

Carleton Place

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SABBATH READING.

"I Wait for Thee"

The heart is swept, the fire is bright
The kettles sing, the lamps are light,
The hot cakes smoke in napkins white,
And now I wait for thee.

Come home, love home—thy task is done;
The clock ticks listening;
The blinds are shut, the curtains down,
The warm chair to the fire-side,
The boy is on my knee.

Come home, love home—his fond eye
Looks round him wistfully
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if thy welcome step were nigh,
He crows exultingly.

In vain; he finds the welcome vain,
And turns his glance on mine
So earnestly that yet again
His form unto my heart I strain
That glance is so like thine.

Thy task is done, we miss thee here;
Where'er thy footsteps roam
No hand will spread such kindly cheer,
No beating heart, no listening ear,
Like those that wait for home.

At last along the crisp walk fast,
That well known step doth come,
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last—
A thousand welcomes home!

"Must Not"

Constant occupation is a safeguard of order. A teacher once asked how it was that he could maintain such order and attention in his class. He replied "that he never gave them time to be disorderly."

A skillful teacher can usually find employment for his pupils, so that there will be rare occasion for those two little, but to children very irritating words, "must not."

A child once said, "I like very well to be told what to do by those who are fond of me, but never to be told what not to do; and the more fond they are of me, the less I like it; because, when they tell me what to do, they give me an opportunity of pleasing them; but when they tell me what not to do, it is a sign I have displeased, or am likely to displease them."

There are many good people most anxious to teach their children aright, who crowd their path with prohibitions, but seldom hold out a hand to help them, or point out to them the steps they may safely take.

And while they are always teaching them that they must not break the Sabbath, wiser parents are teaching their children how they may keep it pleasantly and profitably. The Sabbath is to the former a day on which they must not play with their balls, carts and so on; a day on which they must not work in their garden, must not read their story-books. To the latter it is a day on which they may sing hymns with mother, on which they may hear father read stories out of the Bible as they please; on which they may seek answers to questions, and have longer talks to father and mother about all the little trials and faults; on which they get more comfort and aid than on any other day of the week. To them it is a day of privilege; to others a day of prohibitions.

There is no great danger of making children feel that religion is a system of "must nots." It is very right to tell children that they "must not" quarrel with each other, "must not" be anxious to keep every thing to themselves, must not be afraid to bring others into disgrace, must never tell tales of each others faults; but we might draw a bright and pleasing picture of the pleasure of being kind, of the happiness of making another happy, or of being of use to a little brother, or sister, or playfellow.

When we take that view of the matter, little drooping heads are raised, eyes brightened, wandering zones are fixed, and the next Sabbath the little ones think the class is a place where they hear of the happiness of being Christ's lambs—not as a place where they "must not" do this or that.—*The Teacher.*

Lessons from the Leaves.

We men sometimes in what we presume to be humility, compare ourselves with leaves; but we have as yet no right to do so. The leaves may well scorn the comparison. We who live for ourselves, and neither know how to use or keep the work of past time, may humbly learn, as from the oak forest, from the leaf reverence. The power of every great people, as of every living tree, depends on its not effacing, but confirming and consolidating the labor of its ancestors. Looking back to the history of nations, we may date the beginning of their decline from the moment when they cease to be reverent in the heart and accumulative in hand and brain; from the moment when the redundant fruit of age bid in them hollowed of heart through the simplicities of custom and sinews of tradition had withered away. Had men guarded the righteous laws and precious works of their fathers with half the industry we have given to change and ravage, they would not have been seeking vainly in millennial visions and mechanical servitudes the accomplishment of the promise made to them so long ago: "As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall enjoy the works of their hands, we shall not labor in vain nor bring forth for trouble, for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them."

This lesson we have taken from the leaf's life; one more we may receive from its death. If ever in autumn a gusty wind blows upon us as the leaves drift by in their fading, may we not wisely look up to their mighty monuments? Behold how far, how far prolonged in arch and aisle, the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of the hills! So eternal! the joy of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the joy of the earth, they are but monuments of these poor leaves that fit faintly past us to die. Let them not pass without us understanding their last counsel and example; that we also, careless of monument by the grave may build it in the world-monument by which men may be taught to remember, not where we died, but where we lived.—*Buckin's Modern Painters.*

There are joys which long to be ours. God sends ten thousand truths, which come about us like birds seeking inlet; but we are shut up to them, and so bring us nothing, but sit and sing a while upon the roof and then fly away.

Temperance.

The principal function of temperance is to govern, regulate, and subject the body to the spirit, in order to subject the spirit more early to its Creator. For this end it makes that which inordinate affluence makes in man in some measure a slave to his body; it restrains our sensual appetites from brutal excess, hinders us from passing the bounds of want, and makes us content with what is necessary for our support; it also retrenches all desires in seeking nice and exquisite meats, to please and gratify palate, and makes a god of their belly, and have no other than it, to their view, no other occupation, but to nourish and fatten their bodies, and to lead a luxurious and epicurean life. Nature itself requires but little; it is content with what is necessary for our support, and an immoderate use of eat and drink serves only to depress and over-whelm it. Thousands have impaired their health, shortened their lives, and brought themselves to an untimely end by gluttony. It is written that Sathan has destroyed more than the sword, inasmuch as it engenders, feeds, and fomented an abundance of superfluous and noxious humors, which settle in the blood, give rise to the numerous diseases that hurt millions into the other world. Nothing on the contrary is more conducive to health than a regimen of life; nothing more serviceable to the body than a regular diet; nothing more salutary or more powerful to remove and prevent corporal distempers than Christian temperance; it is the physician of the soul as well as of the body, the support of old age, and the sure means to re-establish a broken constitution, for it has often proved by experience that temperance has cured diseases which obstinately defied all the power of the strongest medicines, and it is well known that those who lead an intemperate and temperate life have prolonged their days to a surprising old age.

Home after business hours.

The road along which the man of business travels, in pursuit of competence or wealth, is not a unadorned one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by-ways of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "unpleasant" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over the waste that is the turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dust, noise of the street, and the hurry of the city. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that consider us as to an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which soothes us to the repose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the tedious anxieties, the anxieties and wear that fathers undergo, to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own freeds.

Happy is he whom truth teaches by itself not by fingers and words that pass, but by it is itself.

Our vision and our sense often deceive us, and discover but little.

What signifies making a great dispute about abstract and obscure matters, by not knowing of which we shall not be questioned at the day of judgment.

It is great folly for us to neglect things profitable and necessary, and willingly to incur ourselves about those which are curious and hurtful. We have eyes, and see not.

And what need we concern ourselves about questions of philosophy?

He to whom the *Practical World* speaks, is set at liberty from a multitude of opinions.

From one word are all things, and this one all things speak and this is the *Beginning which also speaks to us.*

Without this word no one understands or judges rightly.

He to whom all things are one, and who draws all things to one, and who sees all things in one, may be said to understand and peacefully enjoy his God.

O Truth, my God, make me one with thee in everlasting love.

I am wearied with often reading and hearing many things; in this I will ever desire.

Let all teachers hold their peace, let all creatures be silent in thy sight, speak Thou alone to me.

Christian Intercourse.

It is like throwing upon a dark ether the sweet air and light of heaven; that the muddiness and dampness disappear; so it is by opening the heart to the influence of the love of Christ, and the reciprocities of Christian society, that its gloomy and morbid feelings are chased away.

A man that grows in a state pale and sickly; so it is the duty of a Christian who shuts himself out from the fellowship of God's household.

A single stick of wood makes a poor fire, especially if it be green and covered with snow; but a mass of sticks can be made to burn, though they be at the beginning both green and wet. So what with inward corruption, and what with outward temptation, the Christian who shuts himself up from communion with his brethren finds it hard to work to keep his bosom in glow; but when he goes among them, and mingles his feelings with theirs, their heart becomes hot.

"I have a man sharing the same faith, and the countenance of his friends," a maxim that cannot be improved in its application to Christian intercourse. We leave it as it is.

The Lord's Day.

Christians who trifle away their time on this day in sloth and indolence, in idle conversation, in vain amusements, diversions, pastimes and parties of pleasure, in reading novels, romances, playing-books and stories of gallantry, in revelling, dancing, card-playing, or the like profane occupations, which are by no means suitable to the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, cannot be made to comply with the divine precept, remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day.

Every Christian should begin to doubt himself, if he finds after ten years, that he was as first.

There is always somebody to believe in any one who is upmost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Polish Insurrection.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been clandestinely sent from Prussia through the Danubian Principalities, had found their way into the hands of the Polish insurgents. And according to reliable information the insurgents had burned several railway bridges in rear of Sonowicz to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

It is asserted that an official report had been addressed by twelve priests to the Archbishops of Wilna, pointing out that though the insurrection and only await success to return to the Roman Catholic religion.

The Russian troops had committed massacres at Dnurovich, in the district of Biagi. They also profaned and even burnt the tombs of the dead.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writes on the 11th, says:—The answer of the Russian government to the letter of despatches from the French Foreign Office on the affairs of Poland, which I alluded to yesterday, is not satisfactory. It is described as stating that, whatever may be thought of the despatch, it is a man of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander has listened to no overtures, so long as they continue to be aimed at insurrection. Other wise it is decided, though not disconcerting terms. Soon after the arrival of the courier, a Cabinet Council met.

There are various and conflicting rumors as to what steps the French Emperor may take to assist the Poles. It is said that he will not be induced to listen to the overtures of the French Emperor in an intervention which may seem to be diplomatic. It is certain that the feeling in favor of Poland is strong in France. It is one which all parties Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists—share alike, and a war in its cause would be more popular than any other.

The Mexican expedition is regarded by every one, except perhaps the holders of Jocker-scrips, to be a failure. It has damaged the plans for financial reforms, and it has brought little glory to the French arms. The Emperor would not be sorry to withdraw the expedition altogether, but whether he would reverse the length of undertaking a second war against Russia is another question.

The following proclamation, by General Langiewicz, dated March 10, has been published, and has produced a prodigious effect.

Poland is the cradle of the most heroic and patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible wrongs, and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we will triumph in this great struggle for liberty and independence.

The struggle commenced by an unarmed people has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with courage. In the presence of this war, to the death, in the presence of the massacres, the pillage and conflagrations which mark the progress of the enemy.

Poland feels painfully the absence of a central Power, capable of directing the force of the struggle, and of summing up the nation's resources to the field. Alas! the nation possesses more capable and more energetic citizens than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional government, to assume the supreme power of dictation, which shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

While operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government. I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors.

Provinces of all Provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite I summon to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all—the liberty of Poland must be achieved. The concord of all citizens, irrespective of all classes of religion, of communities, one and all making sacrifices for the common cause, will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy, and insure the independence of the country.

To arms! to arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland.

LANGIEWICZ.

The official account published by General Langiewicz, of the battle of Praskwa-Skala and Skala has been received in Paris, dated Moscow, the 11th. At ten in the morning of the 11th of March, a strong column of Russian infantry attacked the Polish camp at Praskwa-Skala, under cover of a thick fog. This corps, commanded by General Prince Schachowski, was preceded by about 50 Cossacks. The Poles rushed forward, and received a snarl fire from the Russian infantry, who fired not less than thirty-five shots each while the insurgent rifle-men had not more than six rounds of ball cartridge. The fire of the latter was severally well directed that for four hours it prevented the Russians from advancing. At two o'clock in the afternoon a battalion of seven hundred charged the Russian infantry, and forced them to retreat in confusion to Wolbrom. The Poles lost twelve killed and nine wounded in this affair. The Russians lost considerably more, in consequence of the precision with which the insurgent rifle-men fired. At ten the same evening the insurgent riflemen marched to the small town of Skala, which was occupied by a Russian column which had come from Mieschow. The column was composed of two companies of riflemen, a company of infantry and a detachment of frontier guards, and about 100 Cossacks. The Russians were encamped in the churchyard of Skala, and were defended by a high wall. Gen. Langiewicz resolved to force the position, and to make prisoners of the Russian corps. To accomplish his purpose, he ordered the churchyard to be attacked at two sides simultaneously, but the impetuosity of the Poles prevented its success. The first body, which approached without being perceived by the Russians, could not resist the temptation of firing on them. Firing then began on both sides but it did not last long, inasmuch

How to Take care of Harness.

In answer to the inquiry respecting the kind of oil for harness, we give the results of my observation for more than thirty years, holding myself responsible for the conclusion I have drawn therefrom.

It is amusing to read the receipts for preparation, said to be excellent for leather. Many appliances are resorted to, in order to give a gloss to leather; but which is composed of shellac forms a crust on the surface, which tends to crack the grain, and is therefore injurious. Few take any care of harness; many take improper care.

Whenever leather is wet, it loses a portion of its oil, and if suffered to remain wet long, it will lose all of this substance; and if it is not restored, the leather becomes dry and brittle. The grain will shrink and crack when the life is gone.

Leather should be kept clean, for dirt of any kind will absorb the oil. The more leather is used and exposed to wet, the less frequently it should be oiled.

Frequently it should be oiled in summer, if not used at all, it should be occasionally oiled, to keep it supplied with what is lost by evaporation. The patent leather parts of harness, such as wickets, saddle, &c., should be rubbed over with some clean soft oil, and immediately rubbed off with a soft, smooth or chamois leather; this is all the care those parts need. When not used harness should be hung up in a dark closet, as possible but not damp; it will stand the cold of winter better than the heat of summer.

To clean and oil a harness, hang it where all parts can be reached easily; (it would be better to unhook every strap.) Wash with a sponge or woolen rag, with blood warm water and castile soap, using as little water as will do the work; when two-thirds dry, apply the oil with a woolen rag, pulling each strap through your hand; be careful that where the buckle holes are, a little more is applied; also the belly-bands, breeching, and the straps that buckle in the bit need an extra allowance; let it remain in a warm place for a few hours (not in the hot sun or before a hot fire), until the oil has well entered the leather; then rub off all that remains on the surface briskly with a dry woolen rag, and your work is finished. Be careful that you do not apply too much oil, and be equally careful that you apply it often enough.

The best oil for harness, is one quart neat's foot, four ounces beef's tallow, and three tablespoonfuls lampblack; add four ounces beeswax for use in summer weather.—*Geo. F. MARSHALL, in Ohio Farmer.*

The Telescope for the Chicago Observatory.

The large telescope to be placed in Chicago Observatory is nearly completed. The largest and the most fine from bluish, that has yet been manufactured, and will thus be peculiarly valuable as an instrument for measuring magnitudes, and other small angular values. Seldom, indeed, is a glass found, which is not in some part defective, and in certain classes of observations requiring to be covered with cap which cuts off the rays from the aberrating portion. This of course impairs its usefulness, and renders the determination of angular values dependent upon an appreciation of intervals of time rather than upon primary micrometric measurement. The glass of Mr. Clarke (the inventor) will enable the observer to measure angles of one degree, to the one-thirtieth part of a second of arc, and thus detect variations of position which have heretofore remained unnoticed, or have been credited to personal observation, or to unexplained variations in the refractive power of the atmosphere. By its use in connection with the requisite appliances, the changes of position of the fixed stars, and the determination of their periods, may be accomplished.

During the winter a large number of robberies have been committed in Dundas, but all efforts to discover the perpetrator proved unavailing until Friday night, when a German named Frederick Schenk, who had been taken into custody on suspicion. On searching his residence the police recovered a large number of articles belonging to persons in the town, including buffalo skins of excellent quality, capital horse blankets, whips, bran new coats, vests and pants, pieces of cloth of various qualities and patterns, shirts, knitted and linen, in endless variety, collars, neckties, ladies' under clothing of every description, sheets, towels, socks, boots and shoes, cotton bags, and in fact every article necessary to start a first-class general furnishing establishment; and what is worthy of remark, the goods had all been washed, ironed, and nicely folded away, preparatory to Mr. and Mrs. Schenk making a start in the direction of Chicago, where they intended removing in a few days, for the purpose of opening a store. Schenk made a frank confession, and was committed to await his trial.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Chicago, on Sunday night, at the residence of Thomas H. Hays, 725 North Dearborn street, where a large quantity of burning store, which, on Sunday, became so choked up that the gas escaped. In close proximity to the room was the sleeping apartment of Ann Linberts and Martha Schiller two servants. The proprietor of the house ordered that no more fire be put in the stove, but the order was not obeyed. The girls retired to rest at eleven o'clock, and on being called in the morning, found the bedroom door was immediately forced open, when the females were found in a deplorable condition. The room was filled with gas, so that it was a moment before Mr. Hays could get in. Miss Linberts was dead, and her companion in state of stupor bordering on death. Proper restoratives were applied, and Miss Schiller is thought to be out of danger.

The Hamilton Times thus recounts a fatal gas accident.—Three lads, Robert Bible, son of Constable Bible, and John and Harry Barnard, sons of a widow lately residing in the west end of the city, left on Saturday morning to shoot wild ducks. They proceeded to Mr. B. Bleyer's hollow, where they found an old boat, and in the dead-end of the creek. John Barnard and young Bible stepped into the boat, and their dogs jumped in, when young Bible proposed leading the dogs swim across, as the boat leaked very fast. Barnard threw his dog out and Bible was in the act of throwing his out, when in his struggles, his foot came in contact with the hammer of the gun, which was a short carbine, and discharged it, lodging the contents in young Bible's right chest, throwing him out of the boat, from which he walked to shore, and then laid down. He was taken care of by John Barnard, while his brother went for Dr. Rutherford, who came immediately and had him taken to his house in Dundas, where he remained until he died.

When the Princess arrived in London the Prince was anxiously waiting at the wharf. At last the gangway was run on shore, and in another moment the Prince hurried along the deck of the Victoria and Albert towards the entrance of the saloon. At the same moment a young and graceful figure passed rapidly along the interior of the latter, and at the threshold His Royal Highness saluted, with the ardor of a lover tempered by the respect of a gentleman, the lips of his intended bride. It was an honest and hearty English kiss, and the English people cheered it with a perfect paroxysm of approbation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Francis Russell Nixon has resigned the Bishopric of Tasmania, Van Dieman's Land, to which he was consecrated in 1842. The Bishop of Tasmania has Episcopal jurisdiction over Van Dieman's Land and Norfolk Island. The diocese is 24,000 miles in extent, with a population of about 76,000. The Bishopric is worth £1250 a year, of which £1000 a year is derived from colonial funds, and £250 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

A melancholy accident occurred on Monday last week in Diamond Harbor, Quebec, to a man named John Madsen. It seems he was in the act of cleaning a patent volcanic repeating pistol, and not imagining that it was loaded, had the muzzle directed towards himself; unfortunately, however, in moving the trigger, the pistol exploded, and the ball entered the left side, just below the rib, inflicting a fearful wound, which assistance was immediately called in, and although he yet survives, great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Another promising oil district has been discovered in or 15 miles south of the Bennington wells, on the river Thames. The well opened gives about 70 barrels per day, and is said to be of very superior quality, having been burned in the lamp without refining.

The Duke of Devonshire offered one thousand pounds sterling for the bullet which was extracted from Garibaldi's foot, but failed to obtain it.

A Picture of Warsaw.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out:—

"The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the different corners. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At 11 o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses—it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for an hour, and the crowds pass and re-pass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At 4 o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the streets gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and here and there lights may be seen at the windows. At 9 all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for all fire to be put out and those persons who happen to be on duty to hasten home, happy if they can escape the streets, and wait to be by any one they may meet! If a house be on fire, or a person dying, no one can dare go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair."

British and Foreign Miscellany.

The Quebec subscription for the relief of the distressed French operatives already exceeds \$2,000.

The London Star of the 6th instant says:—It is reported that the Confederate Loan of £3,000,000 will be at once issued. The statement is that it will appear in an Eight per Cent. Stock at 77, on the guarantee of cotton at the price of 64 per lb.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says a report received in Washington that Fort Pemberton, defending the Tallahassee Pass, has been taken by the Federal troops of the Yazoo expedition.

By the arrival of the British Queen we have Havana dates to March 14. The insurrection in Santo Domingo, against the Spanish rule, has been very extensive, but failed to succeed. Official bulletins, at least which were published in Havana on March 11th and 12th, announced its complete suppression. The Spanish papers of Cuba charge the British Government with having encouraged the insurrectionary movement, and threaten the adoption of measures that will prevent the recurrence of such acts.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that an erroneous statement has been made, to the effect that no more passports would be issued by the State Department. This story is founded upon a careless letter of the department clerk. The truth is, that passports are granted upon filing bonds conditioned that if the parties should be drafted under the recent conscription law they will either serve in person or furnish substitutes.

The American Hotel at Niagara Falls, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt very soon. The materials are already drawn to the spot. A building is designed.

Diphtheria is said to be carrying off many victims in the central portion of New Canada. In the course of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, three children belonging to M. Pettit, of the Parish of St. Hugues, died of this cruel malady.

The Confederate steamer Cuba, from St. Marks, Florida, arrived at Havana on March 13. Her cargo was cotton, and estimated to be worth \$200,000 or more.

The United Service Gazette has been led to understand that in compliance to Canada, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will appoint Lieut. Col. Dunlop of the 100th Regiment to serve on his personal staff.

Good Chicago Spring Wheat has recently been sold in Liverpool as low as five shillings a bushel, and Indian Corn at three shillings and six pence. These prices ought to be low enough to invite increased consumption, for they will afford good bread for a penny a pound.

Dr. Wispshie, the strong man, is now able to lift 2,500 lbs. His strength continues to increase, and he expects to be able to raise 3,000 pounds within a reasonable period.

A bridal party crossing the river on the ice at Green Bay on Tuesday, the horses broke through and two of the women were drowned—one of them was the bride, married but a few hours before.

Mr. Denys, a correspondent of the New York Herald has been convicted by a court-martial of publishing contraband news and sentenced to six months hard labor. Gen. Hooker has remitted the labor, and set the offender beyond the lines of the army never to return.

Lord Arthur Edwin Hill Trevor, M. P. for the County of Down, has been unanimously chosen Grand Master of the Orange Society in the room of the late Viscount Dargannon.

Mrs. Shurtz, residing near Mendota, Ill., in the German settlement, last week gave birth to four children. All are alive and doing well.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The London G. W. Express has been derailed on the Great Western Railway, in the vicinity of Princeton, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night last, and which resulted in the death of a man named Robert Jinkinson, who was employed in the capacity of brakeman on a special freight train running from Hamilton, west. When just west of Princeton, Jinkinson found it necessary to pass "on one car to the other, by running on top—the train, meanwhile, being in motion. Whilst doing this he tripped, falling between two cars to the track, where he was fearfully mangled, the cars passing over his body.

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting most cordially inquired his name. "Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye not from Dublin? I knew two old maids there of that name—was either of them yer mother?"

A HINT TO OYSTER EATERS.—When too many oysters have been incessantly eaten, and are fast lying cold and heavy on the stomach, an infallible remedy is hot milk, of which half a pint may be drunk, and which will quickly dissolve the system into a bland cream jelly.

The Prince of Wales and his Tutors.

Among those present at the marriage celebration in St. George's Chapel, and afterwards at the *dejeuner* in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been engaged in the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early days, and, as this incident will show had not been forgotten by him. After the *dejeuner*, they were informed that on retiring to a certain room in the castle, they would find a memorial from the Prince, of which he desired their acceptance, and this proved to be a copy of the Holy Scriptures, handsomely bound, and inscribed by His Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day. Through the kindness of the Prince of Wales, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, who is the eldest son of the late Professor of French in Eton College, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sanders Kobins, of the value of nearly £700 per annum.

The death of Sir W. Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, is announced.

Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Acs.—Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

The house of Mr. John Ferguson, near the village of Thamesville, was destroyed by fire on Friday, 20th inst. The loss is estimated at \$800 or \$900; no insurance.

The Cobourg Sun regrets to learn that, owing to the long continuance of the inclement season, the cattle in many parts of Hamilton are dying for want of fodder.

We learn from the Chatham Planet that Mr. W. H. Wintrock, of Morpeth, died suddenly on Monday night, when it is supposed an overdose of morphine.

As a man named Patrick O'Reilly was chopping a tree on the farm of Mr. Pinder, in the township of Ellice, about a mile from Stratford, a rotten limb fell from the tree, which striking him on the head, wounded him so seriously that he died the following day. He leaves a wife and seven children unprovided for.

Delightful Mary To says the first time she was kissed, she felt like a vase of roses swimming in honey and eau de cologne. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on the feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honeycuckles and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the behaviour of the relief committees, the administration of the poor law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workman is sinking more and more deeply into debt for rent.

An order in Council appears in the London Gazette, ordering that in the morning of the evening of Friday, the 11th, and in all other parts of the public service, as well in the occasional offices as in the Book of Common prayer, where the Royal Family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

ACCIDENT.—A young man named W. Hart, son of a farmer residing at Townsend, had his skull severely fractured by a kick from a horse on Monday last. The unfortunate youth is still alive, a number of pieces of bone having been extracted from the wound; his recovery, however, is very doubtful.—*Norfolk Messenger.*

During the firing of the salute from the screw-ship *Roscoe*, at Sheerness, on the 7th, one of her three gunners, Armstrong gunner, was killed. Although considerable damage was done to the vessel some of the crew sustain no injury.

Horton Council.

Minutes of a special meeting called by the Reeve on Friday the 27th day of March, 1863.

Meeting opened at one o'clock p.m. Present the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Gibbon and McNab.

Mr. Gibbon moved, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, that there be no action taken by this council at this time, in appointing a delegate to send to Quebec.

Mr. Eady moved, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, that whereas there is a letter read, from A. Irvine, Esq., Provisional County Treasurer, Penobscot, on clearing ground on the front of this township for a telegraph line.

Mr. Airth moved, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, that as there has been a letter read in council this day from the Provisional County Treasurer, Penobscot, making a demand for the sum of twenty five pounds as a county rate, to defray the expenses of the said Provisional Council, we hereby request Wm. Jamieson, Esq., township treasurer, not to comply with the demand without orders from the Reeve and Council of this township and that the clerk is hereby authorized to notify the said Wm. Jamieson, Esq., to that effect.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Town Clerk.

Physiology of Swimming.

The medical authorities especially recommended that men inclined to disease of the chest, should be continually made to swim. The following are the effects, (which M. le Docteur Dandou attributes to swimming) on the organs of respiration.

The Price of Grain.

We have had a year of low prices in the grain trade. For months every mail from Europe seem to bring worse news than its predecessors, and the spirits both of operators and farmers have been at zero.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, April 1. The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenston on the 14th March, arrived here last night.

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Arrival of the Hana.

New York, March 31. The steamship Hana, from Southampton on the 18th of March, has arrived here with three days later news.

The Gil Bias arrived at Havre on March 13th. She reports having been spoken on February 23rd, in lat. 21 north, long. 45 west by the Alabama, which put on board two Frenchmen belonging to the Olive Core, from Bordeaux for New York, which had been burnt by the Alabama on the 21st.

The Alabama had on the same day burnt a very large vessel, bound from California for Queenstown. The Gil Bias called in company with the Alabama, and in the morning saw the light of a fire.

The Daily News says the La Plata, which arrived at Southampton on the 16th March, reports the Alabama as cruising off St. Lucia, W. I., and it was reported had captured two vessels. The same journal says (Gibraltar late Snapper, had been thoroughly repaired at Birkenhead, and is now ready for sea.

The screw steamer Southerner, intended for the Confederates, was launched last week from Stockton. The gunboat built by Miller & Sons, at Liverpool, for the use of the Confederates, was also launched last week.

Official intelligence, says the Levant Herald, has been received, that five hundred stand of the Russian arms, recently attempted to be smuggled across the principalities into Servia, have been purloined en route, and have found their way into Poland.

About £500,000 in Australian gold is now due.

Some purchases of Greek bonds have been made, consequent on a report that Prince William of Baden is to be recommended for the throne.

A telegram from Turin, March 16, says Garibaldi's wound shows symptoms of an aggravated character.

A debate on Poland took place in the Senate on Tuesday. M. Borgeau entreated the Emperor's Government to acquire immortal glory by daring to accomplish a great act of justice and reparation. The debate will continue on Wednesday.

The Paris Nation says that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in conformity with those entertained at Paris with regard to the diplomatic questions that have arisen from events in Poland.

The Paris corn and flour markets were firm. Rentes closed heavy on Monday, at 68 1/2.

GREECE. A telegram from Athens, March 16th, says the National Assembly has, by 105 against 71 votes, recalled the chief of the French party, who had been exiled by the Provisional Government.

A dispatch from Vienna of March 16th, says the first sitting of the delegates from Vienna took place to-day, in order to deliberate on the scheme of granting a Provisional Constitution to Venetia.

POLAND. The insurrection is spreading. Eight Warsaw Councilors have resigned. The Municipalities intend resigning. The Grand Duke Constantine has quitted Warsaw. National Polish bank notes issued.

Cracow, March 18. The headquarters of the dictator, General Langiewicz, were yesterday established at Dzialozew.

Breslau, March 17. The news from Warsaw states that the Warsaw post office authorities were notified yesterday that the express train on the Warsaw and Vienna line ceased running for that day.

COMMERCIAL. The English funds remain heavy. Consols closed at 92 1/2 to 92 3/4.

At the Bank, in the discount market, the demand was light.

In the Exchange, the rate paid on advances on Government securities was four per cent.

French rents steady at 68 1/2. The ratification having been received, the Confederated 7 per cent cotton loan of £3,000,000 will be brought on Thursday next by Messrs Erlanger, at Paris and Frankfurt; J. H. Scroder, in London and Amsterdam; and Frazer Fremholm, of Liverpool.

The cotton hypothecated as security has to be delivered to the holder of each loan at his option, at the rate of 5 1/2 per lb, free of expenses at the London shipping ports, either immediately or within six months after the ratification of peace. The price at which the bonds are to be issued is to go with dividends in sterling and sinking funds for redemption at par within twenty years.

The English funds remain without any symptom of recovery from the heaviness of the past fortnight.

Consols for money, opened at yesterday's prices, 92 1/2 to 92 3/4; declined to 92 1/4; returned to 92 1/2 for money, and 92 3/4 to 92 1/2 for the 8th of April.

London Corn Market, March 16.—There was more steadiness in the market to-day. Liverpool Corn Market, March 17.—Wheat in fair demand and further advanced 1 1/2 d per cent. Flour neglected. Indian corn was in demand at 28 1/2 d, ex quay; for mixed white 29s. 6d. to 30s.; for prime Southern 31s.

London Colonial Market, March 17.—Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat quiet but steady. Wheat trending upward, with trifling advance in some descriptions. Corn quiet but steady.

Provisions.—Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon trending downwards. Lard dull and easier. Tallow quiet. Produce.—Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

Bishop Colenso aroused by the bitter attacks which have been made upon him since the publication of his work on the Pentateuch, writes to the London Athenaeum scholars who approve of his labors. He declares that "when so much has been said on the other side it seems to be only fair and right that English readers should have an opportunity of knowing what was said about the book by real scholars," especially Dr. Hupfeld, who fills the chair of Genesis at Halle. Dr. Hupfeld writes in warm terms to the Bishop's book and begs him to "go on untrammelled," Dr. Kalish acknowledges his indebtedness to the Bishop's "clear and fearless criticism, and Professor Ewald speaks in a similar strain. Dr. Colenso, therefore, while he endures great admiration from the Established Church, and receives pointed requests from the English clergy to refrain from preaching in their parishes, has the consolation of sympathies from learned men whose studies have taken the same direction as his own. In a note to the London Herald the Bishop announces his intention to return to the Diocese in Natal, as soon as he has completed the business which took him back to England.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times says:—"A new question has arisen under the emancipation proclamation. There are at least five hundred negroes advertised for sale in Kentucky, under its internal police laws, who are free men—fugitives from Alabama and Mississippi. A debate has already commenced in Cabinet meetings on the question, "Can States, through the local laws, revert to bondage colored men whom the President's proclamation made free?"

"Keep your body sound; as wise savors of the oak it is kept in, the soul receives moisture from the frame through which it works." A whole sermon is herein contained, and we wish more could be preached founded on the gospel of health.

IN LUCK.—A young medical student of London, who was so fortunate as to pick up the Princess Alice of England when thrown from her carriage, has been presented with that amiable dame with a valuable gold pin and a set of shirt studs.

God does not always send affliction to take your spirit out of your flesh, but your flesh out of your spirit.

Proportion your charity to others' necessities and your own ability; and where the object is doubtful, rather relieve a drone than let a bee perish.

It was customary, years ago, to publish from the pulpit, bans of matrimony. On one occasion an old man rose and said—"I forbid the bans." On being asked to state his objections, he replied—"I had reserved Dinah Curtis for myself." The objection was not deemed good.

"Why is it," said a young swell, a few days since, "that I can't make my collar sit well?" "Because it is a standing collar," replied the person to whom the question was addressed.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

"Bob," said a tormenting friend to a bachelor acquaintance, "why don't you get married?" "Well, I don't know. I came very near it once—just missed it." "You did? Let's hear it." "Why, I asked a girl if I should see her home from a party one evening, and she said 'No!' If she'd said yes, I think I should have courted and married her. That's the nearest I ever came to getting married."

SENSELESS.—A curate at Thouroutta [France] has insisted ever since he has been curate of that place, that is for the last thirty years, that the parents of every child he baptised should plant a fruit tree of some kind. The consequence has been that Thouroutta, which was formerly very unproductive, is now one immense and profitable orchard.

Why is a child that gets stout as he gets taller, like a newspaper reporter? Ans.—Because he picks up information.

When may a man be said to be "dressed in borrowed plumes"? Ans.—When he's tarred and feathered.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

Our latest European news is by the "Canada" and is of great importance. The Confederation loan seemed to meet with great favor both in England and France; and it is said that in London, the bids have exceeded the amount required.

The aspirations for liberty in Poland are beginning to be felt in other European courts, but no definite action has been taken, and the insurrection assumes no new features.

We understand that several persons in this village are in the habit of selling liquor without license. If the report be true they should be brought up and punished. Such denials for drinking and gambling are usually a great crime in any place where they are allowed, and there should be no delicacy in dealing with them according to law.

The rage for bringing bills into parliament seems to have no end. In fact legislation appears to be attempted on almost every subject imaginable. Every mail brings piles of printed parliamentary matter composed of bills many of which will never become law, and are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

The assembled wisdom of Canada will meet again in Quebec on the ninth instant, when the battle of parties will recommence, with renewed vigor after the cessation caused by the Easter holidays.

The war news, this week, is not of much interest, if we except a report that came by telegraph to the effect that Charleston was taken. It may be true, but is considered doubtful. It is also reported that Pensacola has been evacuated and burned. The Federals are making no progress at Vicksburgh, but on the contrary, are said to have abandoned their works opposite the city. The usual quantity of telegraphic reports are received, but they are, as usual, vague and contradictory.

We are very sorry to observe a disposition amongst some of the volunteers, to wear the clothing, supplied by the government, while engaged in their ordinary occupations, in direct opposition to the orders they have received and the instructions from the Militia department. It is no uncommon thing to see teamsters from different parts of the country wearing the over coats specially supplied them for the purpose of drill. Our own company does not furnish an exception, as it is only a few days since the captain had the trouble of going some miles to the woods and divesting two of the men of their coats, which they had taken to a chopping block. If the coats are allowed to be used for chopping, teaming, fishing and every purpose that may suit convenience, they will soon become "seedy" and unfit for making that decent appearance for which they are intended. We trust the good sense of the men will not require any further allusion to this matter, but that they will take a pride in keeping their clothing, guns and accoutrements in proper trim.

An inquest has been held on four more of the women killed in the crowd in London during the illumination. Verdict accidentally killed. Sir G. Grey has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, stating the Queen desires that her sincere sympathies with the families of the sufferers should be made known, and that it is her Majesty's wish that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

Very Damaging Statement for the Ex-Ministry.

"G. P. Q." the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writes as follows respecting the finances:

No doubt you and your readers will remember when Mr. Howland succeeded the Minister of Finance of the late Administration. This same Mr. Howland claimed to be in a position to bring the expenditure within the receipts of the Province. To place this in its favorable light a possible before the public, Mr. Howland had his friends had recourse to falsehood of the most glaring description. In fact, that Minister adopted all the reports set forth by partisan newspapers, for which he received a pretty severe censure at the hands of Mr. Galt. The then deficiency was set down at more than twice its actual amount, and although at the time this new financier had only been in office a few weeks, it was said he had actually reduced the debt by a couple of millions, and that matters would come out square at the end of the year—that he would not probably require more than \$500,000, or, at the utmost, \$1,000,000, and this he could procure by an issue of Exchequer Bills, as proposed by his predecessor. What then, after the lapse of a year, is the fact? Mr. Howland has issued over a million dollars in Exchequer Bills, but he has not reduced the debt. He has only put off the day of liquidation; he has made a loan which would have been made when his credit was good, and will have to meet those very items when his credit is down—brought down by his mismanagement; and, in addition, I have reliable authority for stating that the actual deficiency will come to near \$2,000,000. His calculations have been based upon wrong data; he refused to do as he was advised by his predecessor, do as his countrymen are known to be, a born financier, he went on his own hook, and sure enough, there he hangs upon it, with little or no chance of being relieved in his miserable predicament, and what a matter too serious for the public to laugh at, he would serve for the merry making of the crowd. You can rely upon what I tell you, except in one branch, the falling off in the revenues has been very great. He authorized the mouth-piece of the Administration to state, at the close of last session, that the extravagance was such, and want of proper application of the funds so extensive, that the correction of these abuses would enable him to meet the demands of the country. He was not yet fully behind the curtains. When he got there he found that he had been speaking upon "fancy sketches" and that every farthing was applied that could be applied, and that he had no other resource but to get out of the difficulty he had brought into. Had he possessed the observation or penetration of a school-boy of 15 years, he would have known that when Mr. Langton refused to take office he who knew the exact position of affairs that Mr. Howland who knew nothing about the public accounts or affairs, was less able, less perseverence, less aptitude, and less inclination to do what was right, was not the right man in the right place. The task is now his to show why he has assumed the duty, and why he has not succeeded according to promise. All these questions about the public accounts or affairs are not brought forward, why the public accounts are not brought forward, and the Attorney General that the accounts would be ready for distribution on the Tuesday after the Parliament adjourned, I feel well assured that the members will not be troubled during the holidays with a consideration of the public accounts or affairs, nor have their digestive organs impaired by poring over the miserable adjustment of figures. I will endeavor in a few days to let you know what additional facts have come to my knowledge touching this interesting document.

Without putting exact faith in the above figures, we have no doubt that in substance it is a fact that Mr. Howland will have to deal with a large deficit, and that his hopes of retrieving the inextricable confusion into which the finances of the country were brought by the late Ministry, have not been borne out so fully as he expected. No doubt when he got behind the curtain, he found things far worse than he had expected; but we cannot see how this justifies the statement that he went too far in adopting the views of such journals as our own, which for three or four years previous to the breakdown of the late government, from an utter failure in their finance, had been constantly warning the public that such a collapse was impending. It is certainly odd that a writer who affirms that Mr. Langton knew so well the rotten state of the Exchequer who is prevented from that very circumstance from taking the post of Finance Minister, should not also see that the discredit of this state of things does not attach to the man who tried to retrieve the country, when Mr. Langton despaired of it; but to the men whose management had brought about the situation, in which the despondency was the deepest in those who were best informed. Mr. Howland may not have entirely effected what Mr. Langton is said to have regarded as impossible; but Mr. Howland is not responsible for any of those criminal extravagances, which have created the impossibility. Every one knows at least so much, that his colleagues have incurred no expense beyond the ordinary requirements of the government, except it be for the Militia, for which some persons affect to think they have not spent money enough. There was but one of two courses; to attempt to fill the gulch which the late Ministry had created, one would really only have made it larger—that is to say by digging out a lot more of debentures. The other was by imposing more taxes in some shape or another. We do not think that it is injurious to the reputation of any finance Minister to say he has hesitated to do either the one or the other of these two things. Probably Mr. Howland will have, however, to do the latter, and we shall then see whether those persons who now abuse him, because he has not got rid in a year of a deficit which has been accumulating for ten years, will help him or not.—Herald.

IMPUDENCE.—The following notice appears in the columns of that sickly sheet, known as the "Almonte Express." If its publication was duly authorized, it affords a specimen of the most consummate impudence:—

"THE undersigned begs to notify the public that he has no further connection with the 'Carleton Place Herald,' from this date. JNO. MORRIS. 'Almonte, 24th March, 1863.'

And we "beg to notify the public" that the above named "Jno. Morris" never had any connection or partnership, or promise of partnership, or connection, whatever, with the proprietorship of the Carleton Place Herald; and that, during the time he worked in this office, he was hired, at the rate of \$7 per week, and received his weekly wages.

We suppose the next dissolution of partnership will be that of Donald Stewart, the piper, who, probably, fancies himself in "connection with the Herald" because he has been employed, during his usual working days, for some weeks past, in piling stove-wood in the rear of our office.

"Punch" and Purty.

(From the Canada Observer.)

SCOTCHING THE SNAKE. "We learn from the Scotsman that a newspaper proprietor has been denied a decision of the Carleton Free Church on the ground of his advertising in his paper. This decision being come to at a meeting of the elders, the proprietor 'craved extracts' (whatever they may mean), and gave notice of an appeal to the Presbytery of Auchtermuchty. In the interest of Christianity as well as those of common sense, Mr. Punch sincerely trusts that the appeal will be nogo, (he would use the proper law phrase, if he only knew it); Scottish friends in reading this will please supply the break-jaw words.] It is mainly by advertisements that quacks exist and thrive, and every newspaper admitting these uncleanly puff and lies abets the filthy trickery by which quack doctors live. Mr. Punch regrets to say that there are certain English journals deluded in the same way, and he would vastly like to see all their proprietors tabooed not merely from all decent papers, but from all decent dwellings so long as they permit the publication of quack puffery, such as in no decent law is sought to be found. Punch thanks his Scotch friends for having scotched the snake, and he will rejoice to hear that, so far as concerns Carleton, the Auchtermuchty Presbytery do their best to kill it.—Punch.

If Mr. Punch would only come over to Canada and examine the columns of most of our journals, we can fancy that his indignation would make him so much "in earnest" that he would write more vigorously and more wittily for a twelvemonth than he has done for the past year. Indeed the state of matters with our newspapers as far as such advertisements are concerned is just about as bad as it is possible to imagine. We are sometimes assured that it is worse in the States. If so we don't wonder that things are all in confusion in that unhappy land. The amount of moral rotteness of which such advertisements are symptomatic is very dreadful to think of, and the amount of heartless readiness to print anything that will pay, on the part of editors and proprietors, is evidently hideously gigantic. If the social ostracism proposed by Punch were to be carried out in this "Canada of ours" what "slaying of the innocents" there would be! And yet why shouldn't it? Why should decent fathers of families take newspapers into their houses, one page of which it would be an insult and a pollution for their children to read? Do they say, we must do it, else we must needs go out of the world, or at least the local world altogether. Perhaps so, but if you can only stay in the local world by making your children, week after week, feed on garbage the sooner you are out of it the better. And why should decent folks take by the hand and admit into their families persons, who for money will turn their newspapers into brothels, if not something worse? We cannot see any reason, and cannot but wonder that it is done so frequently. We may, however, express a hope that the church in Canada as well as in Scotland, will speedily free itself from all complicity in the abomination, by putting all who are so engaged in such work on the outside of her pale. All honour to the Carleton Free Church office-bearers, and may their example be universally followed. The moral atmosphere would be all the better for this change, and newspapers with their owners, all the more respectable.

The attentive reader of the American telegrams of the past few weeks will have formed an opinion of the utter unreliability of the intelligence forwarded under the permit of the federal censor. We had intended to have summed up the various discrepancies and fallacies which have been perpetrated, but we find this done to our hands in the New York World, which makes a coming protest against the prostitution of fact which the whole people of the north are made victims by a mismanaged telegraph.

The World says: "It is quite time the people of the North understood that the news which comes to us from rebel sources respecting military operations in the West and Southwest is the only news that they can be sure is true. The telegrams we get from Cairo and Memphis respecting alleged Union successes are almost invariably false, and the information furnished us from official circles in Washington as to military operations in the West is not a whit more reliable.

"Within the past few weeks we have been told that the Yazoo expedition was a success which was false; that twenty odd transports and 7,000 men had been captured at Yazoo City, which was false; that Hanes Bluff had been taken and Vicksburgh evacuated which was false; that Admiral Farragut's whole fleet had passed the Fort Hudson batteries which was false; that the Indianola had been recaptured as good as new, which was false; that the Lake Providence canal was 'all right,' which was false; that the famous 'cut-off' was ready for service which was false; and finally that a Union fleet had reached the Yazoo by means of the Sunflower river which was false. On the other hand, the confederate

reports and despatches have proved almost invariably to be correct. Much of this accuracy is doubtless due to the fact that the operations of the Union armies and fleets are in the heart of the enemy's country, while the Union depots are hundreds of miles distant from the scene of conflict. But this fact alone does not account for the utter worthlessness of the Union reports. What makes the matter worse is that they come to us under government endorsement, as not a word is allowed to pass over the wires without the sanction of a military censor."

Heavy Loss. We regret to have to record the heavy loss sustained by Roderick McDonnell, Esq., of Upper Litchfield, opposite the Calumette Island. On Saturday night, the 28th ult., his out-buildings, consisting of two large frame barns and sheds, together with 15 tons of hay, 150 bushels each of wheat and oats, 63 excellent sheep, 2 cows, and various other articles, were totally destroyed by fire. It occurred between the hours of 10 and 11, and was first noticed by parties at a distance, Mr. McDonnell and family having retired to bed, and before any one reached the spot, the flames had so spread that scarcely anything could be saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hands of an incendiary, and suspicion points directly to a certain individual as having been the perpetrator of the foul deed. Steps, we understand, are being taken to make out a case against the villain, and it is to be hoped that merited justice will soon overtake him.

The "New York Times", in an article on the recent marriage in England and referring to the British people expresses the following opinion and says:—"Their royalty has descended to them associated with the vicissitudes of a thousand years of illustrious history; they have the staidest throne, the most comfortable church, the most popular nobility, the richest people, the noblest literature, and the greatest empire that any nation, ancient or modern, can boast; and in the marriage of the 'Prince of Wales to a royal and acceptable lady, The English realise the permanency of their power and their Government."

As was anticipated, the Hon. Receiver-General Ferguson Blair, was elected, on Saturday, by acclamation. He was proposed by Jas. Ross, Esq., late member of Parliament for North Wellington, and seconded by Abraham Ely, of Berlin.

Major A. Campbell, of the 8th Battalion, Active Volunteer Force, has tendered his resignation to his Excellency, in consequence of the finding of the Court of Enquiry into the causes of the late *enroute* at the Riding School, Quebec.

The polling in the county of Lapraire has resulted in Mr. Pinsonnault, the Conservative, beating Mr. St. Marie, the Rouge.

We are happy to be able to inform our friends that, notwithstanding the general hardness of the times, the circulation of the Herald is steadily increasing.

We understand that Mr. Richard Rahilly, who was carried home insensible, a few days ago, from injuries received by a knock on the head with a stick, is likely to recover. His case should be a warning to young men to keep good company and shun low drinking and gambling houses. It appears that Richard was figuring at a drunken frolic, in what is known as the Southern house, kept by Mr. Brady, when he received the blow.

The matter came up for investigation before the magistrates on Friday last and resulted in the committal of Mr. John Giles, a usually quiet and industrious citizen, to goal, to stand his trial.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, April 3.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. G. Ross, from Liverpool on Saturday, 21st March, at 10 A. M., via Queenstown on the 22nd, arrived here at 3.30 P. M. to-day. She has 43 passengers for Halifax and 20 for Boston; also \$10,000 in specie. The steamship Jura, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, and the Borussia, from New York, at Southampton, early on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship Dam, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. The departure of the Great Eastern is postponed till the 18th of April.

The ship Washington, from Calao for Antwerp, arrived at Southampton on the 20th, having been captured by the pirate Alabama, February 20th, and released on a bond for \$500,000. She brought the crews of the ships Golden Eagle, Oliver, Jane and Palmetto, burnt by the Alabama.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard, in reply to an inquiry, said that since the breaking out of the war in America, communications between the British Government and that of the United States, had reference to the Island of San Juan, had been suspended.

On the 20th, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald gave notice that he would on the 23rd, ask whether the Government had accepted or intended to accept a proposal of President Lincoln as to the communication between England and the United States, and enquire into any just complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

The Confederate loan would close on the 20th, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed, particularly in London. Report says that the application in Liverpool were not very heavy, and there was considerable diversity of opinion there as to the merits of the scheme. Paris telegrams says the loan was quite the rage there.

The Patrie of the 10th says:—"To-day, at the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Prof. Girardin, a large number of the students set out for the Palace of a manifestation with the object of making a manifestation in favor of Poland. On arriving at the Place Odeon they were dispersed by the police, also the Rue de Valenciennes, in order to prevent the people from collecting together. Some arrests were made in consequence of the above demonstration.

Mr. Clerk, secretary to the harbor commission of Montreal, has resigned. The recent post is worth \$2,000 a year.

Correspondence.

School Affairs in Almonte.

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

SIR—A piece of the greatest injustice was enacted here yesterday in connection with the School business. It seems that the teacher, upon attempting to chastise one of the boys for some misbehavior, was attacked by him and his brother. In self-defense he was compelled to handle them rather roughly, and one of them, getting a severe blow on the face, ran home for assistance. He soon came back with his father—a watch and horse trader of some notoriety—who, after having used a great deal of profane and abusive language towards the teacher, went to Mr. Rosamond, one of the trustees, and also a magistrate, demanding a warrant and declaring that if the law would not give him satisfaction he would take it in his own hands. But as Mr. Rosamond, as a trustee, could not issue the required warrant, he got him and Mr. Russel to submit the matter to the trustees for settlement. They, instead of supporting the authority of the teacher, determine that he shall pay to the other party \$10 and offer an apology—a decision in direct opposition to the spirit of the School laws, by which not only would the boys be turned from the school but the father would be liable to imprisonment, its guilty of a misdemeanor in disturbing its usual quiet and good order. If such be the working of the famed "Canadian Free School system," by which a teacher whose only fault is too great leniency is to pay such a heavy penalty for trying to keep order, we would consider any change preferable to the present misrule.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE. Almonte, April 3rd, 1863.

Minutes of Beckwith Council.

The Municipal Council of the township of Beckwith, pursuant to adjournment on the 20th February, met at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking the vote of the Ratepayers on the proposed plan of granting £50 to aid in building a Drill Shed at Carleton Place, and for the purpose of appointing and deciding upon petitions of applicants to keep Houses of Public Entertainment in the Municipality.

The Reeve and all the Council were present, and also a good attendance of the Municipal Ratepayers. After the Reeve had explained the object of the meeting and others of the Ratepayers had spoken at length for and against the said grant, the vote for the £50 grant was taken, when there appeared twelve of a majority against the said grant.

Petitions, with the signatures of several Ratepayers, for Tavern Licenses were received from N. Lavall, Robert Metcalf, and Wm. Kelly, Carleton Place; John Burrows, Thomas Clarke, and John Hughton, Franktown; Donald McFarlane, Ashton, and Wm. Burrows, Prospect.

Moved by Brien McNeely, seconded by James Burrows, that the amount to be paid for a certificate for license to keep a House of Public Entertainment, to sell Brandy, wines and other spirituous liquors by retail in the year 1863, shall be, in the Village of Carleton Place and Franktown, the sum of £5 lbs, and in the country places £5, exclusive of fees. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by B. McNeely, That the sum of fifteen shillings be paid to John Sumner, Esq., being amount of taxes collected for six days Statute Labor on Niven's farm, in this municipality for the year 1861, which said Statute Labor was performed for said year by the said John Sumner, as appears from the certificate of Mr. J. McFarlane, Pathmaster for the Village of Carleton Place for 1861. Carried.

Moved by Brien McNeely, seconded by James Burrows, That the amount to be paid for every Shop License within the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beckwith for 1863 shall be £5 and fees. Carried. The Council then adjourned till the next Monday in April next.

EWEN McEVEN, Town Clerk.

THE BRITISH INTERFERENCE TO PREVENT AFRICAN SLAVE HUNTS.

We find the following interesting items in the last number of the "American Missionary." The following letter is from the Mission at Sherbro, lying between Sierra Leone and Liberia:—

Jan. 16th, 1863.—Last Sabbath morning a war party came to a town about a mile from here and took the place, with a considerable quantity of plunder, and many prisoners. Not only all the people were captured to be held as slaves, but strangers and refugees from the Kittau who were staying on the mission were also taken; some were spared on which they could lay their hands were spared. We were unable to afford protection to any one, and all was excitement and alarm among the native people, though we had no apprehension of danger to ourselves or property. The captives, including women and children, were taken with ropes round their necks, and divided among the captors, and some of them were carried away in their canoes. About 3 p.m., two armed English boats came over from Bendo, and intercepted and captured three canoes heavily laden with prisoners and plunder; the war party having then been driven on to the island, immediately on the arrival of the English boats, the war party fled to the bush; but as this part of the island is cut off from the rest by an impassable Mangrove swamp, they found it impossible to escape, and ever captured by the soldiers, and were taken to the mission, to ask our protection. The leader of the soldiers, and he was sent to the English commander, who immediately arrested him and put him in irons, and he, together with a considerable number of his party will be sent to Preston for trial.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th March, 1863.

Robbery with intent to Kill.

On Thursday morning, after the court opened, James Ward was placed at the bar, charged with robbing and cutting and stabbing Daniel McCullough, on the 28th of October last, near Burr's Rapids, in the township of Oxford Co. of Grenville.

American News!

The Victor and B. C. Levi are still up the Kanawha and it is rumored they are captured by the Confederates. Port Munro, April 1st.—Richmond papers of the 31st March contain telegraphic news.

Lord Russell on the Emancipation Proclamation.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. Foreign Office, Jan. 17, 1863. My Lord.—The proclamation of the President of the United States, enclosed in your lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, appears to be of a very strange nature.

Markets.

Corrected Regularly. Ottawa, April 3, 1863. Wheat—Spring, 3 bush... 1 00 1/2 00. Fall... 1 07 1/2 10. Flour—Extra, 25 lbs... 5 25 5 50.

