



**"The City Article"—Its History and Mystery.**

What is called "the city article," of the London Times, usually occupying about a column and a half in each number of that able and mischievous journal, is more powerful in its effect upon European commerce and personal credit than the leading articles themselves, written as they are with consummate skill, craft and motive purpose. In this country, except by bankers, money dealers, and great commercialists, the influence of this "city article" is scarcely appreciated. Across the water, it is the paper of the Times first read and most carefully studied by commercial men, and politicians. Its statements have great influence upon monetary transactions all over Europe, but its insinuations are still powerful—for good and for evil.

What is going to the length of saying that this department of the Times is venal, we may safely state that it is understood to be under the special influence of those great money lords, the Rothschilds. Now and then the interests of the great house of Baring are attended to in the said "city article," but only when they do not run counter to those of the Rothschild family. It has been whispered too (and generally believed) that, on one occasion, Mr. George Peabody has been all served by the money scribbles, whose dictum in that article is so sovereign and effective. We mean Mr. Peabody, the London American banker, who, Mr. Train has publicly said, made upwards of three hundred thousand pounds last Christmas, by operating with Rothschild and Baring on the Mississippi.

The Times "city article" has been an institution during the last forty years. It grew into importance in the hands of the late Mr. Alsager, who, having been successful in his mercantile career, became the writing staff of the Times, and soon was commissioned to devote himself exclusively to the production of a record of the daily monetary and commercial business of London. Originally, nothing but the prices and fluctuations of public securities were chronicled, but Mr. Alsager added facts and comments, carefully collected and judiciously made, which enabled him to wield great power among the monetary classes of the British Empire. At first his salary was small but it soon rose, we have heard, to as much as \$4,000 a year, with a handsome office in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange and Bank of England; a competent staff of clerks and messengers; a table liberally supplied with luncheon for himself and friends at the rate of 2 p.m. and a well filled cellar of wine and other refreshments, which are recorded as making glad the heart of man.

Mr. Alsager succeeded on the Times by Mr. Sampson, who continues to write the "city article" to this day. Mr. Sampson had considerable experience in banking, but it is by no means such an able man as his predecessor. He is reported also to have no great desire to overwork himself. His chief assistant, who may indeed be considered the working man, is Mr. D. Morier Evans, an ex-journalist, with a decided taste for statistics, which he has practically applied to the production of several works connected with commercial matters. Since Mr. Alsager's time the Rothschild influence has been undeniably perceptible in the "city articles" of the Times, a fact sometimes attributed to Mr. Sampson's intimacy with Baron Lionel Rothschild, M. P. for London but perhaps more correctly to a presumed proprietary interest which the moneyed gentleman is believed to hold in the Times itself.—Philadelphia Press.

JOHN MITCHELL IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th says:—"J. Mitchell, the Irish patriot, so well known to the people of the Confederate States arrived yesterday in Richmond direct from Paris, where he has lived for the last two or four years. Mr. Mitchell, during his former residence in the South, was the constant advocate of Secession. His political sagacity long saw and predicted the dismemberment of the Union. Mr. Mitchell has two sons, captains in the army, both of whom have greatly distinguished themselves in the recent battles. Captain Mitchell, of the First Virginia Volunteers, was wounded in the battles around Richmond. A third son accompanies Mr. Mitchell to the Confederate States. A host of friends will warmly welcome the leader of 'Young Ireland' to the Confederacy."

It is with the greatest regret that we hear a sad and distressing accident befell Mr. Evans, the esteemed wife of the Rev. Joseph Evans, of Litchfield, in this country. It appears that on Thursday evening last, the above lady was standing near to the stove when her dress was suddenly drawn in and was instantly flamed. Before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate lady was dreadfully burned up all one side of her person and otherwise injured.—Pontiac Pioneer.

Already some of the American newspapers are being curtailed in size owing to the increase in the value of paper. The Times Herald is now printed on a half sheet, in order to sell it at its former cost. The price of paper has risen also in Canada and the scanty profits of newspaper publishers will be reduced thereby unless the journals are increased in price, an inferior quality of paper substituted, or a lessening of their dimensions takes place. The advancing price of paper is becoming an embarrassing consideration for printers and publishers.

It is estimated that Ill. will produce 200,000 bales of cotton next year. The crop is now gathering. The variety grown is the upland, principally from seed procured in Tenn. The quality is excellent, and the quantity per acre, so far as is known, exceeds that of the cotton growing districts farther south. The uncertainty of procuring seed in the early part of the season prevented many from planting; but the result of this year's experiment is highly encouraging. Ill. could grow 500,000 bales probably.

The Globe states that it is understood that the two Solicitors General are preparing a measure for the regulation of the estates of insolvents, and for their relief, which is intended to apply to the whole Province. This announcement adds the Globe, will give great satisfaction to the country. It is to be hoped that the Bill will avoid the error of extravagant machinery which was so prominent in the measure of the late Ministry.

Human nature has some strange and kindly traits—people meet with more tenderness when they are in a state of misery than they do when they are in a position to command their neighbors.

**The Despatches from France.**

The New York Tribune of Friday gives the following additional information with regard to the despatches said to have been submitted to the Federal cabinet by the French Minister:—"There was something of a sensation in this city, yesterday, caused by a statement in the Washington telegrams of the Times, that despatches of a grave character had been submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State. The information contained in our Washington despatch, by no means correct, but here is not, we apprehend, so much danger of a diplomatic difficulty with France as the public seemed ready to believe.

"There are questions of considerable concern pending between our own and the French Government, which we shall be happy to know are settled. These questions have originated at New Orleans since the occupation of that city by Gen. Butler, and have grown out of the peculiarly inflexible government imposed on the residents there, native and foreign, by this officer. It is not known that the French Consul, as well as every other Consul residing at New Orleans, has been, and is, in full sympathy with the rebellion. At a very early day, all of them, under their signatures, and they have ever since their efforts, to embarrass Gen. Butler. The energetic action of the latter, however, in a line of bold and clearly defensible policy baffled the impertinent Consul and left them in a state of penitence and anxiety of feeling. They are somewhat replete with superstitious readiness to listen to any, the most trifling complaint of persons claiming their protection and have forwarded the same to their Governments, with the view of exciting their ire against the United States Government. The French Government has been conspicuously in this sort of work. Through Mr. Mercier he has kept a continual stream of complaints going to the French Government, charging all manner of indignities, persecutions, false imprisonments and outrages, to have been perpetrated by Gen. Butler on French residents in New Orleans. The French Government was obliged to take notice of these representations coming from New Orleans. It is very likely indeed—it is almost certain—that the 'important papers' now submitted to the American Secretary of State by the French Legation, relate to those New Orleans complaints.

"Among the most serious of those French cases is that of Mr. Heidsieck of champagne celebrity. Three months ago Mr. Heidsieck was sent to Fort Jackson by Gen. Butler, and he is still kept in confinement there, notwithstanding an order for his release signed by Secretary Seward and sent to the Governor of New Orleans. It appears that Mr. Heidsieck who is related to some of the first families in France, wrote to his parents and friends the particulars of his arrest, which particulars were immediately forwarded to the French Minister. After a careful examination of the case M. Thouranel, being satisfied that the detention of Mr. Heidsieck was in no way justified, has written an energetic remonstrance to our Government not only for the immediate release of this gentleman, but asking an indemnity adequate to the damages caused by his long imprisonment and the wrongs he is alleged to have sustained."

A MONSTER PIG.—Mr. John Sayers, of Stratford, has reared a pig, now 17 months old, and which will weigh 1,000 lbs. It appears to be of a long Yorkshire breed, and its size and weight may be thought of when it will measure about 30 inches across the back, and eight 36 inches down the sides, and is over 7 ft. in length.

**The Herald.**  
CARLETON PLACE  
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

Affairs in the neighboring Republic appear to be in a state of confusion, out of which, however, it is to be hoped, order, peace and prosperity will arise. By the news of the last week, we learn that the people's idol, General McClellan had been superseded in the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside appointed. The change has caused a great deal of excitement in both military and civil circles of America society. The system of changing their commanders has been so prevalent among the Federals that it will cause little surprise outside of the Federal capital. Various surmises were at first affixed as to the cause of McClellan's removal, but from a letter of Gen. Halleck, Commander in Chief, it appears that Gen. McClellan had been very dilatory in following the instructions of Gen. Halleck in crossing the Potomac after the battle of Antietam and pressing on the retreating Confederates, in short he appears to have shown a thorough contempt for the instructions of his chief, and a necessity existed for his removal from a sphere which his pride or obstinacy prevented him from fulfilling properly. Therefore General Burnside took command of the army of the Potomac on the 10th of November, amidst a flourish of trumpets and an address to the army full of hope and assurance of future victory.

With regard to the prospects and hopes of the Southern Confederacy, from all the signs of the times, the conclusion must be arrived that the sun of the new Republic is about rising, and the complete recognition of the revolted States is only a question of time, and one of no distant date. They are gathering themselves for a grand struggle and their determination to exhibit a second Thermopylae is so apparent that almost a lull in the sounds of brazen war has taken place between the contending parties. The Confederates are slowly centralizing their troops and retreating towards Richmond, while the Federal army is just as slowly and cautiously groping its way through the gaps and down the valleys of Virginia, and from late reports it is supposed that the Confederate army will centre and condense at Gordonsville, and deliver battle to the Federal army, which will probably decide the complexion of the present campaign, and if in favor of the Confederates set at rest forever all doubts as to their potency as a nation or their recognition by the powers of Europe.

We glean from our exchanges that much dissatisfaction exists with the Federalists at the supposed assistance afforded by the British people to the Confederates, in fitting out war-vessels for the Confederate navy, in order to pay on American grounds.

In England the idea had gained ground.

DISMISSALS FROM THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. McDougall has dismissed five officers from the Crown Lands Department and will dismiss five more, after arrears are worked, reducing the staff from sixty-five to fifty-five.—Globe.

that the British Cabinet was in favor of an immediate recognition of the South, on account of a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, and about which he has come out with an explanation which is as follows, and to which he had given public utterance several times, viz.:—"That the efforts of the Northern States to subjugate the Southern ones is hopeless, by reason of the resistance of the latter." This declaration by one of the leading statesmen of the old world is sufficiently plain to shadow out the present opinion of Europe and what the future action of Europe will be in the premises. It is nothing more nor less than a private recognition by the Cabinet of England, and has been so interpreted by the Southern States, to whose hopes and aspirations it has given an upsurge impetus worth 100,000 men in the field—it has infused into their minds freshened hope in their ultimate success as a nation struggling for their independence.

**Public Meeting at Pakenham.**  
By order of Council, a Meeting was held in the Town Hall, on the 7th inst., to discuss the question of the proposed alterations in the Lancashire Operatives. The meeting was but poorly attended; but those present expressed deep sympathy with the distress now existing in England, and resolved to do all in their power to assist the laudable efforts being made in Canada elsewhere to mitigate the sufferings of thousands.

A resolution was passed, requesting the Municipal Council to pass a Bill by law to grant the sum of two hundred dollars for that purpose. This action, however, will cause considerable delay, and there is a possibility that the Ratepayers will not sustain the Council or the Council receive the requisition favorably, but, be this as it may, two hundred dollars is too paltry a sum for this township, and it is proposed to supplement it by private subscription. Those then who wish may have an opportunity of contributing in this way—subscription paper will be found in all the stores in Pakenham and at the Post Office. James Hartney, Esq., has kindly consented to receive any kind of grain as a donation. Money or produce given will be duly acknowledged in the "Herald." Surely many will deem it a privilege, as it is a duty, to contribute a small portion of their substance to an so urgent and benevolent. The harvest has proved a bountiful one although fears were at one time entertained to the contrary, but we then express our thankfulness by sparing a little to our distressed brethren on the other side of the Atlantic.—Globe.

**Future Sovereign of the British Empire.**

On Monday, the 10th November, the Prince of Wales completed his twenty-first year, and we observe that it was made the occasion, in several parts of the Province, of rejoicing. The Empire to which, it is said, he is destined to govern, is the most extraordinary that the sun ever shines upon, and we cannot do better to condense a description of its greatness than copy the following from "Finch's Boundaries of Empires":—"The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred provinces, one thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle. She bends her head, and a signal of thousands of ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and two millions of the most noble of men bend before her the slightest pressure of her foot. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy. The Roman empire was not so populous. The Arabian empire was not so extensive. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have seen a far greater extent of country than Athens, that source of God, ever ruled! We have subdued more empires and destroyed more kingdoms than Alexander or Macedonia! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon in the plenitude of his power ever subdued. We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever acquired, and his horse's hoof across. This is indeed a proud boast and should stimulate us to great exertions.

It would appear by an article which we copy from the Toronto Globe this week that another campaign is to be opened by the advocates of sectarian Schools the coming session of Parliament, and we endorse the sentiment enunciated by the Globe, that in view of the agitation about to be commenced by the Roman Catholic clergy against the Common School system, all advocates of the system should buckle on their armor both out and in—Parliament. The services rendered by the member for St. Lawrence last session, in hoisting the Scott Bill was appreciated at that time, but the preparations now being made by the agitators will open an extensive field for his vigilance. The enemy are busy sapping the foundations of our Common School system, and it behooves our Parliamentary sentinels to be on their guard.

The Parliamentary broom is still kept going in the different departments, and the mass of rubbish which had accumulated under the Cartier-McDonald cabinet is gradually diminishing under the decisive clearing-out process which has been adopted by the present Ministry. No doubt a great deal of dissatisfaction will be expressed by the dismissed and their friends; but the majority of the people will be satisfied that the cabinet is thoroughly in earnest in economizing the resources of the Government, and determined that no sinecures will be held in the Province—in other words that a day's work must be given for a day's pay.

DISMISSALS FROM THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. McDougall has dismissed five officers from the Crown Lands Department and will dismiss five more, after arrears are worked, reducing the staff from sixty-five to fifty-five.—Globe.

**Random Notes.**

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.  
Sir.—In any village of the size of Carleton Place, human nature presents to the observer few remarkable phases worthy of attention, yet it is my opinion that, for the amount of its population, Carleton presents as many attractive and, I may add, comical, features as any place it has ever been my fortune to drift into. At a distance people have been informed of the highly religious character of its inhabitants, and yet the stranger opens his optics with surprise depicted therein to find that there are no fewer than three places of worship left to the ravages of the weather—fit habitations for colonies of rats. To look at one of them—a stone building—one would be apt to suppose that desolation had fallen on Christianity. Through the shattered window panes the November blast howls mournfully, while from the interior are evidences of husbandry peeping out, in the shape of straw; on other two, wooden buildings, the doors are sealed, and the voice of prayer hushed. The Episcopal and Methodist buildings are the only edifices open for worship, and the walls of the latter has echoed often to the impassioned language of some of the first orators on the continent, and for public worship it is the common ground for Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Free Kirk, alternately. Carleton Place on a Sabbath bears the features of a Scottish village—the corners are vacant and the accustomed faces are not there; hardly a living creature is to be seen on the streets, if I except a few of the prostrate fraternity, whose independent swagger and abridged grunts bespeak heartiness and fatness of constitution, denoting perfect peace with all the world for the present. A perfect stranger stopping over Sabbath in Carleton, must either go to church or listen to interminable yarns from "our host," on Sciences, Arts, Australian Sheep, state of the markets, Botany, Theology, &c. Suppose we leave "our host" to his reminiscences and mingle along with the worshippers who are quietly wending their way towards the Church on the crest of the hill, west, by so doing we reach the door, around which are grouped quite a number of youths of the masculine gender, who appear to be a self-appointed corps of observation to scrutinize most minutely the maidens who are entering the sacred building. In passing, I may observe that this practice, so prevalent in the villages and country places throughout Canada, is highly reprehensible—it is vulgarly personified. Let us enter; which is done accordingly, and having taken a seat near three small boys, I have time to glance around the building, and note that the ladies are all seated to the right, wearing quite a variety of costumes and fashions—from the latest mode of "Godey's" to that old and venerable acquaintance the "coal-scuttle" bonnet, that our grandmothers were wont to fascinate their admirers in times of yore. Jupiter! what would the fashionables of half a century ago have said to that little slip of straw turban which rests on the brow of that fair haired girl, or that elevated piece of manufactured straw, which looks as if it had split partnership with the countenance and had no connection whatever with it, and had gone high up on its own "hook," leaving our nymph's fair linaments to be gazed on by impertinent strangers like the writer. Carleton Place attendants on places of worship are very devout in appearance and almost a perfect stillness reigns, with the exception of odd occurrences now and then, until the person appointed to deliver the sermon ascends the pulpit, and to the best of his ability inculcates the doctrines and practices of Christianity. Different denominations worship at the same altar, and the conviction which forces itself on one's mind is that the observance of the Sabbath is quite orthodox, although I have been informed some of the "free-and-easy" muscular Christians slip away up to Allan's or McCann's Point, and cast longing eyes at the ducks as they fly within shooting distance, and some "hunc righteous" bodies have been heard to disclose with deep impressiveness that about a week ago two funny Brockville boys burned about a pound of powder on the day set apart as the Christian Sabbath. Well, away in the woods and islands of the lovely Mississippi Lake, a person is very apt to forget the days of the week, and so you see that's the way it occurred.

**"THE DOCTOR."**  
The Suburbs, Nov. 14th, 1862.

**County of Renfrew.**  
We have been informed that the good people of the County of Renfrew are in a turmoil of excitement on the County Town question, law, legal quibblers, injunctions, Court of Chancery, applications to the Provincial Parliament to legalize defective By-laws, and a host of other interesting matter to puzzle lawyers, are floating on the surface of events in that County. Parliament is to be appealed to for the purpose of altering the site of the County Town from Pembroke to a more central place for the population, and every rate-payer in the County is preparing for battle on one side or the other. In a late number of the Pembroke Observer, the editor of that stupid sheet whines out a long complaint against the Reeve of Wilberforce; a respectable man named Warren, and in a style that avers of Billingsgate education, attempts to bring that gentleman into ridicule and defamation for changing his opinion about Pembroke being the proper place for the County Town. The conceited Solon of the Pembroke luminary should remember that low scurrility will not pass current for argument or truth in any locality outside of Pembroke, and that all the puny efforts he can put forward in the miserable columns of his lamentable rag against Mr. Warren, will be laughed at, as that person has an interest in the County which the sublime scribbler will never possess, although he may be the mouthpiece of a few Pembroke property-holders. The County Town question will be a fruitful one for some time to come, and it is not unlikely, if the non-content can prove that there has been any unfair arrangements entered into between the members of the late Cabinet and parties in Pembroke, that the site will be changed.

**The Fire in Toronto.**

By last night's papers the particulars of the burning of the Rossin House reached us but they are too long for insertion. We learn that the first alarm was given about half past two o'clock when there were 224 persons within the building, who all escaped with the exception of a Mr. Graham, a freeman. The building was 203 by 152 and five stories in height—and contained 252 rooms; it originally cost \$230,000, and was insured for \$60,000. The value of the furniture amounted to \$60,000, insured to the amount of \$19,000. Considerable of the furniture was saved. Losses to some amount were sustained by the boarders, and during the excitement, several thefts were committed by the "light fingered gentry." The lower part of the Hotel was rented out for stores, all of whom sustained more or less loss in the removal of their goods. The scene in the house on the alarm being given is said to have been startling. The ladies are said to have behaved with great coolness, although few of them waited to complete their toilets.

The firemen and soldiers behaved with great courage. It appears however, that there had been some blundering in the fire department; at the first alarm of fire, Mr. Rossin offered the firemen \$5,000 if they would direct their efforts to one locality, which he pointed out, but they refused. The fire originating in a cellar was three hours in reaching the main building. Financially speaking, the blow is heavy on the Messrs. Rossin, and a meeting was held to take measures to assist in restoring the building to its former state. At one time there were fears entertained that four lives had been sacrificed, but it would appear since, that only one life has been lost. The hotel also in which there was a large amount of valuables, was uninjured. The building is a total wreck.

The Americans are a peculiar people in so far as regards having something to lionize. The last out is General McClellan after his dismissal. This General, who has failed in making his mark on the pages of history has been receiving ovations from the people as he proceeded on his route North. What their next lion will be, is hard even to guess.

The lovers of Music will perceive by our advertising columns to-day, that a Concert will be given by Mr. Lasher, who has been teaching our juveniles music for some time past with signal success, in Dr. Hurd's New Hall, in this Village, on Thursday the 27th inst, which we have no doubt will be a very attractive affair.

President Jefferson Davis reviewed Gen. Lee's grand army at Winchester ten days ago. It was splendidly equipped and fully supplied, eighty thousand strong, with new uniforms. The officers are said to have appeared with white kid gloves. Those of the rank and file and in subordinate commands who had not received their uniforms were not permitted to appear on parade. The review is represented as a grand imposing sight, and the troops in high spirits as having been newly costumed.

ing in its arms perhaps a "spring flood," will scatter thy timbers on distant shores, rotting mementos of past prosperity. What a water-power is here running to waste, where a Canadian Lowell might be spreading around its branches of prosperity and stamping Carleton Place as a place of enterprise; but what is the cause? The answer which nine persons out of ten will give is this, that the water power is in the hands of a few who will not sell out, unless at a most exorbitant price, or who has not the capital themselves to build or not possessed of sufficient enterprise to carry out any manufacturing scheme, but are quite content to sit there and allow a quarter of a century to roll over their heads, with the hoarse murmur of wasted power singing a hymn of reproach in their ears.

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**To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.**

DEAR SIR.—A regularly convened Public Meeting of the rate payers of the large and populous township of Wilberforce in this county, came off to-day, at Wilberforce in this and I hasten to put you in possession of an outline of the proceedings, the more especially, as that absorbing question, "The County Town of Renfrew," was considered. The attendance was very large, B. R. Smith, Esq., in the chair. As soon as the meeting was organized it was apparent that Pembroke influence had been at work, and we were besieged by a perfect host of Pembroke Merchants and Tailors, with their whippers-in, as it were, shaking their ledgers in the faces of the yeomanry of Wilberforce, and demanding their support as a right, but "it was no go," the rate payers of Wilberforce, all honors to them, showed these "creatures of an hour" that they had intelligence and independence enough to transact their own business, and with unmistakable spirit they sent them to their right about-home, as they came, unheeded and unheeded. A Judge, so called, an exceedingly bilious looking individual, whose name I think was, there, and Andrew Irvine, the would-be Sheriffman; what they wanted no one knew, and in such company! such a set of seedy-looking chaps could scarcely be secured up. A mail carrier from the Pettibawa, (I believe he has lost the election.) Some tavern keepers from Ross, who, I think I was told, do jobs for hire at post-times. Then there were two or three fellows from Westmouth, who would be more at home with a hod on their back than making stump speeches; their vacant stare and ungainly manners showed how far inferior they were to the men by whom they were surrounded.

The first resolution was a stickler, it condemned the choice of Pembroke for the county town and recommended Eganville. The Pembroke party tried for a long time to get up an amendment, but failed. The "Judge" himself tried what he called his parliamentary practice without effect. He got up nothing that had even the semblance of an amendment although the chairman waited until the meeting became impatient of delay. The motion was put and carried by a majority of five to one.

The Chancery suit was next approved of. The Chairman gave the meeting a very lucid explanation of the subject—the cause of the suit and its effect, and called frequently for any to disprove his statements or calculations, but none was attempted. The Township Council came in next for a well-merited rebuke for their contemptible conduct at their last meeting, in censuring the Reeve for so faithfully representing the Township in the Provisional Council—they said their masters felt like whiplash spades the close. Some good speeches were made by the Wilberforce men—better than are generally heard at such meetings.

The last hopes of the Pembroke clique fall by the result of this meeting. The proceedings were ordered to be published. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Yours truly  
A RATE-PAYER.  
Wilberforce, 17th Nov. 1862.

**Pembroke &c.**

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.  
SIR.—Since my last letter was written, I happened to sojourn in Pembroke. Things are in a queer condition in that aspiring little village. The inhabitants appear to be slowly recovering from the shock of the injunction. I happened to drop into a room in Cushing's hotel which was at the time occupied by some of the Dons of that locality. Seated at one end of the table was a short thick set individual of dark complexion rather lame, from effects of rheumatism or gout or some such complaint, who I understood was a former member of the County, named Sipple. A little to the left of this gentleman, having pen, ink, and paper before him was the clerk of the Division Court a Mr. Irving, very nervous, flighty, and gesticulating. At the other end of the table, sporting a lack-a-daisical moustache of which he seemed excessively vain, if I might judge from his frequent smoothing up and smoothing down of that appendage, reclined a rather puffy, bloated faced gent, called Moffatt, a person of literary fame, who had of late years, made certain venacular improvements on Murray and Lennie.

There were also there a miller of the name of Moffatt, a stipendiary magistrate lawyer from Perth. They seemed occupied in devising ways and means to legalize all the illegal proceedings of the Provisional Council. Mr. Johnston the stipendiary read a letter from Mr. Lewis of Ottawa, stating "that if the contract for the erection of the buildings were quashed the contractor could not recover anything from the county." The Perth legal gentleman released every inch at this. Stipendiary Johnston rubbed his nose; Sipple thumped on the floor with his stick (a sort of semi-crutch); Irvine remonstrated vociferated, gesticulated, and moved his arms up and down like the walking beam of a steam engine; Moffatt Jr., intubated certain amber colored potations; Moffatt Senr. exclaimed with marked emphasis: "Hill no work, we must do something yet." So at length it was resolved, after much debate, and divers libations to insert a notice in a small, ill printed, badly conducted paper, published in Pembroke, called the Observer, to apply to Parliament to legalize every thing that Tou, Dick, and Harry has ever said so that the so called county buildings might go on, and the people of that unhappy city rejoice in the profits. Mr. Stipendiary (they call him judge up there) a very shrewd, good sort of a man, but innocent of all knowledge of law, promised that the Bill should be introduced into the House by his friend Mr. McCann M. P. P. for Prescott. The legal gentleman from Perth is to draw the Bill. Paddy supplies the money and the Division Court Clerk is to proceed to Quebec to lobby, with a pile of John Knox's sermons under his arm, to impress the saints in the House with a conviction of his religious proclivities, and his aptitude at Calvinistic polemics and lore for his friends, the "holy Apostles'". Such is the bill of fare provided for the Pembroke Gourmands. After adopting the resolution, and handing it to the moustached editor, another night cap disappeared and the parties separated.

It is for a moment possible that the men possessing common sense could for a moment believe that members of parliament are going to stultify themselves by making a law, just and right, what I am told is a mass of blunders from beginning to end? Such a thing was never before heard of. To imagine that Parliament would interfere with what the courts of Queen's Bench and Chancery have declared to be illegal, is preposterous. Mr. McCann must be a most redoubtable orator and a most insinuating and fascinating rhetorician, if he can persuade such estate gentlemen as are found in the House of Assembly that "their noses are made of green cheese," especially when the legalizing of the contract is opposed to the wishes of three fourths of the people of the county of Renfrew.

I write this communication to put the rate-payers of Renfrew on their guard. Since I left Pembroke, they have published in their organ the notice of application already referred to. As very few people in the County see that treasonable journal, I have taken the liberty of notifying the people of Renfrew through your paper, which has eight

times the circulation in the County of its own discredited and disreputable mouth-piece. Let every municipality opposed to Pembroke petition against this new dodge and we will see if Mr. Slippery pole will earn his four town lots by again opposing the wishes of the people.

Yours truly,  
PLUCK.

**A Man Murdered by his Wife.**

The Waterloo Chronicle of Tuesday gives the following particulars of a most horrible crime recently committed in that vicinity:—"It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the perpetration of a horrible crime about two miles north of this place, on Saturday the 8th inst. Many years had elapsed since a murder was committed in this county, and our community was therefore all the more shocked, an learning that such a deed had been committed right in our midst. On the day above mentioned, a man by the name of Titus Scholter, living a few miles from this place, on the road to Conestoga, was murdered by his wife, who inflicted a terrible wound by striking him on the head with an axe. The wound was a frightful one, extending from the top of the forehead down, slantingly across the bridge of the nose, into the left eye. The brain protruded from the ghastly gap, and the eye was completely severed and hung down loosely from its socket. The deed was committed about four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, but strange to say the murder did not until eleven hours afterward. It does not appear what induced the wretched woman to commit the dreadful crime, except the fact that she and her husband were frantically known to have quarrelled, and that the deceased had been in the habit of striking her. From the evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest held yesterday, it appears that the woman had been subject to epileptic fits, and that her mind had become weakened in consequence. It is difficult to explain the conduct of the criminal in any other way, than by assuming that she was partly insane at the time when she committed the deed, and that she was of the opinion to some extent, we might mention that since the commission of the murder she seems under the impression that she performed a smart "trick," at times chattering and laughing at the manner in which she caught the old man. We might mention that the unfortunate woman, at the age of 14 years was forced into marriage with the deceased, and that her mind, under compulsion of her parents, was at the age of about 26 years her senior, and their married life has been an unhappy one from the commencement."

**English Opinion.**

From the N. Y. World.  
The following letter received in New York by the Scotia, is from one of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament, who, from the time of the commencement of the rebellion to the time of Mr. Lincoln's latest proclamations, has been one of the most steadfast supporters of the Northern cause: London, Oct. 31, 1862.

Your last letter is one of the most cheering that I have received from that unhappy country for many months. We in England who value our institutions far beyond any other earthly blessings, have stood aghast at the way your authorities have treated the most sacred rights of the citizen. Freedom of the press—gone! Safety of the person—gone! Safety and security of property—gone! Everything that a nation of freemen you ought to hold most dear, has been abandoned to that monstrous bundle of frivolous incompetency, the Washington Cabinet. No doubt the South have combined, legislated and fought with considerable ability—in a manner which has somewhat astonished Europe—but the best and most potent friends of the South have really been their present administration and its members. If General Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson had taken Washington, it would not have been so important for the Southern cause as your sending General Butler to New Orleans and keeping him there. The whole authority of the South, of course, takes care that this shall be resumed as a fair specimen of the professed "northern condition."

Very much to the same effect are Mr. Lincoln's proclamations about slavery and its partial abolition. Another twelve months perseverance in the present course and protractious Government, aided by Mr. Chase's portentous success in the commencement of a career which will require time to end in hopeless ineffectuality and most discreditable repudiation, will only find you broken and disjoined at home, degraded and distracted abroad.

It is quite evident that the Republican party have been "weighed" as the balance and found wanting. Of the Democrats I do not know enough to predicate, but surely they must have something more than statesmanship among them than the present rulers, whether the policy should be amity, or extermination to the South.

You ask for intelligence in advance of Press news. When Parliament is sitting it frequently happens that members have such information as to the progress of the recognition is extremely narrow and precarious. For example, there was to have been a Cabinet on the 23rd instant, at which it was understood that the question of the recognition is of course the most interesting that can come to you from Europe at the present time. I believe the feeling, both in France and England, is now general that the South has earned the right to recognition as a separated State.

THE GUY MURDER CASE.—A few weeks since we gave the particulars of a case which attracted considerable attention in the western part of the Province. It was that of a man named Pierson, who was charged with murdering another named Lark, in the township of Grey, county of Huron about six years since. The trial came off at Goderich on Monday and Tuesday last. The evidence of a large number of witnesses were given. The prosecution, however, failed completely. One or two circumstances presented gave a coloring to the charge, but there was really nothing in the testimony to show that the prisoner committed the crime imputed to him. The jury, after giving a patient hearing to the case, acquitted the prisoner.—Leader

American News.

San Francisco, Nov. 8. The steamer Pacific has arrived from the Northern Coast, bringing 500 passengers and \$170,000 in treasure from British Columbia and \$120,000 from Oregon. The extreme cold weather was driving miners from British Columbia. At Cariboo 400 animals had perished in recent snow storms.

Washington, Nov. 11. Accounts from Manassas to-day say that the railroad is in good order from Calvert to the Warren Junction, including the Cedar Run Bridge and all the way up to Rappahannock Station. Contractors coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station, report Longstreet in command of the Confederate forces at Culpepper, and that Gen. Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues with "Stonewall" Jackson, somewhere in the valley and that Longstreet's forces, and others at Culpepper were thrown there to prevent the Federal army from getting between the main body of the Confederate army and Richmond. On Saturday last, they add, that Jackson was not moving towards Culpepper.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11. A crowd assembled at the exposition Hotel early this evening in the expectation of the arrival of Gen. McClellan, but the announcement was made that he would not arrive there but proceed directly to the depot for Trenton. This caused the crowd to flock to the depot, where a large multitude was assembled. The train arrived shortly after midnight and was hailed with the most boisterous cheers and with music from the band. In response Gen. McClellan made his appearance on the platform and after the subsidence of the cheers said: "Fellow citizens of Philadelphia, I thank you for your kindness. I have just parted with your brothers and sons in the army of the Potomac to recently make a speech. Our parting was too sad. I can say no more to you and I do not think you ought to expect a speech from me. The train then proceeded along Washington Avenue to the wharf. Its progress was hailed with cheers by the crowd. He was attended by his personal staff.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The follows farewell order was read to the troops comprising the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning at dress parade:— "Headquarters army of the Potomac, Camp near Reston, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.—Of four and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, an order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of the army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In my heart I have no doubt or coldness. The battle you have fought under my command will proudly live on your nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the constitution of our country and the nationality of its people. (Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, U. S. A."

Father Point, Nov. 7.—The Norwegian arrived at 3 P.M. Marine disasters continued to be reported. A Liverpool ship, "Benolice," was wrecked and 20 of her crew perished. The "Timothy" article, referring to the resolution passed by the Confederate Government, to collect a million bales of cotton and sell them in Europe, subject to all contingencies as to date at which they are shipped is not without importance. Should this resolution be passed there are probably many who might be tempted to speculation provided the price of cotton offered was very large. The writer suggests that perhaps Confederates by means of "Oreita" or other vessels, hope to break up blockade at Charleston or other Ports during the winter.

Washington, Nov. 14. One of the Herald correspondents just arrived from Harper's Ferry reports that Stonewall Jackson has moved his forces from the vicinity of Front Royal. The march was made on Monday and Tuesday last. His army is now encamped at Hewtown, seven miles from Winchester, on the Rappahannock. This force is variously estimated from 25,000 to 30,000 men. He has with him 40 pieces of artillery. Part of Gen. Stuart's command occupied Warren, and Culpepper Springs on Tuesday morning. The force upon the Rappahannock at that point is deemed sufficient to prevent any interference with the reconstruction of the railroad bridge.

THE FALL TRADE OF MONTREAL.—As our seasons draw to a close, so do we contract our ideas from what it is to be, to what has been done. The Dry Goods trade has pretty well drawn to a close. Hardware, never very brisk, this Fall, is lagging rapidly more dull. Groceries are still lively, and some considerable trade has yet to come off. Financially speaking, the season so far has been a most prosperous one, as good mercantile paper has steadily been in demand by the banks, and we have but few commercial failures to record. During the past week there has been a fair amount of business done, but not what might be expected at this season of the year.

Mr. Morrison, the barrister, who defended the murderer Mawn at Montreal, and who holds the rank of Major in the Militia, has been charged by Col. Peacocke, of the 16th regiment, with insulting the Queen through the colors of that regiment. In his defense of Mawn, Morrison ironically advised that the name of John Mawn should be inscribed on their banners—now as inscribed as those of the Hochelaga Rifles. This insult to the colors is, according to military law, a very grave offense liable to severe punishment, and the charges which have been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, have been preferred by Col. Peacocke with a view of having Mr. Morrison dismissed from the active service. It is denied, however, that he can be held responsible under military rule for any statement made in his civil official capacity.

TWO-NEEDLE SEWING MACHINE.—Among the novelties recently brought out is a new sewing-machine that works two needles at the same time. It is intended to work on congress gaiters, boot tops and other articles requiring parallel seams. Another invention recently brought before the public, is a button hole sizer, which has been adopted, and the right to use purchased by the leading sewing machine companies. It holds the cloth steady, while the needle revolves.

The increase of leprosy in our West India Colonies has attracted the attention of the Duke of Newcastle, who has ordered an inquiry to be made.

Another Death from Hydrophobia.

The family of Mr. James Hamilton, of Peterboro, was thrown into serious alarm, on Saturday last, by the eldest daughter, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of the place, manifesting symptoms of this fearful malady. About eight weeks ago one of Mr. Hamilton's dogs worried a cat and almost killed it. The cat was immediately taken up and laid it beneath the veranda; it remained there a short time, when Miss Mary Hamilton, the unfortunate young woman, took it up to bring it into the house. In carrying it along it bit her on the back of her hand, and it was with great difficulty that she succeeded in getting its teeth out. The cat was immediately killed. Miss Hamilton at once sucked the wound, but unfortunately the day before while taking a pie out of the oven, some burnt sugar from the edge of the plate got on her finger, and in putting it to her mouth, the hot sugar took the skin off her finger. The doctor is of opinion that the virus was conveyed into her system by the wound on the lip and not from the hand. Be this as it may, it is certain that it was communicated by the cat biting her. Apprehensions were then entertained of her safety, but as time passed on the day on Saturday it was rumored on Tuesday, 28th Oct. last, she was engaged in washing, and complained at night of a pain in her arm like rheumatism. On Friday night she felt thirsty, but on taking some water into her mouth could not swallow it. Her sister who slept with her, rose for a moment to give her some water. She seemed somewhat easier, and next morning spoke composedly of her state; she seemed to be aware that death would come, and expressed her readiness to meet it as she had committed her soul to the Saviour. She spoke rationally and coolly of her hope of eternal life through the Lord Jesus Christ. On Sunday afternoon her Sunday School class, at her request, visited her. She spoke kindly to each, and gave them her parting advice. Soon after she became speechless, but seemed quite sane. She was about 17 years of age, much beloved by all who knew her.—Herald Examiner.

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The "Nova Scotian" off Cape Race.

Cape Race, Nov. 11. The steamer "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool on the 30th, Londonderry 31st, was boarded this Tuesday morning.

ENGLAND. Mr. Cobden had addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He regarded the distress at Lancashire as a national question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war or to recognize the South would do more harm than good and fall to bring forward cotton. As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to guess, but if compelled to make a guess, he would not make the same guess that Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone did. He did not believe that if the war should be brought to a termination, it would end in a separation of the North and South. He thought those who professed so much for the American war, and said it would be the same union in America. Interference by force would do more to strengthen the Federal Government than anything else, and the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton operatives for years. Mr. Cobden said that the Government of the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated retrenchment.

The London Times has an editorial in regard to the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce, touching the operations of the Confederate steamer "Alabama," Capt. Semmes.

FRANCE. Mr. Sidiel had an interview with the Emperor on the 25th October.

GREECE. The National Assembly, it was reported, would tender the crown to Prince Alfred of England.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—She is not the very simple creature of life. A woman who is happy because she can help others who smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty or for riches, or for style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented with any circumstances. Rich, poor, high or low, it makes no difference the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace. Where is the stream of life so dark and dim as that of a Napoleon Bonaparte? But here, in the midst of the most momentous revolutionary upheaval in the history of mankind, we have little else to exhibit beyond a plentiful crop of small potatoes.—N. Y. Herald.

LIVERPOOL.—At a public meeting at Oldham a resolution was offered calling on the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States as the only means of ending the civil war. An amendment was offered declaring a recognition impolitic and likely to result in a war with the North. After a warm debate and uproarious proceedings, the original motion was carried, although the meeting was about equally divided.

ITALY.—Alarm accounts of Garibaldi's health continued and it was even rumored in Paris that he was dead. A Turin telegram of the 22nd, however, says he has been removed to Spezia, and bore his removal well, his state of health was slightly improved by the papers still express much apprehension.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Times again urges mediation or recognition on the ground that Europe cannot remain neutral either to suffering or to terror impending elsewhere. He thinks the contest is too likely to degenerate into a mutual butchery and that England may be then driven to take up arms to end such an unchristian civilisation.

St. Benjamin Brodie, the distinguished surgeon, died at his seat in Surrey on the 21st.

Hon. M. Cameron on British Columbia.

We are permitted to quote a portion of a private letter of Hon. M. Cameron's to a friend, which will doubtless interest our readers, conveying as it does that gentleman's estimate of British Columbia, the letter in question is dated Victoria, V.I., 15, 1862. Mr. C. says that the gold of Cariboo is a "fixed fact, and will astonish the world yet, but that the country was never intended for a purely agricultural one. One county west of "Hamilton is worth it all. Still with the "exhaustless gold-fields, coal-beds and copper" will pay the farmer to take out the "hills" and carry earth to the hills "and cultivate the valleys, for prices are very high, and as to a road over the mountains there is no hindrance whatever. The "last party of young men who came over, "brought oxen and horses to the mouth of "Quosnelle river. Many of them have gone back disappointed. Heed them not. They are not worthy sons of the men who "made Canada. What hardship to follow a large river; no swamps; wages \$40 to \$50 a month roadmaking; shingles 1000 in a wood-cutting \$2 each I have set down of "them to work but a great many complain of "speculating gold on the top of the ground for "in the sand of the river for digging of that "potatoes. Now the fact is, gold-digging is a "hard work, expensive, requiring judgment, "perseverance, capital, and even they that "great lottery with 20 blanks to a prize are "Only the ambition, and gambling propensities "of men keep them from seeing what is what. "Laboring men this year have after "ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars, and "religious subjects are not to be "strayed from."

FOUR O'CLOCK.—The fire has reached the rooms fronting on King Street. The hotel, we fear, will be burned. The boarders will lose a good deal of property, but an immense quantity has been saved. Much of that lost might have been secured had the owners used more exertion, which could have been done in many instances. One of the chambermaids named Annie Shehan was for some time reported missing, but finally turned up safe.

THE HYDE PARK MARTYRS.—A number of the Hyde Park champions having been sent to goal, because the London magistrates cannot recognise bludgeons, knives and bricks as proper weapons with which to carry on a religious controversy, a vast deal of sympathy has been evoked on their behalf, and a meeting of the people of Ireland, and in being raised to remunerate the rioters and to provide them with a selection for the sufferings they have brought upon themselves by their zealous defence of the faith whether in the shape of imprisonment or of injuries received in the affray.

THE PRESIDENT GAIN BY HIS HEAD.—What can the President gain by his headstrong adherence to an impracticable policy? It will prevail with evidence before his eyes that the North as well as the South will have to escape re-enslavement. But the North will never consent to receive fugitives from Pennsylvania to Illinois, have elected Democratic legislatures. If Mr. Lincoln shall announce in his annual message, his intention to persevere the emancipation scheme, these states will at once initiate measures to protect their property and rights against the whole black invasion. The result will be that the negroes, "kept in the South by the reclamation by their masters who will easily recover them, as all the southern states alike will treat the proclamation a nullity, and recognize the construction of the United States as a nation, and the South as a separate nation. Seeing that perseverance in his rashly adopted emancipation policy can serve no other purpose than to breed mischievous dissensions and distract public attention from the war, the President will doubtless from the prudent and statesmanlike stand the most prudent out of sight as rapidly as possible. A recognition in his annual message, of the elections, is the only further public action Mr. Lincoln ever need take on the subject.—World.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED BY HIS DRUNKEN MOTHER.—A woman named Irwin, the wife of a laborer residing on Sayer-street, imbibed a large quantity of liquor yesterday, in her own house. While stupefied with the liquor she fell in walking across the floor. At the time she entered the room, her child was in her arms, and she fell upon it. Here she lay until her husband came home in the evening and on lifting up his wife he found his child beneath her.—Leader.

As a rule we find that great occasions have produced great men, in running over the history of our country, we find that it is under the title of "one who was sorry he was in Ireland that Sunday." He was no doubt sorry, too, that he was not by the side of the Birkenhead priest, who harangued the rioters there, as they came hot from their work of demolishing property and breaking the heads of policemen and citizens, on their right hand, and the noble words of the "forwarding to the Dublin News £3 for the fund from Mulling, states that a portion of the amount has been contributed by the five curates of his parish.—The Rev. Messrs. Duncan, Everard, Waters, Malloy, and Nally. The priest on the behalf of his parish, and that they do declare that "no occurrence has taken place for years past better calculated to elevate the national character before the Catholic world, than those Irish riots. They say that the true way to duly appreciate and respect their religion is to fight for it as they did in London and Birkenhead. The "London Irish," they add, "have shown that we are a formidable power grown up, "imprudently in the very heart of England. "Let cautious casuists moralize as they will "on the impropriety of violating the peace, "which in the proper sense, is of course, "sacred to every thinking man. We "pray that the noble heart of our "father will thro' with feelings of pleasure and pride at the loyalty and devotion "of his sacred person displayed by the London Irish." When such sentiments are pronounced by the religious teachers of the Roman Catholic Irish, we cannot be surprised that those who have imbibed their instruction, should act as they do. They have been taught that zeal for their religion is best shown by doing what injury is possible to those who in any way oppose the influence of the Pope and the Catholic Church. In Spain where the civil authorities, and the hierarchy of the ecclesiastical, this doctrine is carried out even in this nineteenth century by sending to the galleys for long terms, men whose only offence has been the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures of truth.

Since the Alabama commenced her cruise she has destroyed the Virginia, one of our six schooners; burned and released for having neutral property on board, one ship; took captures 23.

Destructive Fire at the Rossin House.

The great Exhibition was to close the day the "Europa" left Liverpool. There was to be no formal ceremony on the occasion but the great chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society would sing the National Anthem "God Save the Queen." On the last sailing day the receipts fell a little short of £70,000. The total number of visitors who have visited this Exhibition exceeds slightly the number of 1861—being over six millions. It is reported that the guarantors will have to defray but a very trifling deficiency.

THE INMATES ESCAPE.—Great Loss of Property. About half past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the south wing of the Rossin House, and spread with fearful rapidity through the wing running east, mounting from flat to flat, creating the greatest consternation among the guests. The fire commenced in the cell called under the porter's room, and was first discovered by Mr. Way, conductor on the Grand Trunk. He had shortly arrived by train, and was writing a letter in the office. He observed a strong smell of smoke and acquainted the night porter who was on duty. They rushed through the house giving the alarm, and the guests which ensued baffles description. Ladies screaming and running through the halls, clodding in whatever they could lay their hands on in the hurry. All the halls in the vicinity of the fire were filled with smoke, but the greater number of the boarders managed to get out their trunks, and all escape with their lives. Meanwhile the bells were rung, and the fire was extinguished in a measure. A number of the boarders were in a measure, and the fire was extinguished in a measure. A number of the boarders were in a measure, and the fire was extinguished in a measure.

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THE HYDE PARK MARTYRS.—A number of the Hyde Park champions having been sent to goal, because the London magistrates cannot recognise bludgeons, knives and bricks as proper weapons with which to carry on a religious controversy, a vast deal of sympathy has been evoked on their behalf, and a meeting of the people of Ireland, and in being raised to remunerate the rioters and to provide them with a selection for the sufferings they have brought upon themselves by their zealous defence of the faith whether in the shape of imprisonment or of injuries received in the affray.

THE PRESIDENT GAIN BY HIS HEAD.—What can the President gain by his headstrong adherence to an impracticable policy? It will prevail with evidence before his eyes that the North as well as the South will have to escape re-enslavement. But the North will never consent to receive fugitives from Pennsylvania to Illinois, have elected Democratic legislatures. If Mr. Lincoln shall announce in his annual message, his intention to persevere the emancipation scheme, these states will at once initiate measures to protect their property and rights against the whole black invasion. The result will be that the negroes, "kept in the South by the reclamation by their masters who will easily recover them, as all the southern states alike will treat the proclamation a nullity, and recognize the construction of the United States as a nation, and the South as a separate nation. Seeing that perseverance in his rashly adopted emancipation policy can serve no other purpose than to breed mischievous dissensions and distract public attention from the war, the President will doubtless from the prudent and statesmanlike stand the most prudent out of sight as rapidly as possible. A recognition in his annual message, of the elections, is the only further public action Mr. Lincoln ever need take on the subject.—World.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Printing Premium List, Exhibition Expenses, Total Expended, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Stray Hound. A SMALL SPOTTED HOUND named "SAILOR" long ears, some red about the head, the rest of the body and legs spotted all over with small black spots. His return to this Office, or any information of him will be liberally rewarded. Herald Office, Carleton Place, Nov. 1st, 1862.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY, CHANGE OF TIME, etc.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. JUDGES—JAMES AIRTH, D. FERGUSON, and ALEX. JAMIESON. Ploughs, Waggon, etc.

Teacher Wanted. A CLASSICAL TEACHER to take charge of the Senior Department of the Central Place Union Grammar and Common School.

Harness! Harness! J. M. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for patronage in the SADDLE and HARNESS BUSINESS.

JUVENILE CONCERT. S. LASHER would respectfully announce to the people of Carleton Place and vicinity that he will give one of his JUVENILE CONCERTS in Dr. Hurd's Hall, Carleton Place, on Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, 1862.

Notice. A PPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act to detach the Village of Amport, and the townships of McMillan, Bagot and Binkley from the County of Renfrew and annex the said townships to the County of Lanark.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet at the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock A.M. All persons desiring to bring business before the meeting will please take notice and attend. E. WEN MCKEEN, Town Clerk.

LOST. ON WEDNESDAY last between the Union Hall and the Village of Amport, THREE NOTE BOOKS, full of Notes of hand. They are of no use to any person but the owner. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by leaving them at the office of the Almoner, Nov. 14th, 1862.

Land for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 100 acres of land, being the front part of lot No. 4, in the 8th concession of the Township of Marlborough. About 70 acres cleared and well fenced. A comfortable house, two barns, Stable, Steep, etc. The land is good and well watered by a creek running through the lot. About two and

God's Boys

Nearer than we oft imagine
Is our heavenly Father's love,
Nearer to these earthly shadows
Are the brighter realms above.

The Forest at Night
Darkness makes the brain giddy. Man
Opposite of day feels his heart chilled.

An Old Man's Advice
The Rev. Daniel Waldo says: "I am
an old man. Do you want to grow old
slowly and happily. Let me tell you.

Marriage
Marriage is the natural state of human
kind. There can never be a lasting good
health without it.

How the King of Dahomey
Averts an Earthquake
In July last there was a severe earthquake
in Africa. The King of Dahomey, imagining
that the earthquake was the spirit of his
father speaking in his wrath.

Inauguration of Morrill
College
The Inauguration of this College was
held on Thursday evening at the Masonic
Buildings, St. Louis Street. The room in
which the ceremony was performed is small,

School Teacher Wanted
FOR Union School Section No. 2, Me-
Nab, and part of No. 4, Bagot, for the
year 1863.

Notice
THE Subscriber hereby forbids any per-
son or persons from trespassing on his
property, or from cutting down any trees
on his land.

Notice
THE subscriber has just received a large
assortment of COAL, IRON, and PA-
PER, all of which he will sell cheaply.

No Room for Loafers

These words recently met our eyes on
a passing work shop in this city. No
room for loafers. But, alas! there is no
room for loafers anywhere in this
world.

Wreck and Burning of the Ship
Hindoo, from Montreal
with Coal Oil
A telegraphic message was received from
Waterloo, stating that a ship was on fire on
Taylor's Bank; and later information proves
that the Hindoo vessel was the Hindoo,

CESSATION OF THE WAR
PEACE PROCLAIMED!!
WOOL, PELTS & HIDES WANTED!!
The Subscriber hereby informs the pub-
lic and his customers in general, that he
has at a great expense repaired the well
known Wolverine Mills, put them in efficient
working order, and now expects a continuation
of the liberal patronage heretofore bestow-
ed upon him.

Farm for Sale
WEST half of Lot No 1 in the 4th Con-
cession of McNab, containing 160 acres
of which is cleared and in a high state
of cultivation.

FOR SALE
TO be disposed of on reasonable terms is
a BARN, MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
in a flourishing village situated in the County of
Kent.

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

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THE subscriber has just received a large
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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

The Rev. Mr. Hatch then delivered his
introductory lecture. As we understand it
is the intention of this gentleman to prepare
his lecture for public circulation in pamphlet
form. It will also be more satisfactory to read
his clear address entire than a mutilated
synopsis, which we are now only in a position
to publish. The accommodation afforded to
members of the fourth estate was not as
complete as might have been expected; but
this deficiency was made up by the interesting
consideration of the smallness of the apart-
ment in which the ceremony was held.

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FRESH TEAS

The Subscriber has just received a very
fine assortment of TEAS, all
carefully selected from the cargo of the ship
"Colinburg," comprising the following:—
GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine,) OLD
HYSON, (extra fine Moyne,) YOUNG
HYSON (extra superfine Ping Sney); IM-
PERIAL (curious fine Ping Sney); in
BLACK—a superior article of SUCROSE
TEA.

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1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.
FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and
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CONVEYANCER, &c.
Perth, County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER

BARISTER & C,
PERTH, C. W.
THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER,
Newbold, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Cor-
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Almonie, Ramsey, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the
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College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada,
Almonie, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

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Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Lower Canada, Almonie, C. W.

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

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ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORRISGRAVES

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All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA

Watch-
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(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)
CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every de-
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most reasonable terms.
School Seals furnished and engraved for \$2 each

JOHN McNAUGHTON

Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKY,
Brookville, C. W.
Orders for any quantity punctually at-
tended to.
The highest price in Cash paid for
Barley. 30

Machinery, Castings, Implements

MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURERS
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot,
PERTH, C. W. 43-

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 in-
struments, and in the most approved method. All
Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Provincial Insurance Company

of Canada
CAPITAL.....\$500,000
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and
A notice of losses promptly attended to,
by,
RICHARD H. DAVIS,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company

TORONTO.
Capital.....\$500,000.
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice
of losses promptly attended to, by,
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonie.

Almonie House.

W. C. LEWIS having leased the
premises and having fitted up the premises in
the first class manner, he is now open for
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.
Almonie, Sept., 20th, 1862.

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 pub-
lic. 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 Es-
tablishment in the most comfortable
manner, is prepared to accommodate the trav-
elling 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 Coilers, Box and Cooking
Stoves, Wagon Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand.
Old Iron and Scrap Iron in exchange for
Castings at the Arriver's Foundry.
ROBISON & McWAIN.

The Carleton Place Herald

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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
until after the expiration of Six
Months.