E Bell Esq MPP

Carleton Place Herald.

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The Carleton Place Herald,
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To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—
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LIFE THOUGHTS.

The most dangerous infidelity of the day is the infidelity of rich & orthodox churches.

Love is God's loaf; and this is that feeding for which we are taught to pray, "give us this day our daily bread."

In the morning, we carry the world, like Atlas; at noon, we stoop and bend beneath it; and at night it crushes us flat to the ground.

There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible and the Hymn Book, but which you can cure by a good prespiration and a breath of fresh air.

A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden—swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air.

God's Word is sometimes to us like a magic writing which has faded out and became invisible, and then at other times the lines re-appear, and it flashes for us with a divine meaning.

We ought to love life; we ought to desire to live here so long as God ordains it; but let us not so encase ourselves in time that we cannot break the crust and begin to throw out shoots for the other life.

Let it be understood that the end of our existence here is that we may be more God-like; and may we know that we shall soon become so by being more manly in the world, and that we are placed here to grow strong and not merely to enjoy.

As it is only now and then that we have a land-slide, while we are continually annoyed by the dust which sifts in at every crack, and door and window, so it is only now and then that we have a crashing trouble, while we are perpetually annoyed by little daily cares and vexations.

We look down at our fellows as the eagle looks over the edge of the cliff at the mice which crawl so far below him. This is the selfishness of the moral nature. Our gifts and attainments are not only to be light and warmth in our own dwellings, but are as well to shine through the window, into the dark night, to guide and cheer bewildered travellers upon the road.

The Puritan ideas were not seen to be of much value when they were first made known. They were like lands left by a father to infant children, which, when the children are of age, have become so valuable as to enrich them all. When the Puritan died, the property had not appreciated; but since then it has risen in value so that we have built this nation with it; and still it has not run out, at least in the northern part of the country.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Why is a fire in the bush like brandy in the mouth?—because it burns the gums.

The saying "that there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine, and advice.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy to another who had slipped and fallen on the icy pavament. "Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

An editor at a dinner-table being asked if he would take some pudding replied in a fit of abstraction. Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find roocm for it.,

Thomas Hood died composing—and that, too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to *urn a lively Hood!*

In a court, speaking in a very harsh voice the lawyer, employed on the other side, exclaimed: "Fellow why dost thou bark so furiously?" "Because," says the rustic, "I think I see a thief."

John Randolph met a personal enemy in the street one day, who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do," said Randolph stepping aside, and politely raising his hat—pass on, *sir*—pass on?"

A formal fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl. "How are you my dear? "Very well I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added, now my dear, you should ask me how I am." The child simply and honestly replied, But I don't want to know."

P. L. B.—While standing in the office of one of our first class hotels the other day, we noticed a gentleman who came in with his baggage, enter his name on the book, and secure a room. As soon as he had written his name on the register close by, the clerk looked at it with astonishment. He called all the other clerks to look at it, and then one of the proprietors, who seeing it, appeared puzzled. We thought from the fuss that was being made over the name, that he must be some celebrated person. The idea struck us that it might be Prince Albert or some of England's noblemen, whom we did not know. While thus contemplating the man and his position, the head clerk leaned forward and called:

'Mr Johnson, one moment if you please.'

The gentleman stepped up to the desk.

'Will you,' continued the clerk, 'please explain one thing?'

'What is it?' asked the gentleman, with a quiet smile playing on his face.

'Why, sir, at the end of your name on the book you have placed three letters, P. L. B., and we are anxious to know the meaning of them, never having met them before in that position.'

'P. L. B.' said the gentleman, 'means simply Patent Lesther Boots. The last time I was here I wore none other, but I was charged in my bill, at leaving, ten shillings for blacking boots, and as I had no time to dispute, I concluded this time to make you understand that I wore such boots as need no blacking.'

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

The Quebec Chief of Police and two Constables have been each fined one shilling and £4 19s costs for forcibly arresting a man named Baker without a warrant. They will perhaps act a little less stupidly in future.

The Ottawa *Citizen* of Tuesday says, in reference to the statement that small pox is raging very violently in that city, that although there have been a great many cases, and some yet remain under treatment, the disorder, nevertheless, assumes the mildest possible type—so mild, indeed, that the cases have been very rare in which the patient has been necessitated to remain in bed.

On Monday last, as Mr McDougall, editor of the Berlin *Telegraph* was in the act of getting into a carriage, his foot accidentally slipped and got between the wheels, and the horses making a start at the same, the wheels passed over his body, considerably injuring him about the head. We are glad to learn, however, from the *Chronicle*, that Mr McDougall is in a fair way of recovering.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following phrenological description of the Prince of Wales is from the American *Phrenological Journal*, published by Fowler & Wells:—

His complexion is fair, and his hair light brown. His head is narrow for its height, which would indicate a frank, open-hearted, unselfish, amiable ond pleasent disposition.

He has more Cautiousness than Secretiveness, and hence he is more prudent than politic and sly; he has more Combativeness than Destructiveness hence he is more prompt to defend his interests and rights than to be overbearing or severe; his Approbativeness is larger than his Self-Esteem, hence he is more sensative about reputation and charac ter than he is haughty or dignified. His Firmness appears to be large, which renders him decided and positive in his disposition.

His moral developments as a class are rather large, especially his Conscientiousness and Hope, which lead to a love of justice and to a cheerful anticipating spirit. His Benevolence is largely indicated, and his tendency of mind is sympathetical, kind, obliging, and his Imitation is not a controling element, hence he inclines to act independently of the usages of others, and of the forms and customs of society.

His perceptive Intellect is strongly developed, hence his mind is very ready in perceiving and understanding facts, incidents, practical subjects and details. His Language being very large, he would succeed well in Literature. His Order appears to be amply marked, hence his mind takes a systematic orderly direction. The upper part of his forhead is not large, hence he is not so much inclined to think and reason profoundly as to observe phenomena and gain knowledge. The upper, or reasoning part of the forehead, will probably increase in size as he becomes older, thus giving relatively more power to comprehend and understand abstract principles and relations.

We regard him as an amiable, moral, affectionate, friendly, and practical person, adapted to acquire a knowledge of things, of languages, and of literature generally, rather than to be profound on philosophical subjects requiring a strong, broad, and logical cast of mind.

The Prince is of short stature, and slightly built. His features are long, his chin retreating, his eyes large and expressive, but mild in character. His pleasant air and graceful manner seem to win all hearts. The immense throng of people who turned out to welcome his arrival in New York appeared to be imbued with the most kindly feeling toward the Prince and toward each other. The gentle manners of the Nation's guest, his youthfulness, the reverence felt for his mother, all seemed to conspire to soften the feelings of the crowd, and to expand their fraternal sympathies as wide as the extent of humanity. The Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent to the British Throne, is the second child and son of Queen Victoria, and was born 1841.

EARTHQUAKES.—Within the memory of man, earthquakes have been principally confined to a few localities, such as Aleppo in Turkey, Portugal and Calabria, in Europe and Chili, in South America. Most of the people in Europe and we, dwellers in North America, have congratulated ourselves that there was no danger to us of such trepidation of the earth producing like sensations in our sensitive hearts. According to Dr. Austed, of London, however, we are admonished not to be quite so secure in our reflections of immunity from earthquakes, and the quake which vibrated through New England and Canada, last week, affords him argument for his opinions. He tells the people of London, in the *Chemical News*, that "earthquakes have frightened our forefathers, and may overwhelm us. The fatal explosion may happen this or next year; it may not happen in this century. It may orginate beneath our very feet, or at the bottom of the ocean near our shores, or it may take place so far away that we here only the faint distant echoes of the convulsive throe, but we are not the less certainly living over a mine ready to be sprung, and no one can tell when or where the fatal match will be applied."

CAST IRON ENAMELED WATER PIPES.—The pipes which are employed to convey water in cities are made of cast Iron and are very liable to rapid corrosion, when placed in the vicinity of leaky gas pipes. To obviate this evil, cast iron pipes for conveying water are now being made with imperishable surfaces, by Messrs Salt, of Bermingham. Cast iron pipes thus treated will be more expensive at first, but cheap in the end, as they will last for a hundred years, whereas, in many situations, common cast iron pipes have been renewed every seven years.

Professor Newton of Yale College, article in *Sillima's Journal*, on the great meteor which flashed over this city on the 15th of last November. From a comparison of all the testimony, he comes to the conclusion that its velocity must have been greater than 21 miles in a second, from which it would follow that the body could not have been a little moon revolving around our earth, nor even a planet revolving around the sun, but that it must have come from the depths of space beyond the boundaries of the sloar system.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, England imported iron and steel from Germany and spain. It now supplies both of these countries with great quantities of these metals. This revolution in manufacturers and trade was brought about by new inventions. In 1740 about 17,358 turns of iron were made in Great Britain; 1858, 8,040,959 tons.

UNITED STATES.

Col. Fremont's mines in Moriposa yielded the amount of $11,733 in gold bars, in six days' run.

It is said that Colonel Rudler, the fillibuster, is loaded with chains and imprisoned in a mine in Honduras, 150 feet under ground.

Gordon, the murderer, was hanged at Pike's Peak. The murderer was at the time of committing the crime, utterly unconscious through drink.

According to the registration just completed in New York, the number of voters in that city is 116,891. The number of votes cast at the Election of Mayor in 1859 was 75,147.

Three children found a bottle of rum in their father's house at Bangor, Me., on Sunday, of which they partook so freely, that they became dead drunk. The youngest died the same afternoon.

A terrific storm on the line of the Virginia and Tennesee Railroad swept away twelve bridges, and destroyed the roadway for miles, on Monday and Tuesday. An outlay of nearly $200,000 will be required to get the line in running order.

A young German lady came to this country in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express, under an engagement to teach music at the South. But she was seen, loved, courted and won by a German merchant in New York, worth $300,000, and the cards are now out for the wedding.

During the Prince's visit to Boston, he saw an original letter of Washington. This interested him very much, and he expressed a wish to possess such a relic of the great man. Mr Everett next day gratified this wish by sending His Royal Highness an original letter.

Howe's standard scales at the State Fair in Maine, weighed 3,820 persons, the women averaging 126 pounds. This shows the women of Maine to weigh 9 pounds 7 ounces, and the men 5 pounds 3 ounces more than in Massachusetts, by the specimens weighed in the Mechanics, Fair.

The new Yankee dimes and half-dimes for 1860 have appeared. The thirteen stars encircling 'Liberty' are omited—the words "United States of America' appearing in their stead. On the reverse, the piece is encircled with a sheaf of corn and other native products.

The Post Office department of the United States gives notice that all unpaid letters from this side will be sent to the Dead letter office after the first of November. We call the attention of the public to this matter, so that they may not neglect the pre-payment of their letters, as otherwise they will not be delivered.

A man in Iowa, not far from Mercer county, Missouri, being annoyed very much with persons stealing watermelons, put poison in some of them. five men went into the enclosure, got hold of some of these poisonous melons, ate three of them, and three of the party were found dead in the enclosure, and two just outside.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat* states that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in that city during the present year These robes are all tanned by the Indian squaws; their lords of creation do not stoop to such works of art—they do the hunting. We understand that, owing to the last winter being so warm, no less than 50,000 robes were left on the hands of dealers.

In 1842 an Irish boy by the name of John Kelly, living at Chatham Four Corners, in this State, received a gun shot wound in the shoulder, and the surgeon who dressed the wound, though he felt the ball with his prope did not deem it prudent to remove it. On the 15th of June last, the boy, (of course become a middle aged man), died in Clinton county, and on the post mortem examination the ball was found embedded in his heart where it had been carried 18 years.

WOODEN SCHOOL SLATES.—Since the manufacture of wooden nutmegs, in the State of Connecticut, has ceased, the people have turned their attention to the manufactured of all sorts of Yankee notions, from patent sewing birds, in the manufacture of which a fortune has been made and lost, down to campaign medals of which one manufacturer turns out ten thousand per diem. About the last invention contrived by one of these ingenious people is the manifacture of school slates out of wood. Not long ago, Messrs. Dean and Munger, of New Haven, Conn., took out a patient, through this office, for the manufacture of this article, and from their manifest superiority over the old stone slate, they are going into almost universal use. They are made of three thickness of veneering glued together and covered on both sides with a black coating of just the proper degree of roughness to received the impression from the pencil, and are then framed in the usual manner. Their most striking the particularities are their extreme lightness and durability; that may be thrown down and even stamped upon without being broken. The manner of polishing these slates is illustrated on another page. The same firm also make blackboards with the same covering.—*Sci. Am*

PAT MURPHY, THE RAILROAD MONOMANIC.—Travelling east on the train to Albany a few days since, an incident of a novel character came under our observation. We were seated in the smoking car soon after leaving Syracuse, and the conducter passed along, inspecting the tickets of the passengers, here was a little chap aboard from whom the officer could collect no fare, and which resulted in putting him off at the next station. The story runs that the boy, who bore the name of Pat Murphy, had got a passion for riding on the cars, which had become an uncontrollable mania with him. He seized every opportunity to jump on, though at the risk of life and limb, and kicks and cuffs from the conductors, and in spite of the commands of his parents, who reside at Syracuse. What makes the case the more singular was, that the boy has already met with several accidents in his rides. On one occasion he had a leg broken, and on another an arm. But though he was thus disabled and crippled he would still hobble on upon the train, and seem in the ecstasies of rapid locomotion to be entirely oblivious of his past sufferings, and fearless of the evil consequences of persisting in such a course of folly. What do our docters say to this anomalous species of lunacy? And who is it the humanitarian who will head the subscription for a cork leg for the Syracuse cripple? Unless this fast boy gets a situation for life from the Central Company we expect shortly to hear of a coroner's inquest on the body of Pat Morphy the railroad suicide.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The revival in Wales has resulted in the conversion of 38,000 persons.

It is said that more than thirty colporteurs are now going through the Sardinian States.

The richest man in Great Britain is the Marquis of Westminister, whose annual income is about $7,000,000.

During a thunderstorm experienced lately at Thorodo, Italy, two peasants, who were carrying fagots, were literally torn to pieces by the lightning.

Crowds of disaffected 'Saints" are on their way from Salt Lake City to San Diego. Col. Brigham Young is threatened with a deputation of his empire.

A rifled cannon, said to be the largest in the world, was recently tried at Shoeburyness, England. It weighs 6 tons and fires 174 lb. shot. It is puddled steel, and is the greatest mass of of the material ever put together.

The London Share market has sympathised with the reaction in the market for British Securities. Shares were very weak all day on the 27th, and closed flat at their lowest point. Canadians continue to decline. Grand Trunk of Canada were freely offered at 24.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine* states that rails, 27 feet in length and 82 lbs, to the yard, are being made at the Darlington Iron Works, and are the largest which have yet been rolled. Railroad companies discover that, by having strong mils and heavier engines, large trains are worked with less labor, greater dispatch, and at a smaller cost than when lighter stock is used—one train doing the amount of carriage work that three usually perform.

On the 17th of July, a great meteor fell in India. It is described in a letter to the English papers as having produced a noise as if all the artillery in India had been discharged at once, and the writer says that he actually thought the mountains were falling down. He saw a piece fall, and sent Seboys to dig it up. They found it burried three and a half-feet in the ground, and so intensely cold that they could not bear their hands on it.

A huge piece of iron work was recntly forged in Glasgow. this was a stern post and part of the keel for one of the new iron steamships of war termed "rains." The stern post was forged apart from the keel piece then the two were welded together, the whole weighing 30 tons in one united piece. Forty horses were employed to remove it from the foundry of the vessel. A powerful steam locomotive for common roads would have been preferable for drawing it.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—From the *Times'* Correspondent we learn that the allied forces landed at Peh-Tang about the beginning of August; that a fort was taken, with its guns, and a number of mines destroyed, and that the British and French sailors plundered, for which the former were confirmed, and some of them flogged; bnt the French troops continued to plunder uncontroled. The first conflict between the British and Chinese took place on the 3rd. A great battle was expected on the 11th August.

A very remarkable movement has commenced among the British soldiers at Sealkote, India. I began in April by the conversion of the officer commanding a troop of Horse Artillery, who had for many years been an infidel. He instituted a daily prayer meeting for his men, which was attended by officers and privates. Visits and personal efforts were also resorted to; and the correspondent of the *News of the Churches*, under date of July 10th, says that eleven officers and eighteen men had been hopefully converted.

A prominent English journal states that Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, has offered the chair of Philosophy in the University of Bologna to Mazzarella, a distinguished Protestant preacher at Genoa, and the author of a work, the object of which is to lead the thoughful to Christ, who will thus have a prominent and influential position in the instruction of youth in the first University of Italy. Is also states that Garibaldi has two sons in a Protestant college near Liverppol, and that the father in separating from one of them, said to him, 'The Bible is the cannon which will deliver Italy.'

FATHER GAVAZZI.—A traveller in Italy, who not long since met with Father Gavazzi at the table of Garibaldi, thus describes his personal appearance:—"Instead of the closely shaven face, the reverend parde has adopted the prevailing fashion of letting his beard grow, and a thick crop of black stubbles give great promise of its future excellence. In lieu of the dark, majestic, flowing robe with which he was wont to drape himself so effectively, he wore a red shirt; and to complete the transformation, a souvenir of his visit to America, in the shade of a bloodthirsty looking bowie-knife, together with a Colt's revolver, was thrust in a belt that had to have a reef or two let out of it before the repast was half-finished." Quite a transformation.

A terrible calamity happened at San Lozerno, on the 16th ult. While the Peruvian brig *Callao* was going on the dry dock for repairs, with a large number of persons on board, the dock gave way under the enormours weight, causing the vessel to pitch over on her starboard beam, when the masts snapped, and the ports being opened she filled rapidly with water. Of the crowds below few could do aught but scream. It was supposed that over one hundred and fifty lives have been lost, besides a large number who have been wounded. The *Callao* was a 44 gun frigate, and is said to be a total loss. The occurrence may have an important political effect, as Gen. Castilla was suspected of designing to wage war against Ecuador.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.—Two or three day's ago the telegraph brought the information that a paper published in Saxe Cobourg Gotha, announces the selection of the only daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen as the future wife of the Prince of Wales. The ducal house of Saxe Meiningen is a dynasty closely allied with that of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, and the only daughter of the reigning Duke Bernard, is the Princess Augusta Lousie Caroline Ida, born on the 6th of August, 1843, and therefore not quite two years younger than her prospective spouse. Her mother is a daughter of the late William III., Electoe of Hesse Cassel. It is possible that the match has been arranged—subject, we hope, to the approval of Albert Edward himself—by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, during their recent visit to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Austria grants Immense Concessions to Hungary.

GEN. LAMORICERE ABOUT TO RETURN TO FRANCE.

Sicily Votes Unanimously for Annexation!

Sandy Hook, Nov. 5.

The Adriatic from Havre, via Southampton, passed Sandy Hook this morning. Her advices, which are from Liverpool, 26th ult., were obtained by the news yacht and will be telegraphed immediately.

The Adriatic reports the steamer North American from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on 23d ult., and Arago hence for Havre, touched at Cowes, 25th.

Liverpool breadstuffs fiom, cotton had advanced slightly, provisions dull, and consols for money 92⅞ *a* 93, and for account 93¼.

The Emperor of Austria had introduced in the new Charter immense concessions to Hungary.

Advices from Italy state that Garibaldi had entered Capua.

The Emperor of France had received assurances from the Czar, that nothing hostile to France would be entertained at the Warsaw interview.

FURTHER BY THE ADRIATIC.

The Edinburg sailed on the 24th for New York.

Victor Emmanuel had arrived at Denyfia, in Naples.

The Royalists had evacuated Cajazzo and the vicinity.

The line of the Volturno had been abandoned for that of the Garg line.

The Emperor of Austria had introduced the new charter, making immense concessions to Hungary.

A semi-official article in the *Constionnel* says, an organized and powerful army is henceforth to be raised for the interest of Europe.

The part of France is that of non-intervention.

When the Revolution is accomplished it should be consolidated by the act of the European Congress.

The Sardinian Ambassador has been ordered to leave St. Petersburgh.

The ship Jacket, from Melbourne, had arrived with £150,000.

The ship Martha Whitmore stranded in Dundrew Bay on the 20th ultimo. Crew all saved.

At the Newmarket races, Mr. Ten Broeck's Umpire beat Tom Bowline, in a match for 1,000 sovereigns.

The recent census of Russia shows a population of 190,000,000.

It is reported that the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, had remitted in a few days 2,000 reals to the Pope, which had been raised by the Bishop.

Gen. Lamoriciere will return to France.

Enlistments for the Papal army have increased.

It was said that the Ambassadors of Prussia, Spain and Portugal were preparing to quit Turin.

The vote of Sicily was almost unanimous for annexation.

Victor Emmanuel it is said, will be at Naples on the 28th. The Proclamation of the vote would be made the following day.

The Papal Nuncio had left Paris in consequence of orders from Rome.

Manchester advices are favorable. Market for goods and yarns was quiet but prices steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT

Progress of the Royal Meeting at Warsaw.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO ENTER INTO ANY ARRANGEMENT THAT MAY LEAD TO WAR.

Garibaldi to receive the Title of Prince and Rank of General.

PRUSSIA PROTESTS AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

St. John's, N.F., Nov. 3.

The dates by the Prince Albert are two days later than those brought by the Europa at Halifax.

The Royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing.

Voting at Naples on the annexation question commenced on the 21st October. The result had not been definitey ascertained. It was stated that the Neapolitans voted almost unanimously for annexation.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on 21st Oct., aged 70 years.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22nd October.

The Galway Steamship Company have ordered two new steamers to be built in place of the Connaught, by John Laird of Liverpool.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia were all at Warsaw, togethor with Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rechberg, and other prominent ministers.

Nothing transpired as to the Conference.

It is asserted that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagement with Austria which may lead to a war.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Emperor had received autograph letters from the Czar of Russia, explaning the nature of the Warsaw meeting, and depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

The "Gazette de Lyons" has been suppressed on account of its incessant appeals of agitation, the attack on Government and its disdain of good advice

The Paris Bourse was flat and drooping at 65½ to 75 for rentes.

Naples despatches to 21st Oct'r announce that a vote on the annexation question was then being taken. Much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the polling places. All was quiet at the latest dates.

The King of Naples had issued a protest declaring that he considered the voting null and void.

It was reported that after the annexation was affected, the title of Prince and rank of General would be offered to Garibaldi.

A Naples despatch of the 21st ult., says that Garibaldi has officially declared that he would lay down the Dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

The head general Cialdinis, with his columns, encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The general commanding the corps, and the officers, and 800 soldiers and flag were taken. Another despatch says that Cialdinis captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Saloria on the 21st Oct.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a despatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing an Austrian flag.

Some authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontier were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given a most positive assurance that she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Rieti, ten leagues from Rome.

The text of the Prussian despatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States is published. It censures the action of Sardinia, and rejects Cavour's justification; but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of Prussia.

The Austrian official "Weiner Zeitung" publishes a reform manifesto for the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the constitution are proposed. Legislative power is only to be exercised in future, with the cooperation of the Provincial Diet.

The Kerchuntz Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary and other important concessions are made to that Province.

General Benedict and Arch Duke Albert William have been sent to Italy.

Bombay letters to the 26th Sept. and Calcutta to Sept. 15th are received. They contain little news that has not been anticipated. The commercial despatches from Bombay to Sept. 21th, reports imports dull and drooping.

London, Oct. 22.

The London money market is generally unchanged with an active demand.

Consols for money close at 92¾ to 92⅞, and for account 92⅞ to 93.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

The market for American securities is dull and without any material alteration in prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

FRENCH FORCE IN THE PAPAL STATES.

Napoleon III. and Italian unity.

COUNT CAVOUR AND THE MORTARA CASE.

POLICY OF PRUSSIA ON ITALY.

New York, Nov. 3.

The Steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 15th and Southampton on the 19th, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The news by this arrival is not so late as that received by the Europa, telegraphed off Cape Race, on Thursday, but the reception of our files enable us to give some important details, two days later than previously given:

The Vienna correspondent of the London 'Herald,' under date of the 13th ult, says: "The news from Pesth and other populous places in Hungary has convinced even the most obdurate optimists, that the situation of that country becomes every day more deplorable and threatening to the imperial authority. Up to this time the agitation and ill-will manifested towards the Government have been confined to the elevated and enlightened classes of the *bourgeoisie* of the cities and towns. Now this hostile feeling has been communicated to the masses and the laborious rural population, from one end of the Magyar kingdom to the other, and I can assure you that a rising or insurrection, as in 1858, imminent, and may involve the country once more in all the evils and subject it to all the atrocities which a civil war never fails to bring upon the people.

COUNT CAVOUR AND THE MORTARA CASE.

The Secretary of the Universal Israelitish Alliance of London, has received the following letter from Count Cavour:

Turin, Oct. 3, 1860.

SIR—I have received the letter which you have addressed to me in the name of the Society of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, soliciting the aid of the King's government in the steps which the father of the young Mortara is taking in order to recover his child from the convent in which he is at present retained. Persuaded of the justice of M. Mortara's demands, I have the honor to assure you, sir, that the King's government will do all in its power that this child, in whom the public opinion of Europe is so deeply interested, may be restored to his family. Be good enough, I beg you, to acquaint members of the Jewish society of these intentions of the government of the King, and receive, &c.

CAVOUR.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Father Point, Nov. 6.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived this a.m. She left Liverpool at 3 p.m. on the 25th, and Londonderry on the 26th.

BRITAIN.

The Grand Duke Marshal of Russia had taken leave of Queen Victoria, and had been honored with a grand field day at Woolwich. As Palmerston was at Windsor during the Duke's stay there, his mission is construed into a politicsl one.

FRANCE.

The French Admiral, with two ships of the line, and two frigates had arrived at Gaeta from Naples. It was reported in Paris that his mission was to prevent the bombardment of Naples.

ITALY.

It is confirmed that the Royalists evacuated Cajazzo and vicinity, and abandoned the line of the Volturno for that of the Craighano.

The statement that Garibaldi had entered Capua still lacks confirmation.

A Naples despatch says that Turr's division received orders to start by sea. Destination unknown. The Hungarian legion forms part of it.

The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 100,000 men, under Benedek. Danger of a collision with the Piedmontese was very great.

It was stated that on the official annexation of Naples to Piedmont, there will be a levy of 100,000 throughout Italy, the design being to have the Italian army 300,000 strong by spring.

Immediately on the landing of the British legion at Naples, Major Styles was put under arrest, a sentinel being placed at his hotel door. The Major courted the fullest enquiry.

The reception of the legion at Naples was brilliant and kind. The National Guard was subscribing to present the British with a flag.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia would leave Warsaw on the 26th. Nothing transpired hs to a conference.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article which is regarding as unfavorable to the evacuation of Syria by the French in a stipulated six month. The Porte is represented as not only incapable of protecting the Christians, but its army is accused as accomplices in the outrages perpetrated.

It is asserted that the several ambassadors at Constantinople had demanded that Turkey in Asia be visited by the Grand Vizier, as well as Turkey in Europe.

It is announced that the Egyptian Government intend to carry a railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea as far as a point which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The overland journey to India will be shortened by five days, and the danger of the Red Sea navigation avoided. Passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the Peninsula and Oriential Co. will save the present cost of a coal dedot at Suez.

A Naples letter states that Mr. Briggs, merchant, Manchester, sent the Dictator a present of 400 knapsacks, complete, besides a considerable number of tents, &c. He had afterwards the honor of breakfasting with Garibaldi.

It was rumored that matrimonial arrangements are on the tapis between a daughter of Garibaldi and a son of King Victor Emmanuel, and is in consequence of the express wish of the King himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

St. John's, Nfld. Nov. 5.

The Persia from Liverpool, on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th, arrived at Cape Race, at 9 p.m. on Sunday, with 200 passengers.

The Glasgow arrived out on the 25th, and and the Canada on the 28th.

Affairs in Italy unchanged.

The Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th. A report prevailed that the principle of European Congress was agreed on.

It was reported that the Austrian Government had proposed a mediation with France for the pacific solution of the Italian question.

Position of the hostile forces in Italy literally unchanged.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation confirm previous reports, that the result was almost unanimous in favor of annexation.

The British legion in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with the loss of six killed and 30 wounded.

Spain had withdraw its ambassador from Turin.

The text of the Prussian note to Sardinia, protesting against her course in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her legation to retire, is published. It is very strong in its tone.

It was stated that the British Admiral was going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King.

Napoleon held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan for an army of reserve. All the Marshals attended.

The *Opinionne Nationale* caused considerable sensation in all quarters by publishing an article branding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the governments represented there against France and charged England with being a go-between.

The Warsaw meeting was abruptly adjourned, owing to the illness of the dowager Empress of Russia. The Royal parties and their Ministers held a conference on the 25th, but nothing authentic transpired.

Vienna, Oct. 20.

An order has been issued to prepare for the Coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next spring.

Warlike preparations are being entensively increased on the Mincio.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Wheat—Downward tendency, with slight decline; 11s 6d to 12s 4d for Western; 12s 6d to 13s for Southern.

Flour steady at 28s to 32s 6d.

Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow 36s to 39s.

Port quiet but firm.

Lard—More doing with a slight decline.

Consols 92⅞ to 93.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.

Election progression quiet. There will evidently be a small vote. Bell men voting the straight ticket; the Douglas men have great difficulty in procuring straight tickets. Many refuse voting. The is a probability of a large plurality in the city.

Boston, Nov. 6.

Heavy rain this a.m., but it has cleared up, and voting is going on briskly. Good deal of excitement.

New York, Nov. 6.

Report up to noon to-day in all the down town wards. Nearly as many votes have been pelled all day as were polled at the last election. No disturbance had taken place, and no arrests have been made for illegal voting.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

THE SARDINIAN INTERVENTION IN THE SOUTH.

The Turin correspondent of the "Daily News," writing on the 12th ult., says:—

The Marquis Montezeolo, a senator of the Kingdom, formerly Governor of Nice, and at at present of Brescia, is to proceed in the name of the King and in the same capacity to Sicily. He is a moderate man, courteous and intelligent withal. Cavour gave yesterday a grand dinner, for the express purpose of introducing him to the Sicilian deputation of notables, who had come here, and implored the prompt assistance of the King's Government, to prevent the island from being overwhelmed with anarchy—an anarchy with which it is threatened by the acts of the Mazzinian and socialist party, who have flocked both to the island and to Naples itself from all parts of Europe. The King's Government has already despatched to Sicily one regiment of the line, and another with a battalion of bersaglieri, will, in five or six days, accompany the new Governor. The Sicilian deputation is extremely pleased at these prudent arrangements. More will be done for Naples. The republicans there are already beginning to withdraw, to the great satisfaction of the people, who cordially detest the Bourbons, it is true, but are sincere admirers of monarchy. Garibaldi now sees the snares that artful party have been laying for him, and has written like a loyal and loving subject to the King, at the very time when Count Cavour was endeavoring in every way to testify to the General how highly he esteemed him, and to remove every cause of discord. Therefore, before many days are over, this intricate drama will be cleared up happily to the satisfaction of all concerned.

GARIBALDI AND HIS SOLDIERS.

The *Nationalites* publishes the following recent proclamation of Garibaldi addressed to the citizens of Molise:—

Glory to the brave! to the chivalrous men who defend their hearths, their wives and and their children from the wolf.

Glory to the children of Molise; they fo't and conquered at Isernia.

Shame to the populations who fly at the approach of the spoiler, and abandon everything. When they return to their houses, may their wives spit in their faces, and shrink from all contact with such cowards.

Italians! When you fight you are conquerors! and when it is known that you are resolved to fight the foreign powers which devour you under one pretext or another will not wait for your onslaught.

To arms! Verile men of the peninsula, to arms! You have four months before you for warlike exercises. The fifth month, in March, 1861, will re-echo throughout the entire Italian territory, the hymn of liberty and Italian regeneration.

THE KINGSTON MEETING.

We publish in another place, a report of the speeches and proceedings at the 'great meeting of Protestants' held at Kingston on the 1st inst. This report is from the News, a paper friendly to Mr. J. A. Macdonald and the Ministry, and we may therefore, infer that it is not exaggerated to their disadvantage. What a humiliating, what a wretched spectacle did John A. and his friends present at the meeting? Take the News' report, which is doubtless as favourable as it could be made for the unhappy Attorney General, and how low must he have fallen in the city of Kingston, when his own recent supporters 'hissed and hooted' at the very mention of his name? When Dr. Yates ventured to hint that John A. was not to blame for recent events, he was met with shouts of disapprobation, and was obliged to give up that part of his argument in order to be heard at all! When the Hon. Mr. Campbell came forward to explain what John A. had done at Brockville, and stated that he had actually had the courage to 'face' the Duke of Newcastle; that he even went so far as to sacrifice his meals to 'speak' to him, in language too that 'astonished' the weak nerves of Mr. Campbell, the audience could not restrain their indignation, and drowned the apologist in a loud storm of dissent and negation. Mr. Campbell begged for a hearing in behalf of his friend, disavowing at the same time that he wished to defend the Ministry, but it would not do, the people understood his drift; they had heard his story before and discarded it as 'humbug.' A very significant incident occurred at this stage of the proceedings, which showed at once the depth of feeling, and the determination of the audience. Mr. Campbell undertook to turn off the force of the blow aimed at the Ministry by assuming that the condemnatory resolution was the emanation of a single individual, its mover. This is a very common trick. The organs endeavour to evade the force of the hostile resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at Hamilton, by heaping abuse upon its mover, Mr. Boulton, though it was carried by a vote of more than two to one. There was a very prompt answer to Mr. Campbell's attempt to play the same game at Kingston. He spoke of the mover of the resolution as a 'young man' whom he didn't know, and who, probably, had never before made a 'political speech,' &c., and warned the audience not to be led away by this 'young man.' Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, the young man in question, was called up by the audience in answer to these remarks and, coming forward on the platform, a leading Orangeman proposed 'three cheers' for the mover of the resolutions. They were given with great energy, and the proposer then remarked: 'You will know Mr. Jeffrey now!' This was a settler for Mr. Campbell. It revealed to him, rather emphatically, not only who the young man was, but that the resolution he had moved was the sentiment of the meeting. The explanations of Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Mayor—who were also 'astonished' at Mr. Macdonald's courage in the presence of the awful Duke—fared no better than those of Mr. Campbell. These Kingston birds were not to be caught by chaff, especially when they found that this chaff had been offered to them and rejected once already. The promise that Mr. Macdonald would come himself and explain, was met by the very sensible remark that he ought to be here to-night.' and also by the equally pertinent suggestion that he would require to be 'sober.'

Upon the whole we think our readers will agree with us, after reading the report, that this meeting is one of the most damaging blows that has ever yet been levelled at the head of the Attorney General West. He is condemned, unhesitatingly and emphatically, not by a meeting of political opponents got up stealthily, and held privately, but by his own party, at a public meeting, held in the most public place, and with the highest local functionary in the chair! So strong is the feeling against him; so evident to all are his trickery, and subserviency; so outraged are his constituents at his want of pluck as a man and his abdication of his functions as a Canadian Ministry, that they will not even listen patiently to those who offer apologies for him! The News is very much cast down at the result of this meeting. He admits that it cannot be decried for want of respectability or numbers. He says:

'The meeting of Protestants on Thursday night was very numerously attended—a more respecteble assembly was never convened in Kingston. The best of order was observed in the earlier part of the proceedings, and but for the prolix, and, to many of the audience, common place remarks about Popery, would have gone off satisfactorily.'

The resolution against the Ministry is attributed to 'mischance, or wilful design.' A very safe alternative. But no alternative was required, for his own report negatives the 'mischance' and establishes beyond doubt the wilful design'! But hear the organ's lamentations:

By some mischance or wilful design, a political resolution was introduced, condemnatory of the Government, with respect to the non-reception of the Prince of Wales in this city. The Hon. Mr. Campbell explained to the meeting, amid a storm of hisses and groans, the commendable conduct of Mr. John A. Macdonald, at Brockville, in endeavouring to induce the Duke of Newcastle to land in Kingston. This journal has heretofore shown, in brief, what Mr. Macdonald said in urging the demands of Kingston, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kirkpatrick fully confirmed every word that was said in that behalf. And yet, although these gentlemen occupy high position in the country they were not treated with that consideration which was due to them by common courtesy. Indeed, we might say they were discourteously treated. Mr. Campbell, as everybody knows, is above seeking any political position by supporting or opposing the present Ministry; but he was not met with that attention by his fellow citizens to which he was entitled. Eager as we all are in supporting and advocating the principle of Freedom, some people who consider themselves the apostles and sustainers of that cause are sometimes too prone to forget what is due to others in claiming what is due to themselves; and at the meeting on Thursday night a spirit was manifested which was very far from that of equal justice or common civility when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kirkpatrick addressed the meeting. There is no disguising the fact that many people assembled there expressly to promote some object adverse to the present Ministry, and carried out their intention by passing the last resolution, which is most unjustly and unmeritedly directed against the Ministry.'

'Many people assembled expressly' to condemn the Ministry, and why not? If they believed the Ministry had given improper advice to the Crown, or no advice, or sacrificed the constitutional rights of the people by clinging to the office after their advice was rejected, they were surely justified in assembling, and expressing their opinions when they did assemble. The News thinks the condemnation of the Ministry was 'unjust and unmerited;' the people of Kingston appear to think differently, and we presume they have as much right to express the one opinion as he has to express the other.

There stands the fact of condemnation at all events, which Mr. Macdonald will find it rather more difficult to 'face,' than that Gorgon's head of small colonial politicians, the Duke of Newcastle. The spirit and energy displayed at this meeting, promise well for the next election. The News thinks there is no political significance in the meeting, by which we understand him to imply that the Kingstonians will still submit to be 'humbugged' by the man whom they have just condemned! That would indeed be a fizzle. The slanders of the Times, and the odium of the unfortunate *contre temps* with the Prince, would, by such pusillanimity be fastened upon Kingston forever; To bluster and threaten, and then fall down and worship, would provoke universal contempt; to growl and bark as they have done, and then meekly to lick the hand of their master, would consign them to the kennel of political puppyism for all coming time. We have a better opinion of the people of Kingston than to believe that they will degrade themselves by any such meanness as the News hints at.—*Globe.*

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, Nov. 7, 1860.

The Council met in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice from the Reeve. Council all present.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved, and signed by the Reeve. The Clerk reported no new business.

Mr Coulter moved, seconded by Mr Anderson,

That the Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider and report upon whatever may come before it.—Carried.

The Council in Committee, Mr Coulter in the chair.

The petition of John Patterson and others, presented last meeting of Council, in favor of an indigent old man, was taken up and considered.

Your Committee recommend that the sum of thirteen dollars be allowed, and that Mr Anderson see the same expended.

John Phillips, of Wolf Grove, made application to be detached from School section No. 5, and to be attached to section No. 9.

The Committee recommend that the clerk be instructed to notify the Trustees of both sections to hold meetings, and report to this Council at its next sitting, in compliance with the 4th clause of the 18th section of the Common School act.

The Pathmaster of the centre division of the 8th line reported, that the Bridge at the tank work was in a dangerous state for travellers.

The committee recommend that Mr Toshach procure a sufficient quantity of plank to cover the centre of the bridge, and that the Pathmaster cause the same to be drawn and laid.

Your committee had under consideration the account of Mr Cromwell, of fifteen dollars, for survey of the new road between lots No. 15 and 16, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and recommend that the same be paid.

The Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr Anderson, seconded by Mr Coulter,

That the Report of the Committee as minuted, be adopted.—Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach dissenting from that part of the report, as respects the payment of Mr Cromwell's account for the new survey.

Moved by Mr Coulter, seconded by Mr Anderson,

That a commissioner, consisting of the Reeve and Mr. Anderson be, and is hereby appointed, to expend the sum already appropriated for the new road between lots 15 and 16, in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, in erecting a bridge over the creek in the 7th concession, and otherwise improving the road. —Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach voting in the negative.

Moved by Mr Anderson, seconded by Mr Toshach,

That this Council be a commission of the whole to examine and take the necessary steps for erecting a new bridge at the village of Almonte, known as the "Bay Bridge."—Carried.

Moved by Mr Coulter, seconded by Mr Anderson,

That the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps for the establishing by By-law the new road between lots 15 and 16, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th concessions of this Township, and for the sale of the original allowance of road between said lots, to the parties through whose land the road runs.—Carried. Messrs. Houston and Toshach dissenting.

Council adjourned till Friday, Dec. 14th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for passing the above By-laws.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

HEALTH OF COWS.

Good health in domestic animals is always a matter of primary importance.

As ill health in parents transmits a tendency to disease in the offspring, it is important that every kind of animal we desire to continue on our farms should be kept vigorous and healthy.

As domestic animals a rea source of human food, it is a matter of great importance to preserve them in a healthy condition. Diseased meat carries its qualities into the stomach of its consumers. It is a serious objection which vegetarians urge against the use of animal food. that the artificial circumstances in which animals live, and bad treatment they receive, renders them unhealthy.

As an unhealthy animal can not consume food to as good advantage as a well one, it is again economical to avoid disease.

As comparitive misery and discomfort accompany disease, it is humane as well as economical to see to it that the animals under our care enjoy, as far as possible, their creature comforts.

Each of these circumstances is a sufficient reason for guarding with scrupulous care the health of the animals we feed; but when we derive milk from animals it is doubly important that they are kept from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than her flesh.

If a cow eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable oder it appears in her milk.

If she eats anything medical it comes out of her milk.

If she is feverish her milk shows it.

If she has sores about her, pus may be found in her milk.

If she is fed on decayed or diseased food, her milk, since it is derived from her food, will be imperfect. It is as impossible to make good milk from bad food, as to make a good building from rotten timber.

If there is anything wrong about her, it will appear in the milk, as that is an effective source of casting filth from her organism.

POSTSCRIPT

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Quebec, Nov 12.

The North American arrived here last night. She left Liverpool at noon on the 1st inst; Londonderry on the 2nd, and passed Father Point at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday.

The Cunard Company announce their recommencement of their fortnightly Screw Line to New York, on Tuesday, 27th Nov.

The Etna has been sold.

Formidable naval and military preparations are going on. Some writers construe the recent council of war at St. Cloud into a palpable indication of the eventual campaign.

The Emperor on the 31st reviewed 20,000 men near Paris, bivouacing. and all the proceedings of a regular campaign were rehearsed.

The Bourse on the 31st ult. was firm. Rentes advanced one quarter, closing at 69f. 25c.

Naples, 27th Oct.

A Sardinian flotilla, cannonaded the royalists near Gaeta. The French Admiral despatched a frigate to stop the firing. Admiral Persano retired and returned to Naples, expressing his regret at the conduct of the French, but said nothing as to Victor Emmanuel's visit to Naples. He denied that Austria informed the European cabinets of an intention to send her ultimatum to Turin; on the contrary, he had reiterated her assurances of a purely defensive policy.

Austria put the three following questions to Russia:—

Will your Government recognize facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter to be supported by another Great Power what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war and its being transferred to German territory what would Prussia do?

Answers are not given, but Rechberg stated that Austria was about to issue a circular note to its representatives abroad giving the results,

The German journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

The Berlin National *Gazette* says not the slightest counter demonstration was made at Warsaw to the French programme.

Marshal O'Donnell, in the Cortez, on the 29th, reiterated that Spain had resolved to remain neutral in the affairs of Italy. He also protests against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon towards the Spanish Government.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been seized with a sudden and severe illness.

Parliament was prorogued from the 6th November nominally to Jan. 3d.

Five hundred of the Papal brigade passed through France en route for Ireland.

Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, whose opinions were combined, were preparing for battle.

An engagement took place on the 26th of Oct., half-way between Tearo and Zessa, between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans. After a combat of two hours the latter fled, leaving a great many prisoners.

Gen. Lamorciere had been created a Roman noble, and a medal struck in his honor.

The London Morning Advertiser asserts on authority of an official despatch that Victor Emmanuel was immediately to bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

CHINA.—The Northern forts were captured after three hours fighting. Others surrendered. The allies lost four hundred killed and wounded. They occupied Tiensen. An escort of rebels were withdrawn from Shanghae. the amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank was £50,000.

Knowledge is proud that it has learned so much; wisdom is humble that it knows so little.

History is a mighty, thundering declaration of the falsity of the sentiment that God is not a God that will let men suffer. The history of the world is all suffering.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Wednesday, November 14, 1860.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

On the night of Friday last, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was entertained at a dinner given by a number of his friends in the Kerby House, Brantford. Mr. Macdonald made use of the occasion to make a speech, and attempt some explanation of his conduct in relation to the Kingston and Belleville troubles, and made a miserably lame affair of it. His only method of getting out of the difficulty seems to be, by attaching the blame to the Duke of Newcastle, as the responsible Minister of the Crown in England, apparently forgetting that he is himself in the same position in Canada, being a "sworn adviser of the Crown," and that he had as much right to advise the Crown in Canada, as the Duke of Newcastle has in England. It is a very convenient method of escaping censure, to attach the blame to the Duke of Newcastle, but it will not clear the Canadian Ministry of the responsibility which rests on their shoulders. The Duke has his faults, and who has not? He is an old Puseyite, and we despise Puseyism; but we cannot help but admire his judgment and firmness in the matter of the Kingston difficulty.— When we bear in mind that *he recognised the right of the Canadian Government to advise* on this matter, by addressing his first letter to the Governor General, who could blame him for the course he pursued, not being advised to the contrary? When he proposed his course to the Canadian Ministry through the Governor General, then was the time for the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and his Protestant colleagues, if he had any such, to object. They did not object! On the contrary, there is every reason to believe they approved of that policy. They dare not go against Cartier and his co-religionists in the government, and that is the simple reason why the Prince and the Duke were not advised to pursue a different policy towards the Orangemen. If the Duke was not open to advice why should he consult the Governor General and his Ministry at all, but the fact that he did so is now established beyond a doubt, and proves conclusively that with all his faults, the Duke of Newcastle was not the only one to blame for the unfortunate occurrences at Kingston. Having made known his policy to the Canadian Government, and that policy having been approved of either by actual assent or by a silence which gives consent, we say, we admire the firmness of the Duke in carrying out the plans, which then were not only his policy, but also the policy of our own Government.

The miserable attempt of John A. Macdonald, after keeping silence so long, to blame the Duke of Newcastle, now that he has left the country, shows a weakness and pusillanimity unworthy of a Minister of the Crown; and it falls back with redoubled force on his own head and on the devoted heads of his colleagues, when the country cannot but remember that it was established beyond a doubt, that this very question of Orange repression was made the subject of discussion between the Provincial Government and the Prince, even before he landed at Quebec. This fact has been fully established by the letter of the Governor General addressed to Mr. Cameron, and dated the 13th of August, five days before the Prince landed. To say, then, that the Ministry did not know the Prince's views long before he arrived at Kingston harbor, or that they had no power to advise, when they were actually consulted, and their advice asked, is in fact attempting to deceive the public.

THE PRESIDENTAL ELECTION.

The great event of the week just passed is the triumph of the Republican party, in the United States, in the election of Lincoln as the next President of the Union. And, now that the election is over, it is hoped that the excitement will die away, and the threats of a secession from the Union be abandoned and forgotten. The result of the election will, undoubtedly, grate hard upon the feelings of Southern politicians who, it must be admitted, played a high game and lost. It is claimed, that Lincoln's return will be a heavy blow to the "peculiar institution" of slavery. That its extension into territories where it does not now exist will be impossible. That bounds have been placed over which it cannot pass.

It also appears that the South fully understood the force of the defeat they were about to sustain, and tried to influence the election by treats of withdrawal from, and consequently dissolution of the Union. Their threats, however seem to have been understood—their very violence prevented them from being alarming. After expending so much wrath before the election it is but reasonable to suppose that the effervessing power must have been considerably weakened if not half spent. The vaporing about secession, however still continues, although in some places it shows a tendency to decline, and southern correspondents have already attempted to re-assure the Brokers of Wall Street. Some of them assert that secession is postponed for the present, and is not to take place at all unless Lincoln be guilty of some overt act of injustice, or what the South understands as injustice. But here is a manifest difficulty. The South speaks a language of its own; and its ideas of justice and injustice are so inextricably confused that it is in danger of mistaking the one for the other. Joint resolutions had about a week before been passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, calling a convention for the re-organization of the militia and making preparations for the "defence" of the State. This was before the elections; so that the symptoms have decidedly improved since. There are still secessionists in South Carolina; and among them are members of the Legislature and other "prominent citizens." From Savannah there is a direct account that looks more belligerent. The old Colonial flag had been taken out of its hiding place, the dust of eighty years shaken from it; it was unfurled to the breeze and planted on GREEN's monument. A public meeeting, the largest ever known, had declared that the election of LINCOLN ought not to be, and would not be, submitted to; a declaration which strikes at the root of constitutional and democratic government. The Legislature was asked to organize and arm the forces of the State, or rather the opinion of a public meeting that it ought to do so was expressed. "North Carolina," we are told by telegraph, "is ready to secede." The Governor and Council were deliberating on the crisis; and the Legislature was expected to be called immediately.

It has always been the boast of the Americans that they could submit to the constitutional decision of the majority, and that, however great the contention might be previous to the election, the result should be universally accepted when it was over. However, a few more days will decide the matter and show whether or not, the beaten party can accept its defeat as a constitutional necessity and a patriotic duty, and whether the politicians of the South have moderation and wisdom equal to the emergency.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of three lengthy communications, purporting to treat on the "Buckeye" and other reaping and mowing machines. We should be most happy to afford free space in our columns for any discussion of interest to our readers, generally; and if our correspondents will divest their communications of personalities, and confine themselves, exclusively, to the merits or demerits of the respective machines, we shall most cheerfully give them an insertion in the *Herald*, free of charge. But we do not think that any useful end would be gained by keeping up a dispute which has already degenerated into angry discussion and recrimination.

Mr. Jeffrey has been returned for Newcastle Division, by a majority of Eighty-five, over Mr. John Shuter Smith.

PROTESTANT MEETING IN KINGSTON.

At a general meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Kingston, on Thursday 27th ult., the following resolution was passed:—

"That the course pursued by his Excellency the Governor General and his Ministry since the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been such as to render them unworthy of the respect and support of the Protestants of this Province."

☞ Correspondents will greatly oblige us by handing in their favors as early as possible, so that we may have ample time to have them prepared for the press. On Monday and Tuesday our hands are full of other matters—preparing editorial, late news, &c., &c., so that communications coming in on those days, sometimes find our space occupied, and have to lie over for a week. At the same time items of important news will be received up to the time of going to press.

☞ Subscribers desirous of changing their addresses will much oblige by letting us know the name of the post office at which they have been receiving the paper. Without this information, we cannot change the address, without being liable to make mistakes, as there are frequently on our books, several different persons of the same name.

The Carleton Place Fair held here on Tuesday week, was a great day. There were several buyers from a distance, and an immense number of cattle on the ground. We have been told about three hundred head of cattle were sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARNPRIOR, Nov 12, 1860.

MR EDITOR,—A highly interesting and important article in a recent number of the Toronto Globe, entitled, "Impressions of Ottawa," and which I hope to see copied at full length in the Herald, has induced me once more to call public attention, and especially the attention of capitalists and manufacturers, to the great inducements and facilities held out by Arnprior for manufacturing business.

It is to me, and I believe to all other persons acquainted with this locality, a source of great surprise, that possessing as we do such valuable and convenient mill sites and extensive water power, together with excellent position with regard to transit, both actual and prospective; our advantages are so little appreciated by the classes most interested.

Every word in the Globe's article with reference to the manufacturing facilities of Ottawa, apply with almost equal force to Arnprior, with the additional advantage on our side of cheaper mill sites, and I should suppose cheaper labor.

In speaking of the "New Edinburgh Cloth Factory," the Globe says, "Far from complaining of dullness of trade, they, the proprietors, "have too much to do, in fact they would perhaps like a little competition A splendid market is open for those who like to enter it. The raw material for cloth can be purchased far cheaper than in the United States, and as much of the finished article as can be manufactured can be sold," &c. Now, sir, I believe this statement to be correct, every word; and if true of Ottawa, it is also true of Arnprior.

The distance between the two places is not so great as to make a business of this nature that would be highly profitable in the one, unprofitable in the other. On the contrary, I believe that on the opening to Arnprior of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, the advantage would be on our side.

I have been given to understand that no difficulties exist with regard to the purchase of the mill sites or water privilege; that they are freely in the market, and will be disposed of to any persons possessing the requisite means and capabilities for carrying on extensive business.

I write from perfectly disinterested motives, and with the sole object of calling attention to the opportunities, which I am convinced are unappreciated, because unknown, for developing the mighty resources of the Ottawa Valley.

FRANK.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

Dear Sir,—On Saturday last, a fine "Buck," said to be of the spike horn species, suddenly appeared in our midst, startling our citizens out of their usual propriety. An excited crowd soon gathered to witness its capture, essayed by some of our most renowned hunters: but alas for the vanity of human hopes, his Buckship did not appreciate their kindness, and evidently had no particular desire to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance. On the contrary he seemed to manifest a desire to be off with himself as speedily as possible, and although in the water for some time swimming up and down, he at last got on shore and running past a renowned son of Vulcan, so near as to be within reach of his gun, finally disappeared in the adjacent woods. The astonishment so ludicrously expressed in the open countenances of the few who so persistently endeavored to force their attentions on his Buckship was particularly amusing, as their visions of fat venison steak faded in the distance.

Progression is the order of the day among our citizens; as a proof, some fifteen to eighteen houses have been already built this season, or are now in course of erection, and already are there symptoms of a general desire to procure the incorporation of our young village, "a consummation most devoutly to be wished," or any course of events that would tend to place the responsibility of our at present almost impassable streets on the shoulders of some one. Sidewalks, if ever there were any, are now "non est cum swampibus," the ghost of one no where being visible; and it is only reasonable to suppose that a sure and certain remedy for this and other kindred matter of complaint would be found in the incorporation of the village, and it is to be hoped that whatever course future events may take, the present obnoxious state of things will not be of long continuance.

Yours truly,
X.

Almonte, Nov 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

Mr. Editor,— There is scarcely any person now-a-days, who has any great amount of work to perform, or any large job on hand, that will do the same without calling his friends and neighbors to assist him. These gatherings are called "Bees," I suppose from the fact that bees collect together for the purpose of mutual assistance and defence, instinctively knowing that union is power. Whether these noble motives of the wise and industrious bees, be the real object of gathering together on these occasions, or not, I am hardly prepared to say, for I have a strong suspicion that if a certain stimulant were withdrawn, a great many of the bees would never look near their hives. However, Mr. Editor, whether it was to work, or taste the honey at one of these hives, I was present at a Ploughing Bee, last Wednesday, on the farm of the late William Wallace, Esq., Ramsay, where there were thirteen or fourteen ploughs at work upon a large meadow field, the workmen being mostly young men; and a prize of a new horse Halter being offered by the present proprieter, W. Wallace, jun., to the best ploughman, which stimulated all their exertions, although only one could obtain the Prize. The day was bracing and cool, yet a comfortable heat was kept up by a due circulation of the spirits, and Mr. Wallace got an excellent day's work.— There were three judges appointed to examine the ploughing—John McCarton, John McIntyre and Francis Lavallee—who gave in the following report —"Ploughmen, the Committee appointed to inspect the grounds ploughed to-day, beg to submit the following report—After having viewed and thoroughly examined the field, we have come to the conclusion that John Youill takes the first prize; N. Caskey, second best. There are three others,—J. Houston, 7th line, J. Houston, 9th line, and W. Houston, 8th line,— between whom the Judges could hardly discriminate, their ploughing being deep and honestly performed, but lacking that uniformity of appearance necessary to constitute good ploughing.

(Signed,) John McCarton, John McIntyre, Francis Lavallee.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

DEAR SIR,—With your permission, I would like to ask a few questions, regarding a practice that obtains extensively in some sections of this country. I refer to what in common parlance is called—"*Wakes.*"— Where did they originate? and when? What gave rise to them? and why are they continued? What object is promoted thereby? Do they beget or promote sympathy? Does the practice display refinement and intelligence? Or do these "*Wakes*" in any one way advance the interests of the community, where the practice is most general? Your correspondents would oblige, by replying to these questions, one who feels some interest in the matter. I need not say, Mr Editor, that after hearing from others, I would be greatly pleased to hear your own opinion. If "*Wakes*" are right they should be written *up*; if wrong, write them *down.*

Yours, &c.,
AN ENQUIRER.

North River, Nov 1860.

The rumor is again revived that Sir Edmund Head will not return to these Provinces. It is understood that his return was insisted upon by the Colonial Department, but Sir Edmund absolutely declined a longer term of office. The Marquis of Chandos is named as the new Governor General.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

London, Oct 27.

FRANCE.

The Herald says that a kind of revolutionary levee held by Prince Napoleon on Thursday, and which was numerously attended by Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, his Imperial Highness is reported to have said, that he was empowered to affirm that if Austria should attack Italy, France would immediately declare war against her.

ITALY.

Turin, Oct 26.

The following is the result of the voting upon the question of annexation at Palermo: Total number of votes registered, 36,-267. Ayes, 36,232; noes, 20. Annulled, fifteen.

The correspondent of the Daily News attached to Garibaldi's headquarters, says, the British Legion was attacked by a Neapolitan brigade on the 19th inst, the fire lasted five hours, with an interruption of two.— The first and third company charged the Neapolitans more than once, and beat them. Col Peard lost six men, and had about 20 wounded. Capt Tucker, an artist in Naples was killed.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the Austrian army in Italy can easily be increased to 280,000 men, and that the new General-in-Chief and the generals under his orders are to take possession of their commands without delay. At Trieste, according to a despatch in the Ost Deustche Post, the Italian party consider the grant of a new constitution as a symptom of war.

The warlike preparations of Austria on the line of the Po, says La Presse, are becoming more and more menacing. The most recent intelligence announces that a corps of between 40,000 and 50,000 is concentrated between Ostiglia and Rovero.

PAPAL STATES.

The Perugia Gazette states that emigration from Viterbo continues on so large a scale that even the clerical party are frightened at the magnitude of the demonstration. The emigrants have signed an address to the Emperor of the French, in which they state they have left their native town in order not to have the grief of witnessing the restoration of priestly misgovernment by the flag of Solferino.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct 26.

In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes the Opposition annouced their intention of making interpellations on the subject of the foreign relations of Spain. The Government having declared itself ready to reply to any question, the interpellations were adjourned. Spain having protested against the entry of Sardinians into Roman and Neapolitan territory, her Majesty's Minister has received orders to quit Turin. A Charge d' Affaires remains to conduct the business of the legation.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Woods, of the *Times*, in his letter of the 23rd Sept., makes the following announcement:—

"Where the Lumberers fell timber in the Upper Ottawa, they scatter handfulls of Indian Corn among the ragged stumps, and lo! in some six weeks' time a harvest for a few in number, though enough in quantity to keep an English Parish."

Who crammed Mr. Woods? There is a serious responsibility somewhere. Indian Corn at the end of six weeks among the ragged stumps, green though it might be, could not equal in greenness the Cockney scribe. He has no taste for fact—fiction is his weakness.—*Union.*

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The propeller *Globe* which arrived from Buffalo this morning, exploded her boiler at her dock, at 10 o'clock this forenoon while getting up steam, for the purpose of hoisting out freight. Several persons killed and a number injured. The killed are Mary Ann Golden, Patrick Donohoe, Jas. Hobbie, all of Chicago; Benjamin Wilson, first engineer; ——— Forsyth, 2nd engineer, and four firemen names unknown. The injured are,—the Clerk slightly, N. Ludington, and Michael Cusick, of Chicago; Peter Barnolt, of Erie; John Hayden of Rochester; Julian Hatch and David Dunn of Chicago, and the mate —all badly. The boat is a complete wreck. She is owned by Wm. O'Brine, of Buffalo —valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,-000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public to refuse Fives on the Western Bank of Philadelphia. Over $5,000 in spurious bills have been recovered. The notes are well engraved, and good imitations of the genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—We are happy to understand that it is the intention of the Government to appoint a day of National Thanksgiving for the abundant harvest and the returning prosperity of the country. We feel assured that all classes will receive this announcement with satisfaction. A proclamation will appear shortly fixing the day which will be at an early date.—*Leader.*

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HENRY SMITH. The *Asia* brings intelligence of the death of General Sir Henry Geo. Wakelyn Smith, bart, at Devenport England. The gallant veteran was born in 1788, at Whittlessa, Cambridgeshire. He entered the army in 1805 as second Lieut. of the Rifle Brigade and served with great distinction in the peninsula, and at Waterloo, after that memorable victory,, he was made a C. B. He commanded the first division of infantry in the army of the Sutlej, India. In January 1836, he commanded at the battle of Sabraon. In 1847 he became Colonel of the 47th Regiment. In the same year he was appointed Cape of Good Hope. He was unfairly dealt with by the British Government, and after serving four years was superseded, and compelled to return home. The conduct of the Government in this mat was severly censured at the time. Returning to England he was made General of the Western District.

DEATH OF EX-SHERIFF MERCER.—The Quebec *Chronicle* announces the death of Lawrence W. Mercer, Esq., which took place in that city on Sunday last. The disease of which he died was small pox—one of the most violent cases known to the medical gentlemen who attended him. He was born on the 22nd January 1822, and would, consequently, be 39 years of age in January next had he lived till then. He was 26 years in Canada; during which time he made a large number of friends, and where ever he was known he was generally respected.

A dwarf got drunk in a saloon at Columbus, O. and was placed on the counter as a show. The poor fellow's head being heavier than his body, he tumbled off, fractured his skull and died in a few hours.

Two young ladies of Fairhaven recently fell equally and deeply in love with a gentleman who visited them very frequently. Being mutually acquainted with each other's passion, and being withal strong friends, they romantically agreed to 'draw lots' to decide which should have him. The fortunate one lost no time in making known to him the result of the drawing, and he then informed her that he was already engaged to a third lady.

Quite a little excitement was created at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, a few nights since, by the appearance in Miss Magie Mitchell's rooms of a man in a high state of excitement with a pistol in his hand. The young lady had been reading aloud from a tragedy, and the man, a very nervous greenhorn, who occupied the next room, overheard her, as he thought, planning a murder. Consequently he rushed in to arrest the would-be assassin. It is needless to add that he discovered his error and apologized.

THE famous crystal throne which Shah Jehan counted among the most valuable of the splendid trophies which has adorned his palace, has been sent to England in the 'Saladin.' But little is known of its history prior to its having come into his possession. Subsequently, on the taking of Delhi by the Mahrattas, they made a great effort to destroy it by fire, but succeeded only in injuring its appearance, the heat to which it was subjected having caused it to crack and open out in seams. It consists of a single mass of rock crystals, two feet in height by four in diameter, and is shaped like a sofa cushion, with tassels at the corners.—*Advertiser.*

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

[*From the Montreal Witness.*]

Montreal, Nov. 8—Noon.

Weather changed again; morning frosty; thermometer, at 7 A.M., 38°; at noon, 45°.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull and drooping, Flour and Wheat are both cheaper. Great quantities pressing on the market.

The prices we have for some time past been quoting for Beef and Pork, where those asked by dealers, there being no wholesale parcels offering. As soon as new provisions begin to come in, prices will probably be considerably lower.

We hear of a further advance of 2c per bush. for grain brought over the G. T. Railway, to come into operation next week. There will probably be an advance in Flour freight also.

Late Liverpool and London papers by the Anglo-Saxon and Persia show that the imports of Breadstuffs into Great Britain continued very large. For the week ending 22nd October, 89,717 quarters of Wheat, and about 50,000 barrels of Flour had been received at Liverpool.

The average price of Wheat at Liverpool for the week ending 13th of October, was: Wheat 61s 1d; Peas, 42s, while the average price for six weeks ending 22nd October, was;—Wheat 60s 1d; Peas, 39s 8d.

The advance reported at Liverpool on 22nd and 23rd had not been sustained, the report by the Persia being that the market was quiet; Flour rather easier, and Wheat 10 to 2c cheaper.

It will be seen from the foregoing comparative prices of Flour, that the outside quotations brought by the Persia (of 27th from Liverpool) are higher than had been reported during October.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour.—Difficult of sale; we hear of large quantities of No. 1 Superfine offering at $5,-35 and few buyers.

Wheat lower; U.C. Spring $1,22 afloat. —An offer of $1,20 for a parcel ex cars, deliverable alongside, was subsequently withdrawn.

Peas—Dull.

Ashes—Pots, $5,50; Pearls, $5,65.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per G. T. Railway, Nov. 6.—Ashes, 42 brls; Flour, 2,398 brls; Wheat, 2,052 bush; Pork, 2 brls; Peas, 394 bush; Butter, 16 kegs; Oats, 134 bush; Rye, 170 bush. Nov. 7.—Ashes, 18 brls; Flour, 2,445 brls; Wheat, 3,348 bush; Butter, 80 kegs; Cheese 10 brls.

Per steamer Bowmanville.—Flour, 3,021 brls; Apples, 157 brls.

Per steamer St Helen.—Flour, 506 brls and 321 sacks; Ashes, 8 barrels; Pease, 75 sacks; Wheat, 45 sacks; Butter, 11 kegs.

Per steamer Colonist.—Flour, 1,409 barrels; Wheat, 3,000 bush; Ashes, 71 brls; Butter, 34 kegs: Apples, 129 brls; Pork 30 brls.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Ottawa Market Prices.

Nov. 10, 1860.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05	@ 1 10
" red	1 00	@ 1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00	@ 1 05
" No. 2	0 85	@ 0 95
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 75	@ 6 00
Spring, No. 1	5 50	@ 5 75
" No. 2	3 75	@ 4 00
Farmers'	5 00	@ 0 00
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs.	4 50	@ 4 75
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs.	0 60	@ 0 65
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs.	0 60	@ 0 65
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs.	0 34	@ 0 35
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs.	0 50	@ 0 55
Beans ℔ bushel	0 50	@ 0 00
Corn ℔ bushel	0 00	@ 0 30
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 27	@ 0 30
Hay ℔ ton	14 00	@16 00
Straw ℔ ton	6 00	@ 8 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@ 6 50
Beef ℔ 100 lbs.	4 00	@ 5 00
" " lb.	0 06	@ 0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter.	0 05	@ 0 06
Ham	0 00	@ 0 12
Tallow ℔ lb.	0 10	@ 0 13
Lard ℔ lb.	0 10	@ 0 00
Hides—slaughtered, ℔ 100lb	5 00	@ 5 50
Fowls "	0 25	@ 0 00
Chickens each	0 25	@ 0 30
Wool—fleece washed	0 25	@ 0 30
" pulled	0 27	@ 0 00
Apples ℔ bushel	0 60	a 1 20
Wood—hemlock, &c. ℔ cord.	1 00	a 1 25
" hardwood "	2 50	a 3 00
Geese each	0 50	a 0 00
Ducks ℔ pair	0 30	a 0 00
Turkeys each	0 50	a 0 60
Butter—fresh ℔ lb.	0 18	a 0 19
" tub "	0 14	a 0 15
Eggs ℔ dozen	0 14	a 0 15

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 10, 1860.

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	$2 80	@ 3 00
Spring Flour	2 75	@ 0 00
Fall Wheat	1 05	@ 0 10
Spring Wheat	1 00	@ 0 05
Buckwheat	0 40	@ 0 00
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	0 60	@ 0 70
Barley ℔ 48 lbs.	0 50	@ 0 56
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs.	2 50	@ 0 00
Rye	0 00	@ 0 55
Peas	0 55	@ 0 60
Potatoes	0 25	@ 0 00
Oats	0 24	@ 0 27
Hay ℔ ton	9 00	@10 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs.	0 00	@ 0 00
Butter	0 12	@ 0 15
Eggs	0 10	@ 0 12
Turkeys	0 50	@ 0 60
Hardwood	2 25	@ 2 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 25	@ 0 00
Pork, Prime Mess	15 00	@12 50
Wool ℔ lb.	00 29	@ 0 30

DIED.

In Lanark, on the seventh of May last, Helen Maxwell, native of Scotland, wife of Thomas Dodds of Lanark, aged 79 years.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A Buffalo farmer raised a turnip weighing 23½ lbs.

The entire cost of receiving the Prince of Wales in Albany, was but $513.

A saw-mill belonging to Mr Charles Henwood of the Township of Hope, was burnt on Friday.

The Divorce Court of England is full of business. There are no less than 150 cases on the docket.

A man named Thomas Simpson has been committed to Sarnia jail, on a charge of poisoning a Mr. Clerk.

The Prince of Wales does not drink whisky. He politely touched a glass of "old rye," which was offered him at Mount Vernon, to his lips and set it down.

A church bell made of glass, 14 inches high and 13 inches in diameter, has been recently placed in the turret of the chapel at Grange, Borrowdale, Cumberland, England.

An Iowa paper, which has kept a record, states that next to railroad and steamboat accidents, more people have been killed and maimed this year by harvesting machines than by any other cause.

The New York *Herald* advises the citizens of that city, now that politics are over, to go to work and improve their city, christianize their heathen, cultivate the fine arts, and finish the central Park.

Mr. Cary, the leader of the Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles, has received a beautiful gold pen and pencil-case, from the Prince of Wales; and the services of the Band have also been handsomely recognized.

The Scotch papers announce that intelligence has been received of the sudden and unexpected death of the Rev. Dr. Ewart, a distinguished missionary of the free Church at Calcutta, for more than a quarter of a century.

In Portland Friday afternoon, Mr Robert Horton a venerable and respected citizen of that city, was run over by a train of cars, and both legs were severed from the body. Deceased was the oldest citizen of Portland being 95 years of age.

Mr. John Hardwick, a school teacher of the Township of London, was last fall tried for rape and acquitted. The circumstance preyed so much upon his mind that he has lost his reason, and his friends have had to place him in confinement.

A school-room for the Prince imperial has just been prepared on the ground floor of the Palace of the Tuileries on the side of the garden. It contains a well selected library, philosophical and mathematical instruments, &c. The Prince will be five years old on the 16th of March next.

THE DIOCESE OF HURON.—The Bishop, Dr. Cronyn, has obtained, by his own personel exertions, $9,000 as annual contributions for the support of missionaries and missionary objects of the Diocese. The aid thus furnished as enabled the Bishop to assist in the erection of twenty-eight churches.

A woman died at Aurora, Ind., last week after living six days with her neck broken at the fifth cervical vertebra. The head alone retained its vitality during this time, and the body being paralyzed, she did not suffer greatly, complaining only of a feeling as if a broad iron band was compressed tightly round her chest.

In Philadelphia, on Friday evening, a young lady named Catherine Thomas was carrying a lighted fluid lamp in her hand, one of the tubes of which contained no wick. By some means the fluid poured out through this tube and the flame communicated to her clothing, which was instantly in a blaze. She was terribly burned and died the next morning.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No 6, Westmeath. Salary, £45. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

JOHN RYAN,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
DAVID BUCHANAN.

South Westmeath, Nov 9, 1860. 10-g

STOLEN or STRAYED

FROM the yard of Mr. Lavallee, Carleton Place, on the evening of Tuesday last, a large BAY MARE, 18 hands high, White Star on Forehead, with dark heavy Tail and Mane. Any person giving information respecting said Mare to the Subscriber, will be amply rewarded.

THOMAS McKIBBON.

Pakenham, Nov 12, 1860. 10-a

FOR SALE,

ONE NEW COOKING-STOVE, one sett Fanning Mills, one splendid Beaver Robe, one new sett of Fairbank's Patent Scales, to weigh 1200 lbs.—together or seperate. Apply to

J. DUNNET, Esq., or
P. H. TAYLOR,
Pakenham.

November 6, 1860. 10 g

STRAYED!

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Friday October 19, a HALF-BRED HOUND. At the time he was lost he was chasing a deer about the centre of the township of Montague, and went in the direction of Beckwith; when last heard of he was near Thos. Radwell's.

The Hound is spotted black and white, but is of a bluish colour, caused by having fine black spots intermixed with white, and is reddish about the head and ears; he is of good size, and may be known by his remarkable way of travelling—he racks or ambles instead of trotting.

Any person who will return said dog or give information where he may be found will receive the above reward.

STEPHEN KETCHUM.

Smith's Falls, Nov. 12th, 1860.

STRAY CATTLE.

STRAYED from Metcalf's Hotel, Carleton Place, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., one yoke of two-year old STEERS spotted White and Red; One-year old BULL, black, with white face; One two-year old HEIFER; two one-year old Heifers, one black, the other red.

Any information that will lead to the recovery of the above Cattle, if sent to the Subscriber, or left at the Herald Office, will be most thankfully received.

HENRY HARPER.

South Westmeath, Nov 7, 1860. 10-a

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

Cutters, Cutters, Cutters!

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the Farmers of Goulborne, Beckwith and Ramsay, to call and examine his stock of

SLEIGHS and CUTTERS,

All of which are made up of the best materials, and good workmanship. Will be sold cheap for Cash. All orders punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

JAMES COSIER,

Village of Ashton, Nov. 6th, 1860. 9-u.

THE PRINCE IS GONE!

WANTED!

10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!

—ALSO,—

500 BEEF HIDES!!! and any quantity of GOOD WOOL, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, or Cloth in exchange, at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment, Carleton Place.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, October 22d, 1860. 7-tf

TEACHER WANTED

FOR THE YEAR 1861,

FOR School Section No 4, Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, holding a Third Class Certificate. Apply to the Undersigned:

JOHN COCHRANE,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
DAVID DICK.
Trustees.

Grattan, Oct 20, 1860. 7-e

WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE

IN

CASH OR CLOTH,

WILL BE PAID.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Victoria Woolen Mills, Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS

EVER OFFERED

IN THIS VICINITY

NOW ON HAND.

40-au. JAMES ROSAMOND.

WANTED.

BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be given.

PHILIP THOMPSON.

Chaudier Mills, Ottawa. January 25th, 1859.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office on the 17th July, 1860, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,—

Sir Archibald Hope, of Craighall and Pinkie, Bart., in the Chair.

The following are the principle statements in the Directors' Report, submitted to the Meeting:

During the year ending the 5th April last, the Applications for New Assurances were - - - - - 1429 for £641,936 stg.

Of which the Transactions were - - - - - - 1177 " 531,820 "

Annuities were also purchased on 14 Lives at the price of - - - - £7142 "

The Annual Income from Premiums, and Interest on Investments is now £163,177 "

The Accumulated Fund amounts to £495 801 "

The Deaths amongst the assured still continue under the calculated amount. There were during the year 106 Deaths, covered by 142 Policies for - - - - - £56,632 stg.

The Total Assurance Transactions since the commencement of the Business amount to £5,888,464 sterling.

The Progressive Increase of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

	ASSURANCES since December 1838, up to these dates.			ANNUAL INCOME.	
5th April, 1842	258	for	£131,824 stg	£4,524	stg.
1845	610	"	327,249 "	10,492	"
1848	1,195	"	617,945 "	19,656	"
1851	3,878	"	1,571,981 "	45,973	"
1854	7,015	"	2,770,656 "	80,673	"
1857	10,203	"	4,3 9,760 "	124,318	"
1860	12,387	"	5,888,464 "	163,177	"

The New Assurances for the last Eight Years have been, on the average, 1071, for 504,000 sterling *per annum*.

The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits during the Year ending 5th April, 1861, will be called on to pay only 62½ per cent of their Premiums, that is, 12s 6d per £1,—the difference of 7s 6d per £1 being to be met by the Profits allocated for the year.

THE BALANCE SHEET has been certified, as usual, by the Auditor, after a minute and continuous audit of the Accounts and Books throughout the year. This essential operation is conducted by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, who is a professional accountant, and entirely unconnected with the Directors. The Accounts have for many years been checked by the Auditor in a complete and satisfactory manner; and the Directors will not only continue this practice, but will render the audit even more perfect if possible.

CONVINCED that LIBERALITY in their dealings with the Public is the best policy, the Directors have from time to time adopted many improvements and given unusual facilities to the Policy-holders. Accordingly the Policies issued by the Association for many years past have been free from not a few of the ordinary restrictions and conditions, and they seem fully to meet the wants of the majority of Assurers. Of late, however, a desire has, in some quarters, been manifested for a system of Life Assurance still more simple, and the Directors have arranged a scheme of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which Assurers will in future have the option of joining. This scheme is based on sound principles and precise calculations, and will, no doubt, contribute to the success and reputation of the Institution.

IT IS WITH THE DEEPEST REGRET the Directors have to record the death of Sir James Forest, Bart. He was connected with the Association as Director and Chairman since its commencement, was ever most attentive to its interests, and succeeded in gaining the respect of all the members of the Board. The Directors were fortunate in securing the consent of Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall, Bart., to fill the Chair in his room, and nominated him temporarily, until the appointment could be confirmed at this Meeting. They cordially recommend him as in every way well qualified, and likely to be most acceptable to the Association and the Public.

The REPORT was unanimously approved by the Meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and the several Boards of Management at the Branches, and to the Office-Bearers.

☞ *Copies of the Prospectuses of the* ORIGINAL SCHEME *of the Association, and of the* NEW SCHEME OF UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES, *mentioned above, may be obtained on application at any of the Offices or Agencies.*

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—*MONTREAL, 9 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,*

Directors:

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., of J. G. Mackenzie & Co., Merchants.
DAVID TORRENCE, Esq., of D. Torrence & Co., Merchants.
GEORGE MOFFATT, Jr. Esq., of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M. D. | *Solicitors*—Messrs. TORRENCE & MORRIS.
SECRETARY,—JAMES GRANT.

AGENTS:

Almonte, - - - David Campbell. | Arnprior, - - Andrew Russell, Postmaster.

New and Extensive Assortment OF FALL GOODS.

MATHEW ANDERSON

RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected by himself with the greatest care.

Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the

CASH TRADE!

he is determined to cultivate it to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES of

THE BEST ASSORTED

AND

MOST VALUABLE STOCK

he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.

An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of

DRY GOODS,

the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the

Novelties of the Season!

and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the

STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!!

suited to the "tear and wear" of every day life. The attention of Ladies and others interested is specially invited to his

Ladies Magenta Sripe,
Garibaldi Stripe,
Ladies' Chenille and Wool Ssarfs,
Gents' Scarfs,
Ladies' Wool Gauntlets,
Wool Sleeves,
Ladies Rigolettes,
Beaded Hair Nets,
Chenille Head-dresses,
Fancy wool Long Shawls,
Paisley Filled Shawls,
Gala Plaids,
Black & brown cloth Mantles,
Prints,
Cobourgs,
Fancy Lustres,
Figured Crape Cloth,
Silk Velvets,
Patent Velvets,
Corded Velvets,
Cotton Velvets,
Wincey Robe Dresses,
Scotch Poplin,
Cross-Over and Plain Winceys,

M. ANDERSON.

GREY COTTON!

STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripe, Ticks, Bagging, Seamless Bags, and **Ready-made Clothing!**

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

A LARGE STOCK OF

LADIES, Girls', Gentlemens', and Boys **FURS.**

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

Boots and shoes

FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety. For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

FRESH TEAS.

MATHEW ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of

Fresh Groceries

of all descriptions,

—TEAS,—

**Twankay,
Gunpowder,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, and
Black.**

TOBACCOS OF ALL KINDS!

SUGARS:

MUSCOVADO,
CRUSHED, and
LOAF.

SUNDRIES:

*Syrup,
Coffee,
Rice,
Raisins,
Currants,
Spices,
Fish,
Soap,
Candles,
Corn Brooms,
Vinegar,
Mustard,
Pepper,
Soda,
Salt, &c.*

Nails, Window Glass, Paints & Oils

Almonte, Oct. 23, 1860. 9-eg

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:

DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTEN,
STRIPE SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
SALT,
LEATHER,
BOOTS & SHOES.

with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHTR

Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860. 6-

TEAS! TEAS!

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,

PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AUGUSTA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of

CHOICE NEW TEAS

At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES

Than any purchased in the usual way.

MY STOCK

Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, *of the finest samples in*

HYSON,
HYSON TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
SOUCHOUNG

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.

A full Assortment of

GROCERIES,

and all other GOODS for Sale low.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS, &c.

—ALSO—

BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE WILSON.

May 9, 1860. 35-tf

REMOVAL!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEGS OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.

In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore good Bargains may be expected.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, June 26, 1860. 42

Miscellaneous.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

FOR sale at Smith's Falls a large quantity of Flour, Shorts, Bran and Provender—cheap for cash. The highest price in cash paid for Merchantable Wheat and Oats, by the subscribers.

SMITH & Co.

Smith's Falls 31st Oct.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of g [redacted] ting his stock disposed of as soon as p [redacted] sible, will sell the remainder at less th [redacted] Montreal cost prices, and the highest p [redacted] given for Merchantable Produce in excha [redacted] or for cash.

JOHN BAIRD [redacted]

Woodside Mills. Ramsay, 29th October 1860.

NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscrib [redacted] either by Note or Account, are requ [redacted] ed to pay the same before the 1st day [redacted] January next. All claims unpaid after t [redacted] date will be placed in Court for collection [redacted]

JAMES COULTER [redacted]

Clayton Oct 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to William Morp [redacted] by Book account or otherwise, are [redacted] spectively requested to pay to the und [redacted] signed, who alone is duly authorized to [redacted] lect the same. Also all parties having j [redacted] and equitable claims against Mr. Morp [redacted] are requested to hand in their claims to [redacted] undersigned, either at Almonte or Carle [redacted] Place.

D. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY [redacted]

Carleton Place, 8th October, 1860.

100,000 Bricks—First Qualit [redacted]

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR [redacted]

Enquire at CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

Foundries and Machine Shops.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND **MACHINE WORKS.**

SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.,

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Milick's

DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower,

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.

Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand.

Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

☞ Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860. 50-tf

SMITH'S FALLS

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.

Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.

JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hintn's SAWS, &c.

☞ Cash paid for old Cast Iron. ☜

FROST & WOOD.

Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-tf

Arnprior Foundry.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS of PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings

ROBISON & McEWEN.

Sept 20, 1859. 2

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-pa,

Removal.—Almonte Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks, to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business in this place, would inform them that he has ☞ *REMOVED HIS TIN SHOP,* ☜ to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (nearly opposite Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Sheep Pelts, Cotton Rags, or Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Tinware.

JOHN KILPATRICK.

Almonte, Aug. 21st, 1860. 50-tf

Marble Works, &c.

PERSONS REQUIRING

MONUMENTS

CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE, should use the much admired

ARNPRIOR MARBLE.

Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table Tops, &c.,

Manufactured in the best style, by

W. G. H. SMART,

ARNPRIOR, C. W.

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.



JOSIAH DAVIES,

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,

Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the [redacted]

Perth, May 3rd, 1860. P. L. Surveyor.

Lands for Sale or to Let.

Land for Sale.

Township of Horton, County of Renfrew.

IN the [illegible] 300 ACRES OF LAND, [illegible] utes' walk of the Bonnewithin ten m[illegible] mboat Landing. The chere Points Ste[illegible] f the best description, quality of the soil is o[illegible] eyor who surveyed being selected by the Surv[illegible] main road to the Township, and is on the [illegible] rd property Pembroke, joining the Castlet[illegible] here, with and the first shute on the Bonnec[illegible] with a large clearance recently made sown [illegible] of 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance [illegible] which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Titles indisputable.

Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hally, Castleford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid.

May 28, 1860. 38-tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well-known Property, viz: Mud Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by admeasurement 134 acres, be the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—a comfortable Dwelling House, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Store House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Fences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; is situated on the shore of Mud Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town,) in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.

An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN McDONELL.

Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-tf.

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.

THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD.
JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-tf

BALACLAVA MILLS

FOR SALE.

THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, the property is situated on Constant Creek, in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, within two miles of the Opeongo Road, and sixteen miles from the Town of Renfrew. A village has been laid out and a few lots sold. Its central position in the midst of a fine agricultural country will make it a rising place. There is a

GOOD SAWMILL

on the premises, and the country around abounds in Timber. A large portion of the materials required for the erection of a GRIST MILL are now on the spot. There are five hundred Acres of LAND attached, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. The Mill Privilege is not excelled by any in the country, either in regard to capability or local position. This property needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN FERGUSON.

Grattan, May 18, 1860. 37-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Farm formerly occupied by the Subscriber, being the west half of Lot No. 10, on the 8th Concession of RAMSAY, containg One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly ninety acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises.

JOHN DONOHOE.

Newboro, March 16, 1860. 28 tf

THE Subscriber offers for SALE the MILL SITE and entire WATER PRIVILEGE, on lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th concession of the TOWNSHIP of BECKWITH, with six acres of land. The water privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton-Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to ELISABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

SOUTH-EAST Half Lot No. 9, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and 50 under cultivation ready for crops. A Free-stone Quarry, the second best in the country. The land is well fenced, and there is good Cedar on it. There are also Four Spring Wells, a never-failing Pump Well, and a good Orchard. The Buildings are new and large, and the land is of the best quality. An indisputable title will be given.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Drummond, March 24, 1860. 29-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of French Bur MILL STONES, 4½ feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to

THOMAS LYON.

Richmond, Sept. 20, 1860. tf-3

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease—Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Perscription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

☞ Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, King's County, New York.

The above advertisement has been going the rounds of the Press, for some years past. We consider it a regular "catch penny" and would not advise our readers to have anything to do with the Rev advertiser.—ED. HERALD.

Business and Professional Cards.

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

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

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

J. DEACON, JR.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "
Feb, 1854.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET, ... PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

W. P. ROCHE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
And Accoucheur.
ARNPRIOR, M'NAB, C. W.
37-tf

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICAN, SURGEON
AND
CORONER.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

WILLIAM 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 & SURGEONS,
LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858.
39-tf

CARD.

ORMOND JONES,

REGISTRAR of North Lanark, Almonte Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.

Deeds, Mortgages, and all other legal instruments in connection with the Registry, prepared at reasonable prices

Almonte, Jan. 21, 1860.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
August 28, 1859. 51 pa

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS
ALMONTE, C. W.
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital, ... £500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte

August 18, 1857. 49-tf

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Manufacturer and Patentee of
Campbell's Mailing Machines,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
GEORGETOWN, C. W., AND BUFFALO, N. Y.
Prices, By Hand, $30 & $60; Steam, $200 & $300.
W. M. IRONS, *Traveling Agent.*

JACKSON & MENSIES,

CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.

Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

JOHN O'NEILL,
WAGGON MAKER,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,

HAS constantly on hand a supply of Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash.

Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 7tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,

Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.

John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.

September, 1856. 2-tf.

New Hotel.—Village of Almonte.
ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accomodate all parties who may favour him with a call.

J. B. SHIPMAN.

P.S. Parties travelling by the stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON
Almonte, Ramsay.

LONDON MUSIC STORE,
OTTAWA CITY.

SPARKS ST., NEXT STORE TO T. C. BATE.

ALL kinds of Musical Instruments constantly on hand, as Flutes, Violin Fifes, Flageolets, Accordeons, Concertin Flutinas, Guitars, and Banjos.

All kinds of Brass Instruments. Bands supplied with the Best Instruments on Libera Terms.

Large Drums and Military Side Drums.

Pianos for Sale and on Hire. Old pianos taken in exchange.

Princes celebrated Melodeons.

LEWIS FECHT.

March, 1860. 38-pa

SLANDER—ITS SOURCE.

Somewhere in earth, as well all know,
A well-best way anear,
There is a sea, into which flow
The filth, the blackness, and the woe,
Which on all sides appear,

And boiling with envenomed heat,
A sickening scum composed,
Of the quintessence of deceit
And wrong, with fraud and guile replete,
Is on its breast disclosed,

That one who oft and eagerly
Drinks in this putrid draught,
Will blight each high capacity,
And hurl into society
Dissension's poisonous shaft,

All those desiring to abstain
From drinking at this sea—
This frightful source of stinging pain,
Know, Slander is the scum—the bane—
The sea is—INFAMY.

A RUSSIAN WOLF HUNT.

Wolf hunting and bear hunting are the favorite pleasures of the Russians. Wolves are hunted in the Winter, when the wolves being hungry, are ferocious. Three or four huntsmen, eached armed with a double-barrelled gun, get into a troika, which is nay sort of a carriage drawn by three horses its name being derived from its team, and not from its form. The middle horse trots with his head hanging down to the ground and he is called the snow-Eater. The two others have only one rain, and they are fastened to the poles by the middle of the body, and gallop their head free—they are called the Furious. The troika is driven by a sure coachman. A pig is tied to the rear of the vehicle by a rope or a chain some 12 feet long. The pig is kept in the vehicle until the huntsmen reach the forest where the hunt is to take place, when he is taken out and the horses started. The pig, not being accustomed to this sort, squeals, and his squeals soon degenerate into lamentations. His cries bring out one wolf, who gives the pig chase; then two wolves, then three, then ten, then fifty wolves—all posting as hard as they can go after the poor pig fighting among themselves for the best places, snapping and striking at the poor pig at every opportunity, who squeals with despair. These squeals of agony arouse all the wolves in the forest, within a circuit of three miles and the troika is followed by an immense flock of wolves. It is now that a good driver is indispensible. The horses have an instinctive horror of wolves, and go almost crazy; they now run as fast as they can go.

The huntsmen fire as fast as they can load; there is no necessity to take any aim. The pig squeals, the horses neigh, the wolves howl, the guns rattle; it is a concert to make Mephistophieles jealous. As long as the driver commands his horses, as fast as they may be running away, there is no danger. But, if he ceases to be master of them; if they balk, if the troika is upset, there is no hope. The next day, or the day, after, or a week afterward, nothing will remain of the party but the wreck of the troika, the barrels of the guns, and the larger bones of the horses, huntsmen and driver.

Last Winter Prince Repine went on one of these hunts, and it came very near being his last hunt. He was on a visit with two of his friends to one of his estates near the steppe, and they determined to go on a wolf hunt. They prepared a large sleigh in which three persons could move with ease; three vigorous horses were put into it, and they selected for a driver a man born in the country, and thoroughly experienced in the sport. Every huntsman had a pair of double-barrelled guns, and one hundred and fifty ball cartridges. It was night when they reached the steppe; that is, an immense prairie covered with snow. The moon was full, and shone brilliantly; its beams, refracted by the snow, gave a light scarcely inferior to daylight.

The pig was put out of the sleigh and the horses whipped up. A wolf or two appeared; but they were timid and kept a long way off. Their numbers gradually increased, and as they gained in strength they became bolder. There were about twenty wolves when they came within gun range of the troika. One of the party fired; a wolf fell. The flock became alarmed and half fled away seven or eight hungry wolves remained behind to devour their dead companion. The gaps were soon filled. On every side howls answered howls; on every side sharp noses and brilliant eyes were seen peering. The guns rattled volley after volley; but the flock increased instead of diminishing and it was not a flock but a vast herd of wolves in thick serried columns, which gave chase to the sleigh.

The wolves bounded forward so rapidly they seemed to fly over the snow, and so lightly not a sound was heard; their numbers continued to increase and increase; they seemed to be a silent tide drawing nearer and nearer, and which the guns of the party rapidly as they were discharged, had no effect on. The wolves formed a vast crescent, whose horns began to encompass the horses. The numbers increased so rapidly they seemed to spring out of the ground. There was something weird in their appearance, for where could three thousand wolves come from in such a desert of snow? The party had taken the pig into the sleigh; his squeal increased the wolves boldness. The party continued their fire, but they had now used about half their ammunition and but two hundred cartridges left, while they were surrounded by three thousand wolves. The two horns of the crescent became nearer, and nearer, and threatened to envelop the party.

If one of the horses should have given out, the fate of the whole party would be sealed.

"What do you think of this, Ivan?" said Prince Repine, speaking to the driver.

"I would rather be at home, Prince."

"Are you afraid of any evil consequences."

"The devils have tasted blood, and the more you'll fire the more wolves we will have."

"What do you think is the best thing to be done?"

"Make the horses go faster,"

"Are you sure of the horses?"

"Yes Prince."

"Are you sure of our safety?"

The driver made no reply. He quickened his horses and turned their heads towards home. The horses went faster and faster. The driver excited them to increased speed by a sharp whistle, and made them describe a curve which intersected one of the horns of the cresent. The wolves opened their ranks and let the horses past.

The Prince then raised his gun to his shoulder.

"For God's sake don't fire!" exclaimed the driver; "we are dead men if you do?"

He obeyed Ivan. The wolves astonished by this unexpected act, remained motionless for a minute. During this minute the troika was a verst from them. When the wolves started again after it, it was too late they could not overtake it.

In quarter of an hour after and they were in sight of home.

Prince Repine thinks his horses ran at least six miles in fifteen minutes. He rode over the steppe next day, and found the bones of more than 200 wolves.

GILDING.—Leaf gold is cemented to glass by saliva or a week salution of gum arabic. Letters of gold may thus be easily put on and allowed to adhere to the glass padding them with a wad of cotton. When dry, scrape off the superfluous leaf and allow the gilt letters to remain. The same process can be performed with all kinds of metalic leaf.

LINCOLN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The war now being waged in the United States against the Southern legions who have so long held sway there, appears likely to be brought to a successful conclusion. Even the opponents of Abraham Lincoln acknowledge that in all human probability he will be the next President of the great American republic. They deplore the fact, but it is so patent, that, given to untruth as many of them are, they dare not deny it.

We have before commented upon the desperate endeavours made by the pro-slavery party in the North to frighten the people into voting for those men whose sole desire professedly is to save the union; but whose real wish is to maintain the supremacy of the slave interest. The most strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to persuade the citizens of the United States that so sure as Abraham Lincoln is elected, the union between the slaveholding and the non-slave holding States will be dissolved. To the people of the South, the Republican candidate is represented as a demon incarnate, as a remorseless wretch, whose appetite for blood is as great as that once possessed by Giant Despair, or polygamic Bluebeard. They are told that he would proclaim immediate freedom for the slaves, and assist them to revenge their wrongs by murder and rapine. They paint gloomy pictures of deserted plantations, of waste cities, of slaughtered households, of Sambo and Cuffee revelling amid the ruins of former splendour. They tell of midnight meetings, of plots to preserve the union contrary to the wish of the South, of plots to destroy it contrary to the wish of the North. They print seditious speeches and start seditious stories. They are playing a desperate game, their all is cast upon the die. No lie is too atrocious for them to tell, no trick too despicable for them to adopt. But their best efforts are in vain. No one believes them. The people are sternly, resolutely bent upon putting an end to the rule which has so long disgraced their country.

But while we are far from believing that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency will cause a dissolution of the union, we are not prepared to look upon the difficulties with which he will meet as either few or contemptible. His friends urge that his administration will be more Conservative than that of his competitors could have been. They will not admit at this election time that the enforcement of the principles of the Republican party will bring them into violent collision with the slaveholders. The non-extension of slavery involves hostile actions against any Southren State where slavery already exists; and, therefore, no aggression. But though this may be the case with respect to the particular doctrine in question, it must be borne in mind that the leaders of the Republican party hold upon many points opposite opinions to the leaders of the South, which will openly have to be dealt with, and which in the dealing involve more or less difficulty. For we cannot suppose, when Mr. Lincoln is installed in office, that he will forget all his professions; bow before the slave power and carry out the wishes of those who are now his adversaries, as unscrupulously and with as little regard to law or practice as the present occupant of the Presidental chair. On the contrary, we believe, and we hope that while he will do all he rightly can to conciliate the South, he will at least not flinch one jot or tittle from the enforcement of the principles and policy which have been advocated by his party and himself.

By the law of the United States the slave trade is piracy, and all those engaged therein liable to the severest punishment. Many agreements, too, have been made with Great Britain in which it has been stipulated that every effort should be used to suppress the horrid traffic, and if possible to destroy it. But we all know how small a share has been shown by the United States. True, American vessels have been placed upon the African stations and in the Mexican Gulf, nominally for the purpose of carrying out the treaty. But the whole thing has been a farce. A slaver now and then has been captured to keep up a show of activity, and occasionally a suspicious looking craft has been seized in a northern port, generally to be allowed to proceed upon her unlawful mission. Knowing how well it would please the Executive of the United States, the federal officials have connived at the traffic, and have never found out anything at all until forced to do so by Republican busybodies. And as for the officers of the fleet, had they manifested as much supineness as they have hitherto done, contrary to the desires of those who have controlled them, one and all would have been cashiered and stripped of their uniforms. The Democratic papers are continually boasting of the increase of the slave trade, while the buyers and sellers of humanity laugh at the puny efforts put forth by the Executive to bring them to justice. It is a notorious fact that by far the greater part of the vessels employed in the infamous traffic are American, built in American ports and there fitted out under the very nose of those whose duty it is to seize upon upon them. The argument used by the defenders of James Buchanan has hitherto been that Spain is alone to blame—that if the carrying of slaves by Spaniards were punished, the trade would soon be at an end. But it appears unquestionable that few Spanish vessels are really engaged, even in supplying Cuba with Africans. To America belongs the equivocal honour of the business. To the enterprising citizen of that country the Spaniards look to maintain their stock.

We cannot believe the plea that the United States is wholly unable to stop this traffic. It may be that her utmost exertions would not destroy it, but none can doubt that if James Buchanan were in earnest, much could be done. It was asserted that he was powerless to stop the piracical expeditions of Walker, but no one thought of believing so poor an excuse. Abraham Lincoln would have stopped him and Abraham Lincoln we have hope will do something towards stoping the slave trade. There will be no shuffling, no tricking, no equivocation with him, we imagine, upon that subject. He will not be terrified by Southren threats of dissolution, no hot blooded bravados will turn him from his purpose. As a patriot, as a true man, as a Republican he is bound to use all the powers vested in him by the Constitution to sweep from the seas the dealers in human blood. This is one matter upon which he cannot avoid collision with the South, if that portion of the Union thinks fit to stand in the way. Mr. Lincoln may incur great opposition and be treated to much loud talk, but if he succeeds in suppressing the traffic to any considerable extent, he will deserve, as he will gain, the approbation of the whole civilized world.—*Globe.*

It is found that for persons to acquire the wonderful dexterity exhibited by our telegraph operators, it is necessary that they should begin to learn the art while they are young. Dispatches are transmitted about as fast as a man can write, and the operator reads them by listening to the clicking of the instrument, writing the words down as they are received. Reading by the ear is found to engender fewer mistakes than the old recording process.

Flame is one of the most beautiful things in the world. Not a sunset sky in summer, not a full blown trophic flower, is more brilliant than flame; flame is the flower of fire. The ivy has no splendor like the mantling flame; it reddens like the thyrsus of the god.

MASONIC LECTURE.

On Friday evening the Hon. Philip C. Tucker, M.W. Grand Master of Vermont, delivered an able and instructive address on "the General History of Freemasonry," in the masonic Hall. The room was crowded with a respectable audience, composed principally of the brethern, a few being ladies and several strangers attracted by curiosity doubtless and a desire to receive information. Past Grand Master Bernard was seated on the speaker's right and District Master Stevenson on his left hand in the chair.

M.W. Brother Tucker having been introduced to the meeting by Worshipful Brother Stevenson, proceeded to deliver his address. After a few opening observations he referred to the general practice of the people of antiquity in transmitting their traditions to their descendents, by which means the history, manners and customs of the ancients were handed down to modern times. There were two classes of masons, the visionary and the reasonable; the former placed the orgin of the order as far back as Adam and even before the creation of the world—(laughter)—but nothing to show the nature of that organisation had been left for the present generation. (Laughter.) The reasonable portion was satisfied with a later origin corresponding to the time of the building of the temple in the reign of Solomon. He (the speaker) believe that was the period at which the first organisation of a Masonic society took place.

That noble monument reared in a time of peace to the worship of Him whom the Heaven of Heavens could not contain was the cradle of the society, and emblematic of its objects which were the establishment of peace and brotherly love among all men, and the proper training of the body and mind. But although the material building had disappeared, still the temple spiritually existed in the order. Masonry and the old Testament went together, there was nothing in either that jarred against the other. (Applause.) At first only practicable masons and architects were admitted into the order—man who built the temple according to line, having regard to science, but afterwards when they had been completed, and a dispersion of the craftsmen when placed over the surrounding countries, from the Pillars of Hercules on one side to China on the other—when men saw and admired the skill the workmen and their superior virtues, they became desirous of enrolment also, and thence persons of all professions come into the order as speculative masons. The early history of Freemasons was lost in obscurity, the cloud lifting a little in the time of St. Alban, of England, in the year of Christ 280, when they were spoken of as having been engaged in work then by him and receiving good wages. The speaker went on to give a history of the order from the above date to the reign of King Athelstan, in whose time masonry was established in England by Edwin and others, and the constitution and charges were drawn up then at a meeting in York, which had come down to 1715 when some changes were made. For a long period of time masonry prospered under the patronage of kings and great and good men, but being jealously watched by Queen Elizabeth, and discountenanced by various sovereigns it had declined in Christopher Wren's time, when it was determined to admit speculative masons. In 1721 the present Grand Lodge of England was first formed from which those of Ireland and Scotland shortly after took their origin and from which all the masonic lodges in Great Britain, America, Australia and various countries have sprung. The membership in the United States and Canada at the present time numbered 300,000, and there was scarcely a country in the world where masonry had not established itself. He hoped he had said enough concerning the history and aims of the order to show it was not of modern origin nor the creation of wicked, but ingenious men as some had stated. The miracle was that there were still some persons who believed it only came into existence in 1751 and that they were found out of the lunatic asylum. (Laughter.) The period of 2000 years during which the order was well-known in all lands, was ample enough for the discovery of deceptions of masonry if such ever existed.—(Applause.) They believed in the existence of God the Grand Creator of the universe, and the immortality of the soul and the man not believing in those doctrines could not belong to the society. They meddled not with any of the various shades of religious opinion, God, and man's immortality stood written at their portals, in their middle chamber and in their *sanctum sanctorum*. Masonry had its emblems and secrets. Those emblems such as the coffin, &c., pointed to the unsubstantiality of all things human, while others were typical of immortality. The secrets were of no consequence to the world at large, although vital to the order itself. The institution was world wide, bound together by ties of universal brotherhood, and the members are obliged to aid and assist each other in every clime under the sun—daily witnessed practical usefullness and benevolence of masonry; our members throughout the broad expense of air are bound to meet on the level and part upon the square. [Great applause.] The Worshipful brother concluded his address, of which the above is only an outline, by reciting a very appropriate masonic poem, and resumed his seat amidst hearty applause. Brother A. A. Stevenson conveyed the thanks of the meeting of their worshipful Brother, in which all present warmly concurred for the eloquent and instructive address delivered to them, after which the meeting broke up.

How to make a clean sweep. Wash him.

SHOEING HORSES.

BY GEO. H. DADD, VETERINARY SURGEON, BOSTON MASS.

REMARKS ON THE APPLICATION OF HOT SHOES.—Hot shoes as they are often applied, tend to carbonize the sole and crust, increase the temperature of the foot or feet and thus for the time induce functional derangement of the plantar system, and if the horse be the subject of an inflamatory diathesis, or at all predisposed to disease of the feet, of an acute character," the *hot* shoe may possibly—and it often does operate as an exciting cause to develop a latent affection.

In view of giving the non-professional reader some idea of the anatomy of the parts that he may exercise his own judgment in the premises I offer the following: By means of a microscope we detect on the inside of the hoof—superior and inferior parts—a vast number of perforations resembling the net work of a sleeve: these are termed "plantar porosities." In contact with these parts are the sensitive tissues, composed of slender fibres or filaments, termed papillae.—nipples—highly organized structures, consisting of cellular, venous arterial and nervous tissues. Supposing that we use a microscope which magnifies 250 *times, or diameters*, each papillary arrrangement appears of the size of four twenty-fifths of an inch, and they are to be found throughout the entire circumference of the fleshy sole; the papillæ are in contiguity with the porosities, and their function is to secrete the equivalents of organization, and thus maintains the integrity of the feet.

The porosities alluded to, are the inlets, outlets, commencements, and terminations, if the agglutinations; the latter are heated, burnt, or altered in structure, when brought in contact with a red hot shoe, hence the function of the same must necessarily be impaired,

In the *crust* or wall of the foot, the tubular arrangement is somewhat perpendicular they insidiously increase in length in a downward and forward direction, which gives length to the hoof. In the sole the tubes are horizontal, which explains the multiplication of the same; and the *modus operandi* of the physiological or natural thickening of the sole.

The tubes of the crust and sole are usually considered as continuous; consequently, if we cut or pare in the region of their junction, we not only open their canals but weaken their bond of union, and in such cases we must expect dislocation of lameninæ; which is equivalent to descent of sole known as "flat or convex feet."

Hence the red-hot shoe applied to the living tissues of a healthy foot must necessarily, contract the calibre of the porositics with which it is brought in contact and impare the function of the same.

Our readers are probably aware that moist heat does tend to relax all tissues of the animal economy, and that the reverse is the case when heat alone is applied; for example, a dry floor, or a stall-floor, strewed with saw-dust; a dry sandy beach, all abstract moisture from moist bodies; yet a *heated* shoe is a more direct absorber of moisture than either of the above and must necessarily, communicate an undue amount of calorie to the parts; by this method the foot is not only carbonized, but a *febrili* or inflammatory condition is inaugurated.

In view of sustaining the latter proposition I introduce the following evidence from a report on the subject made by a distinguished professor of the veterinary art, a resident of France. By a series of experiments, he discovered that the hoof and sole were conductors of caloric—that the conductile power of the crust was inferior to that of the sole [yet the latter often gets a pretty essential burning whenever a horse is brought to be shod,] the very part that ought not to be burned. He found, also, that it is not before the elapse of 4 or 5 minutes after combustion that the thermometer indicates the highest degree of heat to the foot. Also that the thinner the crust is the more heat becomes transmitted to the internal parts.

Having thus assured himself of the hoof's conducting power, his next object was to ascertain the amount of heat transmitted to the sensitive tissues. The facts are as follows:

From 12 experiments made on feet in view of throwing light on a subject hitherto considered as dark, the following are the results:

1st—That the ordinary shoe, heated to cherry redness and applied to a horny sole of an inch in thickness, and kept burning for one minute, the carbonized portion not being obliterated in "paring out the foot," has transmitted from three to four degrees of caloric to the villo-papillary and reticular tissue.

2nd.—The greatest amount of caloric transmitted in these experiments was felt, according to the thermometer, between the fourth and sixth minutes from the application of the heated shoe.

3d.—That the sole pared to the thickness of one-third of an inch, giving under the pressure of the thumb, and the iron, kept burning upon it for half a minute, exhibited the villo-papillæ destroyed by the caloric.

4th—That when the sole had but one-eight of an inch in thickness, and readily bent under the thumb, when the heated shoe was held upon it for half a minute, both its villo-papillæ end the surface of the reticular tissues were destroyed by the caloric.

From other twelve experiments performed with the shoe heated to black redness the following facts were gleaned:

1st.—The shoe applied to the sole upon which the burnt mark still remained, it was found to transmit in the same time more caloric to the living tissues than to the iron at a cherry red heat.

2nd.—The dull heated iron the thickness of the iron being the same, caused a more lively and deeper burn than the bright heated one.

3rd.—These experiments confirm what was said of the Elder Lafosse in 1758, viz., that it was not the bright heated iron which oftenest occasioned the burning of the fleshy sole, but rather the iron brought to a dull and obscure heat.

"A notion has generally passed currently among persons engaged in the art of shoeing, that, if the burnt part of the sole be pared away, by means of the ordinary tools (knife and butteris), immediately after the application of the hot shoe, the burn is obliterated, with its effects at the same time. I found this, however, by placing my hand upon the burnt spot, and by testing it with the thermometer, not to be correct; and I further demonstrated its fallacy by direct experiment."

The reader will now perceive that the danger apprehended as the result of hot shoeing, is not entirely groundless; neither do the effects of the same exist only in a fertile imagination, as some writers have asserted; but there is often more truth than poetry in the matter.

Unfortunately we have a vast amount of book knowledge on *shoeing*, which often passes current as the result of scientific investigation; yet, in my opinion, the horse, and its owner, would have been better off had such works never been written.

Some smiths contend that it is necessary to apply hot shoes in order to "ascertain the *bearings*," or rather, to discover the uneven parts which necessarily occur with the result of faulty paring. Now I contend that a good workman, with proper tools at command, can make an even surface; hence a good workman has no reasonable excuse for the unnecessary application of red-hot shoes. In fact, the application of the same either shows that the smith is wedded to the errors of our forefathers, or else is deficient in skill. Now if this be true, every honest smith, who understands his business should try to dispense with hot shoeing, and consider the practice as one of the barbarisms of the ancients, whose policy was, "never to forget what they had learned and never to learn anything new."

Some smiths I am informed, merely apply the heated shoe for the purpose of carbonizing, and thus softening the sole and crust of the hoof so that it can easily be pared; this I think, is a very lame excuse; for in most cases, too much of the same is removed and thus the horse has very "tender feet."

If the above is true then it apears that the intelligent and progressive smith of the present day has no rational excuse for the application of heated shoes; and he who acts according to the dictates of reason and humanity is sure to secure a good business, and the thanks of an intelligent community will be his reward.

In offering the above remarks on the practice and principles of shoeing, I have no desire to scold, or find fault with the honest smith,

"Whose brow is often wet with honest sweat,"

for it is a well known fact that lameness in horses is often attributed to faulty shoeing, when such is not the case. For example, a horse has recently been shod and becomes suddenly lame; this lameness may be obscure so that its owner cannot determine its location, and jumps at the conclusion that the lameness has its origin in faulty shoeing, when the very reverse is the case—the animal being lame in the shoulder instead of the foot.

HORSES NEED AIR AND LIGHT.

If anything can be done to add to the comfort and health of the horse, no animal deserves more to have such an effort made. Our stables should be constructed with special reference to his comfort and health, and to these all other necessaries must yield. our fathers' and grandfathers' barns were of the wide, old-fashioned sort, with all manner of loop-holes and air-holes—between the vertical boarding you could put your whole hand. They were originally tight, but when well seasoned, there was light without windows, and the pure air circulated freely; there was perfect ventilation, and yet talk with those men about the necessity of ventilating a stable, and they are ready to prove that they have kept horses all their lives, who did well, worked well were always in good health, and spirits, and that a ventillator is only a fancy idea—one of the new-fangled notions of the present generation. Our stables have been improved in architectural beauty, and in more permanent form of construction; they are pleasing to the eye, tight proof against the wind and weather, and with solid walls of brick and stone, all of which the poor horse would gladly exchange for the pure, fresh air, of which he is now deprived.

In providing for the necessities of a horse it would be well to ask ourselves how we should like to be placed in the same situation. If it is healthy for a man to live day and night in a close, damp cellar or underground apartment, then it is healthy for a horse. If it is healthy for a man to live on the lower floor in an unventilated apartment with a manure and root cellar beneath him, whose pestiferous miasmas are penetrating every crack, mingling with the foul air he breathes, and raising still higher, permeating the food he consumes, then it is healthy for a horse. But why argue against barn cellars and ill-ventilated apartments? The proof is abundant to all who want it, and he that cannot be convinced, must cease to wonder why his horses have diseases of the skin, the lungs, the eye etc., or the glanders, the grease, the scratches and the other diseases directly traceable to the impure atmosphere in which he compels them to stand and breathe.

We would, therefore, in the construction of a stable, endeavor to provide against these evils. Build root cellars and other cellars entirely distinct from barns—at least not directly under the horse stalls; let there be a free circulation of air under the floor and particularly so through the stable apartments. Ventilate the horse stable through the roof, and entirely independent of the other portions of the barn; let the connection between the horse-stable and hay-mow be closed tight, except when hay is being delivered. Ventilate the carriage-house through the hay-mow and roof. Let your horses heads be toward the side or end of the barn and provide the head of each stall with a fair-sized window; a horse wants, under all circumstances whether tired, sick or well, plenty of light. When there is light and plenty of fresh air, it is a common practice to turn the stalls the other way and keep the horse somewhat in the dark. A good horseman knows that a horse enjoys light and fresh air as much as he does himself, and he will thrive better the coldest winter on the lee side of a hay-stack, than in a badly ventilated barn, however comfortable it may be otherwise. It is stated that if the gases exhaled from a horses body were confined around him by a gas-tight bag, they would cause his death in twenty-four hours, allowing him at the same time to have his head out and to breathe pure air. If you want satin-skinned horses, in fine health and spirits, ready at all times for work or to drive, a thorough system of ventilation will be one very important step toward it.

A manure shed should be built outside the stable, and sufficient only to afford protection from wind and rain, with a door connecting with the barn, and running to the floor of the stable, which should only be open when the stable is being cleaned. The exhalations of the manure heap are then not permitted to return to the stable, nor should any of the gases generated in the stable be allowed to pass into the carriage-room or haymow. As a matter of economy, it is just as cheap to build a stable calculated to give a horse the greatest amount of comfort, as to build it in any other way. Cellars are handy arrangements, and in the first cost, it may be cheaper to put them under the barn, but a few years' experience will show the heaviest balance on the debit side.—*American Agriculturist.*

A VERY REMARKABLE DOG.—They boast of a remarkable dog down in Alabama. He is a small dog, rather on the fice order, but for three years, with only three or four exceptions, rain or shine, hot or cold, with company or without, he has not failed to attend divine service every Sabbath at the neighboring church. He seems to know instinctively when the time comes. It happened once that the dog had gone in the early part of the week to spend a few days at a house some miles from home. When Saturday evening came, however, he went home, and as usual, on the next morning, presented himself at church. It makes no difference whether any of the family go to church or not, he is always at his post. Moreover, when there, he behaves himself as a good dog should. He stations himself near the door, and if any profane hog or cow comes rambling too near, he as noiselessly as possible drives them away. And what is remarkable, considering the custom prevailing in many of our churches, he has never been seen to laugh or talk, or to attract attention or disturb the service during the whole time.

AIR.

No fact is better understood than that of the necessity of air for securing life and growth to crops; but the function of the atmosphere, and all the advantages arising directly from its influences, are not so well comprehended.

The face of nature is continually giving off excrementory matters, which are taken up in the atmospheric ocean and carried from place to place; the falling of dews and rains abstracts these from the air and returns them to the earth for re-assimilation. during a drouth the moisture parted with from the soil prevades the atmosphere, which, in circulating through well and deeply disintegrated soils, is brought in contact with particles colder than itself, and not only deposits moisture upon their surfaces but this moisture is fully charged with those volatile matters which act as an excitant, enabling water to dissolve the inorganic portions of the soil. In Winter the water occupying the immediate surface becomes frozen, thereby destroying thousands of insects; when thawed in early spring it has the capacity of receiving many times its volume of such gases as are given off by decaying vegetation, and carrying them into the roots of new organisms for re-appropriations. The motion of the atmosphere above the surface of the earth not only takes away excessive heat from plants, but as it passes over the leaves and other termini, it causes partial vacuum in the capillary tubes of each plant, thus receiving the elevation of moisture received by the roots. It is the medium by which the *farina fecundi* of plants is carried from place to place and when trees and plants are swayed by its motion it renders each in degree an Hungarian pump, with every capillary tube acting as a distinct pump barrel for the elevation of fluids from the soil into the body of the tree, where the endosmose action detain them. By this infinite mode of analysis the primaries and proximates necessary to build up certain portions of the plant are supplied permitting other matters in solution to pass on and in turn to deposit themselves where needed. The refractory force of the atmosphere prevents the sun's rays from being destructive to plant life. It is the vehicle of the organic excretia, as well as of water, and while the surface of every particle of soil to the depth at which the atmosphere can circulate, is covered with moisture by its presence, it furnishes to these particles the necessary gases for securing such chemical changes which will gradually convert the inorganic and inert portions into suitable pabulum for plant growth.

We need not explain its exosmose action for every leaf gives evidence of the importance of this function. To animals it is still more important than to plants. By respiration oxygen is supplied to the blood; indeed, no function of the animal economy can perfect itself without the presence and sustenance of atmospheric air. Even when dilated, as at great elevations, still the animal respires the larger bulk to get the same amount of oxygen, and the very atmosphere that in its delated condition abstracts the heat at the mountain tops and creates their caps of snow, when descended to their base is compressed in figure and gives out as present heat, that which was before latent thus increasing the verdure of the valley. None of nature's laws could be exhibited without the intermediate office performed by the atmosphere. The very life-principle, would be inert without it; men, animals and plants, would cease to exist, and the universe itself would become a caotic mass of death and darkness.

SALT AS A MANURE.

BY PROFESSOR J. MAPES.

'W.H.' writes us for information on this subject. We have already repeated in the Working Farmer what we have to say, an hundred times, and still we feel warranted in referring again to the subject, on the special application of 'W.H.'

Salt is composed of chlorine and soda, and most soils are deficient in both these elements. And in addition to each of these being a direct pabulum for plants, where present in the soil their combined effect in rendering water a more perfect solvent for the organic matters contained in the soil itself, is invaluable. Small doses of salt may be applied to fallow land, with profit, and where large quantities of weeds exist and are difficult of extermination, salt may be applied in large quantities so as to render the whole soil sterile for a time; the following year it will be found to be fertile and the weeds quite removed. If it refuse crops, a dressing of lime will change the salt into chloride of lime and carbonate of soda, so that with a cleaned soil full crops may be grown. The remedy for over-salting is lime; the remedy for over-liming is salt. In all inland districts the salt and lime mixture we have so often described is an excellent manure. In the making of composts, small quantities of salt may be used with great advantage, for while the excess quantity prevents decomposition, a moderate quantity will accelerate that species of decomposition known as endosmose. Salt to land is as good an excitant as ammonia.

During the reign of George III., the English farmers used salt at half a guinea per bushel, while American farmers supinely refused its use at eight cents per bushel.

Our Canal Commissioners are exercising a large amount of stupidity, in causing salt to pay full canal tolls when required for agricultural purposes. No turnpike in England, Belgium, or France, is permitted to charge toll on salt, when being transported to be used as a manure. Why is it that with all our Yankee shrewdness, we should fail to perceive that the amount of produce which would necessarily be transported on our canals and railroads, is many times as great as the amount of salt necessary to secure its production? Land replete with chlorine and soda, to the amount called for by nature's laws to secure the production of full quantities of plant-life, is less subject to drouth than lands containing short quantities of such constituents. Why should our public functionaries, having charge of the great public works, remain unconscious of these facts? If they would spend one tenth the time now occupied with political intrigues, in investigating this subject, the State of New York might be benefitted millions of dollars by their cogitations.

DRAINING AND RECLAIMING SWAMPS.

We recollect reading an anecdote of a traveller passing through a portion of Kentucky where swamps prevailed; a habitant of an upland portion bordering these swamps was leaning over his gate, pallid and reduced by fever and ague. The traveller was observing him sharply. 'Stranger,' said the inhabitant, 'don't think I'm such a tarnal fool as to own this land; I only hire it.'

But what shall we say of farmers who own land and swamps adjoining, having a sufficient outlet to enable them to be underdrained. Near our farm is a cove-bearing an inferior quality of grass; a stream running through its centre, occasionally overflows the flats on either side. The cove is exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and is surrounded by highland. The owners of the cove meadow have been compelled to abandon the grass, rather than subject their workmen to billious fever, fever and ague, &c., consequent upon their exposure while mowing it. During the last session of the Legislature an act was procured, authorising the damming of the lower end of this cove, so as to create a lake four feet deep, thus overflowing nearly an hundred acres, and doing away with the miasma consequent upon the exposure of so large an amount of wet surface. Already, in advance of building this dam, the land around the proposed lake is doubled in value, and as the supply of water is sufficient to continuously overflow the dam, there is no doubt that the whole neighborhood will be rendered entirely healthy.

In many portions of county, meadows, exist, which are valueless for want of underdraining, In some districts the rise from the stream passing through the centre of meadows to the upland is fully sufficient to drain them entire, by passing a mole plow from the stream to the upland, forming a succession of under-drains according with the slope, so as to prevent excess moisture from existing in the soil. Dr. I. Marshall Paul has so under-drained a portion of the great meadows of Sussex, New Jersy, and in many districts his example has been followed with profit. These lands, which he purchased for a few dollars per acre, are now his best corn lands. The ordinary lifting sub-soil plow will perform this office admirably. We have known portions of the country where table lands were wet, and so flat as to afford no outlet for under-draining; in such localities wells should be dug in the centre, and when of such depth as to contain six feet or more of water, drains may be carried into them with profit. Every one knows that a well containing six feet of water at a depth of thirty feet, will permit the abstraction of this six feet every hour, without causing the well to be dry; they have only to learn that a corresponding quantity may be passed into such a well, and that it will disseminate itself at its lower depth over a large district, leaving the surface comparatively dry and suited for agricultural purposes.

BEGINNING TO BELIEVE.—'Bubbles,' of the California *Golden Era*, gets off the following:

I begin to believe that, now-a-days, money makes the man, and dress the gentleman.

I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and the pen together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most during the week, are the most devout upon Sundays.

I begin to believe that honesty is the best policy—to speculate with until you have gained everybody's confidence: then line your pockets.

I begin to believe in humbugging people out of their dollars. It is neither stealing nor begging; and those who are humbugged have themselves to blame.

I begin to believe that man was not made to enjoy life, but to keep himself miserable in the pursuit and possession of riches.

I begin to believe that the surest remedy for hard times and a tight money market is an extravagant expenditure on the part of individuals—to keep the money moving.

I begin to believe that none but knaves are qualified to hold office under Government—with the exception of a few natural born fools and lunatics.

I begin to believe that a piano-forte is more necessary in a family than meat and potatoes.

I begin to believe that a boy who doesn't swear, smoke, and chew tobacco, may be a very good boy, but is naturally stupid.

I begin to believe that if the devil should die, one half of the world would be thrown out of employment.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT—THE POTATO.—Monsieur Noel, a French agriculturalist, speaking of the introduction of the potato into France, says: 'This vegetable was viewed by the people with extreme disfavor when first introduced, and many expedients were adopted to induce them to use it, but without success. In vain did Louis XVI. wear its flower in his button-hole, and in vain were samples of the tubercle distributed among the farmers; they gave them to their pigs, but would not use them themselves. At last Parmentier, the chemist, who well knew the nutritive properties of the potato, and was most anxious to see it in general use, hit upon the following ingenious plan: He planted a good breadth of potatoes at Sablons, close to Paris, and paid great attention to their cultivation. When the roots were nearly ripe, he put notices around the field that all persons who stole any of the potatoes would be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and gendarmes were employed to watch the field day and night, and arrest all trespassers. No sooner were the new roots thus forbidden, as it were, by authority, than all persons seemed eager to eat them, and in a fortnight, notwithstanding the gendarmes, the whole crop was stolen, and without doubt eaten. The new vegetable having been found to be excellent food, was soon after cultivated in every part of the kingdom.'

PHILOSOPHY OF RAIN.—To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed since the creation, and essential to the very existence of animals, a few facts derived from observations and a long train of experiments must be remarkable. 1. Were the atmosphere, everywhere, at all times at a uniform temperature, we would never have rain, or hail, or snow. The water absorbed by its evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface, would descend in an unperceptible vapor, or cause to be absorbed by the air once fully saturated. 2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in cold than in warm air. 3. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth, colder do we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on every high mountains in the hottest climates. Now when from continual evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky cloudless, if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents of air rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and like a spunge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold.

EAGLE KILLED AT SEA.—Captain Howland of the schooner *Sea Gull*, arrived at Providence Monday afternoon, from Baltimore. He reports that, on Tuesday morning, while he was in latitude 38° and longitude 74° 48 min. far out to sea, and during a gale of wind—an eagle flew against the main peak halyards, broke his wing, fell to the deck and was killed. He measured 5 feet and 4 inches from the tip ot one wing to that of the other.

Statistics go to prove that tea is used more or less as a beverage by one-half of the human race—500,000,000 people. Theine is the peculiar organic principle which gives tea its value. Taken in small quantities tea is healthful; but the extract of one ounce taken per day, by one person, produces trembling of the limbs and wandering of the mind.

While Blondin was performing on stilts at Troy, last Thursday, he attempted to turn a summersault, but the crotch that sustained the rope suddenly gave way, and he fell among the seats and people below. He was considerably hurt by the fall.