

Carleton Place

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MARCH 11, 1863.

No. 27

SABBATH READING.

Oh Changeful Life!

Oh changeful life! how early we learn,
To bury our hopes in memory's urn;
From the beautiful joys of our souls to turn,
To the sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad,
Only to feel their tender beams,
Only to feel their tender beams,
When weary and sad, we're hushed in dreams
In the lone still hours of night.

Oh changeful life! how early we learn
To bury our hopes in memory's urn,
From the beautiful joys of our souls to turn,
To the sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad, sad,
Only to feel their tender beams,
Only to feel their tender beams,
When weary and sad, we're hushed in dreams
In the lone still hours of night.

Oh changeful life! how often we must
Bury our faces in the dust,
Weep over some sacred trust,
Forever crushed and broken,
To hear the music of our hearts own
Dying away in a funeral tone,
Chanting its sorrowful strains alone.
The saddest word ever spoken.

But glorious thought! here and the tomb
There a life that never is in gloom,
There flowers in fadeless beauty bloom,
No blight on their fair leaves lying,
And the beautiful joys we saw decay,
The radiant hopes that fled away,
We'll clasp again in those realms of day—
Nor ever know pain or dying.

The Christian Household.

And they constrained him, saying, Abide
with us.—LUKE XXVI, 26.

O happy home! where thou art loved the
best,
Dear friend and Saviour of our race,
Where never comes such welcomed, honored
guest,
Where none can ever fill thy place;
Where every heart goes forth to meet thee,
Where every ear attends thy word,
Where every lip with blessing greets thee
Where all are waiting on thy Lord.

O happy home! where two are one in heart,
In faith and hope are one;
Whom death can only for a little part,
Not end the union here begun;
Who share together in life and death,
Who would be with thee, Lord, always—
In gladness or in tribulation,
In happy or in evil day.

O happy home! where little ones are given
Early to thee, in faith and prayer,
To thee, their friend, who from the heights
of heaven
Guards them with more than mother's
care.
O happy home! where little voices
Their glad hearts in thy strength raise,
And childhood's happy songs rejoice
To bring new songs of love and praise.

O happy home! and happy servitude,
Where all alike one master own,
Where daily duties in thy strength pursued,
Is never hard nor toil some known;
Where each one serves thee, meek and lowly,
Whatever time appointment be,
Till common tasks seem great and holy
When they are done as unto thee.

O happy home! where Thou art not forgot
When joy is flowing full and free;
O happy home! where every wound is
brought,
Physician, Comforter, to Thee.
Until at last, earth's day is worked,
All most dear in thy strength we find it,
From whence thou comest, where thou hast
ascended,
The heaven of glory and of love.

The Sunshine Member.

Some one speaks these few good sentences
About the family who, dwelling
In sunshine, diffuse its warmth and
light around: "Let us try to be like the
sunshine member of the family who has the
inestimable art to make all duty seem pleasant,
all self-denial and exertion easy and
desirable—even disappointment not so blank
and crushing; who is like a bracing, crisp,
frosty atmosphere throughout his home,
without a suspicion of the element that chills
and pinches. You have known people with
in whose influence you felt cheerful, hopeful,
equal for anything! O for that blessed
power, and for God's grace to exercise it
rightly! I do not know a more enviable
gift than the power to say others to good—
to diffuse around us an atmosphere of
cheerfulness, purity, truthfulness, generosity,
magnanimity. It is not a matter of great
talent—not entirely a matter of great energy
but rather of earnestness and honesty, and
of that quiet, constant energy which is like
a soft rain gently penetrating the soil. It is
rather a grace than a gift; and we know
where all graces to be had freely for the asking."

The Family Day.

"Talking of family ties, and family love,
and family gatherings, where would it be
if it were not for a family day?" said a
workman.

"What do you mean?" I asked.
"I mean," he replied, "that the Lord's
day is the family day. Why, I and
thousands of working men would hardly
know our own children if it were not for
that blessed day which brings us all together.
We are off in the morning before the little
ones are up, and when we get home at
night they are mostly gone to bed, or they
are tired, and so we are, and it's not very
much we can know of one another at the
end of the week; but when that best day
comes that all our own, then we can gather
together round the table or fire-side
and talk to one another, and we can know
the house of God together, and thank him
that has given us one day in seven as a
holy, blessed family day."

Rejoicing in Hope.

In matters of the present life we sometimes
have to hope against hope; a paradoxical
expression indeed, yet one without
meaning. Things may be so adverse that
there seems little encouragement to hope in
a certain direction; and as hope is a rational
emotion, how can one exercise it without
the needful condition? He cannot. Hope
is not always able to lay hold of specific
objects, but it may rest on general principles.
We may not have sure hope that we shall
succeed in a given enterprise, or that our
views and wishes will be realized. But we
may and should always rejoice in hope of the
glory of God. He is worthy to be praised,
and he will be exalted in heaven and on
earth.

Flowers.

Of all the minor creations of God, flowers
seem to be completely the effusions of His
love of beauty, grace, and joy. Of all the
minor objects which surround us, they are
the least connected with our absolute necessities.
Vegetation might flourish, the earth
might be clothed with a sober green; all the
processes of fructification might be perfected
without being attended by the glory with
which the flower is crowned; but beauty and
fragrance are poured over the earth in blossoms
of endless varieties, radiant evidences
of the boundless benevolence of the Deity.
They are made solely to gladden the heart of
man, for a light to his eyes, for a living
inspiration of grace to his spirits, for a perpetual
admiration. The Greeks, whose souls were
pre-eminently sympathized with the spirit of
beauty and grace in everything, are enthusiastic
in their love and lavish in their praise of
flowers. They scatter them in the paths of
their duties—they were strewn in the
conqueror's path—on all occasions of
festivity and rejoicing they were strewn
about or worn in garlands. The guests at
banquets were crowned with them, the bowl
was wreathed with them, and the victor
they wished to throw beauty, and to express
gladness like sunshine, they cast
flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sea Serpent Caught at Last.
It will be remembered that the Cape
colonists, although profiting perhaps more
largely than any of our foreign possessions
by their connection with the mother country,
magnanimously refused to vote a shilling to
the sending over contributions or commissions
to the Great Exhibition. A private
individual, Mr. Ghislin, of Hutton-garden,
has endeavored to some extent to make up
for this want of colonial liberality. Mr.
Ghislin's contributions are all contained in
two small cases, but they are not without
interest, the more especially as one of them
professes to solve the mystery (as long as
a piece of resistance with the American newspapers)
of the great sea serpent. Mr.
Ghislin asserts that the monster that has
frightened mariners both young and ancient
is nothing but a species of sea weed, which
when forced to the surface by oceanic
movements, floats about in masses sometimes
a thousand feet long, and, to a nautical
imagination, presents the appearance of the
sea-monster which from the days of Bishop
Port-Orford down to the present has been
the subject of so many marvelous descriptions.
Ghislin, who is a very intelligent and
to much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sea Serpent Caught at Last.
It will be remembered that the Cape
colonists, although profiting perhaps more
largely than any of our foreign possessions
by their connection with the mother country,
magnanimously refused to vote a shilling to
the sending over contributions or commissions
to the Great Exhibition. A private
individual, Mr. Ghislin, of Hutton-garden,
has endeavored to some extent to make up
for this want of colonial liberality. Mr.
Ghislin's contributions are all contained in
two small cases, but they are not without
interest, the more especially as one of them
professes to solve the mystery (as long as
a piece of resistance with the American newspapers)
of the great sea serpent. Mr.
Ghislin asserts that the monster that has
frightened mariners both young and ancient
is nothing but a species of sea weed, which
when forced to the surface by oceanic
movements, floats about in masses sometimes
a thousand feet long, and, to a nautical
imagination, presents the appearance of the
sea-monster which from the days of Bishop
Port-Orford down to the present has been
the subject of so many marvelous descriptions.
Ghislin, who is a very intelligent and
to much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,
for I perceive that if I should find
too much attention in my inn, too much
friendship from the world in my pilgrimage
through it, I should soon forget my Father's
house, my spiritual kindred, and my lasting
heritage. Travelling in the land of pits, I
hear the way everlasting, and to lead me in a
plain path, because of mine enemies. Teach
me, Jesus Christ, the true and living way to
thee, my father and my God.

The Christian Traveler.
A black cloud makes the traveler mend
his pace and mind his home; whereas a
fair day and a pleasant path waste his time
and steal away his affections in the prospects
of the country. However others may think
of it, I take it as a mercy that now and then
some clouds intercept my sun, and that
some times some troubles eclipse my comfort,

as assessed, and executed, it shall and may be lawful for the Council and their assigns to exercise all the rights, powers and franchises of the said company, in the name of the Company as may be necessary for the constructing, maintaining and working of such portion of the said Railway as to be leased as aforesaid.

2. This act shall be deemed a public act. On motion of Mr. A. McDougall, of Smith's Falls, Mr. Galt was requested to address the Council.

Mr. Galt thereupon proceeded to address the Council at considerable length, explaining and advocating the provisions of his Bill. He said the objects of the Bondholders were, first to secure control of the road, and second, to secure the money which they put into the road for the purpose of extending it. He argued strongly against the advisability of the Municipality putting the case into Chancery, and that if they did so and a Receiver was appointed they would find that it would not be a satisfactory arrangement, as the municipality would thereby secure no control of the Road. He spoke of the prospectus of the B. & O. R. Company declaring their capital to be \$500,000, while, in reality, he was of the opinion not \$200,000 other than borrowed money ever had been put into the road. (Mr. Douglas said "Not \$210,000.") He said Messrs. Bolkow and Vachon proposed to put an additional \$200,000 into the road for the purpose of finishing it to Roddy's Bay; but that they would not do so unless they were fully secured for that amount on the new portion of the road. He proceeded to show how he proposed doing this, and securing the material to be put in the road from being attached for the debts of the Company.

In answer to a question from Mr. Noonan, Mr. Galt said that by the proposed arrangement, the position of the Municipality would not be in the least altered in reference to the road from what it is at present.

After Mr. Galt had concluded, Mr. Douglas rose and made a very energetic appeal to the members of Council not to allow themselves to be humbugged by people who had come here for the express purpose. He reminded the Council of the fact that the Road, taken to protect the interests of the people, and brought them to have nothing more to do with these Railway people. We have had enough to do with them heretofore, and we have suffered for it. He predicted that, if we entered into any new arrangement with foreign companies the people would have to pay the Railway tax as long as they lived.

Mr. Hickey deprecated discussion at this stage. The matter should be handed over to a Railway Committee, who would bring up a report, and the matter would then come before the Council properly for discussion.

Mr. Noonan commented on the fact that just as soon as the Municipality hinted at going to Chancery to ascertain their rights the Railway people were forward with some scheme to prevent anything of the kind being done. One time it is 6,000 cords of wood that is to be sold to pay the interest due the government on our loan; another time a small amount is to be paid, and we have been returned, and yet again a new company is to be formed, &c. He looked on all these attempts to put off as so many pieces of humbug, and would go for being done with it at once.

Mr. Byrne spoke of the proposals now made as being different from those made by Mr. Richardson at the last meeting of the Council.

Mr. Richardson obtained leave to address the Council, which he did at considerable length. He spoke of his negotiations with the Railway Committee, and of his first propositions to them. He was no lawyer, however, and had went to Toronto to consult Mr. Galt, who had embodied his views in the bill now before them. He insisted that the interests of the municipalities and the Bondholders were identical in this matter, and they should work together so as to secure control of the road. He could not consent to Chancery proceedings, and wished the Municipality did not do so. The Bondholders would have to take the course best calculated to protect their own interests. He related a conversation he had had with Mr. Steele at Brockville. He wished Mr. Steele to give up control of the road to the Bondholders. Mr. Steele said for them to go on and extend the road, and he would give up the control. Mr. Richardson said that this proposition must be rejected. They must secure the control first, and then they would put in the money to extend the road. Mr. Richardson professed to be actuated by the most honorable motives, and wished nothing but fair play. The Bondholders represented had furnished the Company with iron to the amount of over \$200,000, and it would be extremely unfair to throw them aside and prevent them from getting any of their debt. Mr. Richardson said that if the arrangement now proposed was carried out, there could be no doubt it would have the effect of wiping out the stock.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Douglas, Galt, Richardson, Byrne, A. McDougall and others took part, Mr. Hickey said that there were deputations from the other Municipalities interested in this matter, and he moved that they be requested to address the Council.

The Warden requested any members of the deputations from Brockville or Elizabethtown who might choose to do so, to address the Council.

Mr. McCollough, a member of the Town Council of Brockville, rose and said that the members of the deputation present had come to hear the proceedings of the Council, but were not prepared to make any remarks. They all felt interested in this matter, and heartily wished to see the road extended.

On motion of Mr. French, seconded by Mr. McArthur, the Bill was referred to the Railway Committee to report thereon, and the Council adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The members of Council met at seven o'clock, but in consequence of the Railway Committee not being prepared with their report, it was some time after before business was proceeded with. It was near nine o'clock when the Warden took the chair, and the Council was called to order.

Mr. McDougall, from the railway committee, brought in their report which is as follows:—
TO THE WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW:—Your Railway Committee beg to report as follows:—

1st. That the proposed act, being "an act to amend the acts relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned" submitted by Mr. Galt. Your committee find it defective in the following parts, and find some material errors overlooked, to which your committee would call your attention.

2d. In the first clause of the proposed act, it is considered to be unfair that the municipalities should not have a greater representation than one for each municipality, if they are to be represented. (The residents of the municipalities of which we very much doubt.) The representation on the Board of Directors should be in proportion to the amounts invested by the several parties interested.

3d. The seventh clause of said proposed act, would in the opinion of your Committee be dangerous to the interests of the Municipality, in as much as the terms of Lease referred to, would not be submitted to the approval of the Municipality, but referred to the Governor General in Council, thus transferring the right to second hands, to which your committee decidedly object. The Bondholders and Stockholders, being enabled to elect a majority of the directors on the Board, the influence of our directors would be rendered a nullity.

4th. Your committee would entirely condemn the eighth clause of said bill, inasmuch as it concedes powers to the lessee inconsistent with the great interests which the municipalities have in the Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

5th. Your Committee would strongly advise that every effort should be made compatible with the safety of the interest of the ratepayers of the Municipality, towards meeting Mr. Richardson's views, as a strong necessity exists for the extension of the Road, and they would recommend that a Solicitor on the part of this Corporation be appointed in conjunction with Mr. Richardson's Solicitor, for the purpose of drafting a form of bill, in which the interest of all parties would be duly protected, and that said draft of bill be submitted to the Railway Committee for their consideration and approval, all of which are respectively submitted.

A. McDUGALL, Chairman.
THOMAS HICKEY.
THOMAS HICKEY.
ALBERT TESKEY.
ERIE HARRINGTON.
JOHN HAGART.
ROBERT R. SMITH.
YOUNG SCOTT.
FELIX DEVINE.

Perth, Feb. 25, 1863.

The adoption of the report was put to the Council and declared carried.

A motion was then carried that the Railway Committee be instructed to have a bill drawn up by the solicitors of the Council, embodying the views of the Committee as set forth in the report just read, and that the same be submitted to the Council before its adjournment to-morrow.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The Council met on Thursday afternoon, the Warden in the chair, and most of the members present.

Mr. McDougall, from the Railway Committee submitted the Report as follows:—

TO THE WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW:—

Your Railway Committee beg leave to report and make the following suggestions, that the bill to be introduced into Parliament should provide:—

1st. That the Municipality should continue themselves to their position as Creditors and Mortgagees.

2d. That the Legislature should declare the powers and remedies under existing mortgages, reverting all rights which may have been impaired or taken away by any previous legislation, giving full powers of sale, &c., and providing, that in case of default by the company, and after due notice, the whole liabilities of the municipality shall become due to them by the Company.

3d. In the event of a Receiver being appointed, he should at the same time be invested with the powers and authority of a Manager.

4th. That the Road from Almonte to the Ottawa or Roddy's Bay be leased by the Company subject to the approval of the municipalities, and when approved, to be deposited with the government; which lease shall provide for the due payment of the interest which attaches to said portion of road, in just proportion to the whole amount of road in running order. Also, to provide for uniform traffic and rates, as well as in case of extension of the road, for the termination of the lease for a fixed sum to lessees as may be agreed upon or decided by arbitration. The contract price of extension of Road to the Ottawa or Roddy's Bay to be fixed, as well as the rate of interest to be allowed to the parties who may furnish the money for such extension, and any surplus earnings of said portion of road, after meeting the above interests to be employed towards the company's indebtedness for interest to the municipalities. Also, to fix the time for the completion of said road from Almonte to the Ottawa or Roddy's Bay.

5th. That the company shall furnish semi-annually, a statement verified by oath, to the Auditor-General, and published in the Canada Gazette, of the earnings of the road and expenditures thereof.

6th. That the Bill to be drafted by the Solicitors should be nearly as possible, embrace the foregoing suggestions, as well as any other matters that may be necessary to fully meet the important interests involved. Your committee are of opinion, that it would be judicious for the interested municipalities to render every assistance to the Bondholders who may be willing to furnish the means for the extension of the road, to get the control of it. And they would suggest that your Council would, by resolution, instruct the members of Parliament, representing this section of country, to render their assistance and influence to pass such a bill as will tend to extend the Road and duly protect the interests of the municipalities.

A. McDUGALL, Chairman.
ROBERT R. SMITH.
ALBERT TESKEY.
ERIE HARRINGTON.
FELIX DEVINE.
THOMAS HICKEY.
YOUNG SCOTT.

Mr. McDougall, Smith's Falls, moved the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. McAdam.

On motion of Mr. Lees it was carried that the Report be read clause by clause.

On the first clause being put, Mr. Douglas moved the Council at considerable length in opposition to the Report. He disapproved of going into any such arrangement as proposed in the Report. The Bondholders of the company had no right to be placed on a par with the municipalities in the matter. The Bondholders had, no doubt, sold iron to the company for which they had not got paid; but it was not the municipalities that had bought the iron, but the company—Steele & Co. He warned the members of the Council against entering into any such arrangement as the one proposed. Let us apply at once to the Court of Chancery and find out our real position; and if it is found that we had no remedy against the company—that our mortgage was useless—why we could only throw the whole thing up. Mr. Douglas complained that the committee had employed, as his adviser in this matter, Mr. Donald Fraser who had been, or was now, Solicitor for the Railway Company. Mr. Douglas was very warm in his denunciations of the Railway Company, and the Railway men in general, and occasionally used language not strictly parliamentary; and Mr. French intimated that he thought Mr. Douglas ought to be called on to apologise for the

manner in which he had spoken of members of the Council.

Mr. Hickey supported the report, and defended its recommendations. So far from the Railway committee working into the hands of the company, or the Bondholders, the Report actually condemned many of the provisions of the bill which Mr. Richardson had submitted for their approval.

Mr. D. McDougall, of Dalhousie, condemned the Report, and declared it dishonorable to the Council to accept Mr. Richardson's proposals. His (Mr. D.'s) first proposition was very fair; but now he came before the Council with entirely new ones, and a bill had been drafted and submitted on the part of the Bondholders, to the Council for their approval which in effect said, "Give us as all the power, place the control in our hands, and in return we will allow you to send one director to sit at our board." He (Mr. McD.) thought we should spurn these propositions.

As the debate proceeded it became apparent that many of the councillors were impatient to get away, as the time for the cars to go out, was close at hand. These wished the debate to end so as to finish up the business before they left. Others, amongst whom Mr. Douglas was foremost, seemed determined that the matter should be fully discussed. All this caused a great deal of confusion, and the Warden had the utmost difficulty in keeping order. Often there were three or four councillors on the floor at once, endeavoring to "define their position."

Mr. Hickey and Mr. McDougall informed the Council that it was the intention of the committee to take advice from one of the best lawyers they could find in Toronto. They had every confidence in the ability of the legal gentleman they had employed; but it was acknowledged that, those gentlemen had not the same experience as matters of this kind which some of the lawyers in Toronto had. Mr. A. McDougall opposed the idea of the Municipality taking part in a suit in chancery. He would be willing to do so if Mr. Douglas would become responsible for the costs, in case the Municipality lost the case.

Mr. Douglas offered to be responsible for half.

Mr. Byrne also opposed the idea of going into chancery. Would a suit in chancery save the people from taxation?—would it extend the road? &c.

The two first clauses of the Report, having been put to the Council and carried, a motion was made that the whole of the remainder of the report be put for adoption at once. The motion received some opposition but was carried, and the remaining parts of the Report were adopted.

Mr. Douglas called for the yeas and nays. The noise and disorder now reached their height. Some of the councillors were preparing to leave, and opposed the taking of the yeas and nays, and Mr. Hickey put it to two motions. In the meantime Mr. Douglas reiterated his demand for the yeas and nays, in which he was joined by some other Councillors, and they were at last ordered to be taken. A number of the councillors who were about the room, were induced to come back, and the yeas and nays taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. A. McDougall, of Smith's Falls, Chatham, Robertson, McArthur, MacInnes, Stewart, McAdam, Scott, Harrington, French, Byrne, McSorley, Whalen, Dickson, McCollough, Atch, Hickey, Devine, Hamilton, Burdon, Brown, Teskey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. McDougall, of Dalhousie, Deacon, Noonan, Code, Lees, Maitland, McDougall, McLean, Ryan—9.

Mr. Spalding, of North Elmsley, was present, but would not vote. A number of the councillors insisted upon Mr. Spalding voting, while others wished to have him excused. Mr. Spalding himself said he did not understand the matter sufficiently to vote upon it, as business was put through in too great a hurry. Mr. Spalding eventually got up without voting.

Mr. Hickey introduced a By-law to amend the By-Laws appointing a Railway committee, giving them power to appoint an Executive committee from their own number, etc.; but the confusion in the Council became worse and worse, and a number running off to catch the train, left the Council without a quorum. And so ended the proceedings.—Expositor.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, March 11, 1863.

The annual report of the Postmaster General has been laid on the table of the Assembly and contains much information from which we condense a few items of interest to our readers. It appears from the report that the revenue received has been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the department, and there is a small surplus on the credit side of the balance sheet. During the year, 92 new post offices were established, and nine closed, giving 1858 as the number of offices in operation on the 30th September, 1862. There was also an addition of 319 miles new post route, and 157,452 miles of annual mail route within the same period. The number of letters passing through the post reached 10,200,000, being a comparatively greater increase in 1862 than has been observed for several years past, and exactly double the number sent in 1854. The postal revenue for the past year was \$723,062, and total expenditure for salaries, commissions, ordinary mail service, and all other objects, exclusive of railway payments, was \$588,584.17. The chief sources of postal revenue were—letters, &c., prepaid by postage stamps \$271,000; prepaid in money or sent unpaid, \$386,000; on Canadian newspapers, including sale of newspaper stamps, \$61,000; on United States newspapers delivered in Canada, \$18,000; miscellaneous, \$5,000. This statement shows an increase on the net postal income of the year 1862, as compared with the net receipts of the year 1861, from the same sources, of \$40,018. The disbursements were—for mail services, \$333,436, including \$109,929 to railways; salaries and commissions to post-vendors, \$292,565; allowance to post-masters for office rent &c., \$45,909; ditto for stationery, \$7,716; printing, advertising, stationery, &c., \$35,351; post office stamps and seals, scales and weights, fuel and light, travelling expenses, and other general and miscellaneous disbursements, \$20,444.16—making the total expenditure, \$695,514.16. The general expenditure of 1862 is in excess of that of 1861 by \$26,458, but this is owing to augmentation of salaries, addition to the

number of officials, and the operation of the Civil Service Act, which every year increases the expenditure. The net revenue of the year reached \$723,062, and the total expenditure, \$695,514; showing on the year's transaction a net surplus of \$27,538. Proportionately, the surplus is considerably larger than that realized in 1861. It is \$27,538 against \$13,678. In this statement of revenue the receipt for foreign mails carried in the Canadian ocean steamers is not included; the amount accruing from this source being payable direct to the provincial treasury without entering into the ordinary accounts of the department. One fact may be stated in connection with correspondence between Canada and Europe; namely, that the number of letters carried was not less than 800,000—an increase over the previous year of nearly twenty per cent. The total amount of dead letters is nearly the same as last year, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of letters passing by post. The amount of local money order transactions has been less in 1862 than in 1861, but on the other hand the interchange of money orders with the United Kingdom has continued to increase. A number of additional money order offices will shortly be appointed at points likely to be suitable for public convenience. Steps have also been taken to invite arrangements with Australia and Nova Scotia for the interchange of money orders with Canada. No loss has occurred in the money transactions of last year.

The expenditure for a superintendence, printing and all contingencies was \$13,674.73. Commissions to Post-masters, \$15,730.99.

In order to reduce the expenditure in this branch of the service, the Inspector allotted to the money order business has been discontinued, and the duties of Inspector in connection with money order offices are now as heretofore discharged by the ordinary inspectors. In the latter part of his Report, the Post-master General states that for the current year there is every reason to expect that whilst the revenue to be derived from money orders will amount to at least \$12,500, the expenditure will, in consequence of the reductions initiated, be restricted to a sum not exceeding that amount. He also says that he has caused inquiries to be made into the state of the Inspectors' and City Postoffice branches of the Department, which have resulted in a considerable reduction of the expenditure, and that similar investigations into other branches are in progress, with a view of effecting such further reductions as may be consistent with efficiency.

Quite an excitement was caused in the usually quiet village of Arnprior on Wednesday last, by a man attempting to commit suicide. The unfortunate, for the last five or six years, has been living at the Union Hotel of said village, and devoting as large a portion of his time as circumstances would allow to the consumption of intoxicating drinks. But as the mind cannot always be kept by such potations in a state of blissful indifference to the cares and trials of this mundane existence, he fell into a desponding mood, fancying himself without friends and alone in a cold and heartless world, and hence determined to bid adieu to these boreal regions, to sojourn elsewhere—probably in a clime more austral in its nature. Accordingly on the day mentioned he procured a weapon, in the shape of an old horse pistol, loaded it with powder and shot, fired at his heart, missed his aim, as the charge took effect a little below the collar bone and close to the shoulder joint, causing a large and frightful looking wound.

Dr. Cranston was soon in attendance, and after due examination gave a favorable opinion of his recovery, and under his treatment, we understand, he is steadily improving, and says it will be long before he will pull a trickier again.

Drinkers! ponder well when you read the above and from it draw an important lesson.

On Saturday a son of Widow Perry, of Pakenham, about 14 years of age, was drawing a large piece of pine timber to the river, at Pakenham Mills. He got thrown down so that the stick passed over his leg, breaking the thigh and dislocating the hip joint. Being in an isolated place where the accident occurred, he lay some time before his cries brought people to his relief. He has been attended by Dr. Sweetland and is now doing well.

Company Attention!

The Carleton Place Rifle Company are requested to meet for drill on Wednesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock and on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Each man is to call at the armory for his rifle, and to be promptly on hand at the sound of the bugle. No spectators will be allowed to enter the drill room without an order from the Captain, and Riflemen who are behind time will not be admitted.

Professor Williams, of Lennoxville College, has been elected Bishop of Quebec in the Anglican Synod held in that city. He was elected on the eleventh ballot by a four fourth majority. The dissentient clergyman voted for Rev. Mr. Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land; Rev. Mr. Mountain, son of the late Bishop of Dr. Mackie, formerly of Quebec; and Dr. Williams, of Connecticut. The first ballots were favorable to Mr. Mountain in clerical votes, and the lay votes were for Dr. Anderson. The Bishop elect, we understand, is a High Churchman.

DESTRUCTION OF A CROWN LAND OFFICE BY FIRE.

The Crown Land Office, on the opposite end of the road, was totally consumed by fire last week.

Mr. Brown has been elected to represent the constituency of South Oxford by a majority of 275 votes over his opponent—Mr. Bodwell.

The following are given as the final returns from the different polling places:—

	Brown.	Bodwell.
Ingersoll.....	224	123
North Oxford.....	157	49
West Oxford.....	175	144
East Oxford.....	192	98
North Norwich.....	176	218
South Norwich.....	132	172
Derham.....	316	293
Total.....	1,372	1,097
Brown's majority, 275.		

Almonte Post-office.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter relating to the management of the post-office in Almonte. The letter speaks for itself, and is, in our opinion, a complete refutation of the slanders and insinuations that have been uttered by envious or designing men, against that branch of the postal department:—

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th Feb. 1863.

JAMES H. WYLLIE, Esq.,
Postmaster, Almonte.

SIR—I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that he is perfectly satisfied with the results of the recent investigation into the management of your office, and to express his conviction that the charges preferred against you were wholly groundless.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. WHITE, Secy.

Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, has again brought up his Separate School bill, and it has passed a second reading in the House, and been referred to a select committee. In another column we give the division of the members on Mr. Burwell's amendment for the six months hoist.

THE RECEIVER GENERALSHIP.—The Honorable Mr. Ferguson Blair will succeed Mr. Morris as Receiver General. He accepted the office on Friday.

DEATH OF MR. CAMPBELL OF NAPANEE.—We regret to note the death of Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Napanee, a leading and most worthy gentleman of that village. Mr. Campbell was Postmaster, and at one time was editor and proprietor of the Napanee Standard newspaper.

The war news this week is not of much interest. The usual amount of telegraphic reports and contradictions are received, but it does not appear that anything of importance has transpired. We copy a few of the more interesting items:—

Nashville, March 6.
There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's command and a Federal force of three regiments of infantry, and about 500 cavalry and one battery, at Springfield, 13 miles south of Franklin.

Col. Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces and captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately but the ammunition became exhausted, and the Federal, overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely.

No reinforcements from General Gilbert at Franklin reached the scene of action. There were seven regiments of Federals at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men under his command.

Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry and one battery of the 18th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn of the 33rd Indiana, advanced on Springfield Hill on the 4th instant. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left, they suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, from different points. At the same time, the enemy appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers.

The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately for our troops, a large part of the 33rd Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22nd Wisconsin and 8th Indiana, with the most of their officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn.

The 12th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry and heavier artillery than ours. Gen. Gilbert's non-action in failing to reinforce Col. Coburn is severely censured by the officers and men.

Trade and Commerce.

Montreal, March 6, 1863.
The weather which was snowy during the morning, towards the afternoon became very mild. Snow has not fallen in sufficient quantities to injure the roads, and there was a fair attendance of farmers on the market to day.

We give to-day's receipts by railroad:—
Ashes, brls..... 38
Flour, brls..... 1200
Barley, bus..... 350
Tobacco, hds..... 9
Butter, cks..... 93
Lard, brls..... 1
Tallow, brls..... 30
Whisky, cks..... 21

Our Produce market has been extremely dull to-day, holders not being willing to submit to any decline, and buyers offering less on account of the news from England.

In Groceries we have not heard of any transactions.

FINANCIAL.—By telegram from New York we notice that sterling exchange is quietly nominal—say 165 to 170; Gold 154; Silver 144. Here Sterling exchange remains dull. Bank drafts on New York fluctuate as much as from 31 1/2 to 34 per cent discount; but in the absence of transactions it is impossible to give positive quotations. The rate for American Bank Notes this afternoon is—buying 35, selling 32 to 33 per cent discount.

We give the receipts at the Custom House for the last two days:—March 5, \$968,116; March 6, \$908,755.

The following is David E. MacLean & Co's daily report of the Montreal Produce Market:—
Flour.—Superior Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Extra, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Family, \$4.60 to \$4.75; No. 1, \$4.30 to \$4.40; No. 2, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00. Best—Spring Wheat, \$2.32 to \$2.35; Scotch, \$2.35 to \$2.40.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring, ex-cars, 90c, to 95c; White U. C., \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Ashes.—Pot, \$6.00 to \$6.05; Pearl, \$6.05 to \$6.15.
Oatmeal.—Per 200 lbs., \$4.65 to \$4.75. Hops.—\$2.50 to \$4.50.
Peas.—Per 66 lbs., 70c. to 75c.
Pork.—Mcs, \$10.00 to \$10.75; Prime Mess, \$8.00 to \$8.75; Prime, \$7.00 to \$7.75.
Butter.—10c. to 15c.
Lard.—7c. to 8c.

The project of a Pneumatic Despatch Company is attracting much attention, it would seem, in London, just now. The principle of the propelling power is not new, but its adaptation is entirely novel, and is calculated to excite great interest. Our space at this moment is somewhat valuable; but our readers will, we have no doubt, be sufficiently interested with the following description of the undertaking to pardon the omission of other matter for the sake of its insertion. The Times thus explains the object and method of carrying out the enterprise:—

The efforts of our engineers to make air do duty as steam, to utilize the law by which air rushes in with great force where a partial vacuum is created, has at last in this country resulted in a very practical scheme by which parcels are transmitted by a kind of air-post, somewhat after the same fashion as that by which the late Mr. Brunel tried to propel cars on the atmospheric railway. There is, however, this important difference between the two plans, in that whereas Mr. Brunel's scheme, well in theory, it was found all but impracticable in practice, while with the Pneumatic Despatch Company the working, as far as it has yet gone, is found in its cheapness and its expedition to surpass the expectations which were formed of it. At present only a length of about one third of a mile has been laid on the arrival platform of the Euston Station to the North-Western District Post office, in Eversholt street. This length, though quite sufficient to give a fair sample of the speed and power of this subterranean parcels' line is, of course, only the first step towards a regular series of these despatches, which are heretofore laid out as connections to all the great railway stations, and other district post offices. Before entering further on the subject of these future extensions we must explain what the pneumatic despatch means, and how it is carried into practice. The "tube," as at present laid, is very like an elliptical gas main, 31 inches high by 30 wide, and laid at an average depth of about nine feet below the road. The pipes of which it is composed are made in nine feet lengths, with socket joints fitted in with lead so as to keep them perfectly air-tight, and on the inside, at the bottom of the tube, are cast iron rails, like miniature railway rails, two feet apart. These cars run on these rails, and are wrought iron, and runs upon four wheels, 21 inches in diameter. In this short enumeration we have described almost the whole of the plant and rolling stock required for a pneumatic despatch railway. The car we have spoken of when placed in the tube on the rails, is blown from one end, backwards or forwards, as it is wished. The way in which this is accomplished is as simple as it is ingenious. Air, like all other substances in nature, has a weight of its own, which, though very light—only 1 1/4 inches to the cubic foot—is nevertheless enough to bring it under the influence of the law of centrifugal force, which gives it a tendency to fly off with more or less pressure, according to the velocity with which it is whirled round from a centre. This inevitable law is turned to good account in working the parcels despatch. At each end of the tube we have described a hollow iron wheel is erected, working in an air-tight box. This wheel is 21 feet in diameter, with a thickness of about two feet at the nave or centre—a thickness which gradually diminishes towards its outer circumference so as to give it the same cubical contents at the rim as at the middle. This wheel is connected with a steam engine of about 1 horse power, which turns it at a velocity of from 70 to 90 miles an hour, when the air which is driven through its hollow centre is thrown off at its periphery with a force which gives a pressure of from five to seven ounces on the square inch, very nearly the pressure of a barometer, and all of which by opening a valve at the end of the tube, is driven through it with almost irresistible velocity. The cars we have already spoken of, are on the rails in the tube fill it almost completely and expose a surface of nearly five square feet to the blast. They are therefore driven along at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour. In literal fact, the cars are either drawn or driven along by what is virtually a chain of air which does nothing of which the weight and friction are almost nil. Nothing, in fact can well be simpler, cheaper or more effective than the whole apparatus, and the ease and certainty with which the wheel does its duty and sends one or more cars, heavily laden, flying before it is astonishing. At present we have said the line is only laid for a short length, but already by this route the mail bags for the North-Western District, are dispatched on the instant of their arrival at Euston-square, and though for this small distance the saving of time effected amounts to only a few minutes, yet such a saving promises to become important in proportion as the line is extended. It is intended to lay down forthwith a line of 48-inch tubes to form pneumatic stations in connection with the Camden-town station of the London and North-Western railway; a central site in High Holborn; the Smithfield Market; Gresham street, in connection with the large carrying firms of goods and parcels; the General Post-office, Covent-garden market, and the new terminus of the South-Eastern Railway in Charing-cross. This entire line, with its branches, will be about five miles in length. Its cost, laid complete, including stations, machinery, compensations and purchase of sites, is estimated at £131,000, and the whole, it is said, may be completed and brought into practical use within a year from the commencement of the works. On this outlay the directors calculate upon giving a net dividend of not less than 10 per cent per annum, but on this point we can say nothing. It is stated that Messrs. Pichard alone convey 400 parcels a day through London at a cost of 9d per ton per mile, whereas the Pneumatic Company could afford to do the same work quicker at a penny a ton a mile, and yet be large gainers by the transaction. But paying or not paying, the public are sure to gain from the hours of the new company by getting their parcels transmitted and brought out London in a tenth of the time, and at a tenth of the cost now expended in sending them from one district to the other. Between the pneumatic despatch and the subterranean railway the days ought to be fast fading from the horizon of the commerce of the city, for the pneumatic goods vans which now ply between station and station shall disappear forever from the streets of London. If only this result is brought about, the promoters of the two schemes may be considered in the light of public benefactors, and from this point of view alone we are inclined to wish success to the exertions of the pneumatic despatch Company. The engineers of the undertaking are Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Latimer Clark.

Minutes of Lanark Council.

Middleville School-house,
20th February, 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark met at this session.

**Dollar a Year, if paid
once, One Dollar and a
half within Six Months,
Two Dollars if not paid**