Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIII. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., FEBRUARY 4, 1863. No. 22.

SABBATH READING.

The Year's End.

So grows the rising ye r and so declines,
By months, weeks, days, unto its peaceful end;
Even as by slow and ever-varing signs,
Through childhood, youth, our solemn steps bend
Up to the crown of life, and thence descend.

Great Father, who of every one takes care,
From him on whom full ninety years are piled,
To the young babe, just taught to lisp a prayer
About the gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Who children loves, being once himself a child.

O make us day by day like him to grow;
More pure and good more dutiful and meek
Because he loves those who obey him so;
Because his love is the best thing to seek;
Because without his love all loves are weak.

All earthly joys are miserable and poor,
All earthly goodness quickly droops and dies,
Like rootless flowers you plant in gardens sure
That they will flourish—till in midday skies,
The sun burns, and they fade before your eyes.

O God! who art alone the life and light
Of this strange world to which as babes we come,
Keep thou us always children in thy sight;
Guide us from year to year through shine and gloom,
And at our year's end, Father take us home.

Success with a Bible-Class.

After about twenty years' experience as a Bible class teacher, I have observed that success depends greatly if not mainly on the following points:

1. Punctuality of the teacher. He must not be behind time, keeping his class waiting.

2. The teacher must be master of the lesson, with all its collaterals, and be able to give illustrations clear and pointed, and such as his class can readily understand.

3. He must treat Bible subjects with that seriousness and earnestness which belong to them.

4. He must encourage the timid, treat with respect opinions differing from his own, and shield from mortification those who may chance to give wrong answers.

5. He must allow no tedious discussions, and not prolong the session of his class beyond one hour,

6. He must give every member something to do, and not allow a few to monopolize the time, even if he has to suggest answers to those who are backward for fear of answering incorrectly.

7. He must manifest a personal interest in each member of his class, treat all with cordiality, and carefully avoid any appearance of partiality.

8. He must let no exercise pass without making it contribute in some way to the conviction that the Bible is really and truly the word of God, and as such, the most important book that man can study.

9. He must endeavor to infuse promptness and animation into all his exercises, and not allow anything like monotony to pervade his class.

10. He must make the spiritual and intellectual prosperity of his class the subject of stated, special prayer.

Power of a Good Example.

The author of "Tom Brown at Rugby" gives a graphic scene in which a puny and timid boy was the hero. The boy was probably Arthur Hugh Clough, whose poems have recently been published by Ticknor and Fields. On his first night at Rugby, when all the other boys were hurrying to get into bed, no one of them brave enough to say his prayers, this little fellow fell on his knees alone, true to the habits formed at home and to his own convictions of duty. The example once set, many were glad to intimate, and a large number of boys in that room were soon regular in their evening devotions.

John Angell James tells of a similar incident in his own exercience. When he became an apprentice at Poole he neglected the religious duties he had learned from a pious mother, and rose and retired day by day without thought of prayer. But when he had become quite hardened in his carelessness, another apprentice became a roommate. The new comer, indifferent to the laughs and jests of his comrades, kneeled devoutly for prayer each night before seeking repose. The dormant conscience of young James was roused. His memory of home instructions quickened pungent regrets at his moral cowardice and apathy. He began to read the Bible and pray with the new apprentice. Religious feelings took possession of his heart. He sought religious acquaintances, and became an earnest attendant on public worship and social prayer meetings. Soon he began to cherish a hope of his personal acceptance with God, became an efficient laborer in the Sunday-school, and entered a course of preparation for the ministry.

The fidelity of that young apprentice was the crises in James's religious history. Let all Christians be faithful to duty in traveling, in visiting, in company with prayerless associates, in the camp. Perhaps some of them may exert a great influence for good as in the instances we have alluded to.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The Use of Riches.

The good that is in riches lies altogether in their use. If they are not broken, like the box of ointment, and poured out for the refreshment of Jesus Christ in his distressed servants, they lose their worth. Therefore the covetous man may justly write upon his rusting heaps, "These are good for nothing." St. Chrysostom tells us that "He is not rich who lays up much, but he only who lays out much;" and that "It is the same thing not to have as not to use." I will, therefore, be the richer by a charitable laying out, while the worldling shall be poorer by his covetous hoarding up. When thou, O Lord, takest the place of man, and from thy high abode, where thou dwellest among the praises of the blessed, askest my charity in the persons of thy needy people, assist me to take thy place, and to give alms of such things as I have. Teach me, in giving my alms, to give my mind, to give my heart; to commit to thee, not only a little portion of my property, but also my body, my soul my salvation.

Religion in Business.

The pressing need of our faith is not simply faithful evangelists to proclaim its doctrines, but legions of men consecrating their worldly vocations, witnessing to that truth on which much skepticism prevails, that Christianity, so recived as to become an integral part of a man, is omnipotent to keep him from the evil, not by taking him out of the world but by making him victorious over it. He is a most worthy disciple who, like Palissy, or Buxton, or Budgett, or Perthes, exhibits religion as "the right use of man's whole self"—as the one thing which gives dignity and nobility to what is in itself sordid and earthy—as the main spring of earnest and successful strivings after loftier ends and a purer life—as the power, outside of and within man, which, lifting up conduct in the individual, raises the community—and not as a state of mind mystical, and in active life unattainable, high up among things intangible, separated from contact with work-a-day life, appropriate to Sabbath days and special hours, to leisure, old age, and death-beds. Every man who is "diligent in business, serving the Lord," is a sermon brimful of the energies of life and truth, a witness to the comprehensiveness and adaptability of Christ's religion, a preacher of righteousness in scenes where none can preach so effectually or so well.—*North British Revie.*

Christian Circumspection

St. Paul enjoins the awakened, enlightened, and renewed Ephesians "to walk circumspectly; not as fools, but as wise men. Who is it that walks as a fool in religion? The man whose eyes are not upon his way, or who walks in his own ways, which are crooked and dark, and lead to destruction. Who is it that walk like a wise man in religion? The man who walks according to the rule of God's word who makes Jesus Christ his pattern, and who solicits the Holy Ghost to be his guide; the man who walks with his eyes about him, with due regard to the strength and artifice of his enemies, and in the constant use of prayer, meditation, and all those means of grace which are appointed by God to produce and cherish holiness in the soul.

Having chosen the way to heaven, I will strive to walk circumspectly. When anything presents itself, I will always consider, If Jesus Christ were now upon earth, would he do it? Or if I were now to die, would I do it? I must walk as my redeemer walked, and I must live as I intend to die. If it be not Christ's will, it is my sin; and if I die in that sin, it will prove my ruin. I will therefore, in every action, so conduct myself as if Jesus Christ were on the one hand and death on the other. Crown my resolution, O Lord, with the power of the Holy Ghost.

Christian Joy.

No language oftener meets the pastor's ear than the complaint, "I do not enjoy religion." The Churches present a painful contrast with the habitual happiness of the apostles, whose writings, though usually written in the depth of distress, more than any human compositions, overflow with a deep and exultant joy. But there is little apprehension of what is a prevalent cause of this lack of spiritual joy—the withholding of charity, and the consequent increase of worldliness, and stagnation of holy love. Happiness cannot be poured into the soul from without, like water into a cistern; the water of life is not said to flow into a man, but to flow "out of him." To regain lost enjoyment, the Christian must increase the exertions and self denial of love. Let him fill life full of efforts and sacrifice to do good and he will fill it full of bliss. He can be blessed only in accordance with that law of the entire moral universe expressed in the comprehensive words of Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Discouraging Children.

It is somewhere related that a poor soldier having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write and tell father of it," he replied, "for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children this, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any developement of the brain? A grown up person tells a child he is brainless, foolish or a blockhead, or that he is defficient in some mental or moral faculty, and nine cases out of ten, the statement is believed, or if not fully believed, the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any person look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless, recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him as to tell upon his whole future course of life.

Music.

I am persuaded that music is designed to prepare for heaven, to educate for the choral enjoyment of paradise, to form the mind to virtue, purity and devotion, and to charm away evil and sanctify the heart to God. A Christian musician is one who has a harp in his affections, which he daily tunes to the notes of the angelic host, and with which he makes melody in his heart to the Lord. Does he strike the chord with his hands, it is to bid lute and harp awake to the glory of God. The hand, the tongue and the ear from a kind of triple chord not to be broken. Bring music to this test, and your vocal powers will not be spent in vain. The instruction of your childhood will supply you through life with a fountain of pleasure drawn from the true source of legitimate recreation. Sing the songs of Zion, and amidst the vibrations of the air may true prayer and praise ascend to heaven and enter into the ears of the Lord God of our salvation, and then will the harmonious combination be complete.—*Leigh Richmond.*

Never forget what a man has said to you when he was angry. If he has charged you with anything, you had better look it up. Anger is a bow that will shoot sometimes where another feeling will not.

There is many a Christian who has higher views of God in his closet, or on the sea, or in travelling through lonely woods, than he ever has in the sanctuary—out starlings, so to speak, of God before him, which reveal Him more plainly than anything he ever found when he was seeking for Him.

That which is called "public sentiment" is often nothing but a rod held over the head of approbativeness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The approaching Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

There are several things about this marriage which affords just cause of national thankfulness. 1st. It is a suitable marriage. The Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark are both of excellant families and of equal position; they are both young, both healthy, both handsome, both highly educated, and both dutiful and well disposed. These conditions are all of great importance in marriages generally, and their importance is greatly enhanced in the case of hereditary rulers whose personal happiness and good conduct affect the moral interests of millions. It is also a new and happy feature in this marriage that it is a departure from the long catalogue of inter-family marriages.

2nd. It is a marriage of affection. All accounts agree on this point, and it is a point of great importance, especially where a king is conquered. This circumstance taken in connection with the other suitabilities of the match, gives the nation good reason to hope for another reign distinguished by domestic virtue and happiness; and the influence of such a reign upon the nation for good can scarcely be over estimated.

3rd. It is an early marriage, a great advantage when other conditions are favorable, and especially to be desired in Royal houses. It is evidently in accordance with the purpose of the Creator, and the course of nature which he has established, that marriage should take place in early manhood, and where this obvious law is generally disregarded, the consequences to society are in a great variety of ways disastrous. These remarks, however, are not intended to encourage rash, unsuitable or improvident marriages, but where, as in the present case, the affections of the parties, the consent of the parents, and the means of support, all concur early marriage is most laudable and advantageous. The cares and duties of a family require the strength and vigor of life, and should not be put off till a third or a half of the period of strength and vigor is gone, never to return.

4th. This marriage gives our excellent Queen an opportunity of putting forward the heir apparent to take her place in various ways, which will be equally pleasing and advantageous to all parties. It has been different in former times, when a contemptible jealousy and rivally existed between the King and his own son; but it seems to be the happy lot of our Queen to correct the mistakes of preceding reigns. She has announced already, that, shortly after the marriage, the Prince and Princess of Wales will, in her room and stead, hold Drawing-rooms and receptions, whilst she continues in the retirement which is most congenial to her widowhood; and thus will one virtuous, happy and prosperous reign, gradually and gracefully merge into another in the way that is most advantageous for the family and the State, and in a way which will set an excellent example to all the families in the British dominions for the regulation of their domestic concerts.—*Witness.*

THE PITCH PLASTER RUMORS IN MONTREAL.—The Montreal Witness says:—We stated yesterday that there was no foundation for the stories flying round the city, to the effect that men and women had been waylaid, their mouths covered with plaster, &c. We will now give proof that these rumors have no other origin than in the imagination. Last night a man came to the police station and told the following story: He said he was coming home from the Tanneries on Sunday night, and when on Dorchester street, observed a man on the ground his mouth plastered and two men bending over him. The informant snapped a pistol at these two, but although it missed fire they ran away. The individual who had been thrown on the ground then arose and walked to his house on Mountain street. The man who gave this account offered to accompany an officer to the residence of the individual who had received this rough treatment; and accordingly one of the city detectives immediately proceeded along with him to Mountain street. But here the whole thing proved to be a hoax. The man who, it was alleged, had been on the point of being kidnapped, heard the statement with astonishment, and solemnly asserted that he had not left his house all Sunday night. Last night, a woman came to the house of an officer of the police, and informed him that a girl had been seized in Water street, and her mouth covered with a plaster and that she would have been carried off had it not been for the opportune arrival of a spectator who, with a broomstick, put the kidnapper to flight. The officer went to Wolf street, where the girl resided, and was informed that the whole thing was a falsehood. The soldier who spread a report that he had met a party of gipsies last Saturday night, with two dead bodies, etc., has, we understand, been placed in confinement for trial, there being no truth whatever in his story.

The following resolution was passed at a democratic meeting at Springfield, in Illinois, where President Lincoln used to live: "*Resolved*, That the general government has no power under the constitution to tax the people of the State of Illinois for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the slaves of the Southern States, and we now declare, in advance, that all debts contracted, or bonds which may be issued, for the purpose of paying for any such slaves, we hold to be utterly void, for want of authority to issue the same; and the State of Illinois will never consent that her people shall be taxed for any such purpose."

A disease known as purpura hemorrhagica has recently made its appearance in the West. Death frequently ensues in two or three days. The patient breaks out in purple blotches, which gives the name by which the disease is known. A number of cases have occurred in Chicago lately, mostly terminating fatally, and we learn from the Cleaveland Leader that several persons in that city have fallen victims to the terrible disease.

A bookseller, named John Robinson Smith lately set fire to his own premises at King's Lynn, to carry out an oft repeated threat to destroy his wife. A policeman, who was attracted to the spot, found Smith watching the progress of the flames, and in reply to the officer's query as to what he was about, he said that he was simply "warming the house." He has been apprehended on a charge of arson.

Arrival of the Saxonia.

New York, Jan. 27.

The steamer Saxonia arrived here at 1 o'clock, with dates from Southampton of the 14th.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

It was rumored that Napoleon had renewed his proposal of joint mediation in America.

The London Observer says that no such offer has been made to England.

The Emperor distinctly intimates to Mr. Dayton his refusal to submit any proposition for the settlement of the American dispute.

The Times thinks the only way to settle the dispute is for the Federal Government to dissolve itself, and, declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly untrammelled to form its own connections for the future—a position of affairs which might enable, under mutual compromises, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them.

The Metropolitan railway is opened.

FRANCE.—At the opening of the Legislative Chambers the Emperor said the condition of France would be flourishing if the American war had not dried one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. A public grant will be asked for the cotton operatives. I have attempted to send beyond the Atlantic advice inspired by sincere sympathy, but the great maritime powers not thinking it advisable as yet to act in the contest with me, I am obliged to postpone to a more suitable occasion an offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood and prevent the exhaustion of America, whose future cannot be looked upon with indifference.

Rentes lower 70f. 10c.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Cotton sales of the two days 7,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. Market opened irregular and dull, but a reaction was occasioned by the American news by the Etna, and there was a more buoyant tone in breadstuffs. Flour quiet and steady Wheat steady. Corn firmer, and advances 6d to 9d.

Provisions—Pork very dull. Bacon declining. Lard steady. Tallow flat.

Produce.—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

London, Jan. 13.

Consols 92¾ for money. American stocks advanced ½. Erie advanced 1. Illinois Central 1.

The Alabama Sinks a Federal Four-Gun Ship.

New York, Jan. 26.

The steamer Mary A. Boardman has arrived from New Orleans on the 14th, Key West 30th. She brings Galveston advices of the 17th, brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans on the 17th.

The U. S. sloop of war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras immediately got under weigh to speak with her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received answer, Her Majesty's sloop of war Spitfire. The Commander of the Hatteras told him to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered a boat with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadside and fired to the Hatteras.

The Brooklyn got under weigh and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, lost sight of her, and was compelled to give up the chase, and on returning found the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars. The steamer was, no doubt, the Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, and carried four guns of light calibre.

A CONFIDENCE GAME—RAISING THE WIND.—A novel case in the annals of crime has been brought to light during the past few days. A confidence trick was very successfully played on the Stadacona Building Society, under the following circumstances. At a public auction of the shares of the Society, one Napoleon Jobin became the purchaser of a £50 share; but at the sale gave his name as Laurent Nadeau. The following day he presented himself at the office in due form, still under the assumed name of Nadeau, with a copy of a title deed of certain property situated in the City of Quebec, in which it appeared that Laurent Nadeau was the bona fide proprietor. A mortgage was immediately accepted on the property by Mr. Miller, the President of the Society, as security for the share purchased by Jobin, and a deed of mortgage drawn up by the Notary, which Jobin signed under the assumed name of Nadeau. £25 of the money was paid over, and the receipt again signed in the name of Nadeau. The whole business was so carefully transacted that the slightest suspicion was not raised, Jobin has entered into security to appear at the present Court of Queen's Bench.—*Quebec News.*

The report of the gunnery experiments in France and the successful piercing of iron plates have excited considerable discussion in naval and military circles in Europe. The gun used is built entirely of steel, and composed of several tubes of that metal put together in a method which secures the simultaneous action of all the tubes in resisting the bursting force of the powder. The gun weighs only four tons, three quarters, and a few pounds, or nearly three tons less than the Armstrong gun rifled on the Whitworth plan. The French gun is rifled with three grooves, less than a quarter of an inch deep. The twist of the rifling is uniform, one turn in thirty calibres, being a slightly quicker turn than that used by Armstrong, and a little slower than that used by Cavalli and Whitworth. The gun when last heard of had been fired eight hundred times without injury. The shell weighs between nine ty-nine and one hundred pounds. The service charge of powder is about twenty-eight pounds, although in some cases thirty-three pounds were fired.

The body of a young man recently buried in the episcopal Church-yard at Vandreuil, was abstracted from the grave on Tuesday night last. The grave was left open with the coffin in it, the lid smashed up, but the body was gone. This shows that the resurrectionists are at work.—*Montreal Herald.*

In England, the weather of November and December has been more like Spring than Winter. A letter says:—"There has not been a frost to stiffen the mud, and overcoats are a burden. Sharks upon this coast indicate a warm Winter, as if the Gulf stream had changed its course a little, and was giving the British Island an unusual supply of its tepid waters."

Minutes of Lanark Council.

Middleville, Lanark,
19th January, 1863.

The Councillors elect for the township, met this day, noon, and having made the declarations required by the Municipal laws of Upper Canada, it was moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yuil, That James Mathie be appointed Reeve.

Mr. Mathie having declined to serve in the office, Mr. Affleck moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That John Ryan be appointed Reeve. Carried.

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

Petition of James Rankin for the office of Assessor.

Petition of Alex. Horne for the office of Road Surveyor

Petition of Wm. Croft for the office of Treasurer.

Petition of Wm. Aitkin and others, praying the Council to appoint John Dods to one of the offices of Treasurer or CoLector.

Petition of John White for the office of Messenger to Council.

The Clerk presented and read duplicate of the return required by the 54th Victoria Chapter 154.

Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, move to consider the propriety of taking preliminary measures for building a Town Hall for the use of the Municipality.

Mr. Mathie gave notice that he would at this session of Council move for an expression of opinion on the part of this Council, on the subject of the Counties' debt by debenture on account of the Brockville and Ottawa R. R., with a view to arriving at some decided policy in relation to the said debentures.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of his intention to introduce at this session of Council a By-law providing for the appointment of Municipal Officers.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yuil, that a Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Middleton Library, with a view to negociate for the purchase of the building owned by that institution as a Town Hall. Car.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to write to the Trustees of the Middleton Library, inviting them to a conference with the Committee of this Council, in relation to the purchase of their building for a Town Hall. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That as there is a difference of £40 between the assessed value on the Assessment Roll and the Assessment schedule, in the case of John Halpenny, therefore the Clerk is hereby instructed to compute and enter upon the Collector's Roll taxes based upon the amount on his schedule. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That in regard to our railway affairs in the County Council, the mover would consider it essentially necessary that that body should come to some practical decision as affecting our interests in the Railway obtained by the law of Equity or otherwise; and also in regard to our Clergy Reserve money—finding for what purpose it is retained by the Government. Carried.

Adjourned, to meet at Middleville on the 14th of February.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
TOWN CLERK.

Lanark, 23rd January, 1863.

Four Children Suffocated at Harlem.

A shocking occurrence is reported in the North British Mail to have taken place at Grennock early on Saturday morning, in the house of William Wood, Scaulker, whose wife kept a green-grocer's shop at 5, Dalrymple street. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had gone on the previous night, between eight and nine o'clock, to a party at a neighbor's, leaving in the house four children of their own, varying in age from three to twelve years, and Sarah McGeoch, aged twelve years, their cousin, who was on a visit. About one o'clock on Saturday morning they sent their eldest son, George, a boy of fourteen, whom they had taken with them to the party, to see that all was right, and he returned with the information that some were in bed and the rest were going. The party was kept up till about five in the morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Wood returned, knocked, but the door was not opened, and they forced their way in by the window. The girl McGeoch was found in bed unharmed in an apartment between the shop and the kitchen, but in the kitchen the fire appeared to have been smouldering on the floor, a little to the right side, and in front of the fire-place, and this fire had communicated to and charred all the front of a chest of drawers, on the top of which stood a book-case filled with books. The floor was burned through, forming a cavity of about thirty inches in diameter, and this seems to have been the seat of the fire. The introduction of fresh air into the apartment caused the hitherto smouldering fire to blaze up, but a neighbor pulled down the book-case and drawers, and a few buckets of water soon arrested any danger. Opposite to the fire-place stood the bed, in which lay the four children of Mr. Wood, and on rushing to find their condition he found them rigid and dead, having every appearance of having died convulsively from suffocation by smoke. Two medical men were soon on the spot, but though a slight pulsation was discernible in the boy James, he was past recovery. An investigation is being made by the Procurator Fiscal into the circumstances of the case, which has created a painful sensation in the town.

WONDERFUL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.—An English paper, in describing the fortifications of the island of Portland, alludes to the wonderful geological strata which forms the island of Portland, and which are seen for the first time in the straight rocky walls of the ditch in all their curious variety. What is most singular is, that at regular intervals of 25 or 30 yards, and commencing about 20 feet below the surface of the ground, are a series of vertical "faults" or gaps, about two feet wide, which, as far as can be judged, penetrate to the lowest substata of the island, and traverse it completely from north to south. In these extraordinary clefts human bones have been found with those of the wild boar, and the bones and horns of reindeer—not fossilised, but with all their osseous structure as perfect as if they were not 50 years old. Lower still in the oolite the bones of saurians have been brought to light, with shark's teeth, shells now only found in the Red Sea, huge ammonites of stone and copper, fossil trees, and near the surface Phœnician gold coins, ancient British weapons, Roman pottery, and the mysterious flints in the drift.

The Revival.

At the meetings held by Mr. Hammond about a month ago, great crowds assembled daily and nightly to hear the Gospel announced in its simplicity and faithfulness: and many were more or less impressed by its truth and drawn towards the Saviour. Some of these anxious and awakened ones were so circumstanced in their family and church relations as to be encouraged and aided in coming to Christ; and such have, to a good extent, already been gathered into the various churches of this city. But a much larger proportion returned from the meetings to encounter unfavorable influences, whether at home or among their circle of acquaintances. Worldly, careless, formal friends would ridicule their anxiety, abuse revival preachers, and in various ways imitate the fowls of the air in the parable which snatched away the good seed. It will be little wonder, therefore, if of the thousands who were more or less impressed and awakened by spiritual things, only hundreds should be gathered in.—The greater part of those who lingered about the places of meeting, as if unwilling to depart without a blessing, have probably ere this, been greatly deadened if not quite turned back by the seductive influences of the god of this world and the over-prudential cautions of even good men. If there are some among those back-goers who still retain, however feebly, the longings for spiritual life recently implanted in them, we would earnestly advise and entreat them to cherish—strengthen the impressions that remain, and to cast aside any entanglements of business or society that may hold them back; and to cultivate by every means and opportunity in their power, their acquaintance with and love for the things that make for their peace, lest they should be for ever hid from their eyes.—*Montreal Witness.*

News Items.

The Raymonk (Miss.) Gazette says that the very day the Unionists commenced their furious display in the Yazoo River, President Davis and his staff, General Johnston and his staff, General S. D. Lee and his staff, and innumerable other military men of renown, all dined at the house of Mr. Blake, near the banks of the Yazoo, not only within hearing of the guns of the Yankees, but also within sight of those terrible gunboats.

During the past year there was received at San Francisco forty-nine millions of gold. This amount of the precious metal would weigh a hundred tons, and would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars on a railroad.

The legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will meet on the 12th of February for the purpose of passing the necessary acts to give effect to the intercolonial railway scheme.

Montreal has at last obtained a Passenger and Freight Depot on the Grand Trunk within the city. On Monday next all trains will arrive at and depart from the Bonaventure station. This will be a great convenience to the public.

In consequence of the impossibility of procuring printing paper at the reasonable price, the publishers have postponed for the present the publication of "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion."

The late storm did much damage on the Potomac. A large number of steamers, barges, &c., employed by the quartermasters' department, were ashore or hard and fast in the mud between Alexandria and Acquia Creek and Acquia Creek harbour. A majority of the craft, of all descriptions, employed in supplying the army, were more or less injured.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, has forbidden the opening of the church or any of its chapels for the marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, under the arrangements that have been made for the celebration of their nuptials. The services of the Episcopal Church are public and free to all, hence the Rector will not consent to any arrangements for admission by ticket.

Mr. Attorney General Sicotte has been waited upon by a deputation of the Quebec Bar, who represented that Mr. Chief Justice Bowen was incapacitated by age for the performance of the duties of his office.

The investigation into army frauds, which was commenced in New York in October last by Col. H. S. Olcott, is still going on; new developments coming out of it almost daily. More than one Colonel is implicated. The Commercial Advertiser says, "a number of them are Americans, so that the Germans have not furnished the army with all the scoundrels who are attached to it."

The London Prototype says, in a recent number, "We have heard a rumor that the 18th Company of Royal Engineers, quartered in this city, will leave us in spring for Kingston, in order to erect an arsenal, for which, we learn, the Imperial Government has allocated the large sum of nine thousand pounds. Kingston being almost central between Canada East and West, the home authorities think it the best location for a royal magazine.

PARSONAGE BURNED.—We regret very much to learn that the beautiful Wesleyan Parsonage at Bond Head has been entirely destroyed by fire. It was occupied by the Rev. John S. Clarke, who has lost all his furniture and library, there being no insurance either on the parsonage or furniture.

In Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklin, the pew rents for the last year amounted to $18,549, all of which has been paid with the exception of $36. The contributions for the new lecture room amount to $10,412, making the total cash receipts for the year $26,711, exclusive of contributions for various benevolent purposes.

The New York Advocate says:—"The Rev. Joshua Hall, of East Maine Conference, died at Winterport, Maine, on Christmas day, aged ninety-four. A few hours before he died he said: "Tell the Conference I go in holy triumph; there is no darkness on the path." We believe he was the oldest preacher in the connection. He had been a member of the Church seventy-seven years, and entered the itinerant ranks in 1792."

DROWNED.—On Friday last, Andrew Bryant, a fisherman living near Gananoque, was drowned a short distance below the village by falling into an "airhole" in the ice. The deceased's cap and mittens were found upon the surface of the ice where he had fallen in, and led to the recovery of the body on the following day.

A French Opinion of England

A writer in 'La Presse', M. Eugene Chatard, has the following remarks on the revenue returns for the past year in England:

"What constitutes the force, the moral, and material power of a nation, is to be able to face unforseen difficulties, and to pass through them without serious trouble or profound perturbation. When one hundred thousand Sepoys rose like one man, with their arms, their munitions of war, their parks of artillery, and their well furnished pay chests, at the first sight of the thin cake and the mysterious lotus, it was thought that British domination in India was at an end. In the course of six months with a handful of resolute men, and two or three energetic generals, England re-established her authority in India, and with two or three intelligent administrators gave it a new existence, such as that it may be said, without illusion or exaggeraion, before a quarter of a century shall have elapsed, that prodigious dependency will give one hundred millions sterling of revenue. How often has it not been said that British Commerce was the vassal, the tributary of America? To arrest the production or the arrival of cotton was to arrest the industrial movement at Manchester, Glasgow and Preston, and in fact dry up the source of public wealth. The supposed case of a cotton famine is now a fact, and it is prolonged far beyond what any one imagined. But a glance at the financial and commercial situation of England at the close of the year 1862 shows that the public fortune is not endangered. That immense calamity has brought out into stronger light the resources and the character of the English people. 400,000 workmen and 10,000 masters have been able to support for a year the suspension of labor, all the rigor of forced idleness, without a single act of violence being committed, a single complaint uttered, or a single failure declared; and all that has taken place because all, operatives and masters, rich and poor, have done their duty, because local devotedness and general beneficence have been equal to the distress and necessities of those who suffer. If the past year has been a period of trial to the commerce and industry of England, the trial has been nobly supported, and the returns made up to the end of the year prove that England has not suffered excessively during the crisis she passed through. The accounts, closed on the 31st of December, show an excess of revenue on the preceding year. The revenue for the three kingdoms was for 1861 £68,603,851; in 1862 it amounted to £70,995,529, showing an increase of £2,392,578 on the past year. All the branches of revenue except that of Excise, are in a state of progress, and for the last quarter even this branch has shown a tendency to increase. Men of business and financiers are therefore justified in expressing their satisfaction at the result of the year which has just expired.

The New York Post relates the following: "At the battery of Fredericksburg, in which so many gallant heroes fell, Capt. Jones Wallace, of one of the Ohio regiments, was mortally wounded. Intelligence that he was wounded having reached his home, Miss Henrietta Schneider, of Canton, Ohio, being affianced to the gallant soldier, started immediately to Washington, in company with a friend, to look after him, arriving on the morning that the limb was amputated. After he was safely through with the painful operation as was supposed at her own request the brave hearted girl was united to him in marriage, sitting by the side of his cot while the solemn ceremony was performed. Leaving him soon after in the care of faithful nurses at the hospital, she returned to her boarding house to seek her repose necessary to enable her to administer to his comfort on the morrow, ere the dawn of which she was again summoned to the side of his couch to find him dead. It seems that sometime during the night the nurse in attendance observed some blood on the counterpane, and upon making immediate examinaton found that the wounded limb was bleeding profusely, which he attempted to staunch by tying a handkerchief around it, but before he could acomplish it, so rapid was the flow of blood, the gallant captain was no more."

The remains of dead bodies are now being exhumed from the vaults of Sullivan street church in New York, and carried to cemeteries outside the city. Some curious discoveries have been made. A number of the coffins upon being opened were found to contain nothing but shrouds and shavings; the bodies, it is believed, having been removed for anatomical purposes. For years before the burial of persons in the vaults ceased, the trustees of the church were obliged to keep dogs of the most ferocious temper at the entrance to the chambers. These, however, were all poisoned by the kidnappers, who, at the dead of night, visited the place on their mission of disecration and plunder. Coffins of the commonest pine were found to be in the best state of preservation. Those of mahogany and black walnut apparently had been the first to crumble with decay. Many of the coffins which appeared perfectly sound only required the slightest touch even of a cane to cause them to fall into fragments.

DISTRESS IN FRANCE.—The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* draws a forcible picture of the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of Normandy, and makes an eloquent appeal on their behalf, and very properly rebukes the French press for their silence on the subject. In the department of the Lower Seine alone, 100,000 workmen—that is to say 200,000 or 300,000 persons are now reduced to absolute destitution, and their prospects show no chance of improvement for many months to come. According to the Archbishop of Rouen, the railway stations are besieged day and night by troops of children beseeching the charity of the passengers as each train arrives, and bands of hunger-stricken artizans wander about the country from farm-house to farm-house, imploring shelter and bread. This is the state of things vouched for by the Archbishop in his pastoral letter, and yet, as M. Forcade very justly asks, is it not singular that, with one solitary exception, none of the Paris papers thought fit to make known this appalling distress to their readers!

Garibaldi has seventeen physicians. Incredible as it may seem, he was alive at the last dates, though, of course in imminent danger.

The 'Watchman' states that in twelve months they will have in England telegraphic news from India every morning.

The Late Storm on the Banks of the Rappahannock.

A letter from the Federal camp says:—For more than twenty-four hours right upon the commencement of our movement, when every hour of delay was the sacrifice of life and the risk of success, a storm of the greatest severity has blocked effectually the progress and rendered the final issue most uncertain. The storm is still raging, and the prospects of its terminating are entirely indefinate. The wind is howling, the rain is pelting, the cold freezing, and the army exposed to it all without shelter or protection. It is one of the severest nights of a year. Few at home would venture out in the storm without some pressing necessity. Yet the army has been for more than twenty four hours drenched in it, pierced by it, and almost frozen in it.

Military operations have halted. We have been struggling against the elements with might and main, yet the progress is hardly perceptible. The soil has melted under the rain like wax. Horses' hoofs slump into it, and they draw their feet out with a groan and an evident exhaustion of strength. The wheels of the artillery sink nearly to the axles, and the infantry must be called into requisition to lift the waggons out of the mud holes. In the darkness of the night the greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding the way to their designated positions after twenty four hours. By the greatest effort, most of the artillery had been placed in position by noon. In evidence to the effort which was required, 20 horses were seen fastened to a single gun —a 12-pound Napoleon.

The pontoon train was most seriously effected by the storm. When the bridges ought all to be completed, many of the boats were scattered on a score of roads, in all directions, fast in the mud or lost in the labyrinth of roads with which the country is intersected. A remarkably confused state of things pervaded the pontoon train. The horses, exhausted, were unable to move the waggons, and a detail of three regiments of infantry was made to help them out of their situation. Long ropes were fastened to the waggons, and fifty men hold of each, pulled them through the mire to their destination. They worked lustily and cheerfully, and the back bone of the army proved its value for drought as well as fighting. The tugging of the fagged-out horses through the mud and storm with artillery and pontoon waggons, and the efforts of the men to extricate them, with their shoulders to the wheels or pulling at the rope, made the activity of the night full of interest and long to be remembered by those who witnessed it or participated in it.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—The *Mond* gives the following details relative to the works for restoring the cupola on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre:—"The French architect and the one sent by Russia, a German by birth and a protestant, have made a minute examination of the present state of the cupola. They have ascertained that all the wood work is so worm eaten, that at the first heavy squall of wind the top of the cupola might fall on the tomb of the Saviour. The architects propose in the first place to construct a provisional covering so as to protect the clergy from any accident. As to the cupola itself, every one has been long agreed as to the necessity of its being completely rebuilt. The architects are of the same opinion, and it will, it is said, be constructed in bronze and be terminated by Christmas next year."

AN ESQIMAUX RIFLEMAN.—As we were in open country, and there was no tangible object to shoot at, he made a circle in the snow about two feet in diameter, then stepping in the centre, raised his gun perpendicular from the shoulder and fired in the air. After firing he stepped out of the ring, and in a few seconds, to my astonishment, the bullet came down within the circle he had made. He cooly remarked, "We want no targets to fire at;" and if a man can hold his musket with that precision as to cause the ball to return just where he stands, what need has has he of a butt? But the principal reason why they thus test their shooting is an economic one. Not always being able to be get bullets, they are chary of firing them away, and I have no doubt it is for the same reason that so many savage people have the "boomerang," or return missile. *Recollections of Labrador Life by Lambert de Boulieu.*

A GREAT TELESCOPE.—The *Cambridge Chronicle*, Mass., states that Messrs Clark & Sons of that city, have succeeded in making a lens two and a half inches greater in diameter than that of the famous telescope in the Harvard University Observatory. That is about sixteen inches in diameter; this is more than eighteen inches. It was made for a college in Mississippi, but the Rebellion has annulled the contract. The contract price was about $10,000.

A MAN'S THROAT CUT.—We learn that on Monday evening last, the body of Mr. Andrew Alexander, of East Whitby, was found lying on the Nonquon road, about half a mile south of Mr. Mark's Tavern, with his throat cut, a knife lying close by and life extinct. Deceased was an unmarried man, of intemperate habits, living with his brother, John Alexander, on lot No. 3, in the 6th concession, and had once before attempted to take his life in a similar manner. These are all the particulars of the distressing occurrence which we have at present.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

A letter from Washington says:—"A map has been made at the Land Office to show the route of the Russian telegraph line from St. Petersburg towards the Russian possessions on this continent. Half of the route is built or surveyed, and if our people were to take up the idea of co-operating with the Russians they would be at Behrings Strait before we could complete the shorter route on this side to the same point. The Strait is narrow and not boisterous. A submerged cable could be laid across it, or steamers might form the connection in summer, or sledges in winter. The distance from San Francisco is about 2,500 miles."

A GOOD TOAST.—Woman—she is the only endurable aristocrat—elects without voting, governs without law, and decides without appeal. That toaster deserves a wife.

A fire occurred at Buffalo, on Saturday morning, destroying a portion of the City Hall, including the Council Chamber. The books and papers were saved. The amount of the loss is not yet ascertained.

By a recent enactment, Jews and Christians are permitted to inter-marry in Sweden. It is probable that "civil marriages" in general will be authorized by the laws of that country.

AVOID BAD COMPANY.—The following little fable contains a deal of wisdom; and editors, clergymen—indeed, all classes in society, will do well to remember it, and govern themselves accordingly:

"A skunk once challenged a lion to a single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor of such a meeting.

"How," said the skunk, "are you afraid?"

"Very much so," quoth the lion, "for you would only gain fame by having the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month afterwards would know that I had been in company with a skunk."

The Renfrew Notes.

Renfrew, Jan. 9, 1863.

MY LORD,—In the Kingston Daily News of the 7th inst., your lordship has published a letter from the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, in reply to mine of Dec. 15th addressed to R. J. Cartwright, Esq., which I feel requires a rejoinder. I had hoped, my Lord, that my letter to Mr. Cartwright would so far at least as I am concerned, close the correspondence on that vexed question—the Church notes. However, as Mr. Baker has come out of his lair to attack my character, I have no alternative but to defend it. In doing so, should Mr. Baker come out of the conflict with hurt and discomfiture, it will be his fault and not mine. Mr. Baker, in his letter, has so far misled your lordship, and through you the public, and however painful to my feelings it may be to continue this "unholy warfare," I feel I have no choice in the matter. After giving a flat and broad denial to the truth of Mr. Baker's assertions, which (denial) I am prepared to verify an oath by several highly respectable witnesses, I shall recall to his recollection several important facts which he has studiously concealed or most shamefully distorted. Mr. Baker says, truly no one doubts the fact, that "promises are not pledges;" but I need not, I am sure, tell your lordship that pledges raise expectations; and that solemn pledges were given has been proved on oath. Myself and others had, therefore, a right to expect them to be honestly carried out. Mr. Baker, with a strange forgetfulness, omits to state any of the main facts which unfortunately called forth that burst of indignation against him in the October Court. I must give them to your lordship; and, in doing so, I call on Mr. Baker to contradict me—if he can. It must be, however, by other testimony than his own, or I fear it will have no weight with the public. In his short reference to the proceedings in that Court, Mr. Baker would have your lordship believe that all passed off triumphantly for the plaintiffs. It was not so. The way in which the Rev. gentleman gave his testimony drew forth such a burst of indignation from a crowded court, that he had to appeal to the Judge for protection. Mr. Baker has evidently forgotton the mild and gentlemanly reply of his Honor—a reply, however, so significant as to convey his Honor's opinion as to these disgraceful proceedings. "Mr. Baker" said Judge Malloch, "you shall suffer no personal violence here, but I cannot shut people's mouths." I have but one fact more to name at present, in reference to the October court. After his honor had delivered his judgment against me, of which I never did complain, as I honestly believe that on the point of law he could not have done otherwise, I turned round to Mr. Baker, and addressed him, as far as I can recollect, as follows:—"Mr. Baker, I am not in the habit of saying hard things to a gentleman, or using threats, but as a magistrate I know something of the law, and in what I am about to tell you I speak advisedly, I purpose to proceed against you for obtaining money under false pretences." That threat I was induced afterwards to abandon—not because I had not sufficient grounds for sustaining a prosecution—not from any feeling of delecacy for either Mr. Baker's person or character—but solely and entirely for the sake of the Church. What manner of man, then my lord, must he be who has undertaken the championship of Dr. Lauder's character and your own, to taunt me with fear and cowardice because I did not drag him to a criminal bar? Mr. Baker's character, however, stands out in a stronger light when he now turns round upon a man who is universally esteemed in this district as an honorable and upright Judge—a man under whose protection he had to shelter himself only a few months ago. I will further state, my Lord, in connection with the October court, that others of the defendants could scarcely be restrained from proceeding against Mr. Baker on the grounds I have stated, and even now are strongly inclined to do so. I would, therefore, my lord, advise the rev. gentleman not to whistle too loudly till he is out of the wood.

I have the honor to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
(Signed) H. BELLERBY.

The question has often been asked if horse manure would heat to such an extent as to produce fire. A perfect demonstration of this question occurred yesterday (Sabbath) morning at Mr. Oliver Marble's, Minot Corner. About ten o'clock one of the members of the family went to the barn and discovered it to be partially filled with smoke and gave the alarm. On examination it was found that the pile of manure had heated so as to set the board on fire which covered the walls of the cellar. But for the discovery at that time, the barn in one hour would have been in flames. This fact, so fully demonstrated, is a warning to farmers and stable keepers.

Five new bridges are to be erected across the Thames at London, England. It will not be surprising if by and by one vast arch covers the unfortunate river and turns it into a subterrancan aqueduct. They will cross respectively from the Tower, St. Paul's Pier, the Temple, Battersea, and Waudsworth.

The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Burnside's army, says: "There are to-day twelve hundred officers belonging to the army absent from the field, a striking commentary on the abuse of the furlough and leave of absence."

The gauge of the Pacific railroad was, by the act of incorporation, to be established by the President. The New York and affiliated lines urged upon Mr. Lincoln the gauge of the New York Central. A powerful adverse interest advocated the gauge of Ohio and Mississippi. It is said that the President has compromised between these antagonistic interests by fixing the gauge at five feet, which is the California gauge.

The French iron-clad steamship LaNormandie—so late Havana advices state—has been sent back to France, as it has been found the crew could not live in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico with the defective ventilation of that ship. This circumstance, together with the fact that the vessel was strained on her voyage out, shows that the French have as much trouble with their iron-clads as have the English or Americans with theirs.

The French government has just established a consular station at Whydah, on the West Coast of Africa. Its agent will be accrediated as Vice Consul of the courts of the King of Dahomy and the King of Portonovo.

During the year 1862, 358 lives were rescued by life-boats of the English National Life-boat Institution, and twenty one vessels were safely brought into port. The life-boats went off 43 times in reply to signals of danger.

The Rev. John Buzzell, of North Parsonville, Me., a Freewill Baptist preacher, aged 95, is said to have 'renewed his youth,' having a new growth of hair, new teeth, and new eyesight.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Machar, of Kingston, is dangerously ill and not expected to survive many days.

Several large remittances of silver have lately been made to England by traders in Montreal.

An interesting case, arising out of the capture of the British ship Admiral by a United States cruiser, for attempting to run the blockade of the port of Savannah, has been heard in the Liverpool Court of Passage before the Assessor. A number of seamen who had agreed to serve on board into and out of safe ports in North or South America, brought an action against the owners of the vessel for extra wages and compensation for the time they were detained and "ill-treated" on board the United States cruiser. They complain that the Captain altered the course of the vessel, and attempted to run her into Savannah, a blockaded port, and consequently one of danger. The defence was, that the Captain of the Admiral was not aware that the port of Savannah was blockaded, and that this vessel was towed over the bar of Port Royal by the very United States steamer which seized her "under pretence of furnishing her with water and oil. The seaman acknowledged that the captain protested at the time of arrest, in the presence of all the crew; to the United States officer, accusing him of having thus decoyed him into the line of the blockade. The Assessor decided that the men should be paid; but leave was given to the owners of the Admiral to appeal the case to the Court of Exchequer.

The Hamilton Times says that Mr. Nash, of that city, although only established about two months has already purchased between 5,000 and 6,000 hogs, and expended in their purchase and labor &c., fifty thousand dollars, and he has shipped 295 tons of pork. Over thirty hands are kept in constant employment. His premises, which are very large are situated on the corner of McNab and York streets. The slaughter house is near Gunner's Factory.

Another attempt has been made to explain the mystery of the construction of the Pyramids. The present exponent is Mahomed Bey, a learned eastern, who states that they were constructed with their present face angles to receive the direct rays of the star Sirius, which was the Egyptian Judge of the dead.

We are sorry to learn that the state of Sir John Robinson's health excites the greatest apprehensions among his friends and relatives.

The Herald

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 4, 1863.

The Montreal "True Witness" is again fulminating, with his usual fuss and fury—sophistry and falsehood against our common school system of Upper Canada. If our Billingsgate cotemporary can be believed the time has now arrived for the united Catholic population of Canada to "bestir "themselves, by exertion and sacrifice, to "extort justice from the enemies of freedom "of education,"

Of course there are two sides to every picture, and we have seen enough of the "True Witness" and of the teachings of his co-religionists to know that they are the real enemies of "freedom of education"—their policy being as it has always been, to keep the people in the darkness of ignorance and blow out every glimmering taper that might assist to illumine the path of the erring traveller.

The common school system of Canada is too well calculated to *enlighten* the rising generation, to meet with approval from a system whose aim is "to darken counsel by words without knowledge." We very much regret to find that some ministers of other denominations are also lending their influence to break up our schools, and instead of a common school education instill sectarianism into the minds of the youth. The grand object with all who suport separate schools appears to be to secure more power to the church and the whole aim seems to be to get hold of the children, for, this being accomplished, the remainder of the task is easy. Ignorance and priestcraft are concomitant. Man kind loves power, and quite as much when dressed in the humble garb peculiar to the clergy, as when sitting upon a throne of state, surrounded by a brilliant court.

The question becomes, then, a people's question. Are Canadians willing to see the educational interests of the country destroyed? Are they desirous of witnessing the gradual breaking up of a system which has already conferred untold benefits and under which the population, as a whole, is growing up enlightened and moral?

All the different denominations have as good a right to have separate schools as any one, and the result of their adoption would be to break up efficient schools and substitute five or six sectarian institutions, presided over by badly qualified, half paid teachers, having one great object in view, the placing of the tender minds of the youth completely under sectarian influences and teachings.

Not that there should exist any objection that the salutary influence of religion should go hand in hand with education. By no means. But that each should have its own sphere in which to act. The jostling of holy doctrines with the rule of three—the jumbling up of articles of faith, with syntax and prosody and the enforcement of attention to the litany with the discipline of the ordinary school room is, we apprehend, a plan, ill adapted to win over children to the good way. The secular school room should not be made to monopolize the duties of parental instruction and the sunday schools. Religion, as an emotion, as a duty, as a privilege, is beyond all price, but when it becomes a task and is urged time about with every-day knowledge and forced upon the attention of the scholars by the ferule, it soon looses to the youth those attractions it otherwise possesses and is regarded with aversion rather than sought as a boon.

We publish, today, a list of the Fairs to be held in different parts of the County. If there be any places omitted either in Lanark or Renfrew, we trust some friend will be kind enough to give us intimation of the time and place of holding the fair, and we will add it to our list.

It will be seen by sportsmen, and others interested in the protection of Game, that the Lanark and Renfrew Game Protection Club has published a notice in our advertising columns, offering a reward of five dollars for information of persons who may be found acting contrary to the provisions of the Statute.

It has been wisely arranged, in the economy of nature, that at certain seasons of the year the flesh of game animals and birds is not only unpalatable and unwholesome, but even poisonous, for all purposes of food. And knowing this, one would have thought that restrictive laws and prohibitory enactments would be altogether unnecessary. But such is not the case. There exists a class of men who, for very wantoness and to gratify a propensity of destructiveness, slaughter deer during the winter, spring and summer months, when they are performing the duties of procreation, and when neither the skin nor flesh is of any value. To restrain such thoughtless persons within bounds is the object of the law passed by the legislature, and to enforce that law should be the duty of every well regulated citizen. All who wish to become members of the Club can have their names enrolled on remittance of one dollar entrance fee.

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company are progressing rapidly in drill, under the instructions of Sergeant Lambert, who is indefatiguable in his exertions to improve the Company and impart military training. The want of a proper place in which to drill is a great draw back to the Company; and we are happy to learn that a movement is on foot for the erection of a suitable shed for the purpose. A petition is now in circulation praying the Council to grant the sum of fifty pounds to assist in providing the necessary timber; and a subscription list is also being very liberally signed by the inhabitants of the place. From the liberality and spirit with which the movement has been gone about we think we are safe in saying that within a very few weeks, the Carleton Place Rifles will have a suitable place to drill, and that when properly instructed it will be one of the best companies in Canada. An hour's practice at the target, on Wednesday last, showed plainly that our men are going to be sharp shooters.

A correspondent at Ottawa whose letter appears in the Montreal Gazette, gives a hopeful reason for the resumption of work on the public buildings in spring. He says:—"That the buildings will be proceeded with in spring we have now little doubt, because, among other reasons, the delay of another year would, by arraying the West against the East on the question of a removal to Toronto, endanger any Cabinet, apart from the votes of Ottawa representatives; the East will condemn a Ministry for removing, the West for remaining; so that they will be impaled upon either horn of this political dilemma, unless rescued by a removal in due time to Ottawa."

The Council for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew met at Perth on Tuesday and elected R. R. Smith, Esq., of Douglas, to the office of Warden. The following Reeves and deputy Reeves were present:—

Perth	John Haggart
"	R. Douglas.
N. Elmsley	John Spalding.
Montague	Peter Maitland.
"	Peter Clark.
Beckwith	A. McArthur.
Burgess	E. Byrne.
Bathurst	William Lees.
"	Jas. Noonan.
Drummond	A. Code.
"	John McLean.
Lanark Township	John Ryan.
" Village	W. Robertson.
Dalhousie, N. Sherbrooke & Levant.	D. McDougall
Pakenham	Young Scott.
Smith's Falls	A. McDougal.
Ramsay	A. Teskey.
"	Jas. Dickson.
McNab	D. Stewart.
Arnprior	E. Harrington.
Renfrew Village	James Airth.
Horton	W. Burton.
Ross	James Rankin.
Westmeath	T. M. Carswell.
Pembroke Township	W. McAdam.
" Village	Thos. Murray.
Bromley	R. R. Smith
Wilberforce	W. J. Warren.
Bagot & Blythfield	Felix Divine.
Grattan	Thos. Hickey.
Alice	John Hamilton.
Pettawawa, Rolph, & Buchanan	W. McConnell
Sebastopol	T. P. French.
Sherbroke South	J. Deacon, Sr.
Admaston	Thos. Whalen.
Head & Maria	
Brougham	J. Maloney.
Brudenell	J. Reynolds.
Stafford	W. Brown.
Darling	J. Guthrie.

The "Perth Courier" says, that, at the hour of three o'clock the several Reeves took their seats, and handed in their certificates of office. The Clerk after having got through with this business, informed the Council that the first business which they would be called upon to do, would be to elect a Warden, upon which announcement Mr. Freach moved, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that Archibald McArthur be Warden for the current year.

In amendment, Mr. Haggart moved, seconded by Mr. Hickey, that Robert R. Smith be Warden for the current year.

A most desultory debate here arose, in which the most debasing personalities were brought into frequent requisition. After three hours had been consumed in the most idle and at times, disgraceful discussion, the Clerk put the amendment, which was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messrs. D. McDougall, Whalen, Deacon, Lees, Noonan, McLean, Hickey, Haggart, A. McDougall, Douglas, R. R. Smith, Airth, Warren, Code, Ryan, Spalding, Maloney, Reynolds, Burton and Dickson.—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Robertson, Carswell, Byrne, Stewart, Murray, Harrington, French, McArthur, McAdam, Scott, Maitland, Clark, McConnell, Brown, Teskey, Guthrie and Hamilton.—17.

We regret to learn that in the condition of the Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, yesterday, there was no improvement.—*Globe.*

We condense some items of interest from the annual report of the Chief superintendent of Education for Canada West, on the Normal Model, Grammar and Common schools for the year 1861. The number of the school population (including only the school children between 5 and 16 years of age) was 384,980; an increase of 11,391. The number of pupils attending the common schools, from 5 to 16 years of age, was 309,895; an increase of 14,215. The whole number of pupils attending the common schools was 329,918; an increase of 14,106. The number of boys attending the schools was 178,435; of girls, 151,483. The number of common schools reported in operation was 4,019; an increase of 50. Of these 2,903 were free schools; an increase of 301. Thus nearly three-fourths of the common schools of Upper Canada are now free schools. The number of schools partly free was 1,017; and in the remaining 99, monthly fees of 25 cents were paid. The number of school-houses built during the year was 194; of those 52 were brick, 12 stone, 85 frame, and 45 log houses. In 2,381 of the 4,019 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer; increase, 155. In 2,879 of them the Bible or Testament was read; increase, 121. The number of teachers reported as employed in the 4,019 common schools was 4,336; an increase of 55. Of these 3,031 were males, being a decrease of 69; and 1,305 were females, an increase of 124. The circumstance that the number of male teachers is diminishing, and that of female teachers increasing, seems to indicate that the teacher's profession is not yet remunerated as it ought to be. The The lowest salaries paid a male teacher was $80, and the highest 1,300. The average salary of male teachers, with board, was $185—without board $429. The average salary of female teachers, with board was $132—without board, $215. As regards the religious persuasions of teachers, 723 were members of the Church of England; 469 were members of the Church of Rome; 1,249 were Presbyterians; 1,275 were Metbodists; 229 were Baptists, and 76 were Congregationalists. The total receipts for common school purposes in Upper Canada for the year 1861, were $1,381,279, being an increase on the receipts of the proceeding year of $57,006. The amount paid for the salaries of teachers was $918,112; an increase of $22,522. The amount expended in the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize books, and libraries, was $20,084; for school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, $102,672; for the purchase of school sites and the erection of school-houses, $113,365; for the rents and repairs of for the rents and repairs of school-houses, $36,462. The amount paid from the Legislative grant was $116,177. The amount raised by assessment was $815,382. The amount of ratebill fees on pupils in schools not free, was $82,873, and the amount received from the Clergy reserve fund and other sources, $130,375. The number of Roman Catholic separate schools reported was 109—decrease, 6. The number of pupils attending these schools was 13,631—decrease, 1,077.

The number of Grammar Schools was 86; decrease, 2. The number of pupils attending them was 4,766—increase, 220. The total expenditure on Grammar Schools daring the year was $81,108—increase, $3,552. Of the 86 headmasters, 6 were graduates of Trinity College; 10 of Queen's College; 7 of Victoria College; 12 of Toronto University; 1 of King's College, Nova Scotia; 10 of Dublin; 1 of Oxford; 1 of Cambridge; 1 of Glasgow; 1 of Durham; 1 of Giessen in Germany; 1 of Aberdeen; and 5 of American Universities. The number of head-masters, not University graduates, was 29.

The number of applicants admitted to the Normal School in the first session of 1861, was 161; in the second session, 148. The number of Provincial certificates given at the close of the first session was 89; at the close of the second session, 102.

The whole number of educational institutions of every kind in Upper Canada in 1861 (as far as returns could be obtained), was 4,459—increase, 80. The whole number of students and pupils attending them was 344,118—increase, 15,279. The whole amount available for educational purposes was $1,670,023—increase, $54,353.

It is said that the vacant seat in the Cabinet has been filled up by Mr. Bureau accepting the office of Provincial Secretary, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Dorion. Mr. Bureau was lately elected to the Legislative Council, and his appointment gives another of the Cabinet to the Upper and takes one from the Lower House. Mr. Bureau is said to be a Rouge—very liberal and consistent, and possessed of intelligence and considerable political information. He is also a favourite among his countrymen in the House.

The Quebec *Mercury* announces that the contractors for the Ottawa buildings will have an opportunity of resuming work at prices fixed by Government. If they refuse, public tenders will be invited. It also indicates that the present architects will be continued in office, and that Mr. Cauchon overpaid McGreevy, Mr. Baby's partner, several thousand dollars.

At the latest advices Sir John B. Robinson was alive, although his death was telegraphed to Montreal. New York, and elsewhere. The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday has a full obituary notice of the esteemed ex-Chief Justice, and the New York papers have devoted paragraphs to a brief notice of the principal events in his career. We learn the malady under which Sir John suffers is *gangrenis scailis.*

The County Council met in session on Tuesday last and had, as we are informed, a pretty noisy session. The Railroad question was the most exciting topic of discussion, and was made the stalking-horse upon which R. R. Smith, Esq., of Douglas, rode into the Warden's chair. After his election to that office, his friends changed their tune most completely, and instead of taking immediate action in Chancery against the Railway Company, as they had proposed doing, the Council unanimously adopted the policy of Mr. McArthur and his friends, and passed a resolution giving more time to mature plans for the completion of the road. This, we believe, is the wisest policy, and we are happy to learn that there is a good prospect of the road being extended next Summer. The regular minutes of Council will be published in due course, as usual.

The Gipsies.

A gang of this wandering tribe, the first ever seen in this quarter, are camped in the woodland of Mr. Bain's farm, two miles from Pakenham Village. They appear to be well provided with everything necessary and even comfortable for their itinerant life—they dress well and look respectable, but unfortunately their general character is such that the public cannot be too guarded while they are in the neighborhood.

In Scotland, where they are spread all over the country, wandering from place to place, wherever they camp is a signal for the Farmer's wives to look after their hens and other property that might easily be carried off; apparently they had an honest way of getting their living, by mending old kettles and dishes, but the gentry now paying us a visit appear too independent for that—the professions or pretensions of the ladies are no secrets, as not a few weak minded individuals in the village have been so surprisingly credulous and devoid of common sense as to give these worthless creatures sums of money from one to five dollars to have their fortunes told. Spending money in this foolish way is not only a monstrous absurdity, but a sinful encouragement of idleness and vagrancy.—COM.

We understand that the commissioners appointed to enquire into the matters connected with the public buildings in Ottawa, have completed their report, which will be presented to Parliament early in the Session. It is said that the investigation has unearthed a good deal of jobbery among the contractors, so that the Commissioners feel justified in recommending the abrogation of the old contracts, and the making of new ones to complete the works from their present condition. The appearance of the report will be awaited with interest, as from it some idea may be obtained of the length of time which it will require to complete the buildings and make them habitable for the legislature and the government officials.

We have just received from George Hutchison, Esq., of Brockville, one of Janners' American Skirt Lifters, which appears to us a most admirable and useful contrivance to keep a lady's skirt out of the mud and slop so generally met with in the streets of our country villages. To our idea, it is just the contrivance that was wanted, and we will be most happy to exhibit its uses to any of our lady friends who may give us a call. Mr. Hutchison is wholesale and retail agent for their sale in Brockville. Price, only half a dollar.

The famous cut-off canal at Vicksburg, remarkable for the ludicrous failure of the engineers who undertook to construct it, is again being cleared out to renew the experiment of making Vicksburg an Inland town, and so restore the peaceable navigation of the Mississippi.

The Confederate soldiers on the Rappahannock have stuck up a board and painted it with letters so large that they can be read by the Federals on the opposite side of the river. The words are—"Gen. Burnside stuck in the mud, ha! ha! ha!"

Mr. Docherty's Concert, as advertised in our last issue came off on Thursday night, and was a great success. The singers did their part admirably, under the direction of Mr. Docherty who appeared in his usual good humor and pleasing style of address.

We [Montreal Gazette] hear that Mr. John A. Macdonald intended to leave England on the 17th ult., also that Mr. A. T. Galt left this city yesterday for England, but it is expected that he will be back in thirty days to attend to his parliamentary duties. Mr. Cartier has returned from Washington, where he had gone to spend the holidays. Mr. Tilley, from New Brunswick, has arrived at Quebec. But it is little likely the Canadian Government will re open the railway question.

FLAX PRODUCTION.—The Guelph Mercury says that Mr. John McCrea bought in Guelph market last week a load of dressed flax from Mr. Hennyberry, of Elora, for $242.50. The weight of the load was twenty hundred, and was the produce of six acres. And, in addition, the seed derived from this crop is worth $120, and the tow from $100 to $150, making in all $462.50—a return few of our farmers have realized in this country off the same number of acres from any other crop. Mr. Hennyberry erected a flax mill at Elora last summer, and mainly through his exertions upwards of 70 acres of flax were grown last year in the district. There is little doubt the quantity grown next year will be much larger.

THE CROPS—THE EFFECT OF THE SOFT WINTER UPON WHEAT.—It is feared that the result of the continued soft weather upon the wheat crop will be injurious. Let us see. In Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, where the average of winters are just like this one here, good wheat crops are obtained more regularly than in our hard-freezing region. It is not soft weather in winter that injures wheat, but freezing and thawing, or excessive cold weather without snow. As the case now stands we do not apprehend any danger to the wheat crop.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Arnprior Charitable Concert and Ball.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR—The ladies of Arnprior, with the assistance of Mr. W. C. Mitchell, got up a Concert in the Town Hall here for the benefit of the poor of the Village. It came off on Friday the 23rd Jan., and without any exaggeration we must say it was a decided success. The Hall was densely crowded, so much so that people could scarcely obtain standing room. The singing was good, and in some cases much superior to what is generally heard in the common run of concerts. We scarcely ever heard anything more beautiful than Miss Gunn's "Fairy Song," and Mr. Baker's part in this duet was admirably executed. His deep bass voice contrasted beautifully with Miss Gunn's "low and sweet" tenor, and no singer that ever appeared before an Arnprior audience appeared to us in any respect equal to that interesting and accomplished young lady either in pathos, execution or sweetness of voice; there was melody in every strain and music in every cadence. Mr. Mitchell, in his usual fine style, sung some good Scottish songs; this gentlemen sings entirely by note and of course is accurate in every respect—a good soprano; and if fault could be at all found with his singing we might suppose him to be rather slow in his time, but this might be owing to looking at notes and words simultaneously. Mr. Carswell, from Portage-du-Fort, an amusing comic and an excellent singer of promiscuous pieces, was this evening peculiarly happy in his selections and execution. For a Scotchman his "brogue" in the "Ould Irish Gintleman" was inimitable. The Misses McLachlin, Burritt, Bangs and Lyons sang a quartette or two in fine style, yet we would respectfully recommend these young ladies to be a little more distinct in their vocalization.

The most amusing part of the night's entertainment was in Mr. Maynard's "Billy Barlow" and other comic pieces. "Billy" was so appropriate and the song was sung so much in character that shouts of Encore! Encore!! called forth and procured its repitition. A few volunteer songs and piano accompaniements were also sung and performed by ladies in the audience. Mrs. D. Cranston and Miss Hubble kindly came forward, and the latter young lady dashed off a song or two in a fine, free, and lively off-hand style, while Mrs. Cranston also sang and played. Messrs. R. Lyon and Baker played some fine pieces on the violin 1st and 2nd, which elicited much applause.

On the conclusion of the concert and the dismissal of the company by the national anthem, benches were removed, and everything prepared for an *impromptu* Quadrille party. A select number of the Company were invited and the *elite* of Pakenham, Hubbell's Falls and Arnprior joined sociably together in tripping it on the light fantastic toe' "till the wee sma' hours ayont the twelve" warned them that morning was drawing nigh, and with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Lyon and Baker for their kindness in affording the music all separated, "happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet again." It was really a delightful evening, and great credit is due to E. Harrington, Esq., Reeve of the Village, H. H. McLachlin, Esq., J. Harvey, Esq., and Mr. W. C. Mithell for the capital arrangements and for the manner in which everything was carried out. About £12 was realized after paying all expenses.

Yours truly, SPEC.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

On the Road, Co. of Renfrew,
January 30, 1863.

SIR—In my last epistle, I had left Arnprior, in my notes, before I had done it anything like justice, but in those days of *libel* the natural and exuberant genius of a tourist has no chance to expand, or in the American parlance to "spread itself." In the village of Arnprior are many old and valued friends whose friendship time does not appear to have dimmed towards your correspondent, and were I ever to invade their domestic appointment in my notes, I probably would not be understood. It has been said that "notoriety advances a person in the battle of life," but this aphorism is so little understood in the Villages of the backwoods that I believe veritably that if one was to praise in the confines of a communication the beauty of a man's wife or sister-in-law, a cause of war would ensue without loss of time. In connection with Arnprior, however, I may venture to mention that the society is far above that of most of the surrounding villages. The pleasing science of Music is cultivated with great effect, and Balls, Soirees and charitable Concerts for the indigent are quite common. In the village, I observed also an excellent spirit existing to assist one another in the prosecution of business, trade, &c.—a spirit which I think has been deeply inculcated by the leading proprietor in the village. The mechanics appear to be all doing well, and the places of business are of an extreme cost. The Winter season, however, is not a very good time to describe the various attractions of Arnprior, as the bleak, raw, wintry wind deters the "brunnettes"—and the "blonds" from exhibitiug to a man of taste, like myself, their glorious proportions to his admiring gaze. In Summer the environs of Arnprior possess all the features of beauty of no common-place type, and nothing can be more mentally pleasing or physically healthy and invigorating than a stroll in the vicinity of McLachlin's mansion, with the cool, bracing breezes of the North coming health-laden across the distant ridges of the Gattineau. However, as time and perhaps space is valuable, I will bid Arnprior and all its attractions a short farewell, and as we descend the winding road which leads from the table-land on which the late Chief McNab's residence stood, we are instantly made aware that a change of atmosphere has taken place, for from the bosom of the Chats Lake, which is glittering in scentillations of diamond light, a frosty wind is careering in full force with a bright sun overhead and no appearance of snow—the Lake is one vast sheet of smooth ice, with the exception here and there at long intervals of immense cracks large enough to swallow a whole troop of elephants, and which at night are very dangerous. In Winter the banks of the Lake are monotonous and void of attraction and consequently only about 25 minutes intervenes until Sand Point, the residence of Alex. McDonell, Esq., appears in view, and amidst a crowd of teams my way is piloted through into the yard attached to the establishment of Mr. James Young, probably the most popular Hotel on the whole route of the Ottawa River. In front of the Hotel are clustered sleighs, loaded principally with flour for Pembroke, and the idiom with which our ears are greeted from the teamsters tell of a region nearer the "front" than the confines of the great Ottawa—Americanism is quite apparent, and their teams and outfittings are more tasteful than belong to the common run of people along the route of the Ottawa. What a rush of people of all descriptions, ages and occupations crowd the Bar room—the Rooms are also tenanted—well-dressed strangers flit about the Hall, rush into dinner, drink small glasses of Beer, and disappear among Buffalo Robes on their way to business. This is a fast age and emphatically a fast Winter—a February sun with its milder beams is fast approaching, and there is no sign of snow—that lumberman is almost out of provisions, &c., and his last style of travel is easily accounted for; in one room a family travelling

to the Township of Stafford—ever "Westward, ho!"—in another an M. D. and a lady and young gentleman, on a trip of pleasure, all with a polish that would do honor to the capitol.

I had the pleasure of seeing Alex. Mc Donell, Esq., and found him in good health with all the bearing of the chivalrous Highlander. The old gentleman carries his age well, and in all likelihood will weather out a long period of life. I must postpone.

Yours, REPORTER.

Minutes of Beckwith Council.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met according to law on the third Monday in Jan. 1863, being the 19th of said month, in the Town Hall, at 12 o'clock noon.

All the newly elected Councillors, viz., A. McArthur, B. McNeely, James Burrows, Alex. Ferguson and James Conn were present. The Town Clerk in the Chair.

Each Councillor presented his declaration of qualification and of office duly attested, which were filed by the Clerk.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, That A. McArthur, Esq., be Reeve for the township of Beckwith for the present year. Carried.

The Reeve having made the declaration of office as Reeve took the Chair.

The Minutes of the last sitting of the Council for 1862 were read, approved of and signed by the Town Reeve.

The Reeve then appointed John Conboy, Esq., Auditor for the Township on his part.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex. Ferguson, That John Sumner, Esq., be appointed Auditor on the part of the Council for the present year. Carried.

Presented by the Clerk statements of their Assessments and taxes for the year 1862 from Messrs. Wm. Morphy and Robert Metcalf, complaining of being overrated by the Assessor, and requesting abatement thereof by the Council. Action on said statements were deferred till the next meeting of the Council—parties concerned to be notified in the mean time by the Clerk of the Council to appear for their interests in said cases at the said meeting of the Council

Presented by Mr. Burrows a letter from the Reeve and Council from Allan Cameron applying for the Collectorship of the Municipality of Beckwith for 1863.

Moved by James Burrows seconded by Brice McNeely, That the Auditors shall be paid the sum of ten shillings each for auditing the accounts of the Municipality of Beckwith for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. James Conn, That the Reeve be instructed to grant an order upon the Treasurer to James Poole, Esq., for the sum of ten pounds, being his account for printing for the year 1862. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Brice McNeely, that the Council do now adjourn till the second Tuesday in February next.

EWEN McEWEN,
TOWN CLERK.

The Stoppage of the Oil Springs.

The Oil Springs *Chronicle* says:—

Never before, perhaps, since rock oil in Enniskillen attracted the attention of the business public, has there been a fractional part of the anxiety and interest manifested in relation to the oil business that exist at present, and never before has occasion arisen for the manifestation of such feeling. The suddenness and unlooked for character of this excitement has well nigh unhinged business here for the present, in the ordinary forms, and had the effect to stop many stills and refineries throughout the Province, for a time, in anticipation of bringing the price of crude oil down to something near what it was two weeks ago. But such an effort we look upon as abortive and weakly conceived. The supply is undoubtedly short, the demand already great, and increasing steadily and surely. Refiners who cannot afford to pay $3 per barrel for crude will do well to sell out to some one who can afford to pay that price, and make a handsome profit besides.

Teams which, ten days ago, could hardly be procured for money, now modestly ask for employment. Shipments are not one tenth what they were, so extremely tenacious of their oil are producers, and so excessively cautious and timid are buyers. Contracts for more than 100 barrels are difficult to obtain, in fact, very little oil except upon old contracts, is changing hands. Manipulators and consumers must have it, however but they buy sparingly. Prices this week have ruled, $2, $2 50, and $3. All these several prices have been paid. Upon receipt of the news of the stoppage of the wells, refined oil in Montreal advanced 10c. per gallon at once, and still has a rising tendency, as the supply for the month to come will fall far short of the amount manufactured in the past one; besides the stock of both crude and refined in Europe is very light, indeed, comparatively.

Several new wells are in process of drilling: what their future influence may be upon oil matters remains to be seen. We cannot anticipate.

Belleville, Jan. 29.

This morning about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small wooden building occupied by McCarty, shoemaker.—The fire rapidly communicated itself to the adjoining shops occupied by Roche Bullen, Shoestore, Hugh Walker, Bookstore, Miss Byrne's millinery shop, and John Cummins, saddler.—These buildings being all of wood, burnt rapidly. The fire now extended itself to the stone building owned by the Commercial Bank, and occupied by J. & W. Sutherland as dry-goods store, and to the adjoining building occupied by the *Intelligencer* printing office, and by Wesley Bullen, Crockerystore, all of which were totally consumed. McCarty was insured for $600; Walker $400; Cummings, $600; Sutherland's stock partially, and building fully insured, part of stock saved; the *Intelligencer* building and printing material were insured for $5,500; Urquhart's shoe store, Miss Frith's milliner's shop, and Dawes' residence and brewery escaped, but much damaged, and totally stripped of their contents. It is not known how the fire originated. Total loss supposed to be about $25,000.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—Accounts from Moscow state that the favorable progress of the emancipation of the peasants, the intended reform of the administration of justice, and the other liberal measures renounced, have made the Emperor of Russia more popular than ever. He was received at Moscow, where he now resides with his family, as though he had never been seen there before. On the first day after his arrival, the Kremlin was so surrounded by the inhabitants that the neighborhood was completely impassible, and the people swarmed on the housetops and church steeples to see the Emperor.

107 YEARS OLD.—A lady residing at Cheltenham has received a second donation of £5 from Her Majesty the Queen, for an old man of 107 years of age, now living in Cheltenham.—*Worchestershire Chronicle.*

THE NEXT REBELLION.—The copyright of a book of which the following is the title page, was on the 24th filed with the clerk of the District Court at Cincinnati:—"The Reference of the Coming of Christ, or the Winding up Scene of All Things, and the Peace of America, when all other Nations are at War. The book of Genesis, first dition. By Dr. A. S. Davidson."

News Items.

The imports of foreign merchandise at the port of New York for the three weeks of January foot up $14,396,292, and against $8,810 779 for the corresponding period of 1862.

A pear from California is on exhibition in New York. It appears to be of the variety called the *Duchesse d' Angouleme*, weighs three pounds seven ounces.

A man, whose name is supposed to have been Aaron Scott, was killed on the railway track between Bath and Napanee, on the 14th. He was very deaf.

An old man named Jeremiah Hutchinson was brutally assaulted in Montreal on Friday night, and was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover. The two rowdies who perpetrated the assault are in gaol awaiting results.

The debt of the city of Quebec amounts to $2,475,728. The interest and expenditure last year exceeded the income by $53,305.

A correspondent writes to a Hamilton paper suggesting the erection of a monument to the late Sir Allan McNab.

Large numbers of Chineese continue to arrive in California. One ship recently brought over two hundred.

The Boston Traveller says that the Acton Mining Company, had a net income from the Regular working of their mine last month of $25,000, which is 30 per cent interest on the capital stock at $5 per share, its par value.

It is said that the trustees appointed to carry out the intentions of Mr. Peabody in his munificent gift to the poor of London, have visited various localities, and selected sites for the improved dwellings. Plans have been drawn, and contracts are in progress.

Gold has been found in the Cape of Good Hope, upon the farm of Mr. Mostert. The gold has been analyzed by Mr Schmieterloew, chemist, and the Argus is assured by the "California gold digger" who dug it up, that Mr. Schmieterloew has pronounced it to be "quite pure."—*Cape and Natal News.*

A soldier of the 47th who shammed drunk, and entered a house in Griffintown where he was previously acquainted, instead of going to bed, broke open a trunk and stole $16 therefrom. He has been arrested and handed over to the military authorities.

Though Norfolk was excluded from the workings of President Lincoln's Proclamation, yet the slaves there consider themselves free, and refused to work any longer for their old masters, and there is no authority to compel their obedience. It is found impossible to declare the slaves free in one section of the State and to enslave them in another section.

The Melbourne Argus states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have proposed to the Imperial Government to establish a fortnightly mail communication between England and Australia for an additional £60,000 a year.

Three Mayors have been taken from the ranks of the Canada press this year —John Greighton, Kingston; S. B. Merril, Prescott; H. J. Friel, Ottawa.

The Goderich *Empire* says that within the past few days the keels of two vessels have been laid, one of them for Mr. Crabb, and the other for Messrs. Van Every and Rumball. The first will be one of the largest ever built there; her length of keel is 120 feet, 26 feet breadth of beam (all that can pass through the canals), depth of hold 12 feet, and probable register about 300 tons. That for Messrs. Van Every & Rumball will be about 90 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and hold 8½ feet.

The case of the church erected at Cobourg by members of the Church of Scotland, and which came into the possession of the Free Church by the secession of the greater part of the congregation from the first named denomination, has just been decided by Vice-Chancellor Esten, who has given judgment in favor of the Church of Scotland against the Free Church.

A reward of $200 is offered by Government for the apprehension of the incendiary or incendiaries who, on the night of the 28th of Dec. last, set fire to a barn belonging to one Joseph Auge, situate in the Concession Petit St. Antoine, in the Parish of Ste. Croix, County of Lotbiniers.

When Lord Seymour died in Paris a short time since, it was found that by his will he had bequeathed half a million of francs to one of his mistresses and an anuity of ten thousand francs to her besides. The avaricious creature, not content with such a fortune, is sueing in the courts for more alleging a cordicil.

A Liverpool correspondence to the Commercial Bulletin, who has visited Laird's shipyards, reiterates the statement that three steamers are building there for the Confederate government—all of them very fine specimens of naval architecture, especially the 3,000 ton steamer now complete.

Petroleum gas has been introduced into the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. With crude petroleum at fifty cents per gallon, the proprietors estimate that they will make a saving of sixteen thousand dollars per annum in their gas bills. The Manhattan Company charged them nearly $23,000 a year.

The present Government have some fat bits of patronage at their disposal. It is believed that Chief Justice Lafontaine has tendered his resignation, and that it is now in the hands of Mr. Sicotte, and a deputation of the Quebec Bar has represented to the Attorney General East that Chief Justice Bowen is no longer able to perform his duties by reason of advanced age. Then, there is the seat on the Bench at Toronto, vacant by the decease of Judge Burns. Three important ingredients in the sweets of office.

A reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmouth informs the Hartford Times that a number of Federal soldiers, a few days since, took three contrabands across the Rappahannock into the rebel lines and traded them off with the rebel soldiers for three sheep. The arrangement of the trade had previously been made by the rebel pickets. The Federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring more negroes at the same rate—a sheep for a negro.

A little son of Mr. Norton, of the census bureau, died in Washington a few days ago under very distressing circumstances. The family had removed to a new place of residence, and, upon taking possession of the premises, a paper of arsenic was discovered lying on the window, which, it is supposed, had been left there by the outgoing tenant. The paper was instantly removed to a place of safe keeping, but quite a quantity of the poison had been shaken out, and was left on the window sill. The little boy discovered it, and upon receiving a piece of bread and butter he sprinkled the arsenic on it, supposing it to be sugar, and the terrible accident was not discovered until a sufficient quantity had been taken to cause death.

The Governor of the State of Maine, in his Message to the State Legislature, recommends it to pass an "emphatic declaration in favor of abrogating this misnamed Treaty (the Reciprocity) and take such steps as will induce Congress to act upon the subject."

AMERICAN NEWS!

New York, Jan. 28.

A letter in the Times, from Port Royal on the 24th, states that the steamer Honduras arrived there yesterday, direct from North Carolina with an urgent request from Gen. Banks to the Commanding General for a large supply of intrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Fort Hudson, of which we have been hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future

A letter in the *Herald* states—Acting Master Partridge of the gunboat Hatteras, who was ordered to board the vessel speaking the latter, says that he had not shoved off a ship's length before the Alabama poured in her first broadside, which was immediately replied to by the Hatteras. This occurred just at dark. As the first broadside was exchanged, both vessels steamed ahead, side by side, exchanging broadsides as fast as the guns could be wadded and fired, and within a very short distance of each other. Mr. Partridge was pulling ahead all the time to endeavor to reach his vessel, but did not succeed. He says the cannonade lasted about twenty minutes, when be heard the sound of musketry. By dint of hard pulling he came again in sight of the vessels and found them stopped, with the Alabama alongside and the Hattaras blowing off steam, and heard cheering from the Alabama, proving that the Hatteras had been captured by boarding. Deeming it best not to be taken prisoner, he pulled back in the direction of our own squadron, and was picked up.

Gen. Franklin issued a farewell address to his troops, closing as follows:—"In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

A letter from Key West says the news from Galveston is that already have the rebels so heavily fortified the place that taking possession is impossible. They have no doubt secured the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men under General Magruder.

A Key West letter of the 22nd, states that the United States steamer San Jacinto and Oneida will go to sea to-day in search of the pirate, and maybe successful. For the information of those interested, I may say that there is not one United States steamer between the Florida reefs and coast of Cuba.

New York, Jan. 29.

A Washington despatch states that Gen. Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army to the President, but Mr. Lincoln declined to receive it, remarking that he had other fish for him to fry. Gen. Burnside rejoined that he hoped to be set at work at once. He would willingly accept any command, he cared not how small, but he was extremely reluctant to wear a Major General's star and draw a Major General's pay while doing nothing to earn his honors or his money.

New York, Jan. 20.

Richmond papers of the 23rd contain the following intelligence:—There are various rumors in circulation in regard to affairs on the coast of North Carolina, but nothing reliable as to the operations of the enemy at Newbern. It is not thought, however, that any forward movement has been made. The weather for several days along the coast has been exceedingly unfavorable to an advance.

New York, Jan. 28.

The Times editorially gives currency to a statement that Mr. Greeley has entered into personal negotiations with M. Mercier for the promotion of French intervention. The Times says unless we have been misformed, and we are open to correction on this point, Mr. Greeley has had personal interviews with the French Minister, and has written him letters, assuring him that the people are tired of the war; that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Valladigham, of Ohio, with a view to co-operate in some plain, and in meditation, as the most feasible plan of putting an end to the present war.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23.

It is semi-officially reported that the enemy has burned the bridge at Jacksonville on the stone bridge on Slow Court House, and retired toward Newbern. All quiet here. The vessel ashore at the mouth of New river turns out to be the schooner Dickey from Nassau, with a cargo of shot. She was run ashore by a Yankee steamer. The crew was saved, but the steamer and cargo are probably lost. It has been ascertained that the Yankee force near Jacksonville, N. C., consists of two and a half regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. They have attempted no forward movement as yet.

New York, Jan. 29.

The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 24th has arrived. A Havana letter of the 24th to the Associated Press says that the pirate Florida arrived there on the 21st from Mobile, coaled during the night, and sailed on the 22nd on a piratical cruise. The pirate first met the barque La Ciguira from Portland, but the barque kept well in shore and the pirate boat was recalled. The La Ciguira thus escaped. On the afternoon of the 22nd, four miles from the coast, the pirate fell in with the Windward, Captain Roberts, from Matanzas, with molasses for Portland. The Windward was robbed and burned, the crew being sent ashore in their own boat. Her cargo belonged to a Spanish merchant. On the morning of the 23rd, off Cardenas, the pirate captured and burned the brig Cora Ann, of Machias, (Me.,) Capt. Small, from Philadelphia, laden; she was burned only one mile from land. The Captain and crew were sent into Cardenas in their own boat. Soon after the pirate captured two more brigs, just out from Cardenas, burnt one, and sunk the other. A schooner arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th, states that the pirate was last seen, with the British flag flying, steering for the Bahamas.

The U. S. mail steamer Kearney left Havana on the 23rd but returned the same afternoon, having been fired into by the Spanish man-of war Princess De Asturias. The American Consul ordered the Kearney to proceed on her voyage, and the gunboat Oneida, which was sent out as a convoy. The Kearney had the American flag flying when fired into, and had American mails and Government despatches on board. The gunboat Wachasitt arrived at Havana on the evening of the 22nd, 12 hours after the departure of the pirate, and sailed again on the morning of the 24th. The rebel schooners Ray and Gen. Worth from Mobile with cotton, arrived at Havana on the 23rd. The rebel schooner Mary Harris was to sail on the 25th for Matamoras. The steamer Bio Bio sailed from Havana on the 22nd for New York.

New York, Jan. 30.

The Hilton Head correspondence of the *Herald*, dated 26th, contains the following: A good deal of anxiety is manifested with regard to matters in Ogiechie Sound. The Montauk went down on Saturday morning last for the purpose of expelling the rebels from their batteries, while the capture or destruction of the Nashville was to be undertaken by the wooden vessel which accompanied her. A contest with the ram Atlanta is also anticipated. Beyond the news of the Montauk's safe arrival at the mouth of the Ogiechie on Saturday afternoon, we have nothing definite from that vicinity. Yesterday a dense fog hung over the coast, and operated to check whatever operations might have been in progress. Today we have heard from that quarter numerous reports of heavy guns, indicating that something unusual is going on. No fears exist as to the welfare of the Montauk.

The Nashville is known among our cruisers as a fast trotting ship, and she may get away after all and in spite of all.

New York, Jan. 30.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express contains the following despatch:—"Vicksburg, 23rd. We have trustworthy intelligence from above that the great Yankee Flotilla consisting of 60 gunboats and transports, has passed Greenville (Miss.,) coming down. We are ready."

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the Herald says:—Yesterday the long roll was beaten in our camps, and the men turned out instantly in arms. All was hurry and din. The men showed by their promptness how willing they were to meet the enemy. It was only a false alarm, however, to try them and accustom them to form quietly for battle.

Information received from Fort Hudson, fully affirms the statement I recently sent you regarding the number and condition of the enemy at that point. The estimate of the guns are too high, rather than too low, and there is no doubt that four days ago his effective fighting force was less than 10,000 men. His pickets are within seven miles of the place, and his scouts come much nearer daily. No doubt the enemy is fully informed from day to day of everything that transpires in this department.

New York, Jan. 30.

Major General Sumner arrived here yesterday.

Havana correspondence of January the 22nd contains the following:—

"The English steamer Una, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 9th. Gen. Berthier and the vanguard of the Jalapa division of the French Army, 4,000 men, were surprised at Rioseco at two o'clock, a.m., on the 18th, by Gen. Riviera, with 800 cavalry during a very dense fog. During the consternation the French killed French, and the loss is estimated at 1,600. The Mexican loss is reported at 130. Lucsada surprised and captured the greater part of a convoy which had left Jalapa forPorte, killing twenty-seven of the guard and losing seven. Gen. Pegrite, with 7,000 men made a sortie from Puebla and completely routed them. They retired to Oriscaba. Jalapa has been abandoned. Tampico has also been abandoned. The armed force which went for mules has returned bringing 160.

"The small pox is raging at Vera Cruz.

"A schooner just in—11 a.m.—met the Florida steaming about east. She steered southwest when she left this port."

New York, Jan. 30.

The New Orleans Delta of the 17th contains the following paragraph:—The news from Berwick's Bay last evening brought official information of the total destruction of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Cotton, in the bayou Tche by the land and naval forces under the command of Gen. Weitzel. She is blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of stumbling block in the way of the advance of our forces on the Tche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days time. The Confederate force is smaller than was at first supposed.

Arrival of the Edinburgh.

New York, Jan. 29.

The Edinburgh has arrived with dates from Liverpool of the 15th.

The French official documents, explaining the foreign policy of the French Government, were distributed among the Legislative Corps. These documents say meditation in America is postponed, in consequence of the refusal of England and Russia to join France. But the Emperor has not refrained from acquainting the Cabinet at Washington that his Government is still ready to meditate, provided the American Government desires that France should facilitate the task of peace, either alone or collectively, in whatever form may be pointed out to her.

The Mexican question is referred to as having entered the military phase of which issue must be awaiting. Speedy triumph is anticipated.

The recall of Gen. Butler is regarded with satisfaction by a majority of the English journals, and is considered hopeful, though not an act of grace.

The emancipation proclamation claimed serious attention, but was received too late for much newspaper comment.

The Morning Post terms in the death warrant of the United States, and says it would be a terrible act if it could be enforced, but regards it as wholly inoperative.

The Star thinks that whatever is its immediate effect it rings the death knell to slavery.

The Telegraph says the rancor and contempt of the South must be increased immensely, and if the measure is successful never will military triumph have been purchased at so awful a price.

Sympathetic anti-slavery addresses for Mr. Lincoln continue to be adopted in various parts of England.

Sir Charles Wood, in a speech, said he thought it of very little good at present for the government to attempt anything like friendly intervention.

A man named Louis Blohm, has just died in Brooklyn from Hydrophobia. It appears that a few weeks since, while attending his dog, which had been sick, Mr. Blohm was bitten on the hand, but the wound was a slight one, and soon healed up. Nothing further was thought of the matter until Tuesday afternoon last, when, on going to a bowl of water to wash his hands, he felt a sudden abhorrence of it, and at once suspected the cause. He immediately procured medical advice, but the remedies prescribed failed to allay the rapidly advancing disease. During that night the symptoms became aggravated, resulting in a rigidness of the neck, rapid breathing, and andue secretion of viscid saliva. On Wednesday, further medical assistance was called in, when the patient exhibited great reluctance to take any medicine, or to permit the approach of the doctors. The paroxysms of barking soon after commenced, during the intervals of which he was entirely rational, explained his business affairs, and cautioned his family not to approach him. In the afternoon it became necessary to use restraint to protect the attendants from his violence. The treatment of chloroform and narcotics did not allay the spasms. Thus he continued until after midnight, when death put an end to his agony.

Thurlow Weed has sold his share of the Albany *Evening Journal* to the other partners, and retires from the paper. He was the founder of the paper, and has been its responsible editor for 33 years. Counting previous engagements, he has been nearly half a century in newspaper editorial life.

Ministerial Prospects and Arrangements.

Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Transcript.

I understand that but few ministerial measures will be brought forward at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, and Ministers do not deserve much blame for having arrived at such a conclusion. A Bankruptcy Law for both sections of the Province has been prepared by the two Solicitors General—but I doubt greatly if any one bill can be devised which will work well. The difference between the laws of Upper and Lower Canada is such that two distinct acts are necessary; and in trying to surmount this difficulty I fear Messrs Abbott's and Wilson's attempt will meet the fate of the labors of their predecessors in the same line. As far as Lower Canada is concerned, I am induced to think that Mr. Abbott is in the right track, but he is encumbered by a few "stupids" in your city whom nothing will satisfy short of the Mexican system, which makes the debtor the slave for life of the creditor. The other Ministerial measures will be a change in the Lower Canada Jury Law, the Militia Law, the Inter-Colonial Railway, the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Ocean Mail Service, and, above all, Departmental Reform, with several minor matters.

Will the Ministry stand after Parliament meets? I am inclined to believe that as against the late Ministry and their friends they will be maintained by a considerable majority, say 12 to 20 on a vote of Want of Confidence. But there is another, and, perhaps, a greater danger. I think a combination of men on their own side of the House could turn them out with the utmost ease, and from appearances, it is not at all unlikely that such an event may come to pass.

I stated in my former letter, that the troubles connected with the Inter-Colonial Railway were not at an end by the refusal of the Canadian Government to accede to the proposal of accepting the Imperial guarantee, burthened by a Sinking Fund. The following extract from a recent Halifax paper will show that I am not mistaken. I am told, too, that Mr. Tilley, the New Brunswick minister, has left Quebec for his own country in anything but a pleasant humor. The Halifax Journal says:—"When the delegates were in convention at Quebec, we understand that the Canadian Government gave the most distant assurances that they would stand or fall by the project. We shall be slow to believe that any want of good faith on the part of the Ministry there exists, to justify the Globe in making so unworthy an imputation as is contained in the quotation we have given. The meaning of it is evidently that the Canadian delegates and the Ministry at their back, have made the question of the sinking fund a mere subterfuge to back down and sacrifice the opportunity. We will not believe it at present. Should it, however, unhappily prove to be the case, then the Lower Provinces will probably have a policy of their own to develope, in which we believe that the British Government, from what has transpired, would aid them. Meanwhile, we must only wait with patience to know what action the Canadian Government propose, with regard to the adoption of the British ultimatum."

You have seen what the newspapers say about the proposals made to the British Ministry respecting the Railway, the Hudson's Bay Company, and colonial relations with the mother country generally. I should like to have seen Mr. Gladstone's face on the occasion. I wonder if Messrs. Sicotte and Howland ever heard of the reply made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Mayor of St. John's, N. B., at the time that the duties on Foreign and Colonial timbers were equalized. But I would fain hope that our diplomatists are misrepresented in this matter. If not, they have much to learn as to what the feelings of the people of England really are with respect to Colonial possessions. It is a mistake to suppose that this feeling is confined to such writers as Mr. Goldwin Smith and the extreme men of the Manchester School. It originated with the Tory party, immediatly after the introduction of Peel's Free Trade policy in 1846, and many of their leading men entertain it to an extent to which they have not yet given full expression.

An elegantly dressed female entered a jeweller's shop in Paris one day, and asked to see some valuable gold pins, of which she wished to purchase one, she said, as a New Year's gift for her husband. While she was examining the articles a man began playing a barrel-organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady, and stepping to the door, she threw a piece of money to the man, and told him to go away, which he did at once. On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that as some compensation for the trouble she had given, she would buy a brooch for the daughter of her concierge. She accordingly chose one, paid 10f for it, and was leaving the shop, when the jeweller missed a diamond pin of great value from among those she had been looking at. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highiy indignant, and insisted on the jeweller's wife searching her, which was done, but no pin was found. The jeweller, therefore allowed her to leave, but sent his sister to watch her. The woman was soon seen to enter another jeweller's shop, and was pretending to make a purchase as before, when the organ-grinder again made his appearance. As soon as he began playing, she again threw some money and ordered him to move on; but the person who was watching her perceived that with the money she had also given the man a piece of jewelry. This fact was at once made known to some sergeants de ville, who arrested both of them, and found on the man several articles of jewelry which had been obtained in a similar manner.

Commercial.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office,
Friday, noon, Jan. 30, 1863.

Flour.—Pollards, $2.25 to $2.50; Middlings, $2.65 to $2 80; Fine, $3.75 to $4.10; Superfine, No. 2, $4.30; Superfine, $4.45; Fancy, $4.60 to $4.65; Extra, $4.95 to $5.05; Superior Extra, $5.15 to $5.30: Bag Flour, $2,35 to $2.42½.—Market very dull.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs., about $4.50

Wheat.—Canada Spring, 91c. to 94c. ex-cars; U. C. White Winter, nominal, $1.02 to $1.03.

Peas per 66. lbs., 70c to 72½c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs., Pots, $6.35 to $6.40; Inferiors the same; Pearls, no demand, any quotation would be nominal.

Butter per lb., still continues dull the demand being almost entirely for local consumption; we quote, inferior. 10c to 10½c; medium, 11c to 12c fine, 12½c to 14c; choice 14½c to 17c.

Lard per lb., 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb., 8c to 8½c.

Hams per lb., nominal 7c to 9c.

Pork per brl., Mess, 10.00 to $10.50; Thin Mess, 8.50 to $9; Prime Mess, 7.00 to $7.50; Prime, 7.00 to $7.50.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., are in full supply, and are sold at from 3.00 to $4,00 according to quality and condition.

Seeds.—Clover, 7c to 7½c per lb.; Timothy, 2.00 to $2.25 per 45 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL & Co.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
270 St. Paul Street.

A little boy named Thomas Redmond was killed in Oshawa, on Wednesday, by being run over by a sleigh.

The amount collected in Nova Scotia for the relief of the Lancashire operatives now amounts to $21,613, of which $20,000 have been transmitted to England.

Birth.

At Hull, C. E., on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. William H. Hurdman, of a son.

At Hull, C. E., on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Hurdman, of a daughter.

At Papineauville, C. E., on the 21st inst., the lady of John H. MacKay, Esquire, J.P., of a daughter.

At Clarendon Front, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Charles Shearn, of a son.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Brighton, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Francis Coleman, Andrew Labarr, Esq., of Oakville, to Sarah Jane Sherwood, of Brighton.

On the 23rd. inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Mr. James Adam, of Hamilton, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Erskine, of Toronto, and formerly of Galashiels, Scotland.

By the Rev. Thos. Cobb, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th Jan., Mr. William Longhurst, of Niagara, to Miss Rebecca Walker, of Virgil.

By the Rev. J. Briggs, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 31st, 1862, Mr. Robinson Young to Miss Hannah M. Jones, both of Hillier.

By the Rev. David Tice, on the 1st Jan. Joseph C. Carey, Esq., of Oak Glen, to Miss Hattie L. Leighton, of Lansing, Moron Co., Minnesota.

By the Rev. F. Coleman, on the 31st ult., Mr. Wm. Eley to Mrs. Mandana Fowler, both of Cramahe.

By the same on the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Brighton, Mr. Andrew Labarr, of Oakville, to Miss Sarah Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel H. Sherwood.

At Carleton Place, on the 26th of January, by the Rev. L. Halcroft, James Nolan, to Anne, widow of the late Peter McLaren, Scotch Corners.

Died.

In the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, on the 14th inst., by the bursting of a blood vessel, Catherine, wife of Mr. John McGregor, of Horton, aged 63 years.

The deceased Mrs. McGregor was a native of the Parish of Balquhidder, Perthshire, Scotland, and was a true type of the Scottish Celt, having a mental and physical organization of no common order. The suddenness of her death has been a severe blow to a large family and a great circle of acquaintances.

At Clarendon, on the 26th inst., Mary Parker, wife of Mr. Charles Shearn, aged 23 years.

At Smith's Falls, on the 26th Jan., inst., of Paralysis, after a protracted illness, Ebenezer Frost, aged 72 years.

Mr. Frost has been an inhabitant of Smith's Falls for 24 years, during the last 18 of which he has been the senior partner of the well-known firm of Frost & Wood, Ironfounders. In him the place has lost one of its most enterprising inhabitants—his family, a kind and indulgent parent—the workmen in his employ, a highly honorable and respected master—and the community at large an honest and upright man.

On Friday the 30th ult., in the 13th year of his age, George, eldest son of Mr. George Hurdis of Carleton Place.

Whate'er we fondly call our own,
Belongs to Heaven's great Lord;
The blessings lent us for a day
Are soon to be restored.

'Tis God that lifts our comforts high,
Or sinks them in the grave;
He gives and when he takes away
He takes but what he gave.

MARKETS.
Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA Jan. 31, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, ₱ bush.	$1 00	$1 05
" Fall	1 05	1 10
Flour—Extra, ₱ bbl	5 25	5 50
Superfine No. 1	5 00	5 25
" No. 2	4 50	4 50
Farmers'	[illegible] 00	4 25
Oatmeal, ₱ bbl. 196 lbs	5 00	5 50
Rye, ₱ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 50
Barley, ₱ bush. 48 lbs	0 60	0 65
Oats, ₱ bush. 34 lbs	0 37	0 38
Peas, ₱ bush. 60 lbs	0 45	0 60
Beans, ₱ bush	1 50	1 75
Corn, ₱ bush	0 60	0 65
Potatoes, ₱ bush	0 30	0 35
Hay ₱ ton	16 00	18 00
Straw ₱ ton	5 00	6 00
Pork ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	4 00
Beef ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	4 00
" per lb	0 06	0 10
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 06	0 00
Ham	0 08	0 10
Tallow per lb	0 08	0 10
Lard, per lb	0 10	0 00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	4 50	5 00
Fowls "	0 50	0 50
Chickens, each	0 25	0 00
Wool, fleece washed	0 25	0 33
" pulled	0 27	0 30
Apples per bbl	2 25	3 00
Geese, each	0 45	0 50
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 12½	0 15
Tub "	0 10	0 12
Eggs per dozen	0 12	0 00
Onions, per peck	0 07	0 08

Brockville, Jan. 28, 1863

Fall Flour ₱ 100 lbs	$2 25	@	2 50
Spring Flour	2 25	"	2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85	"	0 90
Buck Wheat	0 45	"	0 50
Indian Corn, ₱ 56 lbs	0 45	"	0 55
Barley ₱ 48 lbs	0 70	"	0 75
Fall Wheat	0 90	"	1 00
Potatoes	0 30	"	0 35
Rye	0 45	"	0 50
Oatmeal, lb 100 lbs	2 25	"	2 50
Peas	0 45	"	0 55
Oats	0 27	"	0 30
Hay, ₱ ton	14 00	"	16 00
Beef, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	"	3 50
Pork ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	"	4 50
Pork, Prime Mess	8 00	"	0 00
Wool ₱ lb	0 25	"	0 32
Butter	0 13	"	0 15
Eggs	0 12	"	0 15
Turkeys	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ₱ pair	0 20	"	0 30
Geese	0 20	"	0 25
Sausages	0 10	"	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 00	"	1 25
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 50	"	1 75
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 25	"	1 59
Lard	0 08	"	0 09
Tallow	0 08	"	0 00
Hardwood	2 00	"	2 50

NOTICE.

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for past patronage, begs leave to inform his numerous customers and the country generally that he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for Cash or any kind of country produce.

The highest price in CASH paid for Oats.

R. CRAMPTON.

Carleton Place, 2nd Feb., 1863. 22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet at the Town Hall, for the despatch of business, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Pathmasters and other township officers will be appointed at the said meeting. Parties interested are requested to attend.

EWEN McEWEN,
TOWN CLERK.

Dated this 30th Jan., 1863. 22.

Assignees Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the estate of James Coulter and J. & T. Coulter, Eganville, or to the estate of Thomas Coulter Ramsay are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and in order to afford an opportunity of paying up, to all who are disposed to do so, and save costs, the undersigned will be at Eganville from the Fourth to the Fourteenth of February next, and at Clayton from the Twentieth of February, till the Seventh of March, now next, ensuing. All debts owing said estates not then paid, or some arrangements made regarding them, will be handed into Court for collection.

JOHN A. McLAREN.
For Assignee.

Perth, 20th January, 1863. 22-g

[illegible]

ALEXANDER STEWART,
9th Con. Beckwith, February 1st, 1863. 22-cg

Protection of Game.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CLUB, composed of persons resident in this and adjoining Counties, having for its object the enforcing of the Laws for the Protection of Game Animals from being slaughtered at improper seasons of the year, offer a REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS for information that will lead to the conviction and punishment of parties acting contrary to the Statute, which enacts as follows:—

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF GAME IN UPPER CANADA.

[*Assented to 19th May*, 1860.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada enacts as follows:—

From and after the passing of this Act, the Act intituled "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chaptered 61 in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Cariboo shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day in September in any year.

No Wild Turkey, Goose, Partridge or Pheasant shall be hunted taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the Fifteenth day of July in any year.

No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day in October in any year.

No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April and the first day of Aug. in any year.

No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof thereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place, save within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful save within such period of fourteen days.

Every offence against any provisions of this Act shall be punished summarily on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than five dollars, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment by imprisonment in a common gaol for a period not exceeding two months or by imprisonment in any common gaol for a period not exceeding three months without fine; one half of the fine to go to the Municipality and the other half to the informer.

In all cases confiscation of the Game shall follow conviction, and the Game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or institutions at the discretion of the convicting Justice,

And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their furs are of little or no value; It is further enacted, that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter or Fisher shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year; and all persons violating this section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to Game.

Hymn.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

From this dark scene of toil and danger,
Where I must walk a homeless stranger,
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven;
To Heaven, that land of light and glory,
Where I shall sing love's finished story;
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven.

O! I wish I was in glory,
Glory, glory,
In that bright land I long to stand
To see my Saviour's glory,
In Heaven—in Heaven,
With every sin forgiven.

From every false, alluring pleasure,
From all that here we count our treasure,
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven—
To Heaven, where throned in light supernal,
There Jesus reigns the King Eternal;
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven!

O! I wish I was in glory, &c.

Soon shall I reach that land immortal—
Soon shall I pass through Death's grim portal,
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven;
To Heaven, where never sin or sorrow,
Shall dim the bright, unending morrow,
Look aloft—look aloft—
Look aloft to Heaven!

How to insure Success.

All men desire prosperity. Success is pleasant and failure mortifying to every one. And yet, alas! how few do succeed! Failure is the rule, success but the exception in this world. Such it has ever been. And this not in one department of human effort only, but in all. Among merchants, it is said, about one in a thousand succeeds in attaining what all or nearly all seek, viz., a fortune. In other pursuits the ratio may be larger, but, in all, the failures are greatly in excess of the successes. Why is this? Whence comes this sad fatality that so mars and frustrates all human plans and human hopes? Is it that God takes pleasure in mocking our feeble endeavor? Or is there some fatal error in the ends for which, and methods by which success is sought? These suppositions no doubt explain the mystery. We do not acknowledge God as we ought in all our ways, or he would direct our steps. Did we more habitually and faithfully honor God with our substance, and with the first fruits of all our increase, our barns would oftener be filled with plenty, and our presses would burst out with new wine. God does not forget his promise.

If men could but believe and trust his word, there would be no failure. He will not deceive or disappoint any that trust him. No good thing will God withhold from any that walk uprightly. If we ask and receive not, it is because we ask amiss, that we may consume it upon our lusts. If we could but set the Lord always before us, and consecrate all we are, and have, and all we seek to obtain, fully and honestly to Him, we would less frequently, perhaps, be called to lament the failure of our plans—He that seeketh his life shall lose it, while he that loseth it for Christ's sake shall find it—Our withholding tendeth only to poverty, while, by scattering with a more liberal hand, he that soweth with a sparing hand must reap as he has sown; while he that has sown bountifully, shall be rewarded by a bountiful harvest.

A baby was out with the nurse, who walked it down the garden. "Is it a laddie or a lassie?" asked the gardner. "A laddie," answered the maid. "Weel," said he, "I'm glad o' that, for there's ower mony weemin in the world." "Hech, mon" said Jessie, "there's aye maist sawn o' the best crap!"

In the last fifty years, Sir William Clay says, more churches have been erected in England than during the past five centuries.

Physical Education.

From the general interest now being taken in this country on this most important subject, mainly through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hully, Secretary of the Liverpool Atheltic Club, we think it may be interesting to our readers if we publish a few remarks on the matter, which appeared in the *Field* of the 13th, supplied by their Paris correspondent in a letter dated 10th December. He states that in France gymnastics are becoming a national institution, and that in the Government normal schools, regular degrees are given to professors in this art, and that he would not be surprised were they one day to lead to a re-establishment of those Olympic games, success at which was at once their stimulent and reward amongst the classic nations of antiquity. One of the most celebrated gymnasiums of Paris for persons of both sexes, he says, is that of M. Thevelin, whose school is attended by young ladies of the first distinction in Paris. In this respect, indeed, the French seem to understand the maxim put forth by their Government, viz., that to improve their breed of horseflesh it is necessary to look after the dam as well as the sire—far better as regards the *regeneration d l'homme* than that of the horse; and young ladies are now, almost without exception, put through a course of gymnastics. Thevelin stands first in this class of instruction, and signs himself gymnasiarch of the first rank by regular diploma of the government Ecole Normale. His bust, arms, &c., have been drawn by every artist and sculptor of Paris, and exhibit certainly a most extraordinary developement of muscular power. I happened to be with him the other day in his school when the celebrated surgeon, Nelaton—he to whom we owe the extraction of the ball from the ankle of Garibaldi—was examining his foot. Nelaton's admiration knew no bounds; and he pronounced the member to be the most admirably developed specimen of power and elasticity he had ever seen on a human body. Thevelin was a weak and and almost puny child, and owes his present extraordinary powers of limb and coolness of head to study perseverance in the practice of gymnastics, combined with sober living.

What Becomes o f the Cents.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday has the following:—Where do they all go? In the month of December there were coined at the United States Mint five millions four hundred and thirty-five thousand cents. A coinage little short of this has been kept up monthly for the past five or six months, and yet cents are quite scarce in circulation, though they are so much debased below the hundredth part of a dollar as to be little more than tokens. The fact shows the strong prejudice of the public for coin over paper as a small hand to hand currency. A year ago, when our currency was of coin and was not hoarded, the monthly coinage of cents was less than what it is now, and yet the cent piece was so abundant as to be felt a nuisance. Some complaint was at that time preferred against the Mint for coining so many and the intimation was that the Government kept it as a source of profit, selling the cents for more than they were worth. They were sold in exchange for silver at a discount of 4 to 5 per cent. This is another strong illustration of the fact that the cheapest currency will supplant that which is more valuable. Cents are now more valuable than paper—hence the paper, to a great extent, forces the coin out of use.

One of the greatest military works in which any nation has ever engaged has been for some time going almost noislessly on in England, and is now approaching completion. We refer to the great fortifications at Portland, the principal feature of which is the key, or citadel, known as the Verne. The whole has been not inaptly termed the Gibraltar of the Channel, and it seems to merit the name, being said to be more formidable than Cherbourg or Cronstadt, or than Sebastopol in its palmiest days. In situation, it is described as being more than thrice the elevation of those works from the sea, and therefore so much the more unassailable from that point, while such precautions are being taken to secure it from the one or two places on which it might be threatened from the land, that when all is finished any engineer would regard its reduction by other means than starving-out as almost a physical impossibility.

In a recent issue we mentioned the sudden death of the wife of one Pierre Barbinas, of St. Germain, E. T., and the suspicion that poison had been administered to the deceased. We have since learned that the coroner of Arthabaska District transmitted the contents of the stomach, &c., of the deceased to Dr. Larue, of Quebec, one of the professors of Laval University, for the purpose of having an analysis made. The result of this analysis has been the discovery of several grains of arsenic—leaving no doubt as to the cause of death. We have not heard, however, whether any facts relative to the administration of the poison have yet been developed by the investigation, which was to have been recommenced.—*Mont. Herald.*

The New York Express mentions the very remarkable case of Willie Thompson, a little son of poor parents living on Twenty third street. After a long and severe sickness, during which the best medical advice declared his case hopeless, he has just begun to receive a little relief after passing a number of living creatures resembling catfish, which moved about and acted in all respects like fish of that kind. Several of the specimens have been sent to Prof. Henry for examination, to ascertain the true character of the creatures. The boy continues to discharge fragments of like appearance. During his whole sickness he had a verocious appetite, while at the same time he was emaciated, and he is now only a mere living skeleton.

M. De Boucherville is about to publish a book on the Credit Froncier system, with statistical tables, official documents, calculations, &c., the whole comprising not less than 300 to 400 pages. His friends expect that Parliament will order it to be printed and distributed at the public expense.

TERRIBLE ARSENICAL POISONINGS.—At Horncastle, a coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Garner and Elizabeth his wife, for the murder by poison of the mother of the former. The murder was committed some time since. The body of old Mrs. Garner has been exhumed, and arsenic was found in the remains by several analysts. The present wife of the prisoner used to be a servant in the mother's house, and she has only been married to Garner since the death of the old woman. They are both supposed, however, to be connected with the poisoning of a former wife, as an examination of her remains, after exhumation, shows that arsenic in large quantities had been administered to her. Both prisoners loudly protest their innocence.

Stonewall Jackson is said to have lately preached a sermon to his troops, taking his text as follows, from Joel chapter ii, verse 20: "But I will remove far off from you the Northern army, and will drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the sea and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink will come up, because he hath done great things."

Decision.

Hesitation is a sign of weakness, for inasmuch as the comparative good and evil of the different modes of action about which we hesitate are seldom equally balanced, a strong mind should perceive the slightest inclination of beam with the glance of the eagle, particularly as there are cases where the preponderance will be very minute, even though there should be life in one scale and death in the other. It is recorded of the late Earl of Berkely, that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who forcing a pistol through the window and pressing it close to his breast, demanded his money—excla iming at the same time that he had heard his lordship had boasted he never would be robbed by a single highwayman, but he should now be taught the contrary. His lordship, putting his hand in his pocket, replied: "Neither would I now be robbed if it were not for that fellow who is now looking over your shoulder." The highwayman turned his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket instead of a purse, shot him dead on the spot,—*Bacon.*

THE CABINET.—Mr. Howland has arrived in Toronto. We are happy to say that he is convalescent, and will soon be restored to perfect health. Mr. McDougall left Quebec on Saturday, and will be in Toronto to-day. Mr. McGee went to Montreal on Saturday.—*Globe of Monday.*

During three years past 590 plans for the construction of shot-proof ships have been submitted to the British Navy department.

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sept'ber.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bonnechere Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October,
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September
Arnprior, first Thursday in May and October.
Ashton, First Thursday in March and October.
Mirickville, first Thursdays in September, October and November.
Eganville, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

NEW BRICK YARD

At Bennie's Corners, 8th line, Ramsay.

[On the Farm of Mr. John Snedden.]

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that he is making preparations for the manufacture of TILE and BRICKS. The very best quality of hand-made Stock Bricks, will be manufactured larger than any made in this section of the country.

All parties ordering either Bricks or Tile on or before the first day of March next, will be furnished at the rate of one dollar LESS per 1,000 than the regular price. Stove-pipe Brick for chimneys will be supplied at half-price of stone cutting.

Pressed Bricks for fronts of Buildings, &c., &c., promptly furnished to order. Flooring Tile for Cellars and roofing Tile for Houses also furnished to order.

RICHARD FOXLEY.

January 12, 1863. 21

TENDERS

WILL be received until the fourth proximo for furnishing the material and fencing the School property in the Village of Carleton Place. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest tender. For particulars apply to the undersigned Committee.

BRICE McNEELY, J. P.,
ALLAN McDONALD,
WILLIAM WILSON, C M.

Carleton Place, January 27, 1863. 21

The Perfection of Mechanism.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

BEING a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-winding Improvement.

The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States in its issue of January 10 h 1863. on page 147, voluntarily says—

"We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the Hubbard Bros. of this city are the sole Importers. It is called the Magic Time Observer, and is a hunting and open-faced watch combined. This is one of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use ever offered—it has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement and is warranted an accurate timepiece."

Price—superbly engraved—per case of a half dozen $204. Sample Watches in neat morocco boxes for those proposing to buy at wholesale $35, sent by express with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance as we cannot collect from those in the Army—address

HUBBARD BROS & CO, Sole Importers
South Corner Nassau & John Streets N Y

The Ramsay

LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY LIMITED OF ENGLAND AND THE RAMSAY LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature in the next session for an act for the union and amalgamation from such period and upon such terms and conditions as may have been or may hereafter be agreed upon, or as may be fixed and determined by or under the provisions of the said intended act of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company, with and into the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company Limited (hereafter called The Company) and for the union and consolidation into one undertaking of such two Companies respectfully, so that the undertakings, property, estate and effects, rights, powers and privileges, liabilities and obligations of what nature or kind soever, may, except where otherwise provided in or by or under the provisions of the said intended act, be vested in and belong to and exercised enjoyed and fulfilled by the Company as one united and consolidated Company.

And the said intended Act will provide for the dissolution of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company as a separate and independent Company, and for the incorporation of the Shareholders therein with the Company and its Shareholders, and for the appointment, resignation and retirement of and other arrangements with respect to Directors Officers and Servants and for regulating fixing or enlarging and determining the Capital and borrowing powers of the Company and the rights, privileges, preferences and priorities of the Shareholders therein, and for the fulfilment and discharge by the Company of all or some of the contracts, agreements or arrangements entered into and liabilities incurred by the said two Companies and capable of taking effect or being enforced at the period of such union and amalgamation.

And the said intended act will provide for the confirmation of all or any acts of the respective companies in anticipation of or in any way relating to the proposed union and amalgamation.

And it is proposed by the said intended Act to alter amend, extend, enlarge or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions contained in the following Acts, that is to say, the 22nd Victoria Chap. 112 intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company' and the 25th Vict. Chapt 75 intituled 'An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company.'

Montreal, 22nd January 1863. 21

ATTENTION!

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE WORLD!!!

4,318 Pieces of Assorted Jewelry for $50.

A COMPLETE List of Fine Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry, sent free.

Address J. A. SALISBURY, Agent.
21. Providence, R. I.

NOTICE.

ALL those whose Accounts or notes are past due, are required to make immediate payment. Wheat, Oats Pork or other produce taken at market rates in payment.

JAMES H WYLIE

Almonte 17th Jan 1861 20-tf

Notice.

WANTED for School Section No. 1, Dalhousie, a Second Class Teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to the Trustees.

ALLAN FERGUSON, S-c & Trea

Dalhousie Jan 16 1863 21-g

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made during the ensuing session of Parliament for an act to authorize the sale of a portion (consisting of Four and a half acres more or less) of the Glebe Land belonging to the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Lanark, Upper Canada, and lying along the westerly side of George Street in said Town of Lanark.

Lanark C. W., 24th Jan. 1863. 21

Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY.



CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,			7 00 a.m,
" Carleton Place	do	do	7 20 "
" Franktown	do	do	7 50 "
" Smithsfalls for Brockville			8 40 "
" Irish Creek	do		9 10 "
" Bellamy's	do		9 55 "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction			10 30 "
" Brockville	do		10 45 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,			3 15 p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction			3 30 "
" Bellamy's	do	do	4 10 "
" Irish Creek	do	do	4 55 "
" Smithsfalls for Almonte			5 40 "
" Franktown	do		6 15 "
" Carleton Place	do		6 45 "
Arrive at Almonte			7 00 "

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville		7 35 a.m.
do do do	Almonte	4 25 p.m
Arrive at Almonte		7 00 "
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		8 45 a.m.
Arrive at Perth		9 20 "
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		5 35 p.m.
Arrive at Perth		6 15 "

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior: Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Brockville November 15th, 1862.

GEORGE WOOD,
Chemist and Druggist,

Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty.

Lamps of all descriptions, Chimneys, Wick and Coal Oil of the finest quality. Clover & Timothy Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c.

20-cg

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act to detach the Village of Arnprior, and the townships of McNab, Bagot and Blithfield from the County of Renfrew and annex the said Village and the said Townships to the County of Lanark. 10

WOOL WANTED.

CESSATION OF THE WAR.

PEACE PROCLAIMED!!

WOOL, PELTS & HIDES WANTED!

The Highest Cash Price Paid.

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

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

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 6, 1862. 5-

G. H. TURNER & Co.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,

Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

3000 HIDES WANTED AT THE APPLETON TANNERY.

THE Subscribers will pay the advanced market price in CASH now and during the winter for any quantity of GOOD MERCHANTABLE HIDES.

J. & J. F. CRAM.

Appleton, Nov. 24th, 1862. 12-cg

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

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

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.

Done with Neatness and despatch.

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

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

Lake Huron Grindstones.

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

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

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

John Sumner, N. McNeely, John McGee, F. Lavallee, John Hogg, Jacob Leslie, John Graham

Carleton Place, 17th Feb. 1862. 24-

For Sale.

A CARRIAGE SHOP, with quarter an acre of land, and a stable on it. It is situated in the village of Carleton Place on the corner of William and Edmund streets. The stand is as good as there is in the village. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter post paid.

JOSEPH GILHULY.

Carleton Place, Nov. 24th, 1862. 11-cg

BRITISH HOTEL.

WILLIAM KELLY—PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned in opening that new and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge and High Streets as a Hotel, would intimate to the travelling public and people of the surrounding country that, having furnished the House in a superior manner, he is prepared to accommodate all who shall favor him with their custom, in the best style.

The Table will be furnished with the best that the market affords. Liquors, &c., &c., of the very best brands. There are excellent Stables, Sheds and Yard attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.

14 WILLIAM KELLY.

Harness! Harness!



J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

FRESH TEAS.



CARGO OF SHIP "COLINSBURG"—DIRECT FROM CHINA.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—

GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine,) OLD HYSON, (extra fine Moyune,) YOUNG HYSON (extra superfine Ping Suey); IMPERIAL (curious fine Ping Suey); in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA.

—ALSO—

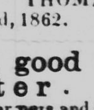
Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

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

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-t

HIDES! HIDES! ALMONTE TANNERY.



1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.

Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf

Who wants a good Straw Cutter.

WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the Rochester Feed Cutter, which is a strong, cheap and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fast and cannot be surpassed by any Straw Cutter manufactured in the Province. All orders punctually attended to.

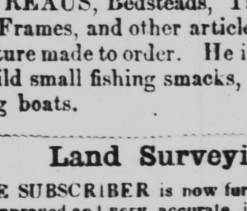
G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Smith's Falls, Nov 22, 1862 12

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at the ensuing session for amendments to the Act of Incorporation of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company in certain respects.

Montreal 9th January 1863. 19



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

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

Land Surveying.

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

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

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. SURVEYOR.

Perth, March, 1862.

Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.

Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

Almanacs, 1863.

HART'S CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863 just ready wholesale and retail.

Hart's Almanac contains the usual amount of information important to every individual in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Price only 5 cents.

Chewett's Toronto Almanac 12½ cents.
Stark's Pocket do 12½ cents.
Annual Register Rural Affairs 25 cents.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN HART

Gore street Perth Dec 30 1862.



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

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

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

RICHARD GILHULLY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

Notice.

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

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

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

WILLIAM TAYLOR

Carleton Place November 3rd 1862. 9.



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

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.

Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c, &c

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862 15



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

New Furniture.

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

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.

Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

NEW STORE!

New Goods! New Goods!!

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

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

Cash paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER in Firkins.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.

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

Agricultural Ware Room, Almonte.

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

Combined Reaper & Mower, Iron and Steel Plows, Threshing Machines, Stumping, Machines A Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from Wheat and other seeds likewise or no sale. Also Barley and late Clover Seeds, Timothy Seed, Land Plaster &c, &c. Cooking and Parlor Stoves. Cooking Stoves from $24.50 to $28.50, with furniture complete. Parlor Stoves from $5 to $15.

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

JOHN SAYLOR.

Almonte, 19th March, 1862. 29.

SMITH'S FALLS THRESHING MACHINES.

MANUFACTURED BY

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, C.W.

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

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

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

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

We continue to keep always on hand:—

WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, STUMPING MACHINES,
CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS,
DOG POWERS, ROAD SCRAPERS,
COOLERS, KETTLES,

CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves &c., &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

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

☞ ☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. ☜ ☜

FROST & WOOD.

Smith's Falls August 13th, 1862.

JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &C.

Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER,

NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

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

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D

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

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c,
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver.

(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

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

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE REID,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British, American, and German HARDWARE,

BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

French Cafskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids Morrocos Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpe Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA.

50

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 39

GEORGE FOSTER,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Notice.

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

HERALD OFFICE,
September 1862,

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

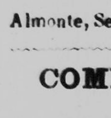
Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital.................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agant Almonte.

Almonte House.



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

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*

Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

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

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.

CARLETON PLACE.

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

ROBERT METCALF.

Nov. 26, 1861. 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

RORISON & McEWAN.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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

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