening, of course, as in all cases of Fall Fairs, the scene changed somewhat, and the horse-jockeys shaffed and "swapped" their old nags in the fields and in the shed, in the backyards and in the streets, and the "Tam O'Shanters" and "Souters" adjourned to the tavern backrooms to rest, refresh, and recount their past experience of fairs in general as compared to the one which darkness had numbered "with the things which were,"—a few hours later and the last lights of the various hostelries dwindled out one by one, and the last attendants on Carleton Fair betook themselves to their homes.

Our readers will observe that of late our columns have been rather meagre of American war news; for this we have to account, that there was positively nothing to insert, but what would have puzzled a full bar of Philadelphia lawyers—the telegraphs contradicting each other in the most unaccountable confusion. Since the battle of Antietam, Corinth, and the celebrated raid of the Confederate Cavalry under Suart, there has not been any event of note occurring. According to the Northern reports, the troops of the Confederates have been gradually withdrawing through the gorges and gaps of the Virginian mountains a little nearer to their capitol—Richmond, without suffering any losses from the menacing forces of the North. The Confederates are still in masses near Warrenton Junction, and from the meagre reports which are reaching us, we may judge that the Federal Commanders are in no hurry to force the fighting, and it is unlikely that the winter will bring forth any important results on either sides, either through "strategic" movements or "hard knocks," and probably appeals from Europe for peace may by Spring have the effect of bringing the useless and unfruitful struggle to a close.

The Perth *Courier* thus discourses on one of the abuses which is very common in most of the small towns and villages in this Province, although in the instance of our own village it has less of it than most others. For some time past, Perth has been rather fast among the juvenile population, and the Editor of the Perth paper is only doing his duty as a public journalist in pointing out those abuses, and in pressing on the minds of the people the necessity of putting a curb on youthful exuberance and excesses, too often apt to run into gross licentiousness:—

"We wish to draw attention to another species of annoyances, which our citizens have put up with too long—we mean the growing evil of crowds of boys nightly infesting the waiting room of the Post Office, who have no business there whatever. This nuisance has often been complained of before, but it seems to be on the increase. The boys evidently crowd there for the purpose of perpetrating every manner of annoyance against those who are reluctantly compelled to be present. The evils complained of consist in wrestling, fighting, pelting missiles at each other, &c., and the use of profane and obscene language; this last piece of blackguardism has reached such a point that ladies dare scarcely venture inside the Post Office after nightfall. Our business men imperatively demand an abatement of this nuisance at once, and we hope the proper authorities will see to it with that despatch which the case demands.

Will parents never learn to keep their children at home at night? The only education they can possibly receive in the streets after dark is to prepare them for the penitentiary, or may be worse, for the gallows."

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong will deliver a lecture on Temperance, in the Methodist Chapel, in this village, on Wednesday evening, 12 inst., at 7 o'clock.

Great Deer Hunting.

The Manchester *Mirror* says: The deer hunters that left here a week ago, Captain Harrington, Col. Cheney and Treat Potter, joined by others from Providence, New York, Odgensburgh and Chicago, returned this morning, having got eleven deer. They went by cars to Ellenburgh, N. Y., and then 14 miles by carriages to the shore of Lake Chateaugay, and 8 miles across the Lake to a Shantee, where their guide lives. They took two deer dogs at Ellenburgh and their guide had four more. The hunting of this game is very exciting. There is no limit apparently to the woods in that section. The Lake is shaped like a spoon, making what is called Lower Lake, Narrows and Upper Lake, which is about one mile and a quarter in width. The hunters led their dogs back on the hills into the woods from one to five miles, and pick out a good track before they let the dogs loose. There are plenty of tracks but most of them are small, of fawn or small doe, or old. When they come to a large track they follow it till they find where the deer slept over night and then let a dog loose. The deer will generally make for the water to kill the scent from the dog. The oarsmen on the shore of the Lake can hear the dogs coming a mile or two off and can tell from the sound into what part of the Lake the deer will go, and makes for that point with a large sized oarboat, in which are those that do the shooting. Soon as the deer gets well into the Lake and is making for the opposite shore they put after him. The deer can swim as fast as ordinary men can row so large boats, but these oarsmen are skilled and propel the boat fast enough to come within gunshot of the deer before he gets across. The deer is all under water but his head and a skilled marksman takes him the first pop; but if he misses, there is plenty more chances for firing. The excitement on the Lake is intense, sometimes half a dozen boats chasing the same deer.

Perhaps before they get the first one, they hear another dog coming towards the Lake with another deer, for the men with the dogs keep travelling till they have started up several. Then the enthusiasm becomes great.

Most of the deer dogs are a mixture of hound with some other breed, being better generally than full blooded hounds.

The party left the Lake yesterday morning and returned in the night train, arriving here at a quarter past six this morning, delighted with their trip. Deer hunting on Chateaugay Lake is something that we must see.

The writer of the above description of deer hunting, exhibits a sportsmanlike knowledge which would delight the late "Frank Forrester" or many of the contributors to "Porters Spirit of the Times." However, it is so unlike anything of the kind we have been accustomed to in the Canadian woods, that a doubt lingers in our mind, whether the editor of the "Manchester Mirror" has not been "stuffed" by the Federal officers, who accompanied the Hunters. There must have been a considerable "crowd" to judge that there were parties from 4 different portions of the U. S., and the number of deer brought down is anything but "steep" hunting. The editor's idea of limitless woods, is something refreshing in the State of New York, especially to us who have been sojouring for two weeks past on the confines of the vast wilderness that lies between the Ottawa and Lake Huron where the antlered monarch reigns in undisputed sway, only with occasional interruptions from the Red Man's Rifle or a Fall season inroad from the "Nimrods" of the border settlements. Two years ago, in the township of McNab alone, within three weeks time, upwards of 150 deer were brought down, and on all the tributaries of the Ottawa, the same story can be told, and within the last few days the editor of this Journal returned from the woods with two companions after a short sojourn by mountain and lake, having brought down 37 deers; by this time the woods around Chateaugay Lake must be pretty well cleared out, as we remember having read the chronicles of some old hunter in those woods, years gone, published in "Porter's Spirit."

The Tobacco Business.

It appears from our exchanges that the manufacture of Tobacco is fast becoming an important branch of business in this Province, and factories are springing up in many directions. We observe that a very large House has started in Montreal, and in Toronto the "Globe" states there are no less than eight large factories lately commenced in that city, and in other parts of Canada the manufacture of this article is being entered into. It has for some time been asserted that they could manufacture Tobacco in Canada and sell it cheaper than import it from the U. S. and pay the duty. In Toronto alone there are about 300 hands employed in the trade.

Presentation.

We understand that the Pupils of Miss Cheney, Teacher of the Piano-forte, in this Village for the past 14 months, presented that young lady with a Portfolio, as a mark of esteem and appreciation, on her leaving for the U. S. The inhabitants generally regret the departure of Miss C. from this place, as that lady's advent and residence here have tended greatly to the developement of the musical taste of the young ladies of the Village.

We learn from British Columbia that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been appointed a delegate to England "to represent the grievances and to promote the general interests of the struggling and energetic but oppressed people of British Columbia."

Blondin's caution to the nervous man whom he was carrying on his back across Niagara Falls, was, "I must request you to sit quiet, or I shall have to put you down." The idea of being left on the rope to shift for himself kept the terrified burden in obedience to the bearer, and so they reached the bank in safety.

A young lady fainted at a dinner the other day, because the servant brought a roast pig on the table that showed its bare legs. "What made you faint?" anxiously inquired her friends, as soon as she came to. "The nakedness of that horrible quadruped," sobbed this bashful piece of modesty. "Ooh, 'an bedad," exclaimed the servant who had brought in the offensive pig—"It wasn't naked at all, at all. I dressed it meself before I brought it in, sure."

Economy in Governmental Departments.

When the present Ministry came into power they declared their determination to sweep away all unnecessary officials from the different bureaus, after proper and careful investigation; the fruit of this determination and investigation is now apparent in the large number of dismissals, and reduction of officers throughout the Province. In the Department of Public Works, the commissioner has made several important reductions, the annual saving amounting to $6,400 distributed as follows. Hon. H. H. Killaly $3,600; A. de Grassi $1,200; L. P. Gauneau $900; S. Ferland $700. In the Customs Department there has also been a brushing away of many useless small offices which were created by the late Cabinet, in order to feed their hungry supporters. The amount already saved to the Province, is up to $12,615, per annum, and it is expected that ere their labors are closed twice that amount will be saved to the Province. The Customs Department has been a very Augean stable and will take considerable more cleaning out before everything is right. The following article from the *Toronto Leader* is written in a very fair impartial spirit, although coming from a source considered rather inimical to the present Ministry:—

"At this moment, the numerous dismissals of individuals holding subordinate offices in the service of the Government is a general topic of conversation. Some are disposed to condemn them wholesale, as an introduction of the American system of dealing with public servants; while others as unreservedly commend them.

It is necessary that we should have a clear understanding of the principle which should regulate the tenor of such affairs. No man has any such property in a public office as to entitle him to a life-lease of it, irrespective of the question whether the public interests demand his continuance in the service. The public interest is paramount, that of the individual secondary. If the number of public *employees* can be reduced with advantage to the revenue and without detriment to the public service, the claims of individuals must give way.

Besides the dismissal of persons treated as supernumeraries, there are dismissals for other causes; such as malversation and misconduct of various kinds. Provided a fair impartial judgement be exercised, in such cases, there can be no possible cause of complaint; and provided also it be not accounted an offense to hold political views which differ from those of the dominant party. Public opinion would never tolerate the dismissal of public servants merely because they belonged to a different political party to those of the Ministry of the day. At the same time, it should be distinctly understood that the condition on which subordinate officials hold their situations is that they abstain from all offensive and illegal display of their political preferences. Upon no other principle is it possible to avoid drifting into the worst practices of the American republic, in relation to the tenor by which officers of the Government hold their employments.

There is room for a vigorous exertion of executive power, where it has not yet been felt. It is not every recipient of fees payable to the Government that pays them over with any sort of punctuality or even at all; and it is not every Sheriff who pays over, at once, the money he collects for individuals or the taxes he collects for municipalities. Many fees, it is believed never find their way to the public treasury, and a snug little sum would be realized if they were rigidly looked after. The sooner this laxity is put an end to the better for all concerned. Defaulting sheriffs too should be made to understand that they cannot with impunity retain in their hands, for weeks and months monies which do not belong to them. The Government would do well to exercise a little of its vigilant supervision over fees payable into the public treasury, and fiscal punctuality on the part of these officials.

Glasgow Murder.

Never in the history of crime, has there been so much mystery or so much excitement as has lately been exhibited in the Sandyford Murder in the city of Glasgow. A Housekeeper to an old man named Fleming is found murdered—three days after it was committed first, Fleming is arrested; afterwards a woman named McLachlin was charged with the possession of some of the deceased's clothes; and Fleming allowed to go at large, the woman is brought to trial, Fleming is placed in the box as evidence for the crown, and the woman is unanimously found guilty—during her trial the counsel of the prisoner, read a declaration written by the prisoner some time previous to the trial implicating Fleming as the principal in the murder. The occasion was so extraordinary after the unanimous verdict of the Jury, that the public immediately took the part of the woman and the greatest excitement existed throughout the city. The drift of popular opinion in all classes instantly actively set in against Fleming and in favor of the prisoner, who admitted being accessory after the act, the agents prepared petitions to the Secretary of State, and scattered them through the city and country, and signatures to the number of 200,000 were forwarded to the Government for a respite for the prisoner, who had been sentenced to be hung on the first inst. The Petitions were listened to, and Agents of the Government sent to Glasgow to enquire into the evidence which the prisoner's Lawyers would bring forward, the commission sat with closed doors. In the meantime old Fleming has been mobbed and the latest impression in Scotland was that he was the principal in the murder, and that the woman was bribed into secrecy by money.

The Pembroke "Observer" of a late date has the following *rich morceau* as an item in the proceedings of the County Council. The typo in charge of the proof-sheets must have been very much abroad in his knowledge of the financial condition of Renfrew county:—

"That the sum of one million dollars be levied on all valuable property in the County, for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the Council for the present year. Carried.

The office of the Volunteer newspaper, at Carlisle, Penn., was destroyed by a mob on the night of the 24th ult. The paper was slightly secessionist in its tone.

Minutes of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, Oct. 21st 1862.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall pursuant to public notice. Present the Deputy Reeve, councillors Menzies and Toshack. The Deputy Reeve in the chair.

The following communications were read:—

A letter from the County Treasurer, also one from the Township Clerk, Beckwith, relative to the amount of School assessment to be levied on the property of William Henry and James McLean, who are attached to the School section at Carleton Place.

From Alex. Leishman, requesting that immediate action be taken, with regard to shutting up the Road between Lots No. 24 and 25, in the 8th concession. The Clerk also read a warrant addressed to him, from the Sheriff, of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, commanding him, to enter upon the Collectors Roll for the current year, the amount off the Municipality, in respect to Loan Fund Debentures.

Mr. Menzies presented a petition in favor of John Hannover, to be allowed a License to keep an Hotel in the village of Almonte, and to pay for the same only the proportionate rate to the expiry of the year.

A Document was presented, purporting to be a petition, requesting aid in behalf of "an aged Lady," the same being only a copy, could not be received.

It was ordered, with regard to the petition in favor of License to John Hannover, That License be granted, only by complying with the By-law of the municipality.

In the matter of the communication from Alex. Leishman, the Counil will proceed, as soon as the parties interested, comply, with the Law in such cases.

Adjourned till Friday 31st Oct. at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Ramsay Oct. 31st.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Council all present, the Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

A communication from the County Treasurer was read, also a letter from John Paris, Esq., of White Lake, addressed to the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Toshack. That the By-law, to provide for the payment of salaries of certain Township Officers in the Township of Ramsay for the year 1862, be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Menzies, That the timber on the tenth concession line opposite lots Nos. 13, 14, and 15, be sold to Mr. Norman Shipman, for the sum of one dollar, and the Clerk is hereby instructed to prepare a By-law for the sale of the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Menzies seconded by Mr. Houston, That the council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the transaction of whatever business may come before it. Carried.

The council in committee, Mr. Menzies in the chair.

To whom was referred the communications read in council, and the filling up of Blanks, in the By-law read a first time.

The committee having had under consideration the letter of John Paris, Esq. recommend, that the Reeve be instructed to ascertain how the witnesses ought to be paid in the case of the municipality against Mr. Wallace.

The committee recommend that the blanks in the By law read a first time be filled up as follows, viz. The clerk $120, and additional services $10, Assessor for the Township $56, for Almonte $14, Auditors $1.50 each per day, Inspectors of houses of Public entertainment $1.50, per day, for the time engaged in discharge of his duties.

In respect to the collector's salary, the committee recommend, that it lay over in the meantime and that the By law, be not read a second time till next meeting of Council.

The Council resumed, and adjourned till Tuesday December 2nd at 11 o'clock forenoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL.
Town Clerk.

Intercolonial Railway.

The organs opposed to the present Ministry, and consequently to everything with which they are supposed to be connected with, had better read, study, and inwardly digest the following paragraph from the direct organ of the Cabinet, and keep their breath for some more tangible subject of argument than "going it blind" on the supposed Ministerial "hobby" of the Intercolonial Railway:—

"Any argument against the Intercolonial Railway, founded upon the alleged purpose of government to assume its control, when constructed, amounts to little. The promulgation of the outlines of a scheme for the construction of the work, does not commit the government to participation in its subsequent management. Beyond the general plan nothing has been entertained. The whole of the details remains to be considered in England and by the Provincial Legislatures, and until these are determined, the discussion of such points as that of the management, is really no more than ordinary newspaper amusement. The administration will meet parliament on this subject with clean hands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The London *Times* is in a somewhat similar position to that of the lawyer whose ox had gored the farmer's cow. A few weeks ago the Protestants of Belfast condemned the partiality of the government in permitting a Roman Catholic procession on Sunday, and punishing a few lads for holding an Orange procession. The Protestants did not complain at the latter being punished for transgressing the law, but at the government overlooking the same act when perpetrated by Roman Catholics. After the meeting a number of individuals of the latter persuasion committed a riot in Belfast, and the *Times*, in its time serving policy, censured the Protestants and charged them with originating the riot by holding their meeting. After the Hyde Park riot the *Times* tacked about and in this instance laid the blame on the right parties, and said of the Irish rioters:—"It will never do to allow such a power as this to be used to suppress any public opinion, whether legitimate, or illigitimate in this country."

Customs Duties.

By a proclamation in the official *Gazette* it is ordered that duties are to be collected on goods imported from the United States into Canada, on the value of such goods in Canadian Currency instead of the depreciated currency of the States—the difference being about 25 per cent. in favor of the Canadian importer.

Death from a Singular Cause.—A few days since, says the Boston Post, a daughter of Mr. Sewell Blood, of Waltham, Massachusetts, about four years of age, plucked a tiger lily from the garden, and snuffed the pollen from the flower into her head. She was shortly after seized with dizziness and convulsions, from which she died, after excruciating suffering, in four days.

FUJI MICRO SAFETY N

A Daring Robbery.—The Delinquent Shot.

We have to record, this morning, the particulars of a bold attempt at robbery, which resulted fatally to one of the persons engaged in it. Before entering into the facts of the case, however we may remark that the occupants of houses, on the roads in the vicinity of the city, have suffered to a great extent from the depredations of thieves who enter the stables, coach-houses and other out-buildings, carrying off everything portable upon which they could lay hands with the utmost impunity. The details of the affair which now comes under our notice—so far as we could glean from reliable sources—are as follows:—About half, past one o'clock yesterday morning, N. Neilson Ross, Esq., of the Quebec Custom House, residing at Belvidere House, on the road of the same name, was aroused from his sleep by his servant-maid, Sophie Robitaile, crying out "M. Ross, il y a quelqu' un dans l'etable avec une chandelle." Mr. Ross arose in his night dress, and proceeding to the window, cried out:—"Whoever you are go out of that or I will shoot you." The light in the stable was immediately extinguished. Mr. Ross dressed himself as did also his son Alexander, and they both went out in about fifteen or twenty minutes. Before doing so, however, the youth loaded a fowling piece with duck shot, and took it with him. They both walked round the stable but found no person outside of it. They then went to a door which leads into the stable, through the coach house. This door was barred with a barrel against it. Mr. Ross observed a bag filled with turkeys and other fowl at the coach house door, and on entering the stable he saw a number of dead fowl lying about. On looking into the lower coop he perceived a man, whom he called upon to give himself up. The man immediately replied in a defiant tone:—"I'll shoot you!" The youth said "I have got a gun," upon which the man again exclaimed, "I am also armed, and if you touch me I'll shoot you—I'll shoot you." He raised his arm as if about to fire, when Alexander Ross instantly discharged his piece, and the man fell over on his side. Mr. Ross immediately aroused one of his neighbors, Mr. Burns. On returning he found the coach house door was open as if some person had escaped. A quantity of poultry had been carried off, besides which four turkeys, four ducks and two folws were found dead on the premises. These facts show that there were several parties engaged in the robbery. On looking at the man who had been shot, it was discovered that the unfortunate fellow had breathed his last. Life was extinct. The deceased appeared to be between twenty-five and thirty years of age. His hair and beard were dark, and his clothing coarse and common. Such, we believe, are the simple facts of the case, as they will doubtless be established by a regular inquiry. Since writing the above, the body has been identified by John Nolan as being a man named Kelly, and a frequenter of the plains.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Mr. McGee and the Lancashire Sufferers.

The following is an extract from Mr. McGee's speech at Niagara in aid of the British operative fund:

"Mr. Chairman, of all the heavenly forms which human charity can take—charity for the aged, the infirm, the wounded in battle, the deaf and dumb, the orphan—I really know none—though God forbid I should attempt to establish any scale as to all their merits—but I really know none more admirable than the charity which is due to the working man suddenly deprived, by no fault of his own, but by some exigency or convulsion of nature or of commerce, of his daily bread. The case strikes a chord which nothing else hardly can reach. (Hear, hear.) Only think of the hands that would labor if they could, and that now idly clutch the air for food; only think of the scenes once familiar with the whirr and oil of industry, now dry and parched by the fierce winds "which blow from the side of the desert" of poverty and death. Mr. Chairman, I saw the Irish famine of 1847, and what horrors it revealed I dare not trust myself to speak—for no man with a heart could have seen it and lived, unless he lived on the sorrow and bitterness it begat. But remembering that period well, I pray with all my soul never to see another reign of poverty over all the industry, all the promise, and all the affections of a people. Oh! what a tyrant power is national, or even local poverty! We cannot in our more fortunate society conceive—may we never be able to conceive—this terrible despotism, in which the despot breaks down his victims, faculty by faculty, hour by hour, and inch by inch—in which he follows and persecutes existence even in the very sanctuary of being, destroys the *fœtus* in the womb, or if he suffers it to live, leaves his own crippling impress upon it forever. Mr. Chairman, I dare not suffer either memory or imagination to dwell on so frightful a visitation; it is or it ought to be, surely, enough for us that we hear the voice of our brethern in England appealing to us for bread. When that voice utters in its anguish at the close of a starving day the petition our Lord himself has taught us, "give us this day our daily bread," without any earthly hope of hearing the Baker's *Amen* on the morrow,—surely it is time for Canada to arouse itself, and put forth all its charity. Standing here in the midst of a landscape crowned with plenty, in the midst of this happy and hospitable people, I ask you to remember the breadless poor of Lancashire, and answer the insults which have been wantonly or wickedly heaped on British America, by a great and timely effort of national benevolence. Let us not answer railing with railing, but remembering all the ties which bind us to the people of the British Islands, let Canada play the Roman daughter's part, and feed from the abundance of her own young life the failing energies of the Ancestral State."

A Change of Sentiment.—Among those recently drafted in Boston was Mr. P. Donohoe, editor of the *Pilot*. Since then he strongly counsels peace. Hear him:—"We should be sorry to impede him (the President) in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not put a question of this nature? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be the way in which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by arms; and without their spirit in its freedom their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed, enough of lives have been lost, enough desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coercive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtue of peace.

The body of a well-dressed man was taken out of the middle of the river about noon to-day, by the ferry-boat "Hochelaga," as it was crossing over to Longueuil. The deceased, whose name we have been unable to learn, had grey hair and whiskers, and wore a fine black coat, brown vest and pants, and good linen. A printed card was found in his pocket, bearing the name of "M. Field Miniature Painter," and "41 St. Elizabeth Street," written with a pen.

Gladstone's Speech.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was entertained at a public banquet at Newcastle on Tuesday evening, made a speech of some importance at present. Mr. Gladstone in his usual felicitous manner, touched upon several topics of public interest; but the part which will attract most attention is his reference to the American war. After giving it as his opinion that the rights of the negro race are more likely to be secured by the severance of the Union than by its preservation, as slavery would in that case be deprived of the support which it received from the Federal Government of the States as a whole, he showed that our policy of neutrality has been strictly observed, and that if there had been any deviation from it in allowing the export of arms and warlike stores, the Federals had received the greatest benefit, as their ports were open while those of the Confederates were blockaded. Having thus pointed out how gratuitous was the feeling in the North against Great Britain, Mr. Gladstone entered upon the momentous subject of the war itself, and stated that it may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regarded their seperation from the North; and boldly avowed it as his belief that the Confederate leaders had not only made an army, and were now creating a navy, but what was greater than either had made a nation. The Right Hon. Gentleman, further remarked, that the time might arrive when it would the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation or of friendly aid towards composing the quarrel between the belligerent States. The importance of statements like these, coming from a member of the Government of Mr. Gladstone's eminence, can scarcely be overrated; and they seem to lend some countenance to the rumor which has been revived of late in the French capital, that France and this country in concert with other European Powers are of opinion that the time is not far distant when they may proffer their services as mediators in this deplorable struggle. Mr. Gladstone as was to be expected, referred to a gap of nine millions and a half in the revenue, caused by the falling off in your exports to America and mentioned the gratifying fact, that through the operation of the commercial treaty with France, the whole of that great deficiency was far more than made up, as our exports to that country in the first year just ended of the working of the treaty, have increased about eleven millions and a-half. The Chancellor also indirectly held out the hope that, by the time Parliament meets, the Government will be able to propose some retrenchment of the national expenditure, without interfering with the efficiency of the public service. In his eloquent oration, he also adverted in becoming terms to the duty of all classes, and especially of the mill-owners, in this period of unexampled distress in the cotton districts; and briefly touched upon the Italian question—that disturbing element in the police of Europe.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

Violation of Reciprocity Treaty.—We received the St. Johns, L. C., News, of Friday on Saturday, containing the following statement in double leaded type:

"We stop the press to announce a most glaring violation of the Reciprocity Treaty on the part of the United States Government officials on the frontier. A tariff of one-half per cent is levied on all free goods entering the United States from this Province. We have in our possession the names of several parties, produce dealers, who have been compelled to pay this tax. We believe they not only remonstrated and claimed the privilege of the Treaty in vain, but made a formal protest against the right of the officials to exact this tax at the time of paying. They were coolly informed, however, that the regulation was a general one, and the money would be exacted as a War Tax. We call the attention of our Government to the matter, and beg to know if the Americans have a right, by any pretence whatever, to compel Canadians to help carry on the war."

It is difficult to believe there is not some mistake about this statement; yet it is made with positiveness and sufficient precision, by a local paper which is, at least, in a position to be well informed. We receive the statement with reserve—in fact, we cannot give it credit without confirmation, simply because of its extraordinary character. Reciprocal free interchange of certain products of the farm and forest between the United States and Canada is a treaty obligation, and no infringement of it can be made, by the levy of any duty whatever, on either side, upon any of the articles mentioned in the schedule without breath of public faith. Of course as soon as any products whatever have passed through the U. States Custom House, our neighbors may levy on them what direct taxes they see fit.

Debating Societies.

The long winter evenings are at hand, and the hours should be spent in some pursuit or employment that shall make the time so pass useful and profitable. In most of our villages and towns there are literary societies, formed of young men who meet together for mutual improvement; some miscellaneous exercises are gone through with, poetry and essays read, and the proceeding generally wound up with a studied debate upon some fixed question. Now, the oratorical part of these entertainments is a good feature, but it too frequently happens that the subjects propounded are foolish and silly to the last degree. The public are not immediately interested in the comparative merits of Marc Antony and Andrew Jackson, nor do they care about discussing the query as to whether women are entitled to the elective franchise or not. Debate, to be useful, must involve the discussion of some new doctrine, question or theory, and must elucidate knotty points either of science, art or law, in such a manner that it shall add to the stock of popular knowledge. In this way debating societies disseminate useful instruction and are the means of substantial good. Why not then discard all trite and hackneyed subjects and confine the arguments to the consideration of matters relating to social economy, to invention, the adaption of improvement relating to the saving of human muscle—all or any of these things offer a great field for profitable research.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that the Inspectorship of Money Orders for Upper Canada (Mr. Gowan,) and the Ottawa Inspectorship of Post Offices (Mr. Clemou), are to be immediately abolished. This is as it should be. These two offices can be very well done without; and as they were created for partizan purposes—merely to make snug berths for supporters of the late Ministry—it is but right that they should be abolished. They cannot afford to support men in offices which are of no public benefit. Mr. Gowan is peculiarly unfortunate in getting shelved in useless offices just before a change of Minisery. It is almost a pity that some permanent situation cannot be found for him. These useless Inspectorships are not to be relied upon when a change of Ministry takes place.—*P. Courier*.

This morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, an old woman, name unknown, was found dead in her bed, in the house of one James Jackson, CampeauStreet. The deceased was a lodger, and stranger to the occupant of the house. The Coroner was notified.

The Confederate army, under Generals Echols, Floyd and Jenkins, retreated from Charleston, Va., last Monday.

The march of our troops up the Kanawha valley was conducted in the best military order, with but a single casualty. The entrance of our army into Charleston was of a triumphal character; the citizens giving our troops a welcome.

New York, Nov. 1.—Advices from North Carolina state that Gov. Stanley had proposed an interview with Gov. Vance, and should this be declined, he asks the latter to appoint Commissioners to confer with him on state and public affairs.

The Confederates have two iron-clad gunboats up the Roanoke River, which will soon be ready for operations.

The Times Washington special says:—Colonel Windham, with a cavalry force was at last accounts driving the rear guard of the Confederate General Walker's force through Ashby Gap. Another detachment yesterday drove the enemy into their retreats in Thoroughfare Gap.

A despatch to the Times says that reliable information is received, that several immense iron-clad frigates are being contracted in England for the Confederates.

The Times Washington correspondent again says that Gen. Longstreet was at Petersburg, and in command of the Confederate army moving to attack Suffolk.

Gen. Dix is said to be strong in the belief that an attack is to be made there and at Yorktown.

The Nassau Guardian contains a letter from Secretary Seward to Secretary Welles dated August 13, relative to the chase of the British steamer Herald by the Adirondack, within a maritime league of the island of New Providence. If the commander of the Adirondack committed such an act he inexcusably violated the law of nations, and reparation ought to be promptly made.

The President desires notice to be given to all Commanders of American vessels of war to adhere strictly to the principle that the maritime jurisdiction of every nation covers a full marine league from the coast and acts of such hostility within such distance are strictly forbidden.

New York, Nov. 1.—According to recent information from Mexico, received by the steamer Eagle from Havana, about one-half of the French troops, amounting to nearly 17,000 men, had arrived and were ordered immediately to Orizaba.

It is thought that the fortifications at Orizaba have been selected as a basis of operations, and that the expedition for the City of Mexico was to start in December.

The news about the loss of the army by Comito is said to have been exaggerated.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Orders have been issued for ten regiments to leave for the seat of war before next Saturday.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—James B. Lackland, a prominent lawyer of this city, was arrested to-day by order of the Provost Marshall General. His arrest is consequent upon a speech delivered last night at a Democratic meeting at the Court House.

In the order for Lackland's arrest, he is charged with encouragement of the rebellion by publicly opposing the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; by publicly abusing the Government and loyal people of the United States, and defending the rebellion by charging its origin to have been the people of the loyal States, and by publicly depreciating the paper currency of the country.

Some of the Effects of the War.

The New York *Tribune* in an article on "The rise of prices" says:

"The shock of a general rise of prices is now upon us. Every householder is beginning to feel it—the rich man when he lights his shilling cigar, the poor one every time he dips his spoon into the sugar-bowl. The nation, with its usual flexibility, will in time adapt itself to the altered condition of things. The sooner we do so, the sooner we shall be better off. All commodities have not yet felt the influence of this rise, but if the currency goes on expanding, none will escape. It has already made the Stock Board crazy, because stocks can be quickly purchased and as quickly sold. Other descriptions of property, for which time is required to change the ownership, will be the last to be affected. If stocks are the pioneer indicators of a general speculation, the rear guard i real estate. When rents mount up to the figures common five years ago, and villas in the suburbs of large cities are converted into corner-lots, and sell at golden prices, we may be sure the currency has become so excessive as to make it prudent to stand from under. At present, things are in a transition state; prices are going up, but incomes are stationary. It is the recipients of fixed incomes who are to be most affected—those with moderate ones the most keenly. These constitute the mass of our population, clerks, operatives, laborers, and the multitudes who live on small dividends. The former have no remedy but higher wages or increased economy, while with the latter class economy is the sole alternative. The former are already complaining, and threaten strikes. It is easier to strike than to economize. But a remedy of that kind even when successful, has but a limited efficacy. There must be a stringent national economy. Every family must lessen its expenses. We have all lived so well that there is ample room for curtailment. Silks and broadcloth must be made to do double duty. The old coat must be worn a year longer. Our fathers practiced all this, and their fathers a vast deal more. Make the economy a national one, and the force of this great rise of prices will be effectually broken. The people, if they choose, can thus save more than the suppression of the rebellion is to cost the nation."

After the "Alabama."

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to despatch to sea at once three men-of-war, of which the Vanderbilt, as already reported, is one. The other are the U. S. steamer Dacotah, one of the vessels of the regular army, and the ship Ino, a craft pretty heavily armed. Other vessels, chiefly steam corvettes, and gun-boats are preparing speedily elsewhere. A troop of marines was sent to Portsmouth on Saturday for a man-of-war ready there. The destination of these vessels is supposed to be the ocean haunts of the Alabama. In a few days other ships at this station will be reported ready. The Alabama will soon be captured. It is also believed that five or six well armed gunboats have been, or are to be detached from the South Atlantic and West India squadrons to look after the "bold privateer."—*New York Times*.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, which goes into operation in July next, grants the owners three hundred guilders for each slave. The supervision of the State is not to continue longer than ten years, and fixed labor is obligatory on all the emancipated. A million guilders($400,000) have been voted to encourage emigration for five years.

The Nassau Guardian says the Pilots of the port have been forbidden, under a penalty of deprivation, to bring in any belligerent vessel in future, unless the permission of the Governor is first obtained.

Terrible Murder at Kemptville.

(From the Kemptville Observer.(

On last Tuesday afternoon, whilst Mr. J. K. Reid was on his way from Burritt's Rapids, and within about four miles of this village, he found a man lying on the side of the road, with his throat cut in a most fearful manner, and to all appearance dead. Mr. Reid stopped his horses and after considerable difficulty was enabled to lift the unfortunate man into his wargon, and then drove as quick as possible to Kemptville, in order to obtain medical aid. On arriving in this village, Dr. Sparham was immediately sent for and dressed the wounds, which proved to be almost fatal. Although after the wounds were dressed he was enabled to give a description of the man who had committed the deed.

It appears that the unfortunate man, whose name is Daniel McCullough, had left his residence on the morning above stated, and had proceded to Burrit's Rapids in order to obtain some money which was due to him there, and whilst in Mr. Reid's Hotel he was asked by a person by the name of Ward if he would give him a ride to the village, as he would like to go down; to which McCullough replied he would, and after taking a few glasses of liquor, they started, and nothing seemed to have transpired until within a few miles of this village, when Ward stopped the horse and taking out a knife demanded of McCullough to deliver up his money, and at the same time saying that he made his living by murdering men, he seized McCullough by the coat, with one hand, and with the other he drew the knife several times across his throat, making several fearful wounds. He then let go his hold, knocked him down, and commenced kicking him until he supposed the poor man to be dead. After that was accomplished, he jumped into the cutter turned the horse, and drove furiously until he reached Mirrickville; he then left the cutter and harness in care of Mr. Crozier, and proceeded on horse back to Easton's Corners, where he was arrested. As soon as it became known that the murderer was at liberty and trying to make good his escape, Messrs Kernahan, Christie, and Clothier, the three justices to whom the complaint was made, immediately telegraphed to the authorities of Prescott and Brockville, giving the description, &c., of the accused, and also despatched Michael Keenan, our village constable, assisted by Joseph Davidson and James Walmsley, in the direction the murderer had taken. After the constables had reached Mirrickville, they ascertained he had gone towards Easton's Corners, in which place he was arrested about nine o'clock the same evening, by Mr. Keenan, and brought to Kemptville, where he was examined before S. Christie, A Clothier, and H. Hurd, Esquires, and committed to Brockville jail to stand his trial. The prisoner is known by the name of James Ward, and has been in the Reformatory prison for a term. We understand he bears a poor character, is about 24 years of age, was born in Canada, his parents reside in the township of Kitley, and he professes the Roman Catholic religion. McCollough was visited yesterday by the Roman Catholic clergyman, and fears are entertained as to his recovery.

Post Office Robbery.—The London Free Press of yesterday says:—"The post office at Westwood, on the Grand Trunk, was robbed on Tuesday last. The cash box containing two registered letters—one of which is supposed to have contained $50—and silver or notes to the amount of $8 or $10 was abstracted. The postmaster is Mr. Plens, but the post office is kept in the store belonging to Mr. James McClure, who, at the time of the robbery, was on a visit to this city. The following incident led to the detection of the robbery. A child belonging to Smith Mott, a tavern keeper at Westwood happening to be in company with Mr. McClure's child, the latter accused Mott's boy with having taken the cash box. Mott't child replied that he did not take the cash box, but that his father did, and that he broke it open with an axe, took out money and letters, and then threw it over the fence into the next field. Persons were despatched to the place indicated by the child, and found the cash box as described. Men on horseback started after Smith Mott, who went away that morning with a team for the purpose of purchasing lumber at Sylvan, and we have no doubt that long ere this he has been arrested."

Heavy Damages against the Montreal Corporation.—The Montreal Herald of Saturday says:—"The experts appointed to decide upon the losses sustained by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Watson from the fire which took place on the 12th of July, 1857, and was alleged to be caused by a mob, have reported and their report was promulgated yesterday by the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Monk being the Judge. The damages in the case of Mr. Douglas was placed at $11,000, and in that of Mr. Watson at $15,000, with interest from the date of the first demand on the city. This is the result of rioting and wilful mischief to property—the parties whom it is intended to injure remunerated, and the poorest taxpayer in the city either charged with his share of the loss or made to suffer by a diminution of those conveniences or improvements which the money paid to the sufferers would otherwise have purchased."

Yankee Ingenuity.—A Washington correspondent writes as follows:—

Peddlers of newspapers, pies, cakes, and small wares drive a thriving trade among the soldiers near Washington. Near Fort Richardson a party of men have taken possession of an orchard and cider press, and sell great quantities of the liquor they manufacture to the soldiers. An enterprising firm have started a bone boiling establishment on the river bank, and are making money by producing a fertilizer from the cast-off bones of the camps. Carts permeate through all the roads and by-paths collecting grease, which is sold to the soap and candle makers.

County Town of Lincoln.—At a meeting of the Lincoln County Council, held in St. Catharines, on Wednesday last, it was decided by a vote of eight to three that St. Catharines be the County Town instead of Niagara. A lengthy discussion took place upon the question, ere it was decided, as Jordon and Beamsville put in their respective claims to the honor. Mr. Simpson fought well for the ancient capital, but all his efforts were useless, St. Catharines carried the day. The decision is a good one, though we feel for old Niagara, who has by this step lost the last vestage of her former glory, and will hereafter be known only as an insignificant country village.—*Leader*.

The present season is prolific of game birds of the various kinds usually visitants of this part of Canada, and with which our market is abundantly supplied. Of the feats of duck shooters, two instances of good luck have recently occurred in this vicinity worthy of record. In one case a farmer of Adolphustown knocked over 14 wood-ducks with one barrel, and 5 more with his second barrel, thus bagging and carrying home 19 birds, brought down by a single discharge of his piece. A second good hit was made by a farmer of Wolfe Island, in presence of a party of Kingston sportsmen, bringing down 14 ducks with a single shot of a nondescript old Brown Bess.—*British Whig*.

A great Reform Demonstration took place lately at Ingersoll, C. W. where a dinner was given to the Hon. Oliver Blake, M. L. C., lately elected for the Thames Division, on the Ministerial ticket. Among the many good speeches delivered on the occasion, we select the following by the member for Kent, Mr. McKellar, as being a good exposee of the acts of some of the thick and thin supporters of the Cartier-MacDonald Cabinet.

The first Vice-Chairman proposed, "The present Administration. May their advent to power prove sincerity of their professions when in opposition."

Mr. Archibald McKellar, M. P. P. for Kent, responded. After a few introductory remarks he said, that in offering a few words in support of the present administration, it might be necessary to refer to the late Ministry, in order to show that the Reform Opposition were justified in casting their votes in favor of the gentlemen who now occupied the treasury benches. He was not a little amused in reviewing the proceedings of the Conservative demonstration lately held in the town of Stratford; for if we were to believe what was stated there, the entire population of Upper Canada was Conservative. (Laughter.) We found Mr. Daly and Mr. Carling, and the illustrious member for Norfolk, Mr. Walsh holding forth at that meeting, and if we were to believe the statements they made then, we should believe that the late Administration were just the right men in the right place. We found the late Administration, as Dr. Connor had said driving the country to ruin, that they had introduced a system of corruption into every department of the Government. He (Mr. McKellar) was a little amused to see how nicely Mr. Daly patted the *Globe* on the back, in effect telling the people that it was the best standard work on political science now extant. Mr. McKellar) was delighted to hear that Mr. Daly had become a convert to Reform; but he would have him look up the back numbers of the *Globe* and see there the mirror that was held up of himself and his friends, as the worst administration Canada has ever seen. (Cheers). Mr. Daly approved of the *Globe* because it opposed the present administration, and disapproved of it because it opposed the late administration. Reformers at the present time had great reason to guard against division among themselves. now a charge was made against the present Ministry—that they had abandoned Representation by Population. He (Mr. McKellar) regretted as much as any man that this Government had not been able to give us this reform. But who were the men now loudest in complaint? Why, the Dalys and the Carlings who for years past opposed that principle, and who in voting as the Reformers did, for it, voted against it in the House of Assmebly. There was a time when it was much easier to carry Representation by Population than at the present moment, Mr. Daly was a great admirer of the *Globe* and consequently of Mr. George Brown. (Laughter.) But what did he do in 1858, during that memorable time of the double shuffle? When a Government was formed expressly for the purpose of carrying out Representation by Population; there was a far better chance of success than there was now: because the Seignorial question was not settled, and the one might have been set against the other. But how did Mr. Daly and his friends treat that Government, which was desirous of settling Representation by Population; without giving them a single chance; without giving them an opportunity to make their defence; in their absence when they were not permitted to say a single word in their own behalf, they voted them out of office. Could we believe that men, who, at a time when they might have added in getting this reform, did what they could against it, were now worthy of being believed? Mr. Daly now told his hearers that the *Globe* was the very paper they should read. He (Mr. McKellar) agreed with him it was an excellent paper, and its proprietor, the Hon. George Brown, had done as much or more than any other man in Canada, to promote civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers. But what did Mr. Daly do? In 1858, we had a Public Accounts Committee, and the most active man upon it was Mr. Brown. He of all others was best acquainted with the finance of the country, and he dragged to light transactions which would have driven the Administration from power; If we had anything like honest representatives from Western Canada. And knowing this in 1856 and '60, Mr. Brown's name was struck off by the very men who now asked that the reins of power should be placed in their hands. while Mr. Brown was upon the Accounts Committee, it was proved, among other things, that $14,000 were handed over to Dr. Clarke for his political influence, that $20,000 were lost to the Province in England, by the incapacity of the Inspector General; and yet these very men, who at the Stratford dinner claimed the sympathy of the Province were the men, who, with either of their kindred put their foot upon enquiry, and said to the people of Canada they should be made to foot the bill, but that they should not know what was done with the money. (Loud cheers.) The late Receiver General, Mr. Carling, had favored him [Mr. McKellar] with a notice in the "eloquent" speech he delivered at Stratford. He said that he [Mr McKellar] hunted Mr. Patton out of Saugeen. If they did so they did a very good service. [Cheers.] He [Mr. McKellar] certainly did what he could; and his missionary efforts were very successful. [Cheers and laughter.] But when Mr. Carling said this, he did not tell his hearers that we opposed Mr. Patton, not only because he had joined an administration opposed to Representation by Population, but also becanse of the extravagance of the Ministry. He [Mr. McKellar] had been brought up in this country. He had seen bush life in all its phases. He knew the difficulties the early setttlers had to encounter; and when he went to Saugeen, and saw new settlements springing up, industrious and poor people, struggling to make a home for themselves; people who had come to the backwoods ten years ago, and who had not been able to pay for their lands; when he saw in the spring of the year, husbandmen who should have been at home preparing their land for the crops, laboring on the highway from day-light to dark for 50c. a day, in order to pay for their lands, which else they were threatened would be taken from them, he thought it was high time to remove men from office who had been guilty of the grossest extravagance, and to accept any men under their place, [Loud cheers.] we had been told by Mr. Cartier, in the most insolent manner, that 250,000 additional "Grits" were of no more value than so many codfish in Gaspe Bay and yet these illustrious gentlemen, Mr. Daly and Mr. Carling and Mr. Walsh, still clung to the coat-tails of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry. In the face of all these facts was it not our duty to support the men in power? They would give us departmental and financial reform, These things we could not get from the late administration. He [Mr. McKellar] believed the present men honest in carrying out their intentions, and it was our duty to support them so long as they faithfully, honestly and earnestly, worked to fulfil their promises. [Cheers.] Alluding to the elections in the Upper House, Mr. McKellar said if they were to be taken as an index to the feeling of the people in Upper Canada we might safely come to the conclusion that the late administration was politically dead, and that the people had resolved to give to the present administration a fair trial. The whole triumph they had gained with the exception of one near the line, was in Perth; but Mr. Daly only sat for that constituency while the House pleased. He was elected by about one hundred bad votes, and when these were struck off he would have leave to stay at home, and Mr. Macfarlane would go to Quebec. [Cheers.] He [Mr. McKellar] was happy to find that the people of this Division were determined to give the new administration a fair trial; but he knew this, that if they should fail, if they should prove recreant to the promises and the pledges they have made the yeomanry of the Division would be among the fizst to bring them to justice, to expel them from their seats and to put new men in their place. [Loud cheers.] After a few words complimentary to Mr. Blake, Mr. McKellar resumed his seat amid much applause.

Immense Destruction of Fish at Labrador.—A writer in the Halifax *Reporter* says:—

"On the arrival at Labrador about the beginning of July my attention was immediately directed to the large quantity of codfish drifting about in all directions, dead and dying. At the lowest estimation there must have been thousands of quintals. I saw one string of dead and dying fish, which at the lowest estimation could not be less than 5 miles long by 1 broad, drifting past. How the fish were killed is not known, as every season I have seen some dead fish floating about, supposed to have been killed by the ice, but never before have I seen such large quantities as I have seen this season. The whole of the northern harbors at the Labrador were alike, nothing but dead and dying codfish could be seen on the shoal grounds and ledges.

Mr. E. Chadwick, in a great paper on the cotton famine, has for the first time defined the precise extent of the mischief. There are about a million of persons dependent upon the trade, *i. e.*, 500,000 including the families of the directly employed, 250,000 shopkeepers, mechanics, and engineers, and 250,000 women and children not engaged in work. There are now 210,000 persons of those directly employed who are out of work, and the average loss is equal to £105,000 per week. This amount will, in all probability, be doubled by Christmas, and it will then be necessary to provide from poor rates, and subscriptions, at least one-fourth of the average weekly income. In other words, the parishes of Lancashire and the rich must find together about £5,000 a week.—*Spectator*.

A couple of weeks ago, parties were engaged in threshing on the premises of Mr. Rowsom, of the township of Blanshard, when a little dog belonging to one of them, a Prince Charles spaniel, was lost. Twelve days afterward Mr. Rowsom, on passing the straw stack, fancied he heard a strange noise issuing therefrom, when he removed the straw and found the animal still alive, but naturally enough very weak. He took it out and it revived, and is still living; having been twelve days without food or drink.

Yet Another Death from Whiskey.—On Thursday, a soldier named Knowles, of the R. M. Train, Montreal, died suddenly in barracks. He returned late on Wednesday night to barracks in a state of intoxication. He was placed in the guard-house and yesterday got up as usual; but after some time fell on the floor dead. The inquest will be held this morning.

Paper from Maize.—Some very fine specimens of paper made from maize straw, at the imperial paper manufactory Schlogemule, near Glognitz, Austria. We believe that it cannot be produced as cheaply as paper made of rags. But in the experiments necessary for making the paper, it was discovered that the maize plant contained a fibre capable of being spun or woven, which furnishes in its waste, a cheap paper.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company is erecting a large elevator at Toronto, which will cost from $50,000 to $60,000. The wharf on which it stands goes out into the Bay a distance of 500 feet. When will the Company meet the necessities and wishes of the largest portion of its freight going West, with a branch line into the city on the wharves.

The petroleum controversy in Liverpool has been diversified by an invention, which it is stated, will both prevent the oil from explosion, and from giving out a nauseous odour. The invention is simply a metal cask, perfectly air tight, and therefore likely to answer the double purpose above stated. It has obtained the approval of those interested in the matter.

A couple of swindlers, named Graham and Spalding have been arrested at St. Mary's on a charge of issuing counterfeit notes on the bank of Montreal. The latter is charged also with stealing a quantity of clothing from Boyd's hotel, in London, where both of them had been staying. They say they are deserters from the Yankee army, but were going to rejoin their regiments at New York, when they left London.

A serious Railroad accident has taken place on the Edinburg and Glasgow Railroad. Two passenger trains came in collision, and fifteen to twenty persons were killed, and about one hundred others more or less injured.

Birth.

At Clarendon, C. E., on Friday 31st of October, Mrs James McFarlane, of a son.

On Thursday, 28 ult., the wife of D. F. McLaren, Esq., of a daughter. Mother and Child doing well.

Married.

At Carleton Place, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. McKinnon, Mr. William Rielly, to Miss Sarah, second daughter of Mr. David Cram, both of the township of Beckwith.

Died.

On the 26th of Oct., of Bilious Intermittent fever, James, second son of James Prior, aged 9 years.

In Drummond, on the 9th inst., Mr. Alexander McPherson, from Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in the year 1817 and settled in Drummond, where he since resided, much respected by all his neighbors. Aged 87 years.

On the 6th ult., Sarah, eldest daughter of Wyman Chamberlain, Esq., Westmeath, aged 12 years.

On the 3rd instant, at his father's residence, township of Pembroke, Robert, second son of Robert Coburn. He was attacked with fever on the day that he was ten years old, and suffered for eighteen days, when nature gave way and dissolved. His death is deeply felt by his brother and sisters—his cousins and Schoolmates, as little Robbey was a favorite with all. Although his parents feel their bereavement, yet they sorrow not as those who have no hope, as the little sufferer expressed strong hope in the Redeemer.

Why do we mourn for dying friends
Or Start at deaths' alarm
Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

Pembroke 7th Nov. 1862.

Coroner Scott held an inquest yesterday forenoon at Burns' tavern, corner of York and Boulton streets, on the body of a woman named Jane Fisher, who died suddenly at her house, York street, on the previous night. Deceased was of dissipated habits, and she cohabited with a colored man also of the name of Fisher. Dr. Richardson made a *post mortem* examination of the body but as it came out in evidence that Fisher had knocked her down shortly before her death, it was deemed prudent to adjourn the inquest till Tuesday for further evidence, and in order to allow time for a more minute examination of the body.—*Globe*.

The public generally, and especially farmers, should be placed on their guard against the operations of a rascal who is going round for orders for fruit and other trees, in the name of Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, and in some cases, receiving money on account. We are informed that a farmer near Delaware has been victimized to the extent of $5. The public should look out for the scamp.

The pork and beef packers of Chicago have pledged themselves to work for no firm that employs negroes in their business.

MARKETS.
Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1862.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$1 00	$1 05
" Fall	1 05	1 10
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5 25	5 50
Superfine No. 1	5 00	5 25
" No. 2	4 50	4 50
Farmers'	0 00	4 25
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5 50	5 75
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 55
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 00	0 55
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 30	0 35
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 45	0 60
Beans, ℔ bush	1 50	2 00
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 00
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 20	0 25
Hay ℔ ton	18 00	20 00
Straw ℔ ton	5 00	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	8 00
" per lb	0 06	0 10
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 06	0 00
Ham	0 08	0 10
Tallow per lb	0 00	0 10
Lard, per lb	0 10	0 00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	5 25
Fowls "	0 50	0 50
Chickens, each	0 25	0 00
Wool, fleece washed	0 25	0 33
" pulled	0 27	0 30
Apples per bbl	5 50	6 00
Geese, each	0 45	0 50
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 12½	0 15
Tub "	0 10	0 12
Eggs per dozen	0 12	0 00
Onions, per peek	0 07	0 08

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stray Hound.

A SMALL SPOTTED HOUND named "SAILOR"—long red ears, some red about the head, the rest of the body and legs spotted all over with small blueish spots. His return to this Office, or any information of him will be liberally rewarded.

Herald Office,
Carleton Place, Nov. 1st, 1862.

Wanted.

BY Thomas Foster, near Burnstown, McNab, an apprentice to the Blacksmith Trade. 10-g

Lost.

ABOUT 5 months ago, a year old HEIFER—white, except some red on the neck. Information of the same will be thankfully received by the Subscriber.

JOHN WARRAN,
Carleton Place, Nov. 10th 1862. 10-e

FOR SALE.

TO be disposed of on reasonable terms a HARNESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT in a flourishing village situated in the County of Renfrew. There is a good stock on hand, and the premises is commodious and quiet new.

Application as to terms apply personally, or by letter. post-paid, to Mr. J. Morris, "Herald" office, Carleton Place. 10

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK For 1863.

GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

THE publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last 33 years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country——MARION HARLAND, Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

The literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The MUSIC is all original, and would cost 25 cts. (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

All efforts to rival us in our STEEL ENGRAVINGS have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any fashions in Europe or this continent.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashionable magazines.

Our WOOD ENGRAVINGS, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making 6 copies $11.25.

At these prices subscribers in the Provinces will have no American postage to pay.

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Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year on receipt of $6 00

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa

Let me Go.

Let me go; my soul is weary
Of the chain which binds it here;
Let my spirit bend its pinion,
To a brighter, holier shore.
Earth, 'tis true has friends to bless me
With their fond and faithful love;
But the hands of angels beckon
Me to brighter climes above.

Let me go; for earth has sorrow,
Sin, and pain, and bitter tears;
All its paths are dark and dreary—
All its hopes are fraught with fears;
Short lived are its brightest flowers;
Soon its cherished joys decay,
Let me go; I fain would leave it
For the realms of cloudless day.

Let me go; my heart hath tasted
Of my Saviour's wondrous grace;
Let me go where I shall ever
See, and know him, face to face:
Let me go; the trees of heaven
Rise before me, waving bright,
And the distant crystal waters
Flash upon my failing sight.

Let me go; for songs seraphic
Now seem falling from the sky;
'Tis the welcome of the angels,
Which e'en now are hovering nigh;
Let me go; they wait to bear me
To the mansions of the blest
Where the spirit, worn and weary,
Finds at last its long sought rest.

Cheery Kitchens.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* puts in a plea for the kitchen:

Very much is written and said about pleasant and tastefully furnished parlors but the kitchen is left in the back-ground, except as it is described in stories of the olden time, "with ponderous beams overhead, from which hung festoons of dried pumpkins apples, etc." It is too important a part of home to be neglected. The parlor must be cool and airy, and sunshiney; but the kitchen may be wherever there is room for it, with a view, from curtainless windows, of barn-yard and wood-pile—no paint or carpet on the floor, no paper on the walls—furnished with chairs and tables and also with the clothes frame and wash tubs, a line of dish-towels over the stove, and a row of old hats, coats and frocks for ornament. This is a picture of too many of our farmers' kitchens of the place where we housekeepers expect to spend a considerable portion of our time. No wonder mothers look care-worn, and farmers daughters complain of their field of labour. No wonder that solid morning dresses are seen; for clean calico, white collars, and smooth hair, could never feel at home in a dingy cheerless kitchen, and the man who will not provide a pleasant one, deserves to take his breakfast every morning opposite a slovenly-looking wife.

I think now of one cheerful kitchen, a cheerful one to be sure—but the morning sun looks through woodbine and roses and never goes behind the western hills without giving us a goodnight glance—and morning glories peep in and throw their dancing shadows on the shining floor. The distant view of hills and woodlands makes many a weary burden light by its silent teachings. We sing in such a kitchen, just because we cannot help singing, and a sad heart has no place there.

And now, as we, shivering, wrap our shawls about us, vainly endeavoring to convince ourselves that winter is almost here, yet gladly bring our books and knitting-work around the big cooking-stoves for the evening, do, husbands and fathers, hear my humble plea in behalf of "the suffering sisterhood and give us a cheery kitchen."

Thanksgiving Day.

The Government deserves great credit for the appointment of a day of thanksgiving this year, which it is to be hoped, will be observed by all, as Canada enjoys very great mercies, of which the following are only a few of the most prominent:—

I. Peace. Whilst other countries and especially the nearest to us, are afflicted with wars and commotion, we are in quiet and security. If we had experience of the condition of Mexico or of the border Slave States, for a single week, we would be better able to appreciate the advantages we enjoy in this respect. Long may they continue!

II. Plenty. There has been upon the whole, a good harvest this year; so that, throughout the length and breadth of the land there is plenty for man and beast,—a blessing which only those who have felt or seen the effects of dearth can appreciate.

III. Prosperity. Activity and enterprise and improvement are generally characteristic of Canada, and these constitute a very great blessing as contrasted with the sluggish, stationary, or back-going condition of these countries and peoples.

IV. Freedom Every man in Canada is free to act and speak as he pleases; and to mount as high in the scale of wealth and honor, or renown, as his abilities and opportunities will permit. There are no legal disabilities—no governing classes—no State Church—no guild or crafts—no exclusiveness anywhere; but everything is open to all, and whatever a man acquires he can freely enjoy. This state of things to emigrants coming almost from any country in Europe seems an unspeakable advantage.

We might go on to show the great blessings Canada enjoys in elective institutions, efficient Government, general education, a free pre-s, excellent internal communications, &e.; but enough has been said to show that this country has probably, as much to be thankful for as any country under heaven.

It is right then that the Government of such a country should invite the people to observe a day of Thanksgiving and it would be very ungracious for any portion of them to refuse. In no other way could stimultaneous observance be obtained; and it is alike conductive to mutual convenience and profit that all should observe the same day. The proclamation is not in the form of a command which some might feel called upon to resist if it were merely to assert their religious liberty, but in the form of a exhortation, which in this case, is more potent than a command. It is much to be hoped and desired, therefore, that Thursday, the fourth December, be observed as a Day of Thanksgiven throughout all the borders of the land, and by all the inhabitants thereof.—*Montreal Witness.*

A Novel Way of Curing a Broachy Horse.—A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead was out riding the other day with a friend, and observed that one of the horses had a hole in each ear. On inquiring the cause, he learnt that it was to keep the horse from jumping "Why," said he. "a horse don't jump with his ears." "You are mistaken," replied his friend, "a horse jumps as much with his ears as with his feet, and unless he can have free use of his ears he cannot jump." He ties the two ears together, and has no more trouble with the horse. We give this for what it is worth.

Touching Rebuke.—The celebrated La Motte, who had lost his eyesight, being one day in a crowd, accidentally trod upon the foot of a young man, who instantly struck him a blow in the face. "Sir," said La Motte, "you will be sorry for what you have done, when I tell you that I am blind."

☞ The Quebec subscription for the relief of the British Operatives amounts to $11,222.

Our Children—Their Training.

Childhood and youth are the most favorable times to impress truth and leave moral and religious lessons on the mind and heart. Youth, emphatically, is the spring-time of life. If this important period be neglected or badly attended to, very serious consequences will follow.

The soil of the heart is naturally bad. Noxious weeds of all kinds spring up and grow spontaneously, which must be checked and rooted up by the strong power of an affectionate, judicious, and religious training, accompanied by earnest and persevering prayer, and unwavering prayer, and faith in God's help and blessing. The education received at home under the parental roof is the most important. The examples before them, the conversation they hear, and the impression and ideas they obtain in the nursery, will have a mighty influence on their weal or woe, their temporal and eternal destiny.

Their teachableness and imitative qualities render youth a most favorable season for instruction. Children learn. And how do they learn? From what they see and hear continually before and around them. It would be a moral impossibility for them to learn anything else. The tempers, words, spirit, and actions of the parents are impressed on, and learned by the children; therefore, whatever the parents want the child to be they must be themselves; whatever peculiar traits they want to impress on the child, they must possess those traits themselves. Like is very apt to beget its like. Children receive the stamp of things around them, and by reiteration they become permanent, either good or bad.

They are also measurably free from the corruptions of the world. The germs of virtue are then manifest. They are unacquainted with foul language, intrigue, dishonesty, covetousness, hypocricy, vain fashions, etc., which clearly shows that now is the time to form the character for life; now is the time to sow the seeds of virtue, truth, and piety in the young heart, and pray God to water them and sanction their efforts by his Holy Spirit, that in due time they may spring up and bear fruit. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him," (Psalm cxxvi. 6,) is as applicable to parents in the education of their children as it is to the Gospel minister in his responsible and laborious work of soul-saving. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Prov. xxii, 6. This passage of God's word also encourages the parent that if he "train up the child in the way he should go," his labor shall not be in vain. God blesses patient and persevering labor, but curses carelessness, indolence and sloth.

The object the parent should have in view in the training of children is their permanent happiness and usefulness here, and their eternal felicity in heaven. Their minds should be properly disciplined and prepared to enter upon the responsible duties of life, and grapple with its stern facts and realities.

Children should be taught obedience to their parents' word. This is a vital point in the training of children "in the way they should go." Parents who do not exact obedience of their children make a world of trouble more for themselves; and the children are always more peevish, unrully, unhappy, and even ugly and bad, than would be the case if obedience were exacted as the law of the family.

The government that the Lord exercises over us is a perfect model for us to follow. He disciplines, counsels, admonishes, corrects, punishes, smiles upon, and rewards us according to our obedience or disobedience.

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so doth the Lord pity them that fear him." Psalms ciii, 13. When we humble ourselves for our sins, confess and forsake them, how soon we receive the pity and compassion of the Lord; so must the parent do toward his children. Obstinacy and rebellion, on the other hand, must be punished. Two principles must be kept steadily in view in the education of children, namely, authority and affection, firmness and kindness. Neither of them separately will accomplish the object. Those who manifest nothing but affection will be loved without being properly feared and respected, and those who use authority without affection will be feared without being loved.

Some parents say they love their children too well to correct them. Not so the Lord. He loves and therefore corrects because he loves us. There is a great difference between love and fondness. Love endures many painful things for the present to secure the benefit of the child in the end. Love is deep and lasting. Fondness is superficial, and seeks to please for the present.

The will must be subdued or in all probability the ruin of the child will be the consequence. This important point is too frequently overlooked by the fond parent Secure prompt obedience, and the most salutary results will follow. But to secure this will be perhaps as painful to the parent as to the child. I remember when I was about ten years old my honored father corrected me for some fault for which I deserved chastisement. He said these words: "My son, I would rather take the stripes myself than give them to you, if it would answer the same purpose." Since I have become a parent, I now believe my father said the truth when he uttered those words.

An honored and useful minister of the Gospel once said that his mother, before she corrected him, would take him into the bed room and kneel down, and cause him to kneel also, and then earnestly pray that God would bless her dear boy, and give her wisdom and grace to correct him aright, and while she prayed he saw the big tears roll down her cheeks. "Since my sainted mother has gone to the kingdom," said the minister, "the recollection of those tears has been a great blessing to me."—*Long Branch.*

J. Atwood.

The most agreeable of Wordly Duties.

One day a person entered Dumas's study and said, "Ah! Monsieur Dumas, I have called upon you because I know what a generous heart you have, and that a family in distress will never appeal to you in vain. A poor man that I know is dead, leaving a wife and three children in such extremity that they have not enough money to bury him, Give them that sum."

"How much is it?"

"Fifty francs."

The novelist went to his escroitoire and took three napoleons out of a drawer and gave them to the petitioner.

"Here," said he, "take this. What was the husband?"

"A constable."

"A what? A constable? My heavens! my dear fellow—hear, take these other napoleons and bury at least three constables; and if you know of any more constables to be buried, just call on me. There is no way of spending money more agreeable to me than paying to have constables put into the ground."

A Recipe for the Care-Worn Farmer's Wife.—Hang up the butter ladles, put a large stick of wood in the cook-stove, shut it up air-tight, retire to the parlor, and read the weekly paper for an hour. It will do you good in more ways than one. Try it, tired ones.

Prosperity.

An eastern journal objects to the thanksgiving call of the Governor, that there is no special cause of congratulation in the late harvest. It is possible that in the locality in which our contemporary is published, the harvest may not have been abundant as might have been wished, but there can be no doubt that taking the crop as a whole, it is fully an average one. Some portions are deficient, but others are more abundant to make up for it, and the result undoubtedly is favorable to the agricultural population and all who depend upon it for support. There is manifested throughout the Province at this moment greater prosperity than has been witnessed since the disastrous year of 1857. This is not the result of a great influx of foreign capital, creating inflation, with the certainty of a reaction to follow. It is the consequence of the steady developement of the resources of the country by the labor of individuals. One of the principal branches of business is exceedingly depressed—that of lumber. The price of agricultural produce is lower than it has been for some years. The American war has disarranged our exchanges, and caused the discontinuance of many smaller branches of trade. Yet nevertheless, the country is prosperous. The manufacturers and mechanics in almost all branches are well employed. The fall trade has been brisk. The shipping is fully engaged. Provisions are abundant and cheap, and though in our large cities, during the winter, there will be many cases of distress, there is no question that the close of the year will witness the Province prosperous and contented.

When we compare our condition with that of our neighbors in the United States, we see additional cause for thankfulness, and even when we look across the Atlantic we find reason for self gratulation. The American war has not touched us as it has the people of England and France. Our raw materials have not been withdrawn; we have not been deprived to any extraordinary extent of a foreign market. From this point of view the contributions which the people of Canada are making to the fund for the relief of the suffering in Great Britain are specially appropriate. It is one of the best indications of thankfulness for blessings conferred to show liberality of those who are in need, and it is gratifying to be able to say that the donations of the Lancashire fund are far more liberal than was anticipated. every village and town appears anxious to do its part in the work; town and country alike are contributing to the relief of suffering which is far away, and therefore, less likely to awaken sympathy and liberality.—*Globe.*

Capture of a Female Spy.—Miss Buckner, daughter of a lady residing near Thoroughfare gap, was arrested yesterday morning on her way to the rebel lines, having passed the federal sentries by means of a forged pass from the War Department. She was searched, and in her bustle was found one hundred and seven ounces of quinine, together with a rebel mail—all intended for Richmond; and a further search at Fairfax Courthouse brought to light a letter in secret cipher, concealed in her petticoat. Miss Buckner was consigned to the Old Capitol prison, and Mrs. Turner, who is believed to be innocent, is permitted to remain in the family of her relatives. Altogether, considering the high official character of three or four of the parties who have been unsuspectingly drawn into the affair, it is one of the most astonishing which has occurred during the rebellion.—*N. Y. paper.*

A Beautiful Illustration.—It is said of the Icelanders, that they scrupulously observe the usage of reading the sacred Scriptures every morning; the whole family joining in the singing and prayers. When the Icelander awakes, he salutes no person until he has saluted God. He usually hastens to the door, adores there the Author of Nature and Providence; then steps back into the dwelling, saying to his family, "God grant you a good day!" What a beautiful illustration is this of the Christian obligation on the part of house-holds to recognize and worship God!

Within six weeks of the publication of the first edition of "The Life and Times of Wm. Lyon McKenzie," the publisher has taken orders for upward of sixty thousand copies. The distribution is considerably in arrear, owing to the impossibility of manufacturing the books fast enough to supply the demand. The cotton famine presses heavily upon the great publishers in the matter of paper and muslin; and the war has carried off many of the best binders, placing great obstacles in the way of the speedy production of books. The publisher estimates that in Canada alone the sale of Mackenzie will reach 20,00 copies within a year. It is contemplated to bring out a separate English edition.

When is a Baker like a hungry man? Ans.—When he kneads his bread.

When is a man least likely to pursue a straight course? Ans.—When he forsakes the *line* of duty to follow the *bent* of his own fancy.

Why are military officers the most unlucky of men? Ans.—Because they are always in some *mess* or another.

School Teacher Wanted.

FOR Union School Section No. 2, McNab, and part of No. 4, Bagot, for the year 1863.

GEO. ROCHESTER, Sec. & Treas.
Burustown, 3rd Nov., 1862. 9-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from trespassing on lot No. six 11th concession Township of Fitzroy. All parties doing so after this date will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JAMES WALLACE.
Ramsay October 31st. 9-g.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of McNab will meet in the Town Hall on SATURDAY the 15th of November next at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN D. McNAB, T. Clerk.
White Lake, Oct 31, 1862. 9-a

Notice.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of COOKING, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, all of which he will sell cheap for cash or approved note.

STOVE PIPES, GALLOWS PIPES, and DUMB STOVES always kept on hand, and made to order.

ALSO the highest Price Paid in Cash for COW HIDES and SHEEP PELTS.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Carleton Place November 3rd 1862. 9.

NEW FOUNDRY
In Carleton Place.
Two doors West of Mr. Pittard's Waggon-shop—on the Perth road.

DAVID FINLAY having commenced a Foundry in the Village of Carleton Place, in the above premises, begs to intimate that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Castings, such as PLOUGHS, COOLERS of different sizes, STOVES, &c., of the most modern patterns.

All descriptions of work in his line made to order. Having worked in some of the best establishments in Scotland, the public may depend on getting their work well done.

Castings exchanged for Old Metal or Farm Produce, or sold cheap for Cash.

DAVID FINLAY.
Carleton Place, Oct 11, 1862. 6-tf



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.
Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

$25 REWARD.

A REWARD of $25 will be paid by the Subscriber, for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who did on the night of Tuesday the 21st of October, steal a BOAT and TWO DEERS from the Landing on Barrie's Bay, near Bennets.

JAMES McFADDEN.
Carleton Place, Oct. 25th, 1862. 8

WOOL WANTED.
CESSATION OF THE WAR.

PEACE PROCLAIMED!!
WOOL, PELTS & HIDES WANTED!
The Highest Cash Price Paid.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public and his customers in general, that he has at a great expence repaired the well known Wolverine Mills, put them in efficient working order, and now expects a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Also that he wants 200,000 lbs. of good clean wool and 30,000 sheep pelts, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid or a superior article in Cloth's given in exchange. A large variety of Cloth's of various descriptions constantly kept on hand to suit the wants of Customers.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.
Carleton Place, Oct. 6, 1862. 5-

Farm for Sale!

WEST half of lot No 1 in the 6th con of McNab, containing 100 acres—60 of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There is a dwelling House, two Cedar Log Barns and Stables on the Premises. Also a never-failing Spring Well within a few yards of the House. It is distant from Pakenham Village 3 miles and from White Lake Village 4 miles, and on the leading road between those two places. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

SAMUEL GREEN.
Septr. 23rd. 1862. 3 tf

NEW STORE!
New Goods! New Goods!!

MR. ROBERT CRAMPTON begs to inform his friends—and the country generally—that he has opened a STORE in the building occupied by the Post Office Department, and that he is prepared to furnish the farming community with everything necessary for the prosecution of their various pursuits.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Having purchased advantageously for cash in the Montreal market, he is prepared to sell for the lowest price.

Cash paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER in Firkins.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, Sept. 23, 1862. 3-tf

FRESH TEAS.



CARGO OF SHIP "COLINSBURG"—DIRECT FROM CHINA.

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 Moyune,) YOUNG HYSON (extra superfine Ping Suey); IMPERIAL (curious 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-tf

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,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.
SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.
Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

Notice.

ALL descriptions of CONVEYANCING executed promptly at this office with neatness and dispatch. Affidavits taken. All kinds of Blank Forms constantly on hand. Business connected with the Registry Office, Co. Renfrew, transacted with accuracy.

HERALD OFFICE,
September 1862.



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries 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.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

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 seasons 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 manufactory 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,—babbet metal in boxes where necessary, and everything is got 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.

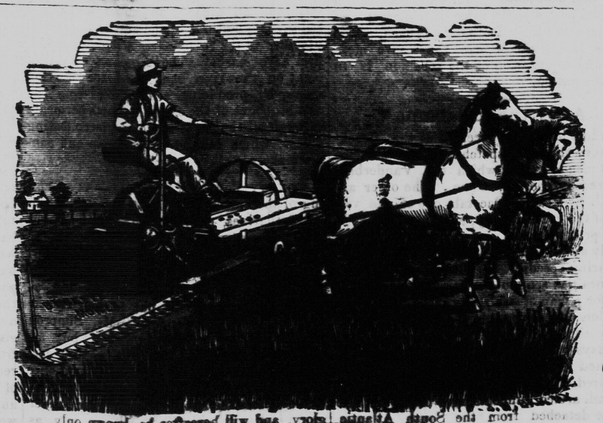
Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Provinces.

We continue to keep always on hand:—
WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, STUMPING MACHINES,
CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS,
DOG POWERS, ROAD SCRAPERS,
COOLERS, KETTLES,
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.



IN THE FIELD.

FARMERS,—Your Hay Crop will be light this Harvest, and if you wish to save it all, purchase one of our

IMPROVED BUCKEYE MOWERS AND REAPERS.

We have increased the speed of the knives and have added several improvements to the Reaper Attachment, since last Harvest, and are now prepared to supply purchasers with the most perfect HARVESTER ever offered for sale. All of the important improvements are covered by Cosseyt & Young's Patent. But imitations are made. Parties wishing to purchase Machines with our improvements are only safe in purchasing from us or our Agent, as all persons using or infringing on improvement, covered by a Patent are subject to heavy damages. We beg to call attention to the fact that no other machine has yet successfully competed with them wherever tested. Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.

We are manufacturing, and are now ready to receive orders for 2, 6, 8, or 10

HORSE POWER THRESHING MACHINES,

with SEPARATORS. We have made all new patterns with the latest improvements, and can guarantee to purchasers the most perfect and lightest draft 8 Horse Power Thresher and Cleaner ever manufactured in Canada.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing any other.

C. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Smith's Falls, June 1862.

HIDES! HIDES!
ALMONTE TANNERY.
1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.
—ALSO—
FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

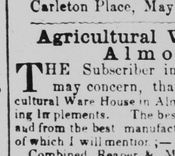
THOMAS SMITH.
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-ff

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 motion of the favorite Hand Churn, but divested of its cruel labor. Wherever seen it wins immense favor from Farmers.

R. METCALF, (Hotel) Carleton Place.

To whom please apply as to Patent Rights, and other information. 40-tf.



FRANCIS LAVALLEE, Cooper, Pork Inspector &c. is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Pork and Flour Barrels. Tubs Firkins, Churns, &c., &c., made in a workman-like manner and of the best seasoned timber.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861. 38-tf.



RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is nowprepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT. Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

THANKFUL for the Patronage he has received heretofore, desires to inform the Public that he is now prepared to work cheaper than usual for Cash.

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.
Done with Neatness and despatch.

He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used on a Farm, all of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

Agricultural Ware Room, Almonte.

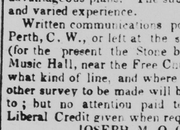
THE Subscriber informs all whom it may concern, that he has at the Agricultural Ware House in Almonte, all kinds of Farming Implements. The best and most approved of, and from the best manufactories in Canada; a few of which I will mention;—

Combined Reaper & Mower, Iron and Steel Plows, Threshing Machines, Stumping, Machines A Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from Wheat and other seeds likewise or no sale. Also Barley and late Clover Seeds, Timothy Seed, Land Plaster &c, &c. Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

Cooking Stoves from $24.50 to $28.50, with furniture complete. Parlor Stoves from $5 to $15.

☞ Farmers if you prize your privilege call and examine for yourselves and you will find that you have laboured under a great disadvantage and a loss of time and money.

JOHN SAYLOR.
Almonte, 19th March, 1862. 29.



JAS. DUNLOP
HOUSE CARPENTER.
Mill-Wright, &c., &c.
CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Store building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. Surveyor.
Perth, March, 1862.

For Sale

ON Reasonable Terms, a Second-handed SINGLE WAGON; a first rate DOUBLE WAGON, new; and a span of HORSES.

GEORGE McPHERSON.
Carleton Place, April 28th, 1862. 34

Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Thursday, May 15th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,		6 45	a.m.
" Carleton Place	do	7 05	"
" Franktown	do	7 35	"
" Smithsfalls for Brockville		8 25	"
" Irish Creek	do	8 55	"
" Bellamy's	do	9 40	"
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction		10 15	"
" Brockville	do	10 30	"

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,		4 00	p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction		4 15	"
" Bellamy's	do	4 55	"
" Irish Creek	do	5 40	"
" Smithsfalls for Brockville		6 25	"
" Franktown	do	7 00	"
" Carleton Place	do	7 30	"
Arrive at Almonte		7 45	"

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville		7 20	a.m.
do do	do Almonte	5 10	p.m.
Arrive at Almonte		7 45	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		8 30	a.m.
Arrive at Perth		9 05	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		6 20	p.m.
Arrive at Perth		7 00	"

The above trains make the following connections, viz: At Almonte with the Stages to and from Arnprior; At Grand Trunk Junction with the Grand Trunk Trains East and West; At Brockville with the "Royal Mail Through Line," and "Northern Transportation Company's" Steamers.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Brockville May 8th, 1862.

Lake Huron Grindstones.

THE undersigned, having examined and tested the quality of Lake Huron Grindstones brought into this neighborhood by ... r Alex. Kinch of Ramsay can confidently recommend them to the public.

They are every way superior to the Bores stone now in constant use, and being put at a very low figure, are within the reach of every farmer and mechanic. None should be without one.

They are to be seen at the Railway Station in this village.

John Sumner, N. McNeely, John McGee, F. Lavallee, John Hogg, Jacob Leslie, John Graham.
Carleton Place, 17th Feb. 1862. 24-

Attention!

ALL those indebted to the firm of J. BELL & CO., are requested to settle the same with the undersigned without delay, and save costs.

JOHN HOGG.
Carleton Place, Oct. 17th, 1862. 7-g

JOHN DEACON Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c.
Perth, County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

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

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

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER. Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.
WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.
All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver.
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)
CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.
☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

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

GEORGE MAY & CO.
DEALERS IN
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,
French Calfskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Morrocco, Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

JOHN McNAUGHTON.
Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.
Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.
☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

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

GEORGE FOSTER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.
☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.
Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
CAPITAL..... £500,000
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,
RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital.....£500,000.
APPLICATIONS for Insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte.

Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.
THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.
Nov. 26, 1861. 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand.

Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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

Only One Dollar a Year, if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.