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The Carleton Place Herald.
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.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted will be ascertained by the space which it occupies in the columns. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

LIFE THOUGHTS.

Any feeling that takes a man away from his home, is a traitor to the household.
There are two classes of people in the church: the religious, who love God by trying to do right; and the Christians, who are inspired to do right by loving God.
Every Saturday evening has to my ears a gentle knell. The week tolls itself away, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and the perfect seventh, and I can almost hear them beating melodious measures as they recede. Time does not end all at once. It is ending in part every day, and hence only a moment. And when the angel shall lift up his hand, and sweep by him that liveth forever that it shall be no longer, the years which have past will not then have ended more than now.

When engineers would bridge a stream, they often carry over at first but a single cord. With that, next, they stretch a wire across. Then strand is added to strand until a foundation is laid for planks; and now the bold engineer finds safe roadway, and walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden-threaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into heaven. Then he takes a child, and then a friend. Thus he bridges death, and teaches the thoughtless the most timid to find their way thither and thither between the shores.

Public sentiment signifies the common march of good men's thoughts. It should be a road, marked plain, that men may know the way to travel; but, instead of this, public sentiment is employed sometimes as a bribe to stop free thinking; as an intimidation to check free action; as a threat to deprive approbation, or as a threatened food's cap with which to terrify. The virtues which public sentiment drills into us, may be of great benefit to society, but of little credit to the men upon whom they are dragged.

When once the filial feeling is breathed into the heart, the soul cannot be terrified by austere, or justice, or any form of divine grandeur; for then, to such an one, all the attributes of God are but so many cords stretched abroad through the universe, to gather and to press to his bosom, those whom he loves. The greater he is, the gladder we are, so that he be our Father still. But, if one consciously turns away from God, or fears him, the nobler and grander the representation be, the more terrible is his conception of the divine Adversary that frowns upon him. The God whom he beholds, rises upon the horizon like mountains which carry summer up their sides to the very top; but that sternly just God whom sinners fear, stands cold against the sky, like Mont Blanc; and from his icy sides, quickly sliding, plunges headlong down to unrelenting destruction.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

A good constitution is like a money box—the full value of it is never known until it is broken.

A Yankee down East proposes to tow icebergs from the poles for the refreshment of New Orleans.

When you negotiate for a house having all the modern improvements, you will generally find that a mortgage is one of them.

The following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: "No horses shod on Sunday except sickness and death."

I say, Jack, suppose three bad eggs and a pair of old boots were boiled down in a gallon of Croton. How would it compare with Saratoga water? Jack (reflecting) it would want another egg.

An Irishman took off his coat to show a terrible wound, which he said he had received a few years before. Not being able, however, to find the wound, he suddenly remembered that it was on his brother Bill's arm.

We have heard a good many touching expressions of filial affection, but none equal to the following which a western man really gave vent to not long since: "My father was the only man I ever allowed to be easy to me without licking him like thunder."

The pathos of this expression is hardly comparable to that of the Irishman, who, brushing a tear from his eye at the memory of his youngest son, said in sobs: "Jenny was always a good boy to me! he would never strike me when I was down."

"Soft be the gale above thee!"—A young man at Niagara, having been crowded in love, walked out to the precipice, took off his clothes, gave one lingering look at the gulf beneath him, and then went home. His body was found next morning—in bed.

At some sabbath, a country fellow was convicted and brought up and sentenced. The judge asked him if he had anything to say in way of defence. He was not pronounced, and was somewhat astonished at the answer: "I don't know 't I have, I ain't got no money."

It is well known that Pope was quite small and deformed. One evening, while he was at Burton's coffee house, with Swift, Arbuthnot, and a few other friends, pouring over a manuscript of the Great Dictionary, they found one sentence which they could not comprehend. As they talked pretty loud, a young officer, who stood by the fire, heard their conference, and begged leave to look at the passage. "Oh," said Pope, "sincerely, 'by all means'." Upon the young gentleman looking at it, "Pray let the officer look up the book, and considering awhile, said there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the whole intelligible. "And pray, sir," said Pope, "pique up at being outdone by a military man, 'what is a note of interrogation?' A note of interrogation," replied the youth, "with a look of the utmost contempt, 'is a little crooked thing that asks questions.'"

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

We learn that Dr. Craik has been elected attending Physician at the Montreal General Hospital, by the Governors, in the place of Dr. Sutherland, resigned.

The Hamilton Times is to be brought to auction on the 13 inst., under power of sale contained in a mortgage made to the Messrs. Buntin, paper-makers, in December, 1857.

James McDonald, of the 5th Concession, West Zorra, fell into a stream near his own residence on Monday last and was drowned. The deceased was subject to fits.

Serious apprehensions are felt in St. John. Nfld., that starvation must ensue during the winter in several of the outlying districts, in consequence of the almost total failure of the fishery and the potato crop.

The Brockville "Recorder" says that a man named Ryan, from near Newboro' has been lodged in jail on a charge of causing the death of a young man named Watt. It appears the two men had some quarrel, and that Ryan seized Watt and threw him upon a pile of stones, bruising him in such a manner as to cause death on the following day.

A fire broke out last Wednesday evening in the stable and storehouse in rear of the grocery of Mr. Lynch, Brockville. The fire raged violently for a short time, but by the efforts of the fire and others, with the Brockville engine, the building and its contents were soon so saturated with water that the flames were speedily subdued. The building where the flames originated was burned, also a large quantity of goods unharmed.

The woolen factory of Mr. Wm. Elliott of Waterville, and the workshop of Mr. Charles Brooks, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, at about 1 o'clock. All the books and papers of Mr. Elliott were consumed. The loss of Mr. Elliott, is supposed to be not less than \$5,000. Insured in the Mutual for \$500. Mr. Brooks' loss \$4,000 to \$15,000, insured for \$500, also in the Mutual. The fire took place in Mr. Elliott's factory.

The Commercial Advertiser, of Montreal, has the following:—
"The Government have at last obtained some authentic information as to the fate of Mr. Hogan, M. P. P., and this information leaves little reason to hope that the unfortunate gentleman is yet alive, or that he left Canada at all. It is expected that in a short time the clue obtained will prove him to have been murdered in the neighborhood of Niagara, for the money, \$200, in his possession."

The Spectator says it is not true that the Government have at last obtained authentic information as to the fate of Mr. Hogan, M. P. P., as stated by the Commercial Advertiser. The fate of Mr. Hogan is still wrapped in mystery. When last heard of he was at Niagara, and had \$200 in his possession; it is supposed that he reached the United States, and probably met with an untimely end at Buffalo, as it may have been discovered that he had money.

A WIFE MURDERER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED AT THE ELGIN ASSIZES.—From the St. John's Journal.—A man named Mordough, of the village of Lyons, has been convicted of an attempt to murder his wife by poison, for which sentence of death has been passed upon him. He had seduced a young girl who was brought up in the family as an adopted child, and then he married her. The way by frequent doses of Spanish flies, administered in broth. The sentence is to be executed on the 22nd December, but as death did not ensue according to his expectations and wishes, it is probable it will be commuted.

A CONTRAST.—One of the best evidences that we could have of the improvement of the times, and the prosperity which we now enjoy, may be found in the fact that at the Division Court held in the town of Belleville, on Saturday last there were but twenty-two cases. Contrast this with the number of suits in the same Court, at this period of the year, one and a half years back, and we find the number of suits varying from 500 to 1,000, we may add that it is the case in all the Divisions of the County, and we have no doubt that the same is the case in all the Divisions of the Province. Thank God for a bountiful harvest.—Belleville Intelligencer.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Late last evening two men were discovered in the woodshed of the residence of Alex. Morris, Esq., Alexander Street, by the servant maid, who gave the alarm. The fellows made off, pursued by the maid, who overtook and seized one. He confessed to getting into Mr. Morris' house, and secured him, and a passer-by in the street came to the help of Mr. Morris, and the second was also secured. They have been before the Court this morning, and were sentenced to two months imprisonment. The sentence is so light, because no robbery could be proved.—Montreal Witness.

FREE CHURCH.—The Free Church Record states that Knox's College has been opened with encouraging prospects. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, visited this institution when in Toronto, and has been presented with the sum of \$1,000, an acknowledgment of surprise from the Prince called up to his side. He had caught what we at first glance supposed to be a conger eel. But on looking closely, it proved to be a fish of the sculpin family, and of an entirely new and strange species. It was so queer and savage-looking that none of us ventured to touch it, or take it from the hook. We inspected and measured it while the Asryan held it at arms length, and after we had satisfied our curiosity, the Professor brought out a keg of alcohol, over which he held and cutting the fish-line, let it drop into the preservering fluid. Its body was shaped like that of an eel, but its head was square and blunt, with an almost human face. It had a steady, stony expression in its deep-set eyes. Its length was thirty inches and its circumference eight inches. But its most remarkable peculiarity was its color, which was a ghastly white, except at the tail, where it shaded into a rosy hue. There is no fish like this described by any writer on ichthyology, and none of us had ever seen anything of the sort before. The plot who had fished in our waters for more than half a century, declared that he had never seen or heard of such a creature in all his experience. Subsequently during the cruise we showed it to a great number of fishermen, none of whom, however, had ever seen a fish like it. On turning in at night we left our hotel, lines hanging over the vessel's side, and in the morning found we had caught a fish resembling the other, in everything except that it was of a lead color instead of a pale white.

UNITED STATES.

A great many sheep during the last few weeks have been exported from Dumfries to the United States.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has an article urging an advance in the fees of doctors. Those who have to employ them must will feel that such a measure is not particularly to be desired.

A man and woman camping out near Decaturville, Tenn., built a fire near a dead tree, which, burning, while they slept, fell over them, thus killing the man and breaking both the women's legs.

An Albany barber having a very temperate man to shave on Sunday, begging him to keep his mouth shut, as it was a punishable offence to open a rum hole on the Sabbath.

Mr. J. T. Tiemann, of New York, attended a coroner's inquest on an English person, and identified the body as that of his father. He ordered a coffin for it, returned home, and found his father eating his dinner!

A prize fight near New York, was stopped a few days ago, by the sister of one of the combatants, who rushed into the ring during the sixth round, and throwing her arms around her brother stopped the fight.

Mr. Deconport the surgeon, who married Col. Landier in San Francisco recently, brought her husband the snug little dower of \$75,000. It will enable him to overlook any little particularities of temper that she may possess.

All Theodore Parker's writings have been transferred to Ticknor & Fields, who will publish the work he left in manuscript on the History of the Americans. The manuscript of Mr. Parker will be included in the same volume, and now occupying the pen of Rev. Mr. Wise.

The New York Post affirms that during the twenty-three years Queen Victoria has been on the British throne, she has never been confined to her room from sickness for a single day, excepting upon the occasions when she has added to the number Guelph children.

A New York boy superintends the manufacture of orange wood toothpicks in Chili, South America which are whittled out by the children and the aged and decrepit, and sends them to his mother in New York, who sells large numbers of them at twenty cents a thousand. The Astor House buys eight or ten barrels a time, and popular restaurants consume about a thousand a week.

NEW MACHINE.—One of the Yankee inventions of the past year is a machine for making curled hair for mattress-filling out of wool. A solid block of maple, basswood, quaking ash, or any other sweet-scented, expansive wood, is rapidly converted into a fibrous mass, much resembling white horse-hair, and this makes excellent filling for mattresses, and is much cheaper than hair, wool or cotton, and better than horse, moss, or straw. The machine is not expensive.

Water is plenty, and where there is water or steam power. It can be worked by any ordinary machine.

A HEART WORTH HAVING.—A young printer, of this city, fell in love with a beautiful girl who had the misfortune to be rich, he essayed to attract her attention, but who ever heard of a pretty rich girl falling very deeply in love with a poor one who is only a printer? He started for California—that land of refuge for broken fortunes and wounded hearts. This was in 1850, when San Francisco was a village and wanted printers more than at present. The boy quickly became a man there; and embarking in the printing business, soon acquired a competence, and admitted of an upright posture. At Saint Elmo Lord Llanover was shown a sort of well in which a man could only just stand without moving from right to left and which he was told was constructed by order of the King.

Lord Llanover concludes by remarking that the man who had constructed the well of affairs at Naples. The people were unanimous in the earnest hope that the Bourbon dynasty would be brought to a close.

A NOVELTY IN RAILROAD TRAVELLING.—According to a correspondence which we find in a French provincial paper, the railroad companies in France are about to put in operation a plan which cannot fail of being successful. It is a plan by which a train of cars, each of which is a small room, is to be run, each with a different destination, for which tickets can be obtained in advance, and to which the companies will guarantee to admit only a limited number of passengers, four hundred, for example. All the places being occupied, the engine will not be allowed to use a technical expression, the traveler can be transported at the price of merchandise; and the companies, not only without any loss, but even with a certain and calculable profit, will apply to these special trains a tariff, the great cheapness of which cannot fail of producing a large increase in business. By this arrangement the fare is about one-fifth the usual price. Can not some such plan be perfected by our railroad companies?

The London Express gives a description of the new English Bronze Penny. The coin is less in diameter and thickness than the copper penny, though a little larger than the half-penny. It is edged by a slightly elevated plain border, and surrounded by a dotted circle over the lettering. The obverse, or head side, contains a fine bust of her Majesty the Queen. The features are rather more idealized than we have been accustomed to see upon her Majesty's coins. On the left shoulder, which is presented to the view, there is worked on the dress the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and a part of the badge of the Order of the Garter, the letters "most ser." being visible. Under the outer dress is seen a delicate chain, fastened in front to a rosette to a similar shaped like that of an eel, but its head was square and blunt, with an almost human face. It had a steady, stony expression in its deep-set eyes. Its length was thirty inches and its circumference eight inches. But its most remarkable peculiarity was its color, which was a ghastly white, except at the tail, where it shaded into a rosy hue. There is no fish like this described by any writer on ichthyology, and none of us had ever seen anything of the sort before. The plot who had fished in our waters for more than half a century, declared that he had never seen or heard of such a creature in all his experience. Subsequently during the cruise we showed it to a great number of fishermen, none of whom, however, had ever seen a fish like it. On turning in at night we left our hotel, lines hanging over the vessel's side, and in the morning found we had caught a fish resembling the other, in everything except that it was of a lead color instead of a pale white.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The English press at the present time consists of 1,050 newspapers, which may be divided under the heads of liberal, conservative, independent and neutral. The numbers assigned to these classes respectively in the order of their arrangement are 397, 193, 106 and 354.

Electricity, under certain circumstances, produces the effect of sugar as fermentation in transforming it into alcohol. M. Niépce de Saint Vidor, by passing electric currents through sweet wine, rendered it more alcoholic; some of its sugar was converted into alcohol.

The huge pile of human excrement recently cast in the Royal gun factory of which Arsenal, under the command of Mr. John Anderson, and which is said to be the heaviest of that species ever cast in England, has been completely under the turning and boring lathe, and has produced a six-inch smooth bore for present experiments.

Mr. Raley has entered on his second course of cavalry instruction classes at Aldershot. The success of his first twenty-five pupils has been very marked, and the system has been carried out satisfactorily and effectually by them, in the regiments from which they were selected, horses of the most refractory kind have been generally put into the ranks at the end of three days.

JAPANESE KNOWLEDGE OF MAGNETISM.—The Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake the Magnet temporarily loses its power; and they ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a light horse shoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of bell metal. The armature is attached to a weight, that, upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

A SIGN OF ENGLAND'S PROGRESS.—The religious progress of England during the past century and a half is no where better signified than in two of her historical names—Shafsbury and Marlborough. Let the reader recall for a moment the author of the Characteristics, and the hero of Mirapuet and Blenheim, as they stand on the records of our country, and compare with the descendants, at this moment so consistent in piety and so steadfast in forward-going good work in the highest circles of the British realm. Truly, five generations have not gone by in vain.

HUMBOLDT'S EFFECTS.—The personal effects of Alexander von Humboldt are to be sold by auction at Berlin, about the middle of the month. They comprise oil and water color paintings, lithographs, engravings, and one hundred and sixty diplomas from divers academies, signed by such celebrities as Frederick William III., the Czar Nicholas, Prince Metternich, Sir David Brewster, King Oscar of Sweden, Baron Xavier, Prince Oussoroff, and Sir Joseph Banks. The lion of the collection is the portrait of Humboldt, by David Wilton.

A present from the sculptor to the savant. There are, moreover, mathematical instruments and scientific apparatus, together with the beeh-worm writing desk, ink-stand, pen, and quill, by the great philosopher writing. Comenius.

THE PRISONERS IN NAPLES.—Lord Llanover has sent to the Times a description of the prisoners of Naples and Sicily, which it is remarked will enable the people of Europe to realize the fact, that Italian patriots are not fighting for an idea, but grappling with one of the deadliest agencies of evil that was ever the curse of a nation. One place of incarceration was so crowded, that the admission of an upright posture. At Saint Elmo Lord Llanover was shown a sort of well in which a man could only just stand without moving from right to left and which he was told was constructed by order of the King.

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EATING TO LIVE—LIVING TO EAT.

"There are only two bad things in this world," said Hannah More, "sin and bile"; but these evils are the occasion of all others; by according to the theory of certain savans the first was the result of the second. "C'est la souge qui fait le soldat," that is to say, a man very much depends upon what you feed him with. Certain French philosophers are persuaded that, instead of *soldat* we should use another word, *vint*. It is the dinner that makes a man good or bad. Thus far in a rude, but unmistakable way, we place before our readers the strongest deduction which can be made of the effects of cookery; bile is produced by bad cookery and indigestible meals; virtue is the result of good nourishment, and light dinners. Rather materialistic this, but you hear the talk every day; and juries and medical writers are becoming convinced that crime depends as much upon or arises from a diseased state of the body as it does from a diseased mind; in fact, you are not *vint*, but you are healthy unless the other is. The Horace "Mens sana in corpore sano," is a very wise example in the Latin Grammar; you must have a sound body to have a perfectly sound mind. "Every man who has reached the middle of life must have had occasion to observe how much his comfort and powers of exertion depend upon the state of his stomach," so says Dr. Mayo. Now what are we to do to keep the stomach in order, this animal instinct in the governs some of the most important of our actions. Some philosophers despise the stomach, we can not get on without it; our limbs may fall off one by one our taste decay, our senses leave us, our mind be wrecked; but King stomach lives, and will live, supreme!

Presuming a man has his four meals a day regularly, he eats one thousand four hundred and sixty meals in one year. It is not too much to say that the majority of us could subsist very well with half that amount. During sixty-five years he would have consumed a flock of 360 sheep, and those for dinner alone. He may throw another fifty for luncheon and supper. Presuming he adds to his mutton a reasonable allowance of potatoes and bread, and a pint of liquid, not counting tea, above thirty tons of liquids and solids will have passed through his stomach, and have been permeated by gastric juices. M. Sayer rose almost to sublimity when he contemplated the enormous amount, and in his "Modern Housewife" draws a picture of an epicure in his tenth year, contemplating the future sustenance of his life and the luxuries which he will hereafter devour. The serious picture of Adam is a prophetic vision contemplating all the evils of mankind, murders, thefts, plagues, troubles of the future man, and all the thieves, robbers, captains, soldiers, and murderers, who would proceed from his loins, is the only parallel picture which we know of.

"Fancy" wrote Mr. Sayer, a youth in his tenth year, on the top of Primrose Hill, surrounded by the wreckage of provisions stored by an excited novel before a current of fresh air, as he sat, he wrote for years, who has not traced more than half the disgusting animals which would eventually be his children. 30 calves, 300 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducks, 200 pigeons, 4,000 chickens, 1000 rabbits, 450 plovers, 800 ruffs, and reeves, 800 quails, 500 hares, and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 guinea-fowls and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel 800 soles and flounders, 300 eels, 150 haddock, 400 red mullet, 400 herring, 4,000 mackerel, 1000 white-bait, 30,000 oysters, 1,500 lobsters or crabs, 300,000 shrimps, sardines and anchovies. We will not follow Mr. Sayer in his description; he gives his gourmand 5,476 lb. weight of all kinds of vegetables, not including fruit of 21,000 eggs, and 44 tons of bread with 49 bushels of beer, and 2,746 gallons of water, with enormous quantities of spirits and other liquors, good to moisten these repasts. If we all thought seriously of this matter perhaps over-eating would be less frequent, and the result would be positively beneficial to all; rich men notoriously die their grave with their wealth. A rich man wishes to live in health he must live like a poor man."

Let us now see how food is to be digested. St. Martin, who had an opening from a gunshot wound in his stomach, afforded the physicians and surgeons an admirable opportunity of studying the process of digestion. He died on the 10th of January, 1845, his stomach rose 101° Fahrenheit; that heat therefore, is that necessary for digestion. A carrot was consumed in five hours, roast beef underdone in one hour and a half; venison in one hour and a quarter. Melted butter would not digest at all, but floated above the stomach. Lobster, when eaten, was comparatively easy of digestion; new bread very difficult indeed; and stale bread not nearly so easy as many presume. Next to venison, grouse and game kept sufficiently long, yielded most easily to the effects of gastric juices; and again, boiled meat was more easily digested than roasted, roasted than baked, and baked than fried.

The gastric juice is poured into the stomach in a very large quantity, sixteen pints during the twenty-four hours: of bile three pints, saliva half a pint, intestinal juice, half a pint; in all about twenty-three pints or about one sixth the weight of an ordinary man. All this work is carried forward in each individual simply to enable him to digest his ordinary food. But any disturbance in his usual living, such as taking an inordinate mass to eat, or devouring that which is essentially indigestible, will of course utterly overthrow the provisions of nature. It is also necessary not to exhaust the stomach by too much eating, or by too continued a course of feeding. Hence an occasional fast is one of the most wholesome practices, and the Roman church is to be admired for its wisdom rather than laughed at for its superstition. But, unfortunately, the so-called fasts made by professors of that faith simply as an excuse for eating a different kind of food, the actual quantity remaining the same. This should not be. A fast should be a fast. Baron Maseres, who reached the age of ninety, and who never employed a physician, used to go one day in a week without eating, and he was a round of thin toast for his tea. Of many others who reached a good old age by simple diet, the Italian Cornaro is the most conspicuous example. He who was in early youth a glutton, and of an enormous size, found himself when forty attacked by fatal disease; failed to meet, but not to him, for by abstinence he cured himself, and by continued abstinence he lived to a very great age. At last he so far forgot himself as to eat, and he died the next day simply upon an egg a day, and the autopsist found his immense delight at the freedom which his brain and body felt at being relieved from the encumbrance of too much flesh. It may be said for instances of ex-

ception would only prove the rule; that all long lives have been very abstemious.

Whatever we eat or drink, little or much, should be carefully prepared. "God sends meat," says Ude, "is highly conducive to the preservation of health; the stomach should be protected from a monotony of plain food. Diet should be varied and the cooking of each joint should be scientifically attended to. A well cooked piece of meat will be full of its own juice or gravy. It will contain albumen, its most nourishing essence."

It is the knowledge and attention to little things—and cooking may appear a very little thing to a philosopher—which especially distinguishes one family from the other the thriffliness of the careful family. It is a little remark enough that one man will live like a prince upon thirty shillings a week, and another like a beggar on sixty. Management is all, and that kind of management which will make the poor man's home happy, and with all its disadvantages enable it to contrast favorably with the public house is not arrived at without much study.

The number of meals in which the well-fed classes indulge is too large, one at least could be dispensed with, and that one should be luncheon. The great sportsman who wrote under the name of "Nimrod" was for limiting the meals of young men to two—a good breakfast and good dinner, and this rule might be well adhered to for people in health. An adult in full health, writes an authority, requires two meals daily, and often without prejudice, partakes of two more. Women who are more delicately organized, eat sparingly and require three meals in the day. Modern civilization seems to require that people should not be too long without eating. Herbert Mayo gives nine hours. A person, says he, who breakfasts at nine, should not dine later than six. But other eminent physicians recommended their patients to eat little and often, so as not to put the stomach to too great a task in providing gastric juice for digestion.

Hot suppers are most unwholesome, because the meat is not digested before sleep; dreams and nocturnal disturbances are the consequence. During eating, strong mental excitement should be avoided, and at meals, the motto "Age quod agis" is as applicable as at any piece of work. Do what you are about, and do it well. Think of eating and masticating throw your mind into the matter. Nothing can be worse than the town man to stick a newspaper or an exciting novel before a current of fresh air, as he sat, he wrote for years, who has not traced more than half the disgusting animals which would eventually be his children. 30 calves, 300 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducks, 200 pigeons, 4,000 chickens, 1000 rabbits, 450 plovers, 800 ruffs, and reeves, 800 quails, 500 hares, and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 guinea-fowls and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel 800 soles and flounders, 300 eels, 150 haddock, 400 red mullet, 400 herring, 4,000 mackerel, 1000 white-bait, 30,000 oysters, 1,500 lobsters or crabs, 300,000 shrimps, sardines and anchovies. We will not follow Mr. Sayer in his description; he gives his gourmand 5,476 lb. weight of all kinds of vegetables, not including fruit of 21,000 eggs, and 44 tons of bread with 49 bushels of beer, and 2,746 gallons of water, with enormous quantities of spirits and other liquors, good to moisten these repasts. If we all thought seriously of this matter perhaps over-eating would be less frequent, and the result would be positively beneficial to all; rich men notoriously die their grave with their wealth. A rich man wishes to live in health he must live like a poor man."

Let us now see how food is to be digested. St. Martin, who had an opening from a gunshot wound in his stomach, afforded the physicians and surgeons an admirable opportunity of studying the process of digestion. He died on the 10th of January, 1845, his stomach rose 101° Fahrenheit; that heat therefore, is that necessary for digestion. A carrot was consumed in five hours, roast beef underdone in one hour and a half; venison in one hour and a quarter. Melted butter would not digest at all, but floated above the stomach. Lobster, when eaten, was comparatively easy of digestion; new bread very difficult indeed; and stale bread not nearly so easy as many presume. Next to venison, grouse and game kept sufficiently long, yielded most easily to the effects of gastric juices; and again, boiled meat was more easily digested than roasted, roasted than baked, and baked than fried.

The gastric juice is poured into the stomach in a very large quantity, sixteen pints during the twenty-four hours: of bile three pints, saliva half a pint, intestinal juice, half a pint; in all about twenty-three pints or about one sixth the weight of an ordinary man. All this work is carried forward in each individual simply to enable him to digest his ordinary food. But any disturbance in his usual living, such as taking an inordinate mass to eat, or devouring that which is essentially indigestible, will of course utterly overthrow the provisions of nature. It is also necessary not to exhaust the stomach by too much eating, or by too continued a course of feeding. Hence an occasional fast is one of the most wholesome practices, and the Roman church is to be admired for its wisdom rather than laughed at for its superstition. But, unfortunately, the so-called fasts made by professors of that faith simply as an excuse for eating a different kind of food, the actual quantity remaining the same. This should not be. A fast should be a fast. Baron Maseres, who reached the age of ninety, and who never employed a physician, used to go one day in a week without eating, and he was a round of thin toast for his tea. Of many others who reached a good old age by simple diet, the Italian Cornaro is the most conspicuous example. He who was in early youth a glutton, and of an enormous size, found himself when forty attacked by fatal disease; failed to meet, but not to him, for by abstinence he cured himself, and by continued abstinence he lived to a very great age. At last he so far forgot himself as to eat, and he died the next day simply upon an egg a day, and the autopsist found his immense delight at the freedom which his brain and body felt at being relieved from the encumbrance of too much flesh. It may be said for instances of ex-

ception would only prove the rule; that all long lives have been very abstemious.

Whatever we eat or drink, little or much, should be carefully prepared. "God sends meat," says Ude, "is highly conducive to the preservation of health; the stomach should be protected from a monotony of plain food. Diet should be varied and the cooking of each joint should be scientifically attended to. A well cooked piece of meat will be full of its own juice or gravy. It will contain albumen, its most nourishing essence."

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ground that they could not consent to remain in the Government unless they were satisfied by a majority of the representatives of both sections. They returned to office, however, after throwing overboard Sir Alvan MacNab, and although they were met with a motion of want of confidence, on which there was an Upper Canada majority of 15, instead of 6 against them, they had by this time become so hardened that they held on to their offices in defiance of this vote, and for the last four years the Government of the country had been systematically carried on against the wishes of the majority of the people of Upper Canada. Mr. Brown then alluded to the way in which the Ministerial supporters, including three out of the four Ministers of the Crown who required to be elected, had been swept by the board at the general election in 1857. He ventured to say that in the whole history of representative institutions so sweeping a verdict had never been rendered at the polls by the people of any country. Nevertheless, by sustaining the grossest electoral frauds, by purchasing the services of some who had been elected under Opposition colours, and by pandering to Mr. Cartier's Lower Canada majority, the men who had been so decisively condemned by the people of Upper Canada had managed to cling to office to this hour. Mr. Brown gave the particulars of the Russell case, in which Mr. Fellows held his seat on the strength of 340 names taken from Troy, Rome, and Albany newspapers, and added to the poll-book, and showed how the Ministry had sustained Mr. Fellows in his seat, in defiance of the most convincing proofs that he owed it to this outrageous fraud.

A VOICE.—Give us the names of the Upper Canada members who voted to keep him in his seat.

Mr. BROWN said he was afraid, if he complied with the request he would be under the necessity of naming some of his neighbors and friends. (Hear, hear.) He went on to refer to the damaging disclosures made in 1858, when the Government committed, as they thought, the grave mistake of putting him on the Public Accounts Committee—disclosures with regard to the sale of debentures to the amount of \$2,500,000 for 1857, when they were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 106 to 107, involving a loss to the Province on this one transaction of \$200,000—(the regard to being made) and to the credit of the Sinking Fund in the previous year, 1857, when they were not so paid—with regard to the purchase from Dr. Clarke of Hamilton debentures at 97½, when they were only worth 80, enabling him to realize \$14,000, to be spent in a corrupt manner to secure his election, or to be used in any other way he chose—and, with regard to the Wolford debenture job, Dr. Hyslop's casual advantages and many other such matters. To prevent any more transactions of that nature being brought to light, the Government had since taken care to exclude him and others conversant with the Public Accounts altogether from the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Brown proceeded to refer to various other matters, illustrating the maladministration of the public finances. He dwelt at some length on the mischievous character of the system under which the Government expended large amounts of public money without the sanction of Parliament previously obtained. He referred to the expenditures made by the Government on local works in Lower Canada, while similar works in Upper Canada were made and maintained by the localities which they benefited. He instanced the large grant voted for the construction of landing piers below Quebec, and showed how the sum actually expended had vastly exceeded the amount voted by Parliament. The result of all these things was to create a good deal of dissatisfaction with the Government, and in July, 1858, they were defeated and resigned. Mr. Brown went on to comment on the manner in which, after resigning, and after another Government had been formed, they got back to their former offices, without obtaining the sanction of their constituents by means of the memorable and infamous Double Shuffle—an act by which they not only outraged all decency and all Christian feeling, but cheated the electors of the country out of a very important and valuable constitutional right. While carrying this through, they succeeded at the same time in turning out Mr. Cayley, in order to prevent his financial measures the discontent excited by his financial measures, and introducing Mr. Galt in his place. He doubted if they had made any great improvement by this change. Mr. Galt was much the ablest man, but he apprehended it would be better now if Mr. Cayley were still in, for whereas Mr. Cayley had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in improper ways, Mr. Galt was throwing away millions. (Hear, hear.) The way in which the country looked upon the Double Shuffle appeared from the fact that of 15 elections for the House of Assembly since that event, only two, the Russell and Brockville elections, had been carried by the Government, and in the case of the Russell election the Opposition had taken no steps to prevent Mr. Loug getting in, on account of their feeling that he had been unjustly dealt with, by his having been so long improperly kept out of his seat by Mr. Fellows. And besides this, of the six elections of members for the Upper House just over, for districts comprising one fourth of Upper Canada, the Government had only succeeded in carrying one. As a further proof of the knowledge the Ministry themselves had, that the people of Upper Canada had no confidence in them, he referred to the Solicitor General having been kept so long vacant, and being at last filled by a gentleman who had no seat in the House, and who did not owe to the Government any constituency. He then proceeded to point out the very unfortunate position in which Upper Canada had been placed, in consequence of the Government being in the hands of a minority of Upper Canada allied with the majority of Lower Canada. He showed the disadvantages under which Upper Canada was placed in being denied representation according to her numbers, and this, although she had not only the larger population, but paid 20 per cent. of the entire taxation of the country. He showed how this position of matters led to extravagance, as the Lower Canadian majority felt that the Canada raised a few additional particulars of the capriciousness of the Government. French version agrees with the English. It says that on the 21st after resistance, the allies carried by assault, the most important of the Taku forts; 200 French and 200 English were killed in combat. 1,000 Tartars were found killed in the fort among whom were the General-in-Chief, other high officers, and a few additional particulars of the capriciousness of the Government. The capitulation gave the Allies the whole country as far as Tien-sin and 600 brass guns.

Amembassadors proceeded to Tien-sin, where

made of operation in a way to compel Upper Canada merchants to buy their goods at Montreal and Quebec, instead of being at liberty to go to the Boston and New York markets. This had still further increased the hostility to the Treaty on the other side and endangered its permanence. Mr. Brown then commented on the assumption by the Government of the Lake St. Peter debt, a debt of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, while they left the Upper Canada Harbour Trusts saddled with the debts they had incurred. He next explained the working of their canal policy, which he said had been framed in the interest of Montreal or westward from the St. Lawrence to Montreal, while the great bulk of the produce of Upper Canada which went to United States ports still had to pay toll. As another result of Lower Canada domination, he referred to the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of Canada obtaining possession of the magnificent territories to the West. Mr. Cartier being afraid that the peopling of those regions would be prejudicial to the political power of the Lower Canadians. He showed how the Upper Canadians had been unable to obtain a Bankruptcy Law and a Homestead Law, which were so necessary and so much desired, simply because the Lower Canadians would not give them. Coming back to the question of finance, he showed by detailed figures how the expenditure had been extravagantly increased in every department of the public service, and pointed out that unless more vigorous measures were immediately taken to apply the pruning hook to the public expenditure, national bankruptcy stared us in the face. He contended for the principle that, however, difficult might be the process, now that the standing annual deficit amounted to several millions, the right course was to make the revenue of each year meet the expenditure of that year. Mr. Brown then proceeded to a consideration of the remedial measures for the cure of the evils of which he had spoken. He asserted that he was as much in favor of Representation by Population as he had ever been, but pointed out wherein it failed, in the circumstances of these Provinces to be a sufficient remedy. But on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, he would gladly take Representation by Population if it could be got. He contended, however, that the true remedy was the introduction of a system under which each section of the Province should have the full control of its own local affairs. He did not advocate a dissolution of the Union pure and simple, but he would rather ten times over go for that than consent to the continuance of the present degrading and demoralizing system. The scheme, however, put forth by the Toronto Convention, he considered was a sufficient remedy and the best which had yet been suggested. [Cheers.] In conclusion he thanked the meeting for the friendly manner in which he had been received, and the patient attention which had been given to his very extended remarks. Mr. Brown then resumed his seat amidst prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Halifax, Nov. 13.

The Canada from Liverpool at 10 a.m. on the 3rd, via Queenstown on the evening of the 4th, arrived at 1 p.m. to-day, and sailed at 4 for Boston, where she will be due tomorrow night. The Vanderbilt from New York reached Southampton on the 1st. The City of Baltimore from New York reached Queenstown the same evening. The North British arrived at Ballycassidy through getting ashore at Ballycassidy. It was ascertained that she had been bought from the Canadian Company for Sumner's N. Y. and Philadelphia Line. The Australasian takes her place in the Cunard mail line in December. Sir Wm Denison is gazetted Governor of Madras. A meeting of the Atlantic Mail Company was held on the 1st, and was adjourned to the 23rd. The Daily News publishes the text of the despatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin, dated Oct. 27. Lord John says the great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these:—“Were the people of Italy justified in asking assistance from the King of Sardinia to drive them from the Government which they are discontented? Or was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army?” His Lordship says:—“Her Majesty's Government do not feel qualified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia.” The despatch closes as follows:—“Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospects of the people building up the edifice of their liberty, and consolidating the works of their independence and the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.”

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Naples by sea is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples and prevent complications were he captured. The French journals offer no explanation. Ten additional iron-clad frigates had been ordered by the French Government. The Bourne was firmer and animated. According to Neapolitan accounts Cialdini was beaten by the Neapolitans, with great loss, at the Garigliano. Some despatches placing his loss as high as two thousand killed and wounded, and five guns.

Official despatches from Paris say those assertions are completely false, the Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated the following day.

The Naples correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs:—

Naples, Friday.

Capua capitulated to-day. The troops leave with honors of war, but lay down their arms at the Lata di Napoli di Capua. Tomorrow they come to Naples. Naples all illuminated. Great rejoicings. Attack on Gaeta shortly expected.

Despatches from Rome commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

Emmanuel had crossed the Garigliano.

WARSAW CONFERENCE.—A Berlin despatch says:—The three Powers agreed to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

TELEGRAPHS.

Reported the Government was negotiating a loan of 16 millions sterling at Paris, at 53½.

A national loan was also spoken of.

Great financial fluctuations occurring at Constantinople.

India and China mails reached London in time for the Canada. Details had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed, but a few additional particulars of the capture of the Taku forts. French version agrees with the English. It says that on the 21st after resistance, the allies carried by assault, the most important of the Taku forts; 200 French and 200 English were killed in combat. 1,000 Tartars were found killed in the fort among whom were the General-in-Chief, other high officers, and a few additional particulars of the capriciousness of the Government. The capitulation gave the Allies the whole country as far as Tien-sin and 600 brass guns.

Amembassadors proceeded to Tien-sin, where

the Chinese Commissioners attended them to open negotiations. It was reported the Ambassadors would proceed to Peking.

Calcutta telegrams report symptoms of dissatisfaction in the 6th European Regiment at Dinapore.

Full details of the capture of the Taku forts are received, and confirm the telegram, but add nothing important. The Chinese evinced considerable military skill.

MARKETS.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn buoyant at extreme prices.

London.—Funds quiet but steady.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Boston, Nov. 15.

The steamship Canada arrived from Liverpool on the 14th inst., via Halifax, and arrived at this port at half-past 12 o'clock this morning.

The Canada brings the following additional intelligence, via Queenstown, on the 4th inst.

The Overland mail has arrived with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 12.

The Times gives full details of the late capture of the Taku forts. Its special correspondent says:—“I am unable to confirm the important statement that it is the intention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, to proceed to Peking as guests of the Emperor, accompanied only by an escort of cavalry.”

The correspondent then expresses the hope that the news is untrue.

The conquest of the forts is described as a dashing little campaign of eight days.

The allies had themselves at Cheung. They had still a march of 12 miles before they could arrive at the object of their attack.

The Chinese were learning the art of war, and contrary to all Chinese precedent, it was found that their position upon the road had been taken with considerable military skill and fortified with much care.

A Tartar camp had been formed, and the best troops of China were placed behind the works. It was thought that if the weapons of the Chinese had been equal to those of the allies, the contest might have favorably compared with several European battles.

The English and French acted together with harmony and equal gallantry in the attack. The allies had got to within a half-mile of the great North fort, which appears to be the key to the whole position, although some difference of opinion is said to have occurred among the generals on this point.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Charlotte, S. C., Nov. 14.

The bookkeepers of this city and Savannah return Harper's weekly and monthly publications, and a movement is contemplated to return all northern books unless the publishers are known to be “sound” on the slavery question.

Some foreign Consuls are here waiting for the accession to open negotiations. They are said to have full authority from their governments.

The Mayor to-day notified the agents of the Northern steamship line that he would not permit the landing of stowage passengers unless the companies guaranteed their maintenance, if they became vagrants.

The secession movement seems to be increasing and it is now said that South Carolina will not be in the present Union after New Year's Day.

IMMEDIATE RECEPTION RECOMMENDED.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14.

The Governor published a letter on Thursday. It opposes waiting on the Southern States; and recommends immediate secession.

The Union men of the State wage war upon the letter.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

New York, Nov. 15.

The New Orleans Delta of the 9th reports the discovery of several stands of arms under the negro cabins on plantations in Parry Parish.

A consignment of Lincoln medals from New York have been returned, and the exhibitors of portraits of Lincoln so exasperated the people that they berily escaped with their lives.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

New York, Nov. 18.

The Vanderbilt from Southampton on the 7th arrived at noon. Admiral Napier is dead. Hurst beat Paddock in 5 rounds, lasting ten minutes.

The Piedmontese, under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the 3rd on the Garigliano. They attacked in front, with the troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon army.

Tents, wagons and stores were left in Emmanuel's possession, about 17,000 prisoners. Gen. Sominus pursued the enemy afterwards, occupied Mola and the positions commanding Gaeta.

Garibaldi is at Naples. Anarchy reigns at Viterbo. Voting on annexation commenced at Perugia. Inhabitants at Viterbo hasten to vote, notwithstanding the French occupation and Pontifical gendarmes. French troops left Turin for Naples.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, November 21, 1860.

ORANGE MEETING AT PORT HOPE.

The Grand Lodge of British North America met according to appointment at Port Hope, on Thursday, the 8th day of November, the Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master, in the chair. Following up the action taken at the meeting in Hamilton, this meeting also passed resolutions condemning the present Ministry for not acting in their capacity as advisers of the Crown in Canada, and denying the right of a Colonial Minister “to interfere directly or indirectly in the public affairs of this country.” The previous resolution declared that there was interference and that the Grand Lodge “holds the Provincial Ministers responsible for all the acts performed in the Queen's name, by Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony.”

We see no longer any reason to doubt that the intelligent Orangemen of Canada are, as a body, mustering in opposition to the Ministry; and surely this is a great defeat from the Ministerial ranks. They had long ago lost the support of nearly every other class of Protestants except a few officials and place hunters, and now, with the large and influential body of the Orangemen of Canada against them, they will be compelled to resign or present a pitiable aspect when the House meets. The following is one of the resolutions passed at the Port Hope meeting, and we think it is a pretty plain hint to the government:—

Resolved.—That this Province is happily blessed with representative institutions, fully establishing the principle of Parliamentary responsibility, and that while denying (as this Grand Lodge does hereby) the right of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle to interfere directly or indirectly in the public affairs of this country, and particularly in the

programme and local order and arrangements of its citizens and their government, direction and control of their own municipal authorities, the Grand Lodge still feels it necessary to declare that it holds the Provincial Ministers responsible for all the acts performed in the Queen's name by Her Majesty's representatives within the Colony; and that if any advice was tendered and attempted to be enforced, by which public opinion was set at defiance and the legal rights of the subject interfered with, they should have the liberties of the people of whose constitutionality rights they are for the time being the appointed custodians.”

BATHURST DIVISION.

If anything were wanting to show the true position in which, that portion of the Protestant electors, of the Bathurst Division, who supported the Ministerial Candidate, at the late election, have placed themselves, the following article from the *Mirror*, will throw some light on the subject.

The *Mirror*, as our readers know, is a Catholic paper, and, like the *True Witness*, comes freighted with the most violent articles against everything of a Protestant nature.

It will also be born in mind, that the more prominent among the Catholic voters have boasted that they have succeeded in electing their Candidate; and that only about six hundred Protestants voted for Mr. Shaw, while Mr. Bell received the votes of about twenty-three hundred Protestants. It will also be remembered that, some time before the election came off, this same Catholic *Mirror* denounced Mr. Bell on the ground of his Protestantism and assured the electors that even an Orangeman was to be preferred to Mr. Bell. We ask the careful attention of the reader to the following article from the *Mirror*:—

“We rejoice to find that our friends in this Division have thought well to adopt our counsel in the choice of Mr. Shaw as their representative. We are confident his Parliamentary course will not belie the judgment of the electors of his independence and integrity. He is inflexible in his politics, and the salvation of Canada at this moment depends upon temperance and conciliation. Circumstances have occurred calculated to lead men into excesses, against which it is our duty as journalists to guard the interests of our people. Mr. Shaw has been represented as a Ministerialist, and we have no assurance beyond such representation that he is so; but we deliberately assert that it is not therefore that we give the influence of our journal to his support. With us, Catholic interests shall at all times weigh paramount to the considerations of party. For the sake of those interests we have on many occasions resolutely and bravely stood forth, and we will do so to be distinctly understood, that our support in them will only go hand-in-hand with their support in respect to Catholic right and Catholic feeling. The surmise afloat that a new party element, obnoxious and hostile to Catholics, is to be introduced into the Government, if it came to be realized, would find our columns and our voices raised in protest to do it opposition. We, Catholics, are too numerically strong to regard the favor or frown of any Minister. To-morrow, if need be, our support would call a party into power exempt from the obnoxious antecedents of the Grits. Political affairs, too, are fast nearing to a crisis. Fanatic violence and selfishness have been let loose, and we have the public good which should animate every well-regulated community. The bitterness of wrangling sectaries have been too inconsiderately introduced into the discussion of political questions. It has come to this, that a craving after the emoluments of place and power has superseded consideration of the public good, and that the interests of the country shall not be sacrificed to those of party aggrandizement, or to the conferring upon any Minister a life-estate in the Government. This, indeed, would be too absolute a tyranny. Good men must exert themselves to extricate that bigotry which clings to the belief that no political question exists, save that which relates to the interests of the Catholic Church. There is a remedy for this evil in progress. Amongst the better-minded an awakening sense of duty is stirring up—to check the growth of this abnormal condition. The exigencies of the moment seem to require a change:—a change not from the moderate participation of sect to the intolerant radicalism of the other, but a complete emancipation from the sectional antipathies with which both are clogged. The bitter unsocial hates which have distinguished political parties within late years render an amalgamation of their leaders elements impossible. A change to be beneficial must be radical and the which will be entrusted to conduct it must unsparringly exterminate those principles of evil which perpetuate sectional animosities. The country cannot continue to be a theatre of strife and bickering to subvert the game of any politician. We require a class of men, able-minded independent, and conciliatory, neither Orange nor Clear Grit, men who will not be intimidated by the obnoxious personality, and untrammelled by party obligations. The accession of such a class of men would restore confidence to the public mind, impart moderation to political differences, adjust with an impartial hand the balance of the constitution, and subvert these wretched animosities by which the country is so long in a state of anarchy. It is a condition of disorder when a few hungry partisans monopolize every office and station in the gift of Government. In regard of Catholics we complain of the grossest unfairness in this respect, not out of any particular love of those composing the present Administration, but upon a principle of justice. We are not a party, but we are a people, and the two political parties which are now struggling for preponderance, the Catholics of the West have a powerful support to this Government, and we regret to say, that support has not been sufficiently appreciated. Orangemen, who numerically do not come second, as the lower class have no received voice in the distribution of the patronage of place. In the Post Office in this city not a Catholic fills even the most menial position. In the Custom House we believe there is one Landing Waiter a Catholic! This is a condition of things both dishonest and dishonorable. If Catholic support is to be secured, Catholics must be eligible to the reward of its patronage. In duty to our position as a Catholic journalist, we shall watch faithfully over the interests of those who support us in this position; and if they who cheerfully receive Catholic votes, in so many of their capacity for office, so they labor strenuously and by every honest means to support the party, and summon another from the country which will be more faithful and more just.

Upon which the Brockville Recorder says,

the foregoing article lifts the veil, and admits the reader at once into the secrets of the “Orange and Green” alliance in the Bathurst Division. The *Mirror* confirms all we said in reference to the cause which led the Roman Catholics as a body to support Mr. Shaw. We trust the *Standard* will reproduce the above article from the *Mirror*, in order to enlighten its Orange readers on the reasons given for the Roman Catholic vote being cast for Mr. Shaw.

No pen moves more violently in condemnation of sectarianism and bigotry than that of the *Mirror*—that is, when speaking of Protestants—and yet in no paper in Canada, save, perhaps, the *True Witness*, have we seen more bigotry and sectarianism exhibited than in the columns of our Toronto contemporary. Hear what the *Mirror* urges as a fundamental principle:—“With us, Catholic interests shall at all times weigh paramount to the considerations of party!” This is the principle on which the *Mirror* worked in its advocacy of Mr. Shaw's claims, and all we asserted respecting Mr. Shaw, was that some arrangement, pecuniary or otherwise, had been agreed upon, and now the *Mirror* comes forward and admits “the interests of the Catholic Church to be paramount to party”—saying in effect, Mr. Shaw has given us his promise that he will support these interests, therefore we support him.

But, says our contemporary, “The bitterness of wrangling sectaries have been too inconsiderately introduced into the discussion of political questions.” How would our contemporary describe the *Recorder*, if in our editorial columns it found a principle laid down as follows:—“With us, Presbyterian interests shall at all times weigh paramount to the consideration of party?” “Narrow minded epithet which the *Mirror* would use in describing the propounder of such a principle. Upon that horn of the dilemma let our contemporary hang.

How long, in Upper Canada, does the *Mirror* think such a principle would continue? How long would the people submit to have the great interests of the country made subordinate to the interests of the Roman Catholic or any other church?”

As the following article from the correspondence of the *Globe* treats of a subject in which many of our readers are deeply interested, we cannot do better than transfer it to our columns:—

Sir,—I was well known to your readers and to the public in general, that a serious charge was recently brought against Trinity College, Toronto, by the Anglican Bishop of Huron. When compelled in Synod to speak of that College (a member of Synod having proposed that a vote of confidence in it should be passed), in other words, that a pledge to patronize it should be given by the Synod of Huron), the Bishop characterised its teachings as “unsound and un-Protestant,” at the same time adding, “It is the last place to which I would send my son.” The Corporation of the College, who endorse its teachings, having challenged the Bishop to a public assertion or prove their truth, the Bishop chose to do the latter, and nobly has he done it, to the satisfaction, we feel assured, of every man worthy of being called a Protestant. The Bishop in his late pastoral (a copy of which was published in the *Globe* of the 18th ult.) has given abundance of facts to prove his charge, and facts are facts, and we are not to be got over by flat denial, nor argued away by plausible sophistry on the part of Provost Whitaker, neither are they to be overturned by the addresses or testimonials of the clergy in any “district,” far less by those of “the curates, assistant ministers, teachers of grammar schools, and such other residents in the diocese of Toronto,” whose minds have been poisoned by the teaching complained of. It will require much more than such things to convince the Protestants of Upper Canada that Trinity College is, as now taught, a Protestant Institution. Such addresses as those referred to, prove nothing but the fact that those from whom they emanate have drunk abundantly at the fountain of Tractarianism, and that the teachings of such men (from the pulpit or elsewhere) may be expected to be as “unsound and un-Protestant” as that of the School of the Prophets, at which they have had the misfortune to be taught. That Trinity College is the nursery of a “little Popery,” cannot be doubted by any reasonable and unprejudiced Protestant; that its teachings are Puseyite and Tractarian will not be denied. And what is Puseyism? What is Tractarianism? Is it not a system which seeks to undermine Protestantism? which regards the glorious Reformation of the 16th century “a mistake,” which fraternizes with Rome, and with no others, save with the Greek Church (which is equally corrupt),—which desires to return to the embrace of “our dear sister” of Rome—which gives over to the uncovenanted mercies of God the whole Christian world beside,—which, in place of a “reasonable service,” would set up the unmeaning mummeries and empty pageantry and pomp of a Popish system, whose practices, tendencies, principles and doctrines are essentially Popish, as we are prepared to prove.

And what are its fruits? save perversions to Romanism. In one year, twenty-three beneficed clergymen of the Church of England, in England, and in another, thirty-four went over to Rome, amongst whom were Henry Wilberforce, Archbishop Manning, and other distinguished and learned clergymen, beside a host of the laity, whom they led with them beyond the Tiber, and Tractarianism was the bridge by which they went. But we have no desire to enlarge. The purpose of your correspondent is not to make your widely circulated paper the vehicle of Theological controversy, but to note the strange position in which the great bulk of the Orange Society (of which Society so much has of late been said) are placed by the Popish teachings and tendencies of Trinity College, as proved, not by an outside—not by one out of the pale of the true Church (as Provost Whitaker would say)—not by an enemy of the Church of England—but by one of her Chief Shepherds.

The Orange Society in the Province is, as well known, a very numerous body; one half, if not three-fourths, of that Society are members or adherents of the Church of England. Then they on the one hand are members of an anti-Popish Society, or Protestant Defence Association, which has a horror even of the very smell of Popery, and of this the world has had many proofs. On the other hand they are members of a Church, whose teachings are a deadly poison, which they are daily swallowing, and which they are daily having being indoctrinated into the pernicious errors of the school of Newman and Pusey, are teaching them the

same, if not boldly and openly,—(and this they are afraid to do,—not that it is a wrong, but because it would be *unintelligible* and *unintelligible*.)

It will be well if the large body of the Orange Society in the Province, who are Episcopalians, would reflect on this. It would be a pity if the great bulk of those who have need of some one to teach them, in his issue of the 8th inst., he gives a few remarks as an editorial on Revival Excitements from Dr. Gillfillan, of Dundee, with which he so entirely agrees that he recommends them to the careful perusal of all who are in search of true peace. As he gives them in his editorial, we can only refer to the following statements as his own:—

Below we publish a few remarks on “Revival Excitements” by the Rev G. Gillfillan, of Dundee, Scotland, with which we entirely agree, and would, therefore, recommend for their careful perusal by all in search of that which is so much to be desired of obtaining. He said:—

“Christian joy cannot be produced in a very short time, by a very speedy process. It is impossible to conceive how a sinner, in a few hours or minutes, may pass from the horrors of Hell to the halcyon of Heaven. In the history of every revival, there has been a long period of deep anxiety and anguish of mind about eternal things, but I do not believe they ever carried their excited state to a public meeting, and there expose it to the ridicule of some and to the rapine of others. No, they told their closets around them, and how they expelled in hours unnumbered within. This may, perhaps, continue for many years, but their joy becomes valuable in proportion to the length of their trial, and they are in proportion to the silent agonies through which their joy had been borne. Again true religion is a sober and solemn thing. When a man is delivered from the danger of death, the danger of hell, does he break out instantly into rapture? or begin instantly to sing? No such thing. He goes trembling to his God, and there tells his story in solemn gratitude and in deep awe. It is the same with spiritual death. If a man has suddenly been delivered from the danger of evil-doing, he is likely to sing those mawkish hymns which are common in the present day? No such thing. His mind will be subdued and solemnized, and he will much rather be silent in silence than to sing in such a manner. I never like to see too much gladness, whether in the temporal or spiritual world. When a man is too happy, he is likely to say with great truth, that there is something terrible coming upon him. When a man is too happy in a spiritual sense, he is likely to say, that he is too happy in a few hours or minutes, I tell that man to be on his guard, for there is danger, deep danger, before him. There is a saying that has passed in a proverb:—‘From the sublime to the ridiculous there is only one step.’ That is true in the spiritual world as well as in the intellectual world; and while journeying in various parts of his mind, he is likely to fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, and to be taken place there in a moment. You may as well set a light to a candle as to a man, the vanity that actuates men at a prayer meeting is just the same folly that you will find actuating men in the ball-room. The vanities of the ball-room and the prayer meeting are much alike, and often lead to the same scandalous and shameful results.”

Now, sir, there is no more effectual way of exposing a man to ridicule than by allowing him to speak or write on a subject of which he is totally ignorant, and in which he is not competent to think he understands. When the Apostle Paul preached before the cultivated inhabitants of Athens, some mocked others derided. To this the Apostle was content to reply that they were not competent to try the question. Why? Because the natural man understands not the Spirit of God. It matters not how cultivated some may be, or how powerful his intellect or profound his knowledge on other subjects. The natural man cannot rise above natural things; you might as well expect a stream to rise above its fountain. The things of the Spirit are foolishness to him; he does not understand them, because they are spiritually discerned. You may as well set a light to a candle as to a man, the vanity that actuates men at a prayer meeting is just the same folly that you will find actuating men in the ball-room. The vanities of the ball-room and the prayer meeting are much alike, and often lead to the same scandalous and shameful results.”

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the devil, an enemy of all righteousness, seeking to pervert the right ways of the Lord.

Nov 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 14th inst.

there is a letter from "An Inquirer" in which a number of questions are propounded regarding "Wakes."

The first and second questions are—Where did they originate? and when? It occurs to me that "An Inquirer" will not receive a solution to questions so completely enveloped in the thick mists of past time as dark days long since forgotten.

But if the darkness of past ages necessarily shuts out from our view many of the ceremonies practised in those ages, so that we cannot enter into details respecting them. We can, nevertheless, from the historic page glean some facts relative to the funerals of the ancients, and the manner of mourning for their dead. It is not the place in a communication which one wishes to have read, to enter into a minute and particular narration of these ceremonies.

But I may say this much, the Scriptures strongly intimate that "funeral banquets" were made. (See Gen. 16 chap.) We do not presume to say that they were made on any high authority, yet there are many prevalent practices on authority neither stronger or higher than custom. These "funeral banquets" were made to commemorate the dead, and comfort the surviving relatives; and the cup of consolation, strong mingled wine, was given to those who were deepest in distress, to divert their minds from their sorrows. These kinds of ceremonies were common among almost all the nations of the world, on funeral occasions. The Canaanites, Jews, Persians, Arabians, New Zealanders, Huns, &c. It appears then that the using of mingled wine on these occasions is both ancient and barbaric. It was usual for the Jews, at their funeral solemnities, to drink considerably. (See Lightfoot on this subject.)

I think it is evident from the foregoing, that modern "Wakes" are a relic of dark and barbarous times. The influence of Christianity is fast crowding out these pernicious practices. Where "Wakes" are conducted according to the ideas of those who consider them a necessity to show proper respect to the departed, there must be either wine or strong drink, else there is a departure from ancient practice and usage, and a want of true regard for the dead.

I might have written at great length on the various ceremonies practised at funerals among the ancients, but that has not been my object. I wish just to introduce the subject in this way, that I may more particularly examine the remaining questions of "An Inquirer." I may say some day, if time will at all permit, send you an article on ancient funeral customs. More anon.

Yours truly,

Nov 16, 1860.

CLAYTON, July 3, 1860.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Churchwardens, in behalf of the members of the several congregations in your mission, beg to present you with a new Bazaar, as a token of the respect and esteem in which you are held by us, and trust you will accept it as such, and may be able to enjoy its use, and long continue among us to administer in spiritual things to all committed to your charge.

JOHN BOWLAND, Thomas Carter, St. George's.

JOHN MCCARTON, St. James's.

JOSEPH HOUTSON, St. James's.

REV. E. H. M. BAKER, Carleton Place.

CLAYTON, July 3, 1860.

To Messrs. Bowland and Carter, Churchwardens, St. George's Church, Ramsay, and Messrs. McCarton and Houtson, Churchwardens, St. James's Church, Carleton Place.

DEAR BROTHERS.—I accept, with many thanks, the handsome baggy you have been deputed to present to me, by the several congregations of my charge, and beg you to assure the donors that I have a deep appreciation of the generosity and kindness of feeling which prompted them to make such a valuable offering.

It is a source of much happiness to me that during my brief sojourn in this Parish, the evidences of attachment to myself and regard for my feeble services in the cause of Christ and His Church, have been so abundant and unmistakable. To this I need not say I ascribe the feeling I entertain that my lines have fallen in pleasant places; so less than the pleasing hope that our congregation as Pastor and people is proving, under God, in some degree beneficial to us all, a hope which seems the more reasonable when I consider the harmony prevailing in each congregation and throughout the mission, and the forwardness of all to co-operate with me in every good work.

Trusting, dear brethren, that God may, as you desire, prolong my stay among you, and that my labors, through his blessing, may ever conduce to your edification and growth in grace, and to the welfare of the church.

I am, Your faithful friend and Pastor,

E. H. M. BAKER.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Flour—Since our last there has been but little done, the tendency is downwards, and unless a corresponding reduction is made on Wheat, our supplies here will be considerably curtailed. Already a number of consignments of hard roads in Upper Canada and state that in consequence the Farmers are not bringing in the Wheat. Extra sales at \$5.90 to \$6.00. Fancy Wheat, No. 1 Superfine inspected, we hear has been sold at \$5.10 to \$5.15. We have not sold at less than \$5.17, but shall not be surprised if we have to take less. Bag Flour is asked for, and brings \$2.75 to \$2.80; our last sale was at the latter price.

WHEAT.—The principal article sent here is Upper Canada Spring. The shipping is nearly over; there are, however, a few Schooners loading for Quebec. The prices paid at the end of last week were \$1.17 to \$1.18, alongside Barge since then there has been a decline of 3 cents. Millers are offering \$1.10 to \$1.12.

PEASE are selling in small lots at 70c. for 66 lb.

BARLEY is not in much demand, except by distillers—the prices are 70c. to 75c., according to the parcel.

OATS remain as before, 37c. Pease and Oats are worth the same.

PORK is beginning to arrive pretty freely. There are no purchasers for large lots, as yet in the carcasses several lots have been sold at from \$6 to \$7, but it is a risky business to sell Pork in this season.

Hogs are scarce in the Western States and also in Canada.

BUTTER is arriving freely, with a fair demand. We do not see fair just as it stood at 12c. Good in small tins is worth 10c. and sells at 16c.

ASHES are dull—\$5.50 is the market price for Pot. Pearl \$5.60. W. & T. LEMING, Commission Merchants, 28, St. Nicholas Street, MONTREAL, Nov. 15, 1860.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The house of Mr. J. Sills, of Mitchell was burned to the ground on Friday last. Loss \$300.

A sand-bank caved in, at Sandy Lake, Pa., last week, burying a young man named McClelland, who was dug out dead.

An Alhany dandy bet his glossy black moustach on the Presidential election; he lost it, and looks pale and forlorn.

Two Germans of Detroit drank lager beer on a wager the other day. One drank eighty-four glasses, and the other ninety-three.

On Thursday a dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Roddy, in Niagara, was burned. Another in Mr. Field's estate was also consumed at the same time.

Mr. William Gibson, of Simcoe, on Tuesday last, drank a quantity of corrosive sublimate in mistake for ale. By the exertions of Dr. Coverton his life was saved.

The Pilot says:—Photographed \$4 bills on the Quebec Bank are in circulation. They are very dull, and can easily be distinguished from the genuine bills.

A workman named Coulogne, fell into a boiling vat of a tannery at St. John N. B., last week and was so dreadfully scalded that he died in consequence.

Matthew Devit a man employed in drawing timber in Cartwright fell underneath the wheels of his wagon on Friday last, and was killed.

A man in Quebec named Mongeon while intoxicated fell into cellar full of water on Thursday, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned.

Selena Hodgkinson of Ainsleyville, Huron Co., was committed to take her trial last week for stealing clothing from a saloon. The poor girl felt very keenly the disgrace of her situation and attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, but was fortunately prevented.

BIRTH.

At Carleton Place, on Friday the 16th inst. Mrs. Wm. Neelin, of a son.

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Adamston will, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall, in the said Township, on the 14th day of January, 1861, pass a By-law establishing a line of Road in the said Township, commencing at the South Bonhechere Range Road allowance, at a post between Lots 34 and 35, in the said South Bonhechere Range, from thence passing through a part of Lot No. 25, in the 5th concession, and terminating on the said Bonhechere Range Road allowance.

GEORGE BROWN, Township Clerk.

Adamston, Nov. 13, 1860.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from the premises of Ferguson's Tavern, on Tuesday the 6th of November (Fair day), a large DARK BAY HORSE, about 12 years old.

It was taken by a man of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, fair complexion, with sandy whiskers.

Any person leaving the Horse at Ferguson's Tavern, Carleton Place, or giving information of his whereabouts, will be rewarded.

ANDREW J. GARLAND, Goulbourne, 7th Con., Nov. 16th, 1860.

NOTICE!

THE Collector requests all who have not paid their Taxes, in Ramsay, to meet him in Almonte, at the "Almonte House," on Monday, 26th Nov., and save costs.

JOHN TESKEY, Collector.

Ramsay, Nov. 19, 1860.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

WILL meet for the Examination of Teachers in Perth, in the Grammar School House, on Monday the 3rd day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

The Larank section of the Board will meet for the same purpose, in the Grammar School House, in the Village of Lanark, on Saturday the 1st day of December, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates will furnish the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

J. A. MURDOCH, Secretary.

Nov. 19, 1860.

FOR SALE or TO RENT!

A GOOD Stone building in the Village of Appleton, 26 by 40, now occupied as a Blacksmith Shop, with a Stable and Shed. There is a water privilege fit for driving any kind of machinery, connected with the Shop.

Also, FOR SALE, Six Acres of LAND, situated within the Village.

For Terms, apply to MARTIN MAHON, Proprietor.

Appleton, Township of Ramsay, Nov. 9, 1860.

NOTICE!

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 15th day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon, when the Council will introduce a By-law, to authorize the sale and conveyance to the purchasers, of certain Government allowances for Roads, in the Township of Pakenham, and not available for public travel; namely:—the Government allowance between Lots 10 and 11, in the 11th Con. from the travelled road near Dr. Blackwood's, to the 11th concession line, and the same allowance in the 12th concession, from the 12th line to the Town Line. Also, the 12th concession line, between the Road allowance at 10 and 11, and the travelled road near Mr. McCarthy's; and also that portion of the 11th line, lying in front of the 10th Lot. Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and attend the meeting accordingly.

By order of Council, JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1860.

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

Almonte, Sept. 1, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE!

THAT Excellent Farm, being the North 1/2 or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 20 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or by letter [post-paid].

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, Ross, Nov. 14, 1860.

NOTICE!

WHEREAS a Black MARE, with a White Spot on her Forehead, having on a Bridle and Saddle, was left tied in my shed on the day after the Fair in Carleton Place, the owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

NAPOLEON LAYLAZER, Carleton Place, Nov. 19, 1860.

STRAYED!

THREE HEIFERS, coming Two Years old; one Black; one Red; and one a Greyish Body and red neck. Any information of them will be thankfully received.

JOHN JAMES, Lanark, 12th Con., Nov. 20, 1860.

STRAYED or STOLEN.

FROM the Premises of the Undersigned, on Sunday night, the 4th inst, a Stout Chestnut HORSE, seven years old, with a White Stripe on his Forehead about two inches wide narrowing to a point at the lower end, his legs are of a lighter color than the rest of his body, he has a heavy mane hanging partly on both sides of his neck. Any person who will send him to the owner, or will give such information as will lead to his recovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN EDWARDS, Franktown, Nov. 19, 1860.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JOHN RYAN, JOHN ROBERTSON, DAYV BUCHANAN, South Westmeath, Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW COOKING-STOVE, one small Fanning Mill, one splendid Beaver Robe, one new set of Fairbank's Patent Scales, to weigh 1200 lbs.—together or separate. Apply to J. DUNNET, Esq., or P. H. TAYLOR, Pakenham, November 6, 1860.

ON 5th DECEMBER NEXT.

THE NEW SCHEME OF UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES recently adopted by the

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, will be closed for the current year.

ENTRANTS to the PROFIT CLASS, on or before that date, will be entitled to a Full YEAR'S BONUS more than Later Entrants.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME.

OMISSION to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after five years, payment may be intentionally postponed for a year, and no Certificate of Health is necessary.

NO RESTRICTION is imposed as to Occupation or Residence.

NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can be payable.

The ASSUREE is virtually free from all Unpleasantable, the Sum assured being payable even in the event of Death by Suicide or from Duelling.

The POLICY HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy can withdraw a fund and unusually large portion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.

ONE THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS for the first five years may remain unpaid so long as the Assured lives, and WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR INTEREST. The following are examples of the first five years' rates on this System:—

POLICIES OF £200 STERLING.

POLICIES OF £500 STERLING.

Without Profit. With Profit.

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Without Profit. With Profit.

STRAYED!

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Friday October 19, a HALF-BRED HOUND.

At the time he was lost he was chasing a deer about the centre of the township of Montague, and went in the direction of Rockwith; but he has not been heard of since. Those who find him, or who have any information of his whereabouts, will be rewarded with five dollars, and his name will be put in the paper.

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

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

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

STRAY CATTLE.

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

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

HENRY HARPER, South Westmeath, Nov. 7, 1860.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS!

Cutters, Cutters, Cutters!

THE Subscriber respectfully invites the Farmers of Goulbourne, Rockwith and Ramsay, to call and examine his stock of SLEIGHS and CUTTERS.

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

JAMES COSIER, Village of Ashton, Nov. 6th, 1860.

THE PRINCE IS GONE!

WANTED!

10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!

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

WILLIAM FAIRLEY, Carleton Place, October 22d, 1860.

ON 5th DECEMBER NEXT.

THE NEW SCHEME OF UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES recently adopted by the

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, will be closed for the current year.

ENTRANTS to the PROFIT CLASS, on or before that date, will be entitled to a Full YEAR'S BONUS more than Later Entrants.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME.

OMISSION to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after five years, payment may be intentionally postponed for a year, and no Certificate of Health is necessary.

NO RESTRICTION is imposed as to Occupation or Residence.

NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can be payable.

The ASSUREE is virtually free from all Unpleasantable, the Sum assured being payable even in the event of Death by Suicide or from Duelling.

The POLICY HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy can withdraw a fund and unusually large portion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.

ONE THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS for the first five years may remain unpaid so long as the Assured lives, and WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR INTEREST. The following are examples of the first five years' rates on this System:—

POLICIES OF £200 STERLING.

POLICIES OF £500 STERLING.

Without Profit. With Profit.

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