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ONLY WAITING BY THE RIVER.

We are watching by the river,
We are waiting on the shore,
Only waiting for the boatman,
Soon he'll come to bear us o'er.

He has called for many a loved one,
We have seen them leave our side,
With our Saviour we shall meet them,
When we too have crossed the tide,

Though the mist hangs o'er the river,
And its billows loudly roar,
Yet we hear the song of angels,
Wafted from the other shore.

And that bright, celestial city,
We have caught such radiant gleams,
Of its towers like dazzling sunlight,
With its sweet and peaceful streams.

When we've passed the vale of shadows,
With its dark and chilling tide,
In that bright and glorious city
We shall evermore abide.

Soon we're watching by the river,
We are watching on the shore,
Only waiting for the boatman,
Soon he'll come to bear us o'er.

ABOUT MYSELF.

My hands, how nicely they are made
To touch, not touch, and do!
I'll try to learn some honest trade,
That will be useful too.

My eyes, how fit they are to read,
And mind my work and look!
I ought to think of that indeed,
And use them at my book.

My tongue, it was surely never meant
To quarrel or to swear,
Because the truth my tongue was lent,
And to be used in prayer.

My mind, for what can it be given?
For thinking, to be sure.
That I might think of God and heaven,
And learn my faults to cure.

My heart, and all the fear and love
That in my bosom dwell;
We were was made for heaven above,
My heart, to fly from hell

DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Washington, Nov. 19.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL SEIZURE.

The news from America by this mail will need no introduction to the public—it is deeply and painfully interesting, and nothing that I can say is required to fix upon it every thought of the nation. Presuming that the intelligence has reached London either by the West India mail or the *City of Washington*, which left New York on Saturday before the arrival of the letter, I shall at once proceed to a brief history of this extraordinary and unprecedented occurrance, of which full details can be had from the American papers, and from the passengers of the Trent. If I use words such as "outrage" or insult" in the remarks I have to make, they will be merely the expressions most suited to characterize such an unusual display of force towards an allied and friendly power, and are not intended to prejudice the issues which are raised in this country in reference to the absolute right of the United States to make that display and to use that force in accordance with international law. [Here follows a narative of facts which have been published in the *Daily News*.] The Trent then resumed her voyage, taking with her Mrs. Slidell, her daughters and sons, and Mrs. Eustic and her two children. The husband of the latter lady was member of Congress for Louisiana, and is an able and amiable man; he is in delicate health, and was proceeding to Europe as much to enjoy quiet and procure medical treatment as to engage in politics. His wife is the only child, I believe of Mr. Corcoran, the opulant banker of Washington. Of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, and of their mission, enough has been said already. They are now in Fort Warren, and the whole country rings with joy at the news that enemies, so skilfull and energetic, so accomplished, should by this unexpected stroke of daring be placed in the power of the United States, when it seemed that their mission must inevitably have prospered. But they have ceased to be "envoys." Their forms expand in the dungeon. Instead of being disloyal citizens of the rebellious provinces of the United States, which they were when they entered the British packet, they are recognized as ambassadors of a belligerent and independent nationality!" For thus is the violence avenged, and thus at the very moment of its commission, are the authors of the outrage hoisted by their own petard. Joy at the news, then astonishment, then a general inquiry, "what will England say?" Then a few more began to think and count the cost of Slidell and Mason. Some said, "It will right; we'll make an apology, but we can't give up the prisoners." Others wondered what Lord Lyons would do or Mr. Seward would say. Others abused England in anticipation as a safe measure under all circumstances; a few threatened terrible things, like a writer, an officer of the Congress, who this morning invited all the monarchs of Europe generally to come on if they like and join the South, in the Jefferson brick style. The streets buzzed with the talk and the hotels roared with it and the bar rooms were full of it. Among the crowd all was delight and excitement. But the Cabinet Council which was held immediately was not so radiant. Visits were exchanged among the foreign ministers, they all called on Lord Lyons. The domestic minister, the French Princess, the generals, were also greatly moved, and some there were who did not conceal their dread of the consequences of an act so violent and so strange. There was a question continually arising, "What will say the people of England? How will they take this I wonder?" But Sunday intervented, and time was given to the Government to take up a definite line and suggest to their organs some form of indication. The consequence was that all the papers began to speak of it as the most natural and ordinary thing in the world to board a mail steamer and take "ambassadors" out of her. Then Slidell and Mason became at once "ambassadors" of the "belligerent powers" on board a natural vessel; or sometimes curiously enough, they were made contraband of war." Wheaton was consulted; there was a great rush after Vattel and our old friends Puffindorf and Grotius; but those honest gentlemen could not throw much light on the matter, as an act of that sort never entered into their heads. De Hautefeuille and Wheaton were in men's mouths and hands, and a very extraordinary farrago of law and nonsence was the result, as may be seen by looking into most of the American papers which refer to the matter. The base of the argument in justification is to be found in an article of the *National Intelligencer* of Monday, and that article is founded on a misconception of certain passages in Wheaton, and ignorance or suppression of others but there is this singular result from the reasoning—that if it is good for anything, the United States acknowledges the belligerent character of the Confederate States, and has formally declared that Messrs Slidell and Mason are ambassadors. "Rebels" out of the jurisdiction of the state against which they revolted are but political offenders, entitled to the protection of the neutral flag under which they sail as fully and indisputably as they are entitled to the protection of the laws and of the flag of England, or of the United States in one of their streets. It is singular enough too, that the Americans above all people, should be the first to offer such an outrage upon that principle, and to inflict such a wound on their own constitution at the same time. If there were any nations in the world which could accept this new doctrine with advantage, it would be England and France, for they would have the undisputed police of the seas, and the United States would be stopped from any objection. But we are too old for these new teachings. Dr. Phillimore will be astonished to find that he is quoted as an authority to justify the act, inasmuch as he says—"It is indeed competent to a belligerent to stop the ambassador of his enemy in his passage," and further observes, the carriage of military persons in the employ of a belligerent or of official communication leads to the confiscation of the ship. Wherefore and whereby say the American papers, let the English nation be exceedingly thankful that the Trent was not seized, towed to New York, and confiscated. I apprehend that Dr. Philimore may easily show that he never meant anything of the kind, and that his remarks and *dicta* apply to cases where neutral vessels are especially engaged in the employ of the belligerent, or are employed *ad hoc* so as to destroy their neutrality. Now it will be observed, that Wheaton (ed. 1756. p. 570) expressly states that mail vessels and vessels engaged in the postal service are exempted from the operation of the penal code which applies to our neutral vessels, and that even admitting with the United States that Messrs Slidell and Mason are ambassadors of the Confederate States, though we have not recognized them yet, and that they are not political offenders, it is beyond all show of contradiction that they should have been perfectly inviolate on board the steamer Trent, and that they were and are entitled to the protection of the British flag. Although the United States refuses the right of search in times of peace, it claims it now. On what grounds? "Because," says the *Intelligencer*. "it is a belligerent right." But the United States is not engaged in a war with a belligerent power; it is engaged in supression, as it asserts a mere domestic rebellion. Thus the States are caught in their own net. They cannot in the face of the world, blow hot and cold as they list. The second point of law stated in the organ of the Cabinet is settled by the words of Wheaton, as well as by the practice of all civilized nations. The third lands Slidell and Mason as "ambassadors" of the Confederate States—now recognized and placed as a belligerent power—in a prison. Wheaton, it will be observed, relies on the judgment of Sir W. Scott in the case of the Maria; but any one who remembers that case will see at once it had no relation, earthly or otherwise, to the present seizure. With the word "fraudulently" staring the writer in the face in reference to the carrying of despatches by a neutral, and the plain context of the passsage that the vessel was engaged for that purpose in a fraudulent way, it required no small amount of coolness or craftiness to putit as a case in point of the desperate effort of the United States writer to turn the "rebels," Slidell and Mason, into the "ambassadors" of the Confederation. It surpasses comprehension that in their blind anger the journalists should gravely maintain that in effect any neutral mail vessel sailing from one neutral port to another neutral port, which contains in its ordinary mail a despatch from a belligerent, can be seized and confiscated by the vessels of the other belligerent. The carrying of despatches of an enemy resident in a neutral country, is no offence whatever by the neutral, and Sir W. Scott distinctly points out in that very judgment, that it is not a legal transport of persons or things belonging to a belligerent, from one neutral port to another to which he alludes, but being engaged in the transport service of the enemy, or in the conveyance of military persons in his employ, or the carrying of despatches; these are acts of hostility which may subject the vessel to confiscation. The New York Times is, it possible, still weaker in its law and more unhappy in its arguments, when it kindly states that the Royal West India Mail Steampacket Company ought to be very "grateful to the commander of the San Jacinto for his leniency in not bringing their vessel into a United States port, where she might have been condemned and sold as a lawful prize for the flagrant breach of neutrality of which she has been guilty." It is equally well for us that we are allowed to fly our flag at all. The Sumter might afford some very curious commentaries on these doctrines if she were but to stop one of our ships and take Mr. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Everett out of her. Mr. Adams had better not venture to cross from Dover to Calais in the mail steamer if the Sumter be near, and Mr. Dudleys Mann must now take good heed of his marine excursions if there be a United States steamer in the way.

If we could afford to make such a precedent as this, the submission would be taken here as an evidence of the right of the United States to do as it pleased in making international law, and we should be told to be very grateful that it was no werse. Heaven forbid that I or any one should say one word to increase any irritation and the difficulties must arise out of this most untoward an unfortunate transaction. Let the case rest as it stands until we hear what view is taken of it in England. There will be scarcely any view but one adopted by foreign nations. Arbitration may save us from the horrors of a *quasi civil bellum* with the United States, but it is scarcely creditable for an ancient people to submit to such an adjustment of one of the privileges for which they have spent so much of their best blood on the plains and oceans of the world. I will say more and I will say it with sorrow. In the present temper of the American people no concession can avert serious complications very long, except the surrender of all the boasted privilages of the *Civis Romanus*,

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Up to this date Lord Lyons has received no communication from the State Department in reference to the arrests of the "Confederate Ambassadors," as we must now call them. Indeed, the correspondence will probably be opened by communications from London as Mr. Seward may not feel inclined to broach the subject. The agitation created by the event has not subsided and I am satisfied that there is much secret apprehension of a curious breach with England in consequence of the seizure, notwithstanding the assumption of perfect ease, founded on legality and right, which is made for external use. There is popular passion and vengeance to be gratified by the capturing and punishment of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, and I believe the government will retain them at all risks, because it dare not give them up, not being strong enough to do what is right in the face of popular sentiment. Mr Lincoln and Mr Seward—the members of the Cabinet generally—must feel a certain satisfaction in having these gentlemen in custody, whom they can scarcely be induced to part with, on easy terms. The national prejudices of the two empires will be appealed to and aroused by this act more forcibly than by anything which could have occurred short of the seizure having been effected by force on board a British vessel of war. The feeling here are at once rendered aggressive and insolent. They say the prisoners must not be given up. What the English people will say in the matter we do not know, and it would ill become any one by word or deed at this moment to intensify the passions which will, no doubt, be aroused angrily and furiously enough when the news reaches England. I was much struck with the deep spirit of animosity displayed by some friends of mine, for whom I entertain a great respect in speaking of the probable action of Great Britain:—"If we are forced now in our hour of weakness, to give up Slidell and Mason, I trust to God that every man in America will make a solemn resolve to let England feel the force of our resentment and an undying revenge when next she is involved in any difficulty." One of the gentlemen I allude to is a naval officer of high distinction, well known to all of us in England, and he no doubt spoke in the bitterness of knowing that the United State could not pretend to offer any resistance in the naval forces of Great Britain. He, was moved probably more by the mode in which they were taken, the latter being as new to him as it must be to every naval officer.

The Prince de Joinville speaks of the matter with the profoundest regret, and evidently regards it as inexcusable, and the Orleanist Princes share the sentiments of their uncle. In the Cabinet, there is a division, so it is said, of opinion in reference to the course to be pursued. The President Mr. Blair, and Mr. Chase, are said to be in favor of giving the captives up. Mr. Seward and others are believed to resist this and to sustain the capture. Major General McClellan is easier in his mind now that the law has been laid down for him, but regular officers of experience in the army and navy view the pleas in justification, and the cases in point, if any, with great suspicion. It is to them as if an officer who should seize M. Kossuth in his London villa by order of the Emperor of Austria were defended by a long legal argument to show that he was quite right, or as if any other violation of accepted principles were to be vindicated by lawbooks and the authority of precedents. "The only thing that could have settled this matter properly," said an eminent person to me the other day, "would have been the instant release of Messrs Mason and Slidell, with an ample apology, and the dismissal of Captain Wilkes. But the government of the United States dare not do so." When I called at the State Department yesterday I found Mr. Seward was detained in his house by a severe cold caught by his trip to Annapolis on Saturday, which may account for his silence, though I believe the Secretary of State will not make a sign till he is addressed on the subject. Captain Wilkes is already the subject of biographies and of demands of photographs and autographs. He acted without instructions—so it may be inferred from his words when he landed at Fortress Monroe, for he expressed apprehensions of being cashiered. In the camps among the common soldiers, there is a feeling of pleasure as I am assured, at the seizure, but many of these men have been taught to believe that this campaign was but a training for a great war with England.

THE ROYAL NAVY RESERVE.

The Times gives a cheering account of the success of the Royal naval Reserve scheme:

At the beginig of this year they were only joining at the rate of ten or twelve a week. From this the number gradually rose to 50, 100, then to 150, till now, and for the last month or more, even the number of 200 a week is fast increasing again. Already 8,000 are enrolled, and there are now upwards of 600 fresh applicants wanting to have their claims to admission examined, and who will all be on the list within another fortnight. Eight thousand men, at the first glance, may seem a small force, if it is not remembered that they are all carefully selected seamen, of whom we have only now 15,000 employed throughout the whole of our vast navy. The proportion of able seamen in the crew of a line of battle ship is rarely more than 250; and this is exactly the class of sailors whom it is so difficult to procure, for, of course, any number of ordinary seamen can be had at an hour's notice. These 8,000, therefore, would suffice to man thirty line of battle ships. In fact, the standard of the reserve men, as being in all carefully picked out of a large body, is far above the standard of the able seamen of the royal navy. Thus, of the 8,000 enrolled, no less than 40 hold certificates of competency as masters, 149 certificates of competency as mates, and 1050 are petty officers in the merchant service. Of the whole number, 6,000 have passed their gunnery drill, only 850 are on leave for long voyages, 2,000 have got leave for short voyages to home stations, and 5,000 are engaged in the coasting trade at home, and could be assembled in a week. These are most important facts, and become still more so when it is recollected that the plan is daily growing in popularity with the whole of the mercentile marine, and that by the close of next year we may confidently expect to have a reserve force of not less than 20,000 able seamen, of which at least one half will be formed by men in the coasting trade, close at hand. Such a number, with the seamen of the Coast Guard 4,000 strong, and always told off in divisions of 250 for instant service in line of battle ships, would place the royal navy of this country on such a footing of strength as it has never yet stood since its formation. One of the objections at first raised by the men was the distance to which they were often compelled to go from their homes in order to learn their gunnery drill. This has now been met by the Admirality sending round large frigates as training ships to the chief ports at which the men enter, and thus the President, 50, is stationed in London; the Trincomolee, 26, at Sutherland; the Castor, 36, at Liverpool; at Shields; the Hastings, 50, at Liverpool; the Dædalus, 22, at Bristol; the Brilliant, 26, at Aberdeen; and the Eagle, 50, at Dundee. These therefore form permanent guardships at these ports, and in addition no less than 14 batteries have been erected for drill on various parts of the coast, and more are to be constructed. In fact, therefore, even during peace, the organization of the reserve is at the same time perfecting a powerful system of coast defences, which, like the volunteers, will be always ready.

The conditions of service in the royal reserve are, that the men must have served five years at sea, be under 35 years of age, have ranked as able seamen for at least one year, and that during each year they should perform 28 days' drill at great gun exercise on board some training ship. In return the Government pay every man of the reserve £6 per annum quarterly as a retaining fee; give pay and allowances amounting to £1 1s a week while at their 28 days drill; make all the men eligible for the Coast Guard and Greenwich Hospital, and entitled to a pension of £12 a year; and engage to call upon the services of the reserve at all times in periods of really national distress.

DEFENCE.

The American papers take it for granted, if war between England and the United States should occur in consequence of the refusal of the latter to yield to the just demands of our Mother Country, that Canada would speedily and inevitably be "chewed up." We do not intend to wage a wordy war on the point. We are prepared to consider the dangers of our position and to do all that lies in our view to triumph over them. And with the assistance we shall receive from Great Britain we know we shall succeed.

We have already published an extract from General Halleck's "Elements of the Military Art." General Halleck is now Commander-in-chief of the Union forces in Missouri, where he will shortly have an opportunity of practically testing his capacity for war. There is little doubt he is right in indicating the Lake Champlain route as the most direct line of operation by which an attack can be made upon Canada. It is the shortest route, and it would, if successful, cut off the communication of the western part of the Province with Great Britain—It has this grave fault, however. While Quebec remains in our possession, an invading army in Montreal would run great danger of having its communication interfered with by an advance from the fortress in a south-westerly direction. We do not profess to have any tactical knowledge, but such it appears to us would be a likely result.

One reason why the possession of the Montreal district is of great importance, arises from the fact that while we have it, we also have the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal under our control. The southern bank of the St. Lawrence from opposite Cornwall and upwards is American territory. This places it in the power of our neighbours to blockade the river, or at any rate to render its passage very difficult. We can, however, to a very great extent, curtail the advantage they may gain there, by using the Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, the entrance of which latter into Lake Ontario is defended by the fort at Kingston. Montreal is not to be easily taken. There is a strong battery on St. Helen's Island, and the heights behind the city afford a means of defence which the people will know how to use. Any quantity of labour can be procured to throw up whatever entrenchments may be considered necessary by the military engineers. Quebec has doubtless a good store of cannon which can be forwarded to Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and men will not be wanting to handle them. Before the weather renders it possible for the Americans to advance northward, every gun ought to have enough skilled artillerymen, to put it to the most effective use.

The Duke of Wellington has recorded it as his opinion that unless we retain possession of Lakes Champlain, Ontario and Erie, the best laid plans for the defence of the Province may fail. Upon this Sir Archibald Alison remarks:—"The two great discomfitures sustained by us during the last war—the defeat of Proctor at the Moravian village and the retreat of Prevost from Plattsburgh—were the immediate consequences of the disasters on Lakes Erie and Champlain. The movement of Chauncey gained the ascendancy on Lake Ontario. Toronto was taken and the serious invasion, arrested only by the heroism at Chippewa, was commenced. Knowing then where the danger lies and where the means of averting it are to be found, it is the duty of the British Government to be ready at a moment's warning to equip or prepare a formidable naval force on Champlain, Erie and Ontario." What can be done at this season of the year to place a fleet of gunboats on Lake Champlain we leave it to our friends below to say. We have very considerable facilities for the Western lakes. Kingston is fortified sufficiently to resist any attack the Americans can make, and under cover of the guns, before spring opens, we might have boats enough, which together with those we shall receive from England, would sweep everything before them on Lake Ontario. Of course we should have to make great exertions. But upon our naval supremacy everything depends. The shipyards of Quebec afford an ample supply of skilled labour, to say nothing of our lake builders at Kingston, Toronto, Oakville, St. Catherines, Collingwood and elsewnere. Collingwood has already been marked out for a naval depot on Lake Huron. It will be necessary to fortify it strongly.—This can soon done, and ship-building commenced. Port Stanley and the Rondeau are important points on Lake Erie for ship-building, but if the Welland Canal is well guarded it will enable us to pass vessels of considerable size through from Lake Ontario. We may depend upon it that if there is to be war, there will be such a turning out of gun-boats in British ship-yards as was never seen before. What can be done in that way was shown during the Crimean business.—The twenty-one gun-boats mentioned by the *Times* as ready, were built on that occasion, and we believe are small enough to pass our locks. Many others laid up in sheds at Plymouth can be launched in a few hours—they are perhaps in the harbour now—and will be available for lake and river defence.

We believe previous experience in hard-fought campaigns proves that, the lake being safe, Toronto, Hamilton and other points are to be best defended on the Niagara frontier. Troops must be concentrated at some point or points in the peninsula from which they can most readily be thrown either to wards Niagara or Sarnia and Windsor.—Our extensive railway system affords us every facility for moving troops. If Toronto and London are selected as the *points d'appui*, we can readily meet the enemy at any point he may threaten. If indeed, an attack from the lake be made impossible by the presence of a fleet, Toronto is in no danger, for the enemy would not dare to advance overland from Niagara, with the certainty that we could cut off his communication. On the possession of the lakes, we repeat, everything depends.

We are not able to furnish our readers with a statement of the number of guns, of shot and shell, or of barrels of powder immediately available. Our military authorities are in the habit of keeping the knowledge of these things to themselves. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* recently visited Quebec, but could make nothing out, except that the fortress was strong! Many of our readers were doubtless surprised to hear that twenty-five thousand Minie rifles had been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government the other day, exclusive of those already in the hands of the volunteers. How many more have been stowed away in that mysterious fortress at Quebec, it is difficult to say.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the ordering of fresh troops for Canada. The men will, we expect, travel overland. They may do so all winter undisturbed. The road is a long one, but it is sufficiently good to permit of the transport, perhaps not of heavy guns, but of all the *material* of a marching army. The patriotic volunteers of Great Britain will set free a large proportion of the regular troops; and as the Americans are powerless for mischief elsewhere than in North America, we may expect to see a greater number of red-coats congregated together under the Union Jack than were ever assembled out of England before.—*Globe*.

CANADA AND WAR.

[*From the Times.*]

When there was yet no cloud between us and the Anglo Saxons of America the Minister of the Northern Republic issued instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier to put themselves in readiness for a war with England. Europe read the circular with great surprise. No preparation could in our eyes be more unnecessary, no suggestion of danger could be more absurd. The wildest insanity on the other side of the Atlantic could scarcely dream that England was about to take advantage of civil disorder to invade Maine or New York or Michigan, and the most lively apprehensions on this side the Atlantic could scarcely conceive that the rulers of the warring States in the North had determined still further to complicate their position by a wilful quarrel with England. Yet it would now appear that Mr. Seward's warning was not necessarily so absurd as it then appeared. If he had already despaired of conquering the long tributary South, and had determined to retire from the contest amid the conflagration of a European war, or if he had conceived the policy of seeking an indemnity for the loss of the Southern States by absorbing the British possessions, then there was at least some method in his madness. It might be, and we believe it would be, the most silly and unstatesmanlike design ever conceived by a Minister; but such a resolve would point at least to a settled course of future action. The minister who had such a policy in his mind knew what was to come. He knew that he was about to force a quarrel with England, and he could therefore already indicate where the struggle would necessarily be hottest.

We may be wrong in attributing a coherent policy to so incoherent a personage as Mr. Seward. We may have some hope that his early call for preparations was only intended to answer some momentary purpose at home, and that we shall not be obliged to recognize in the next acts of Mr. Lincoln's Government the steps of a predetermined resolve to have a war with England. One fact seems, however, to be pretty certain. If Canada had not been a British possession there would have been no reviling of England, and no outrages committed on the British flag. If the Northern mind had been completely concentrated upon the conquest of the Southern Republic, it would not in mere lightness have sought to call into the contest the most powerful ally which the Southern Republic could find in the world. It is possible to understand that the manufacturing States of the North, greedy of monopolies and believing that their existence depends upon closed markets and forced customers, may cast their eyes abroad for other tributary populations of buyers to replace those who are escaping from their power; but it is not possible to believe that without an object of this kind they could choose this moment to proclaim the approach of a state of war. If the Government of the Federal States had conceived the design of abandoning the South and seeking an indemnity in the conquest of Canada, they would have acted just as they have hitherto acted. They would have strenghtened their Northern frontier, they would have used every effort to excite their population against England, they would have sown seeds of jealousy and hostility between the two countries, they would have chosen for their aggressions a period of the year when the coveted territory is cut off by climate from the assistance of the mother country.

If therefore, when there was no apparent reason for the counsel, the American Minister was right in calling upon the frontier States to put on their armor, how much more need is there that we should now call upon the Canadians to be up and ready to receive a foe! If there be danger at all, that danger is imminent. If the design has been formed to annex them as tributaries to Pennsylvania and New York, the attempt will be prompt. They may be assured that in that case the next five months will not be allowed to pass without some endeavor on the part of their aggressive neighbours. During those five months, at least, their existence as an integral community must depend upon themselves. It is our duty, and we shall not shrink from it if the occassion should unhappily arise, to aid them with the whole power of this country. To punish their invaders we are almost omnipotent. We can sweep the Federal fleet from the seas, we can blockade the Atlantic cities; but we cannot garrison and hold 350,000 square miles of country. That must be done by the Canadians themselves. They have done it when they were a smaller population and a divided people. They have done it before when they were but a dependency of Great Britain, and were not, as they are now in all but in name an independant nation. They have now every incentive to defend themselves. They are not only a self-governing people, but they are in race, in traditions, and in material interests distinct from the people who would seek to conquer them. If any thing were required to unite them in one firm array, it would be an attack from the people of Maine and New York. And these men of Canada can fight. They have an excellent Militia, they have among them the nucleus of a good regular force, they have ample stores, and they have, what is not to be despised, recollections of victory in former combats against the same enemies. They have always proved themselves more than a match for any force which the United States, even when they were really United States could bring against them. They will only have to meet a force cognate with their own. Their invaders will not be veterans who have stood victorious upon well won fields, but at the best militiamen, like themselves. Perhaps they may be runagates from Bull's Run, plunderers in Virginia, or lucky fugitives from Lexington or Leesburg. A population of a million and a half ought to be able to give a hundred thousand drilled militiamen to defend their frontier, and another hundred thousand volunteers for temporary duty. We, like them, were or thought ourselves to be, in imminent danger; and our present volunteer force shows how we understood our position, and how we rose to meet it. What we have done at home Canada must do in her homes. For her internal defences she must rely upon herself. Montreal is, no doubt, at this season a vulnerable point. It is unfortunate that our timorous or unskilful diplomacy in 1842 drew the boundary of the two nations so near to this capital city; but Montreal wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the season returns when we can make it secure against any assailants. The only danger that can prove fatal either to Montreal or any other point of the frontier is lest Canada should rely too much upon us and too little upon herself.

We address this call to our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic because we believe that they are fully as hearty in their desire to remain united to us as we can to see them so united. While they are loyal to England it is England's duty to aid in their defence against all who may attack them, and to accept any quarrel which may be forced upon us by reason of our union. Of course we should never think of undertaking the defence of half a continent of discontented or hostile inhabitants. We have nothing to gain from Canadians, we force no imports upon them, we ask for no monopolies in their markets, we derive no revenue from them; we impose no taxes upon them. Our Union is more free and disinterested than can ever be companionship between father and son. They would not be worth a dollar less to us were they to-morrow the tributaries of the Northern Republic or the members of an independent State. At present they have all the advantages of independence with the protegtion of the most powerful maratime country in the world. If they value this they must show themselves worthy of it. Of course it is not certain that war will arise. The Northern Republic may have even anticipated our demand. Even if she refuse it, some now unseen escape may possibly be found from the dilemma of war or dishonour. The wise course, however, for Canada will be to prepare. Let her at once discipline her Militia and emulate the mother country in drilling a Volunteer army.

FIRE ARMS.—The New York Tribune in an article on firearms, makes the following remarks:

"Military men find no difficulty in accounting for the small effect produced by the expenditure of such vast amounts of ammunition. Governments have sought to discover the cause, as well to lessen the expense in the supply of the ammunition itself as in the business of transporting it from place to place. It consists in rapid firing, erroneous estimate of distances, long ranges, and insufficient target practice. All these indispensible elements are taught to every European recruit, in schools of practice established for the purpose of making infantry fire effective. As to rapidity of firing, it is held that the word rapid, in that connection, ought to be expunged from the soldier's vocabulary. With proper aim and deliberation, four or five rounds may be fired in two minutes.

"So far from urging men to fire rapidly, they should be urgently cautioned against it. It is this excessive haste which causes much of the expenditure of cartridges. Col. Wilkes of the U.S. Army, says that the want of accuracy of fire has ever been a reproach to infantry. He recites many cases as conspiring to render it ineffective—excessive rapidity, the excitement incident of the strife, the difficulty of aiming properly in consequence of the dust and smoke, the necessity of firing by command, the unsteadiness resulting from the pressure of files to the right or left, or in front or rear. To these he adds firing beyond the effective range of the musket.

In the country we have no schools for rifle practice but the forests and prairies. It is there our marksmen are created; and of the various regiment of sharpshooters recently formed, a mere fraction of their members have been taken from any other field. These men it would be the extreme of folly to arm witw any other except the most effective weapon. They understand distances to a nicety, fire by rules which each man has learned for himself. The french at one hundred yards aim at the brest; from that to one hundred and fifty, at the shoulders; from that to one hundred and ninety, at the head; and from that to two hundred and fifteen, at the top of the cap; for the schools have taught them that a musket ball falls six inches in the first hundred yards, and six more for each of the succeeding distances stated above, until at the range of two hundred and fifteen the ball becomes twenty-four inches. We hear of celebrated rifles killing at eight hundred and a thousand yards, but these must of necessity be chance shots, showing the power of the weapon only not the skill of the soldier. Because at one thousand yards' distance a man of ordinary stature presents a mark a little more than the twelfth of an inch in heighth, and at eight hundred, of only a tenth of an inch. Extensive firing at marks of this description is throwing amunition away.

LEAVING THE COUNTY.—A great many people of the "foreign population" are busily emigrating from this country back to their own lands. The Germans and Irish form the majority of emigrants. Each day previous to the sailing of a European steamer the office of the police superintendent is thronged with applicants for passports.—Passes are furnished only to those who have declared their intentions, and to aliens, at the police office. Citizens must have passports. He who has declared his intentions shown the papers, and then makes affidavit of the fact that he is the person mentioned therein. This ceremony performed, the passage ticket is shown, and a pass given.—The alien simply shows his passage ticket, and answers questions as to his nationality and his destination.—*New York World.*

The Governor in Council offers a reward of $300 for the conviction of the person who set fire to a saw mill, belonging to the Hon. T. L. Terrill, at Stanstead, on the 15th ult.

MILITARY.—It is rumored that the military and commission departments have received an intimation to hold themselves in readiness for an emergeney such as that now looked for. It is also said that the old fort at Chambly is to be put in a thorough state of repair forthwith.—*Pilot.*

Seventyeight out of twentyfive hundred hogs died while being transported over the Michigan Southern Railroad, on account of being too closely packed. Similar losses are of frequent occurrance on other roads, and yet men persist in "packing" live hogs for shipment to save the expense of one or two additional cars.

It is mentioned in the Manchester *Guardian*, that throughout the Lancashire cotton districts the spinners are now generally making experiments with Indian cotton, and that the opinions expressed of the result are various, but that it is evident that, by a slight alteration in the machinery, this cotton may be made to eater, in various proportions, into much higher numbers than has hitherto been supposed likely.

A GOOD DIVIDEND.—A broker, when escorting home a fair damsel, asked her what sort of money she liked best. Of course the blushing beauty instantly suggested matri-*money*.

"What interest does it bring?" inquired the note-shaver.

"If properly invested," faltered the fair charmer, "if *properly* invested, it will double the original stock every three years."

New York, Dec. 19.

At the bank meeting all pending questions of accounts with the Treasury Department were harmoniously adjusted. Secretary Chase stated that the present balance in the banks was sufficient for all wants till about the middle of January, before which time he had confident expectations that our military and naval operations will give brilliant and decisive results; and he did not doubt that the questions with Great Britain would have a pacific solution. He made no proposition for further financial arrangements at this time. About $300,000 was forwarded in the Africa.

A contraband at Beaufort thus describes the flight of the rebels: "Fust the Alabamians run, den de Georgia cavalry went after them, and dey didn't come back, den de Souf Carolinians run, and lef de Dutch to be killed." The Germans manned their guns.

HOW THEY FEEL.—In this late speech at Boston Gen. Jim Lane related the following anecdote:—

A lady, large fat and forty, had two sons in the Secession ranks. She also had two slaves, who had escaped from her clutches. This woman came to the General's quarters to look after her property. She was informed that the slaves were beyond her reach, and that Lane was in pursuit of her two sons, and he should hang them if he caught them—"Whatever you do with my sons," blubbered the woman, "be sure and return my niggers." [Laughter.] Lane said he did not promise to do any such thing, as he disengaged himself from her embrace.

A respectable German woman in Chicago was arrested last Friday evening for masquerading in men's clothes. She was walking with her husband when a lynx-eyed policeman discovering the counterfeit, arrested her. The counsel for defendant moved for her discharge on the ground that being in the presence of her husband the law presumes that she was acting under his coercion. The court took the matter under advisement.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are not favorable. Trade was never in so depressed a state at St. Etienne as at present. Serious commercial difficulties are spoken of at Rouen and Mulhouse.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have 400,000 men at the very least, under arms, 'to be ready for all contingencies.'"

An intelligent English traveller, lately returned from Russia, who has had opportunities of ascertaining the state of opinion among the upper classes in St. Petersburg and Moscow—especially the former—expresses the opinion that the imperial measures of serf emancipation have bred such a feeling of intense disaffection among the Northern noblesse as he believes endangers the personal safety of the Czar, and certainly threatens his tenure of power. He declares that the danger to the liberal young Emperor from this source far outweighs the very distant peril from exaggerated Liberal and the Socialist ideas among the students and ultras of the Herson school.

On Sunday morning a building of seven storeys in High Street, Edinburgh, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old. The whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards. Twenty-two bodies have been taken out dead, and about twelve injured. The immense block of buildings was densely populated, and it is estimated that not less than one hundred people must have dwelt in it.

MILITARY.—We learn that a Company of the Royal Canadian Rifles will leave thif city to-morrow for Spencer Wood, to take charge of the military buildings at that place during the winter.—*Quebec Mercury.*

ADVERTISING EXTRAORDINARY.—The prices paid for advertising space are remarkable. Three weeks ago the British Commissioners for the exhibition of 1862 received offers for the use of the wrappers of the two shilling catalogues. Bennet, the watchmaker was a successful bidder for the back page of the catalogue wrappers, having paid for the two the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company obtained the last page but one at the price of £600, and Messrs. Chappell & Co., of Bond Street, got a page at back of the title in each catalogue, having also paid £600.

The sentence of death recorded against the wretched homicide, Jeremiah Dempsey, has been commited to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

MR. DARWINS "ORIGION OF SPECIES."

At the present moment, a very remarkable speculation is claiming the recognition of science; and so distinguished is its author both from his scientific and social position, that it demands the most rigid scrutiny from the friends of religion and physical truth.—This speculation is contained in the very able work of Mr. Darwin's, entitled "On the Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection; or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life." In this volume, replete with facts in natural history of the most interesting kind, Mr. Darwin endeavors to prove that as "all living things have much in common in their chemical composition, in their germinal vesicles, in their cellular construction, and in their laws of growth and production, we may infer from analogy that all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth, have descended from one primordial form into which life was first breathed by the Creator." Such of you who have observed animal and vegetable life only in the organic forms which exist in your vicinity, may well be surprised at a doctrine like this; but those who have visited our metropolitan museums, and seen the glorious forms of life which they contain, from the mite to the elephant, from the tadpole to the whale, from the humming bird to the eagle, from the mushroom to the oak, from the trilobite to the rocks of the mommoth, and from the ape to man, will be more startled at the conclusion that man, brute, reptile, fish, fowl, and plant have one common ancestor. But Mr. Darwin has appealed to facts and principles in support of his theory, and therefore we must appeal to fact and principles for its refutation. He maintains—1. That variations of species actually arise in the course of descent from one common progenitor. 2. That many of these variations are an improvement on the original stock. That by a continued natural selection from among those improved specimens, occasioned for a struggle for life, the most vigorous individuals become the progenitor of the next generation. 4. That there is a power in nature everywhere affecting this selection. Naturalists of high authority have followed Mr. Darwin through all his arguments, and have shown in the clearest manner that his theory is inconsistent with the very acts upon which he has rested it. It is out of my sphere and yours also, to discuss this question as one of natural history, but even in this aspect of it, we may allow that species do admit of great variations, and by new methods of feeding and culture rise to a higher scale, and yet deny that there is any evidence even of one species of the same genus having passed into another, and still less that fish has passed into fowl, or birds into beasts, or quadrupeds into man. We have absolute proof, indeed, of this immutability of species, whether we search for it in historic or geological times. The cat and dog embalmed in Egypt four thousand years ago, are the same as the cat and dog of the present day; and in the fossil remains of the pre Adamite ages there is not the slightest proof of any variations in the successive inhabitants of the earth. Mr. Darwin himself admits, to use his own words, "that this is a most obvious and grave objection to this theory"; but still he conjectures that rocks still undiscovered, and myriads of years older than the Cambrian or azoib strata, may still bear testimony to his views. When such strata with such indications are discovered, when the instinct of the elephent has expanded into reason, and the chatter of the parrot has its climax in speech, we may then claim kindred with the brutes that perish.—*Sir David.*

A VOICE FROM THE 100TH, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR.—We seek to make our wishes known through your columns.

Our country (Canada) is now threatened with war. Send us there to defend our homes We may not all be born Canadians, but it is our adopted country. We supplied Old England with a battalion on purpose to help her in the East. Now, when our country wants help, let us go there. I am certain that before we had landed a month our strength would be doubled. All those that wanted to serve would surely rather join the ranks of their own regiment, where they had brothers, relatives, and friends.

If we went to Toronto or Ottawa the men would flock to join us.

Some people say to us, "They will never send you, for fear you should desert and join the Yankees." That is the last thing we should do. We detest the Yankees and their institutions far more than you do; we are loyal to the crown and flag of old England; we are proud of being citizens of the British Empire, and will fight for the integrity of that empire; and, if you like, will annex Maine, so as to give the North American colonies a good winter harbor.

Yours obediently,

"ROYAL CANADIAN."

THE MILITIA.

The general order issued by the Governor General which we publish this morning is eminently judicious and well timed. The officers of our Sedentary Militia are for the most part unfitted for command, unacquainted with even the most rudimentary principles of the military art, and neither physically nor intellectually qualified to engage in warfare. Their commissions have been given them principally for political purposes, to gratify their personal vanity or as a slight acknowledgment of the value of their services at the polls. These facts are known to everybody. We comment upon them now, not for the purpose of fault finding, but to point out the imperitive necessity that exists for the complete re officering of the militia now about to be organized. Our people are asked to form flank companies, and the officers commanding battalions have necessarily a prominence given them, never anticipated when their commissions were signed. There are some worthy men among them, in whom the people have confidence, men who understand something of the art of war, talented and respectable, and who by their habits and temperament are well suited to command. But there are others—we are sorry to say not a few—under whom no man will take service. They feel that it would be a gross absurdity to do so. These gentlemen are calling upon their commands to obey the order of His Excellancy the Governor General, but few will hear them; whereas, were good and efficient officers nominated in their stead, the response would be as enthusiastic as can be desired. Under these circumstances, we call attention to the provisions of the Militia Act and to the general order just issued from Quebec.

In the first place, the difficulty we now point out was anticipated by the Legilsature; and the law is so framed, that the officers commissioned to command the Militia, when embodied, may be altogether a different set of men from those who enjoy titular colonelcies in time of peace. Thus the Act, after prescribing the way in which the militia may be called out, says they "hall, by such officers as may be detailed for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion from which they are taken, be marched to such place as the Commander-in-Chief may appoint, and *shall there be embodied into Companies and battalions*, in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief may direct; and being so embodied, shall *be commanded by such officers as from their qualifications and fitness he thinks proper to appoint.*" Thus our readers will see that the gentlemen now calling for militia volunteers will cause the officers they have nominated to march the companies to the rendezvous; and the men, once there, will be re-officered. Of course, we do not mean to say that none of the old officers will be continued in their commands but we apprehend that His Excellancy will exercise his powers of selection with a most unsparing hand; that his sole consideration will be efficiency; that casting aside all fear of giving offence, he will so officer the militia that every man in it will feel due respect for those placed over him, and confident when the day of trial comes, when the honor of our country, the safety of our homes, and our independence as a people depends upon the wager of battle, that success will be with our arms.

The whole male population of this Province capable of bearing arms will fight if the necessity arises. But there are comparatively few who care to enlist at once, to be kept in barracks for months, and then perhaps after all to be dismissed to their homes without having smelt powder. The men who compose the rank and file of the regular army make soldiering their means of livelihood. From various reasons there are few Canadians willing to do this. We do not care under present circumstances to leave our employment, to make great pecuniary sacrifices unless our services are really required. This feeling may delay volunteering to some extent. The order issued by His Excellancy leaves it uncertain whether or not the sedentary militia who may volunteer will at once be embodied and placed upon a war footing. We apprehend the real state of the case is this. The Governor General desires to be able to procure 35,000 men at once. It is unreasonable to suppose they will be called cut unless they are imperatively and induitably required. Until then they will remain at their homes, drilling and exercising it is true, but otherwise pursuing their ordinary avocations. But when the Commander-in-Chief feels that he can no longer delay the organization of the militia with safety to the common cause, the 35,000 men who have given in their names will be called out at once. It may be at an hour's notice. This we take to be the true interpretation of the order. If we are mistaken we hope to be officially and promptly contradicted. If we are right, we hope to be confirmed. The matter thoroughly understood, we are confident the response of the people will be such as to justify their professions of loyalty and the confidence placed in them by the Imperial Government. —*Globe.*

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

From the London Star.

The grave questions arising out of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners are not to be decided solely by reference to principles. Among the elements of a just definition of our rights and our duty under the circumstances which now engross the attention of the nation, our practice is at least as important as our precept. Before our claim of reparation for the assumed injury is listened to, we may be fairly called upon to show that we come into court with clean hands. If it can be proved that the aggression of which we complain is simply such as we have ourselves simply perpetrated upon others, we may reasonable be told that we have no right to boil over with wrath at the imitation of our example. The point to be discussed is not whether the forcible removal of certain passengers from a neutral merchant vessel by a belligerent ship-of-war is or is not a practice which ought to be tolerated. With regard to this we have arrived at wonderful unanimity now that the shoe has pinched ourselves. Before we can ask for redress with clear conscience, we ought so feel satisfed that we have not done to others that which we now will not that they should do to us. If we have really been guilty of this breach of the fundamental law of morality the smart under which our natural pride is now burning may legitimately incite us to such mutual accord with other nations as will by guaranteeing for the future their immunity from such affronts, at the same time secure our own. But clearly if such a charge is brought home to us, we ought not to fly in a passion and breathe threats of sanguinary vengeance simply became our nearest relatives have trodden the path along which we have walked before them. The most temperate organs of the American press urge, as a justification of the course pursued by Captain Wilkes, that it is sanctioned by English precedents. Two of the cases which they cite in support of this view appear to be peculiarly pertinent to the present issue. The first is the capture in 1810 of Prince Lucien Bonaparte. The Prince, who had for many years retired from all public and official life, in consequence of the anger of his brother at the marriage with Madame Jouberthou, was residing tranquilly on his estate at Canino, when the discovery that he was surrounded by the emissaries of the Emperor induced him to form the resolution of emigrating to the United States. He accordingly embarked at Civila Vecchia in the ship *Hercules*, of Salem, Massachussetts; but of the coast of the Island of Sardinia an English man-of-war, sent on board an armed force, took prisoner Lucien Bonaparte, whose sole offence was that he was a brother of Napcleon, and conveyed him first to Malta and then to England. The second case is even more noteworthy, from the close coincidence of some of the leading features with the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners. During the American War of Independence, Mr. Henry Laurens who had been previously President of Congress, was accredited as the American Minister to Holland, with the instructions to ask for the recognition of the Republic concluded a treaty, and negotiated a loan. It was not until a considerable time after he had received his mission that he was able to find means of quiting the American continent; but at last in Februry, 1780, he took passage in the *Adridna* for Martinique. There he was further delayed until the August of the same year when he set sail for Holland in the *Mercury*, a Dutch vessel. When only three days out, the *Mercury* was overhauled by a British frigate, the *Vestal* and Mr. Laurens, being removed from the ship a prisoner, was taken to Newfoundland and subsequently brought to England, where he was committed to the Tower, and remained in captivity until after the surrender of York Town, when he was placed upon the footing of a prisoner of war, and exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. In both these cases the capture was effected from a neutral vessel, bound to a neutral port; in each instance the obnoxions individual was taken out of the ship in which he had placed himself under the protection of the neutral flag, and carried to one of their own ports by his captors. Assuredly it cannot be denied that the outrage of the *San Jacinto* on the *Trent* is in many respects curiously paralled to the English precedents. We shall not particularly dwell upon the seizure and burning of the steamer *Caroline* in 1837, though that was a high-handed act which we should have been the last to tolerate if it had been perpetrated upon ourselves. The *Caroline* was American property, manned at any rate in part by an American crew, and moored at the time of the attack upon her, alongside of the American shore. She was boarded at night by an armed force, organized under the direction of the command; er of the British forces in Canada, violently taken possession of, set on fire and sent over the Falls of Niagara, one of the crew being killed in the conflict; and all this simply because she was suspected of being engaged in conveying supplies to the Canadian rebels. We can easily figure to ourselves the tempest of wrath which would have been aroused if during the insurrection of December, 1851, Louis Napoleon had caused a similar exploit to be performed upon an English vessel riding at anchor in Portsmouth harbor merely because he had reason to believe that she was prepared to render aid to the red republicans. Yet to all the remonstrances of the American Government against the violation of neutral soil and the destruction of neutral property, the British Government simply responded by justifying the act, and conferring knighthood upon the originator and active director of the expedition. But the other cases to which we have adverted are still more worthy of calm consideration, from the close resemblance which they bear to the incident which the hotheaded are eager to convert into a cause of war. Nothing can be farther from our purpose than to argue that exploits such as that of which Capt. Wilkes has been the hero, are to be justified and lauded because they are identical in character with those in which our countrymen have hitherto argued. But the tumult of angry passion which now rages in so many English breasts may well be lulled by the reflection that the blow under which we are wincing is merely the counterpart of those which we have in times past inflicted upon others when it served our end. Indignation at the existence of the mote in our brother's eye may reasonably be quelled by the contemplation of the very large beam in our own. It is argued that the world has grown wiser and better since the days when we disported ourselves with such high-handed violence, and that civilized men are no longer willing to tolerate the arbitrary aggressions which characterize the warfare of half a century ago. We fervently trust that this is so, but the best evidence of such wholesome progress would be the frank renunciation on our own part of the pretention which we are so loath to see arrogated to themselves by others. To this we are satisfied, that it must come at last. Now is the moment of hot blood and fierce vindictive rage, when wounded pride stifles for a time the voice of reason. Words of moderate counsel and calm expostulation fall upon unwilling ears, and those who utter them are stigmatised as lukewarm patriots, if they are not absolutely reviled as traitors. They can afford to endure the contumely, and franquilly bide their time. By all means let such measures be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar collisions. We feel satisfied that any movement in that direction will be met in a cordial spirit of amity, and that there would be no difficulty in securing for the compact a reprospective application. But let us not burthen our conscience with the grievous crime of plunging into a war with our own kith an kin, simply because the child has followed too closely in its mother's footsteps.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday, January 1st, 1862.

THE WAR.

We have now positive intelligence of the amicable settlement of the Mason and Slidell difficulty which has caused such intense excitement on both sides of the Atlantic. In another column of our paper we publish the official correspondence which passed between the parties. Mason and Slidell are given up and an ample apology made for the insult offered to England. Thus the Americans have learned to respect

"The flag that braved a thousand years
"The battle and the breeze.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Toll, toll the solemn bell! Another year has gone! Its days, and hours and minutes live only in the memory of the past. But its deeds are before us. Like the river flowing ever towards the ocean, they roll on to the future. What joys and hopes, what sorrows and disappointments have thrilled and agonized the forty millions of human beings who have been born, and the almost equal number who have died, during the past year.

How rapidly the seasons change! The NEW YEAR'S DAY comes round with constantly increasing frequency. Once it was not so. We can remember when all the days were long—when we wished the moments would fly faster away. Weeks were, in the days of our childhood, what seasons are now. The holidays seemed to be an age apart. But now, though we do not *feel* to be in the "sere and yellow leaf," though we try to think and act as if in the full prime of manhood, yet the years grow strangely brief. No day is long enough. Every week and every month is shorter than its predecessor. The seasons seem to succeed each other like the mile stones along the track of the fast-thundering steam car; leaving our work continually accumulating on our hands. Once we could do it all and have time enough and to spare; indeed, we could not, then, find work enough to occupy all the tedious hours. But how changed! What would we not now give if another hour could be added to each day! How much lighter would our tasks appear if the earth would revolve a little slower. We are almost tempted to invoke some Joshua to command the sun to stand still, until we can do all the work before us.

Remorseless Time! thou gatherest for Eternity as the reaper garners for earth.—Nor age, nor station, nor prayers, nor duties deferred, nor tasks unfinished, nor promises unfulfilled, can stay thy hand for one short moment. But

We honor thee, Time! thou art clearing away
The mists which so long have our pathway shrouded,
And bringing the dawn of a brighter day,
Whose sky shall for ever remain unclouded.

Then a HAPPY NEW YEAR to all. The errors and follies of another year are dead. Let them be forgotten. The year has been eventful in works of greatness and goodness; and it has also been deeply stained with the records of evil and crime. Those will live forever; these may now be buried in the sea of oblivion.

Nothing good shall ever perish;
Only the corrupt shall die.
TRUTH, which men and angels cherish,
Flourishes eternally.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The reader will perhaps think that we are going to point out some particular instances in which the tongue of slander has been gloating over some unfortunate victim, or in which the position, action or motives of individuals have been wantonly assailed or maligned. Such is not our intention. Unfortunately, for the social happiness and christian feeling of the community, such cases are of too frequent occurrence to need particular mention. Who amongst our numerous readers have not seen, and perhaps suffered from the evil to which we have referred. To every unprejudiced and discerning mind, capable of soaring above the narrow and selfish interests that divide parties, sects and individuals, and looking upon our social, political and religious conditions as they really are, the vice of misrepresentation cannot fail to appear as among the greatest evils that affect our people. And the evil is increased in a fearful ratio, when it emanates, as it frequently does, from a suspicious disposition, and a bad heart. It is not confined to the heat of election contests, but may be seen in the every-day affairs of life.

How common is the seeming unwillingness of political and *religious* journals to state the views of their opponents in precisely the language in which they themselves would state them, and without any garbling of sentences and disjointing them from their proper connections! And how much of the party rancor would immediately disappear, and how much nearer would be the immediate approach to an amicable solution of all the perplexing problems agitating nations and individuals, if men were half as anxious to *understand* and fairly state the views and motives of their opponents, as they now are to put the most odious possible construction upon them! We speak in general terms, of a generally prevailing sin, which we regret to say is not confined to any particular season, or to the sphere of political discussion, when hard words are generally going; but prevails to a frightful extent in the theological and religious world and in all departments of social and public life.

It seems to have its origin in the selfish passions of human nature. Its *animus* consists in the desire to place one's self and the party or interests nearly related to self, in favorable contrast with opponents. That this may be more effectually done, there is an unconscious effort in the perverse and unscrupulous mind to place the opponent in the most unfavorable aspect possible. The silent language of such a mind is, "See how "much better *I* am than *that* man! See how "much better *our* party or sect is than *that* "party or sect! If we can only make the "public believe that the principles of our "opponents are as false, as untenable, and as "wicked as is possible, and ours the best that "can be conceived, *we* shall monopolize the "homage of the public, and this homage will "be enhansed in proportion to the detestation in which we can cause our opponents "to be held." The second party, perhaps, actuated by the samo unmanly, selfish and ignoble spirit, retaliates, paying back his assailant in his own coin with interest, and thus the strife is inaugrated, which increases in bitterness, until the fires that fed it are exhausted.

To misrepresent another man's motives or actions is dishonest, and the person who does so ought not to be trusted. His is a mean method of argumentation, evincing insincerity in himself and a consciousness of inability to defend his own premises. Naturally dishonest in his own heart he can see nothing noble or praiseworthy in others Truth is mighty. Those who feel themselves to possess it will naturally have the most faith in its final prevalence, and will be the most scrupulously exact in all their statements concerning others, and would no more think of misrepresenting a neighbor's opinions or motives, than of girdling his fruit trees or of stealing his coat.

We have received a copy of Hart's Canadian Almanac for the year 1862. It is the best got up almanac that has yet appeared in this part of Canada, containing a repository of useful information which cannot well be dispensed with, by any household in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.—Published by John Hart, at the Perth Book Store.

TROOPS AT ISLE AUX NOIX.—A detachment of one hundred men of the 47th is to be despatched to Isle Aux Noix immediately. Twelve men of the Royal Artiliery arrived from Quebec on Thursday Morning, on their way to Isle Aux Noix, where they are ordered for the purpose of mounting the guns on that fort.

We notice by the Ottawa papers that Major Turner of the Ottawa Militia Field Battery advertises for the purchase of 150 horses for the use of one of the Armstrong batteries now on its way to that city. An officer of the Royal Artillery will be in Ottawa on the 15th January to inspect the horses.

Molson's College, Montreal, has been leased by the Imperial authorities for the accommodation of the troops. It is rumored that a portion of the Nuns' new buildings in St. Paul street will also be engaged for the same purpose.

Mr D. B. Ford, of (Brockville,) President of the B. & O. Railway, died on Monday week.

☞ Some articles prepared for this issue have been deferred for want of room.

The Montreal Gazette tells us there will shortly be over 10,000 men under arms in that city.

The N. Y. Tribune says Archbishop Hughes has gone to Spain on a secret mission in the interest of the United States Government.

LAKE DEFENCES.

The Oswego *Times*, discusssing the defenceless condition of the Southern border of the lake, suggests the construction of gun boats.

"The prominent points should be fortified at once, and we should also turn our attention to the subject of a navy on the lakes. The revenue cutters have all been taken from the lakes to the sea-board. This, is no great loss, for they were good for nothing here, yet their movement leaves us without the semblance of a naval armament. Why should we have no gunboats here? Treaty obligations do not prevent it. The treaty limits us to the number of guns any vessel may carry—it being provided that we shall keep afloat no vessels with more than one gun. Yet we might build as many steam propellers as we please all perfect war vessels except the guns. The batteries could be kept on shore to be put on board when necessary. We may just as well have a Navy Yard in Oswego as at Pensacola—indeed there is more reason for it. We have all the materials for building ships of war, and light gunboats could be built here much cheaper than in New York or Boston, and if not needed on the lakes, they could be taken down to St. Lawrence on the ocean."

The question will bear repetition: "Why "should we not have gun-boats here?" They might be constructed readily and at comparatively small coast at Oakville, Collingwood, and other of our lake towns, in whose neighborhoods good oak is abundant and where skilled labor may be had cheap during the winter months.

ENCKE'S COMET.—This well known comet is now visible, with the aid of a telescope of moderate power, in the constellation Pegasus. Its average time of revolution round the sun is forty months or three years and a third, which is the shortest period of any known comet. It will not reach that point in its orbit, which is nearest the sun till the 6th of February.

A SMART RETORT.—We will not stop until we have swept every rebel into the Mexican Gulf, exclaimed an excited Northerner, whilst addressing a casual group on Change, one day last week. "And how long will you take about it?" inquired a Southerner, who had just walked up. You took 3 months to get thirty-one miles from Washington, *and you went back in three hours and a half.*

Some of the men in campare occasionally attacked with a peculiar fever, called "Canteen Fever." Its symptoms are a fiery excitement throughout the whole system, pulse beating rapidly, mind confused and sometimes frenzied, breath offensive, tongue thick and garrulous, upper extremities weak and oscillating with tumble down tendencies. Happily these symptoms all abate in a few hours. This disease is caused entirely by drinking bad water.

Matters are in so critical a state in Russia that the Czar has determined to convoke a family council to adopt measures to save the reigning dynasty. The disaffected now demand not only a constitution, but universal suffrage, or the abdication of the Romanoffs! Meanwhile a battle has been fought between the Russians and the Circassians, in which the former have been defeated with the loss of 6,000 in killed and wounded.

The first portion of the London Subterranean City Railway, will be opened on the first of May next. It will be so wide and so well lit that it will seem more like a well kept street by night than a subterranean passage. It passes right under Fleet street ditch, the fullest and foulest of the London sewers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Conlin, of Madoc, met with an accident on Monday, the 2nd inst., by which he lost his life. He had just stepped on the horse power of a threshing machine, and losing his balance his leg came in contact with one of the arms of the "bull wheel," tearing the flesh completely off the sole of his foot. Mortification set in, and although medical aid was promptly in attendance, he died a few days after.

PRESCOTT—This town is exceedingly active in the Volunteer movement. The officers of the first battalion of Grenville militia, met on Monday last, and made arrangements to commence to drill at once. The ranks of No. 1 Rifle Company, Lt. Col. Jessup, consisting of 55 men, is full No 2, Captain white also fast filling up. A Volunteer Company of Foot Artillery, of which Mr Roebuck has been chosen Captain, is very rapidly being raised.

On Tuesday evening last, the house of Mr. John Blythe of Owen Sound was entered and a strong cash box containing valuable notes and papers, and from $600 to $700 in bank notes, carried off. The principal part of tht money was collections Mr. Blythe had made on taxes, for the town, some belonged to other parties for whom he had collected moneys and some was his own. No account of the robbers.

Mr. Orange Lawrence, Post Master of Orangeville, committed suicide on Sunday the 15th inst., by hanging himself with a new clothes' line, purchased by himself the previous day. He was in his 65th year.

The Chatham *Argus* learns from good authority that Mr. Sission, of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been forbid accepting any drafts upon the United States, as commercial intercourse between the two nations is stopped for the present.

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain, "you have a touch battle before you. Fight like heroes till you powder's gone; then—run! I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican firecater of the first class, reports not flateringly of the condition of the "grand army" of the Potomac under general McClellan's management:

"It is stated upon authority to which we give implicit credit that if a forward movement on the Potomac were ordered to-morrow, ten days would necessarily elapse before the columns could be fit to march! *After more than five months under our leaders, wielding the immense resources of this great nation*, the army *is not ready*. Has Congress nothing to say, or is this Republic given up to quick destruction?

What has this army done during the lengthened period of its presence in the District of Columbia? The only decided moves that it has attempted resulted in disaster; and the vast expenditure incurred in its behalf—the never ending reports of skirmish and motion—the vaunted generalship of the veteran Scott and his newly manufactured coadjutors have all accomplished practically nothing. The army has not advanced twenty miles into the southern country and for all purposes remains upon the defensive. The Federal forces are used, not to conquor "rebels;" but to defend the federal capital from apprehended attack, and as it has been so it is. McClellan's command is "not "ready," and Congress is appealed to save the republic from "quick destruction." The politicians are not likely to mend the matter.—*Leader.*

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

We are sorry, indeed, to have to record the death of the Prince Consort, who died at Windsor Castle from an attack of gastric fever which assumed a typhoid character. The first intimation of the illness of the Prince was had on Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, when it was stated that he had been suffering from a feverish cold. The first bulletin in regard to his condition was issued on Wednesday.

December 11th. It stated that the Prince was suffering from a fever unattended by unfavorable symptoms. On the following day a bulletin announced that the Prince had passed a quiet night, but that his symptoms had undergone a little change. A bulletin on Friday stated his symptoms had assumed a more serious form. A bulletin was issued at 9 o'clock on Saturday night was more favorable. At half past 4 a bulletin was issued as follows:—"His Royal Highness is in a more critical state." From that hour his symptoms commenced to take a more unfavorable turn, and fever of a typhoid character set in. The Prince then continued to sink gradually until the last gleam of hope departed, and he expired tranquilly at ten minutes to eleven. The Queen and the Royal Family surrounded the death bed of the Prince. The London *Observer*, in announcing the lamentable event, exclaimed: "Peace to his ashes. A good husband, a good father, a wise Prince and a safe counsellor. England will not soon look upon his like again."

The sorrowful intelligence we publish this morning of the death of the husband of our Queen, will carry a pang to every British heart. Not only do we mourn his loss on account of the grief it must cause to her whose faithful consort he has been for twenty one years, but because we feel that a man of great worth, of noble principles and of sound judgement, has passed away from earth. Surrounded as Her Majesty is by constitutional restraints, jealous as the English people have always been of the interference of foreigners in the councils of the land, and careful as Prince Albert always was to respect their prejudices to the minutest particular, we cannot know how much we owe to the influence exercised by the Prince Consort. For influence he must have had. It is not in the nature of things that, allied to him so closely as Her Majesty was, and endeared to him as we all know her to have been, that his opinions should pass unregarded, his voice unheard. Had he been a bad man; had he been unfaithful to the country of his adoption, the evils he might have caused would long ago have been felt, their existence would have been beyond dispute. But seeing that Her Majesty has reigned more gloriously than any of the monarchs who have worn the British Crown, seeing that her sceptre has been productive of more good to the people at large, than that of any ruler of any empire, we care not in what age, or in what portion of the world—surely we may attribute a large share of these happy results to him who by his position necessarily exercised so great an influence over our Monarch. When Prince Albert first came to England he was no great favourite. The people to some extent looked upon him as an evil to be endured. Even his German accent was a theme of comment, his German relations furnished food for sarcasm. Had he furnished by his conduct any ground for suspicion, had he by his bearing alienated from him the proud spirited islanders, the results would have been injurious in the highest degree. Had he sought to use the power of Great Britain as a means for the unlawful aggrandizement of his native country; had he regarded the interests of Germany as paramount to those of England, as Philip regarded the interests of Spain as paramount to those of the England of this day, no man can tell the mischief it might have wrought. But it proved otherwise. As year after year rolled by, his devotion to the empire, and the ardour he manifested to everything likely to add to our greatness, to increase our strength, to elevate the people to a just conception of their duties to one another won for him sincere esteem. Precluded by his position in taking an active share in politics he lost no opportunity of advancing the interests of science and of art of mechanics, and of agriculture. To his conception Great Britain owed the exhibition of 1851, which raised her higher in the estimation of the world than any victories on the battle field she could have gained, and to him the English farm labourers owe it that their houses are fit for the habitation of human beings. For Prince Albert was one of the very first, by his example, to direct the attention of the aritocracy to the improvement of their tenantry, and without seeking to interfere with inexorable commercial and social laws, he in this way did more good than all the theorists who, by their Utopian schemes have spoilt so many reams of fair paper, and ruined so many hard workers who have trusted to them. He was an intelligent patron of fine arts, and to him not a few men of genius owe it that they have been able to display themselves before the world. Had it not been for his station, though Prince Albert might not have made a name for himself which would have lived in the future, yet he would not have died in obscurity. But for the position he occupied he was eminently and completely fitted. It was a most difficult position, and in that he fulfilled all his duties with consumate tact, we find abundant evidence of his talent and wisdom. Nothing more could be required of him than that which he has given.

Albert-Franz-August Karl-Emanuel, Prince Consort and Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, was next brother and heir presumptive to the Duke of Sake Cobourg, whose ancestors were Margraves of Meissen in the twelfth century. Prince Albert was born August 26, 1819, at the Castle of Rosenau. After receiving a thorough education at the hands of private tutors, he entered the University of Bown on the third of May 1837, as a student of jurisprudence. A small house of most simple aspect standing behind young trees, on one side of the cathedral of Bown, is shown as the residence of Prince Albert during his University course. Here, surrounded by the memorials of ancient Christendom, and in view of the historical Rhine, the Prince is said to have devoted himself to the studies of the place with an ardour which is spoken of with pride by the teachers of the University. It was his custom they say to rise not later than six every morning, and to pursue his studies until seven in the evening, allowing himself an interval of three hours for dinner and recreation. The labours of the day finished he would pay visits to families of his acquaintance, or entertain students of worth at his own table. Among the chief professors of Bown were Dr. Walter, a jurist celebrated for his thorough mastery of Germanic and civic law, and Dr. Locbell, the celebrated historian. Having spent three academical sessions at Bown, Prince Albert left the University in 1838. In July of the same years the Prince and his father and brother visited England to attend the coronation of Her Majesty, and at Michaelmas returned to Cobourg, Prince Albert having for the first time made the acquaintance of Her Majesty. After his departure rumor was busy in England in pointing out Prince Albert as Her Majesty's future consort; and although the report was contradicted by the Ministerial newspapers the belief was strengthened by the arrival of the Prince in England, in the autumn of 1839. Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert the Queen caused the Privy Council to be summoned to meet at Buckingham Palace, on the 23rd of November, when she communicated her intentions to form a matrimonial alliance with Prince Albert. He was nationalized on his marriage to Her Majesty, February 10, 1840, and received a grant of £30,000 a year; the title of Royal Highness by patent; the right to quarter the Royal Arms of England; precedence by Royal warrant next to the Queen, and Prince Consort by order in Council June 1857. He was a member of the Privy Council; Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall in trust of the Prince of Wales, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Grand Ranger of Windsor, St. James, and Hyde Parks; a Field Marshal, and Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Captain General and Colonel of the city of London Artillery Company; a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick; also G. C. B. G. C. M. G., Acting Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His scholastic dignities in England were: Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, LL.D., D.C.L., and Ph. D. He was also Master of the Trinity House and he was President of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines, who fell in the war with Russia.

Large as was the experience he gained during 1851, he will be much missed the next year at the Great Exhibition. Coming so closely as his loss does upon the death of the Duchess of Kent, we look with great anxiety to the way in which Her Majesty will bear this new grief. It may be some consolation to her to know that her people, in the whole extent of her vast empire, share in her grief, and pray that she may so bear it as to be spared for many years to those over whom she has so long and so well ruled.—*Globe.*

On the subject of uniform the order is very judicious. The clothing of the militia will be nearly the same as that of the regulars. If any other had been adopted, there would be danger of mistaking friend for foe, as our neighbours have often done during the present war. The grey cloth adopted by some of our volunteers is in many respects the best suited for them. It is the national colour, and harmonizes so well with surrounding objects in the field as to afford no mark for the enemys sharpshooters. The cloth also is cheap, and easily procured here. But grey has already been adopted by large bodies of the American volunteers, which is a sufficient reason for the adoption of another colour by the commander-in-chief. Very sensibly, however, the volunteers are to be permitted to change their clothing as they find opportunity, which, we venture to say, they will not be slow in doing. Above all things, an American volunteer is afraid of British "regulars," and not the least advantage of the similarity of dress will be that the Canadian militiaman will be undistinguishable in the field from the regiments of the line. We hope that, adopting the dress of the regular soldier, our volunteers will imitate his steadiness, discipline and obedience to command. The failures of the Northerners in the civil war have arisen from the absence of these qualities in their volunteers. There is no reason why volunteers should not be equal and even superior to the line. Man for man, the volunteers will probably excel in intelligence and education the regular troops. The only superiority the latter can have proceeds from their training and discipline, both of which can be acquired by exertion. Our men must set a high standard before them. The American volunteers have not done so, they have always succumbed to the idea that the regulars must necessarily be their superiors.

It was a common complaint during the last war, that though the Canadian militia fought well, the regulars carried off all the honours. We are sure that the same complaint will not be made now if war should come. The British Government will treat all alike. Morover, Canada can now reward her own sons, and she has a press which will carry the fame of their brave deeds to the farthest ends of the earth.—*Globe.*

EXECUTION.—At Godrich, C. W. on Wednesday last, Wm. Mahon, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Harcourt and her grand daughter, out of revenge, a relative of his elder victom having procured his imprisonment for an assault, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. He met them in a lane and beat out their brains with a stick of cord wood; his elder victom be ing 80 years of age and the younger 6.

"On the scaffold Mahon endeavoured to pray, but suddenly rising from his knees he exclaimed, 'I cannot pray; I am going to be murdered for that business.' He trembled violently, and showed great fear of death.

The executioner, however, promptly performed his work, and on the drop falling, the wretched man died instantly! The murder er was a young man about 22 years of age.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The business of the week has been quiet and steady, with an upward tendency in some descriptions of produce. The prospects of war seem daily more unlikely, and we have no advances on this account. The orders sent from England to Black Sea, for large quantities were based no probability of stoppage for supplies from this continent If these orders should be executed there must necessarily be a large supply thrown into English market during the winter, which may affect the price unfavorably.

Flour—Extra, $5.90 to $6.20. Fancy $5.50. Super, $5.15 to $5.17½, there is a good deal of inquiry for round lots of choice brand of superfine at full rates. No. 2, saleable, at $4.90. Course flour scarce and in demand. Bag Flour good is wanted at $2.70 to $2.80.

Wheat.—Little or nothing doing, sales of U. C. Spring, ex car, at $1.50. Holders are storing in preference to selling at these rates.

Oatmeal.—Not much inquired for. Stock light. Sales small at $4,25c.

Pease—Nothing doing. Price nominally 65c. to 70c.

Corn—Dull. Small sales at 1c. per lb.

Oats.—Nothing doing.

Pork.—Is in better demand, without much being done. Green hogs are arriving slowly and are sold at $4,50c. to $4.75c. in preference to packing. Barreled pork is being enquired for, and sales are made at advance of 50c. to $1,50c. on best pork quotations.

Lard.—Is doing better, we hold sales at 8½c. to 9c.

Tallow.—Meets with hardly sale at 9c.

Butter.—Rather quiet, sales light, with small supply of most kinds. Greese and poor store packed neglected. Good store selling at 12½c. to 13c. Dairy 14c. to 16c.

Ashes.—Pots firm. Pearls not so much enquired for. Sales of Pots at $6,85c. to $6,90c. Pearls $6,50c.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28 St. Nicholas Street.
Montreal December 26th, 1061.

EPIGRAM.

Said Lincoln to Sew, in a bit of a tremor,
As slowly his fingers he drew thro' his *wool*,
"I think we'll decide on the 'horn of dilemma,
"'Tis better that tossed on the *horn* of a *bull*

GRIBBLECHUCKS.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER SIXTH.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—In producing further evidence of the extravagance complained of, we notice the number of persons employed in and about the establishment, who are depending on its treasury for their annual stipend. We have the facts on this point, briefly stated in the book of evidence taken before the *select committee*, by the Rev. W. H. Poole, who, on his examination, is reported, among other things, as saying that, "Including the Rev. President, there are eleven Professors and one Tutor, the vice-Chancellor, the Bursar and his *five* assistants, the Librarian and two Registrars, one for the University and another for the college, the Bedel, acting Bedel, Steward, Messenger, Porter, Bellringer, Labourers, Woodcutters, and other general servants, the Dean of residence and seven servants employed about the premises. There are seven persons connected with the observatory, and in addition to all these an attendant servant is provided to wait on each of the following Professors, viz., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Professor of Natural History, and Professor of Chemistry These latter servants being required only thirty weeks in the year, although receiving a full year's salary. Here are *forty-five* persons regularly salaried, besides others occasionally employed. The salaries varying from $400 to $4000 a year. If we inc ude the twenty-nine examiners, we have more paid officers connected with the establishment than undergraduates admitted to its halls."

What an army of notable officials have we here! we need not wonder at the cry of extravagance; with such a host of hangers-on we could not expect economy. Let us look a little into details here; and first the Rev. President of the College receives as Professor $4000 a year, then as President he receives $1000, next he receives fees from the students in his own department, and also examiners fees. We have no means of knowing the amount of fees received by each professor, as there is no return furnished to the treasurer. I will be more explicit on the question of fees hereafter.

The Professor of History and English literature said in answer to question 485, that when he accepted the Chair of History, &c., the salary was $1400. It was not a little amusing to hear the senators and professors so eloquently avowing *his "complete satisfaction"* when he had succeeded in lowering the standard of education; no doubt his satisfaction was so complete, when, by two or three successive steps, his salary was raised to $2240, and Tuition fess $—, and examining fees $80. The salaries of the other professors are of course the same.

In regard to the number of Professors employed in University College, the Vice-Chancellor was asked Question 416, Could not the efficiency of the institution be maintained by a less number of Professors? Ans. I do not think that it could; with the exception of *two* professorships. I do not think as I have stated in my evidence, that a Professor of Agriculture is necessary, and I do not think that a Professor of Meteorology is necessary, except in connection with the observatory, when he said that other funds should support him. Here are two Chairs pronounced unnecessary, in fact the gentlemen occupying those chairs, have had but few pupils, some sessions not even one. Even Mr. Langton is convinced that young men do not and will not go up to Toronto to learn Agriculture from Professor Buckland. There is no good reasons why such a chair should be maintained. The Professor of Hebrew, also, can scarcely be necessary for an institution so far removed from the study of Divinity. Indeed there are very few students in this department, and those belonging to the Theological schools in the city. Parties desiring lessons in Hebrew should pay for it as a speciality, or, divinity schools desiring their students to study it, should furnish instruction for them as in other branches of theological study. If the interests of the country were cared for, independent of those schools, the expences of this chair also might be saved to the country. Says ex-vice-Chancellor Langton, "I agree with Dr. Cook (President of Queen's College) that the study of oriental languages is *not* a necessary portion of a college education; it more properly belongs to the faculty of divinity. Here then are these unnecessary chairs in the Toronto College, which three cost almost as much as the whole staff of Professors in other institutions. No one will pretend to say that the efficiency of the college would in the least be impaired, if, those three chairs were abolished, as no doubt they will be. The warmest advocates of the Toronto College admit this. It is only as we compare the expenditure in this institution with that of others that we can form a proper estimate. Take the item of salaries.

1857. Toronto, one faculty, only	$28,520
Victoria, one faculty and preparatory department,	6,000
Queen's, three faculties	9,104
Trinity, two faculties	6,640
Regiopolis	7,000
Bishops College C. E.	6,300
McGill, three faculties	12,480
Lavall	16,300

These are the official returns of the years 1857 and 1858 on the item of salaries alone, from which may be seen one college in Toronto spending more than four times as much as another college in the same city. The non-denominational one, with one faculty, paying for salaries alone more than four times as much as the church of England college with two faculties.

I must here make a remark on the question of *fees*. The fees of this Toronto college should form a very handsome item of income which at present is lost to the country. Look at the fees of other colleges for proof of this assertion.

Union College, N. York, fees	$8,665
New York University	6,720
Columbia College	6,515
Dickenson	6,600
Yale	28,800
Harvard	30,745
Amherst	9,000
Williams	7,800
Rochester	4,749
Upper Canada College	7,000
Victoria	3,070

I need not multiply illustrations, let us now enquire for the fees of University College, Toronto.

Mr. Bursar was asked Question 163.—What sums have been received for fees since 1853? Ans. I do not know. Ques. 164. Can you give the committee an approximate estimate of the whole amount that would be received for fees? I do not know it does not come within my department.—Does not this astonish the reader? Here is the treasurer of an institution avow his utter ignorance of one source, at least, of the income of the institution, and as I have shown the income from that source ought to be cosniderable. The Law says, 49 Sec., "The fees for tuition, examination, degrees, certificates of honor or otherwise, interests, rents, &c., shall form the general income fund &c." In this law for the University and University College and for Upper Canada College, it was intended that the fees known as Tuition fees, graduation fees, &c., or a large portion thereof, should go to the treasury and assist in the general objects of the friends of the institution, or be transferred to the surplus fund for other institutions. Is it not a gross injustice to those institutions for which that surplus fund was intended, to have the teachers in the different departments pocket the fees and make no return for them. They claim from the Bursar their full salary as shown above, and make no mention of having received so much in the shape of fees. The next question in order would be, How the senate views all this? my readers will understand it more perfectly, when he knows those very men are the senators and law makers for the institution. They make the law to suit themselves and then, *lawfully*, they say pocket the fees. Upper Canada College gives half the fees to teachers. I mean to say that the senate gives half the fees to the teachers of U. C. College, but they take all the fees of University College to themselves. I must in my next, or some future letter show how that senate is composed, and how it is that such wrongs are perpetrated in sight of a free press, and among a free people. Good night and a merry Christmas to your readers.

Yours &c.,

Dec. 19th 1861. W.

(To be continued.)

DONATION VISIT.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

The friends and well-wishers of the Rev. W. H. Graham, M. E., minister of Arnprior met at his residence on Friday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a substantial token of their regard. The roads were in an unfavorable condition and many from the country were thereby prevented from being present, yet a large number attended and after preparing a sumptuous repast, invited the minister and his family to become their guests for the occasion. About 100 sat down to dinner, after which, the afternoon was spent in the most social and agreeable manner. In the evening the number increased to about 140 and partook of supper of no ordinary kind. Music and singing enlivened the occasion until a late hour, when the Rev. J. F. Wilson being called for, addressed the company in the most happy and pleasing manner, upon the benefit derived from social gatherings, after which the company presented their guest of the occasion with the handsome sum of $75, and then retired declaring it to be one of the most happy parties they ever attended. Thus ended the first donation party ever given in this, though quite common in other localities.

PICKWICK.

Arnprior, 26th Dec. 1861.

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

23rd December, 1861.

The Council met this day in the Town Hall. Council all present. The Reeve in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting, read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

A communication from the Burean of Agriculture, and Statistics was read. Deferred till next Council.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of James Coulter and others, in favor of Michael McDermott, also a letter from John McWhinnie on same subject. The Council declined acting in the matter, the same not being within the power of Municipal Corporations.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Houston,—That the By-law to convey part of the original allowance of road between lots Nos. 15 and 16 to the parties through whose land the new line of road runs, be brought up and read a first time. Carried.

The By-law was read a first time.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Anderson,—That the sum of $8 be appropriated for timber to build a bridge on lots Nos. 9 and 10, on the 12th line, and that Daniel Drummond be a commissioner to expend the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Toshach, seconded by Mr. Coulter,—That the sum of $9 be granted to Mr. Gavin Lindsay, for material and repairs done on the bridge on the Ninth line at lot No. 22. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Toshach,—That the sum of $10 be granted to the Collector in addition to his salary for extra trouble he has in collecting the taxes this year, in consequence of the County By-law, extending the time for the same to be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Coulter,—That the By-law to convey part of the original allowance of road, between lots Nos. 15 and 26, to the parties through whose land the new line of road runs, be now brought up and read a second time short and passed. Carried.

The By-law was read a second time short and passed.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

FREEMASON VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—Permit me to suggest through your columns to my brethren in this city, that they should get up a volunteer corps, composed exclusively of Masons. Nearly all the principal cities in England and Scotland have set a laudable example in this respect, that should be followed by every town of any note in Canada. I am confident the members of the order in Toronto are not behind their brethern across the Atlantic in loyalty and true patriotism, and from the strength and vigour of its numerous lodges I am persuaded a company could be easily organized that would reflect honour and credit, not only on its promoters, but on the craft generally throughout the Province. I have introduced this subject to several friends I have met since I came to Toronto, and from the favour with which it has been received and commended I am induced to believe it only requires ventilation through the press to be taken up warmly and carried out with the spirit and perseverance for which Masons are distinguished all over the globe. If some one belonging to the lodge which holds its monthly meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, would bring this proposition under the consideration of its members, I am sanguine enough to entertain the opinion that an instant response would be the result, and a committee appointed to act in concert with the other lodges in "initiating" and promoting the movement. Thanking you for the courtesy shown a stranger in giving this insertion,

I remain, Mr. Editor, &c.,
G. W.

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1861.

DRS. MCCAUL & WILSON ON THE WAR.

At the Inauguration of the Mechanics Institute, Toronto, Drs. McCaul & Wilson made the following remarks on the war:—

I am firmly persuaded that our neighbours will find that, however we may be disposed to be on friendly terms with them, if matters come to the worst, we will fight for our soil and defend it to the last. (Cheers.) I do not mean this as a threat. I abhor the language of threat or bragging of what we will do or what we won't do. Yet we cannot forget, althcugh our numbers are insignificant as compared with those of our neighbours, what was done by Canada in 1812-13. There are men amongst us who served in that troublous time, and they have told their sons and grandsons what happened then. There were in this Upper Province but 1,500 regular troops. We have more than that number even already. And the disparity between our numbers and those in the United States was greater than now, even before they were broken up by the present fatricidal war, but still we held the Province against all odds. (Cheers.) The veterans of 1812, still living amongst us, have not the strength now to go into the field and bear the sword or the musket, but they can tell us what was done in that olden time, and they can "shoulder their crutch and show how fields were won." (Cheers.) They can tell us that at the opening of the war they marched across the St. Clair and captured Detroit, and took the American General and his whole army prisoners—(cheers)—and that they took Mackinaw, and held it throughout the war. They can go on and tell how at Queenstown Heights, although they lost their brave general on the morning of the engagement, yet before evening they had 900 prisoners, who were obliged to capitulate rather than be driven into the river. And they can tell how the victory was won at Chateaugay through the bravery of our friends of the Lower Province. (Cheers.) They can tell you too of the battles of Crysler's Farm and Lundy's Lane, and bring down the narrative until, when peace was proclaimed here, there was not one of the invaders left on this soil, for they had abandoned even Fort Erie, and crosses the river into their own territory. In conclusion he said the Americans would find that they were utterly mistaken in imagining that there was any party in Canada worth speaking of that was in favor of annexation, and depicted in eloquent language the enthusiasm with which, should war come upon us, Canadians of all classes would unite in defence of their country and the honour of their father land. The Rev. Dr. then resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Dr. Daniel Wilson was next called upon, and in the course of an eloquent speech, also made reference to the war. He contrasted Toronto as it now is, with the aspect its site presented at the commencement of this century, as described by men still living amongst us when it was only a little clearing beginning to be reclaimed from the wilderness. He then contrasted the condition of America generally with its condition nearly four centuries ago, when discovered by Columbus. He spoke of the red men of the forest having been supplanted by the white faces from Europe, and said the fabric of improvement and civilization which the white men reared into this new world formed the title by which they held what had formerly been the inheritance of the Indians. Such a building as that now inaugurated was one evidence of such a title to the soil on which we stood. Dr. McCaul had referred to the feeling and spirit which were at this moment thrilling every patriotic heart at the thought that that soil to which we have thus established our right is threatened to be wrested from us. He would add that those strangely misunderstood the feeling of Canadian Colonists who imagined that there was to be found even one amongst us whose heart was not true to the British Empire, and who was not ready to shed his life-blood rather than that Canada should be torn away from that glorious Empire. (Cheers.) When he heard of them proposing to wrest from us our soil, he was reminded of a circumstance in the history of our Saxon forefathers, who once were in England but colonists themselves. When a Danish invader demanded of one of the Saxon kings that he should yield to him the sacred soil of England, he did not refuse the demand, but said—"Yes, you shall have your six feet of English soil, or, as you are a tall man, it shall be seven." (Cheers.) If the American came amongst us as a friend, he should be welcome. He had witnessed many generous acts done by Americans. He had amongst them many dear and esteemed friends He had enjoyed many delightful social hours among the Americans, and God forbid that war should break out between them and us, descended as we were from a common ancestry, and devoted as he believed we were alike to the great interests of humanity. But it is their choosing, not ours, and if choose they do that war not peace, enmity not friendship shall be between us, then by the sacred right we have established to our soil, we will say to them—"Six feet of our soil you shall have, but, by God's strength helping us, no more." (Loud cheers.) It was a sad thing that, when gathering together on a social occasion like this, when our hearts ought all to be attuned to the ideas of peace and harmony, our thoughts could not but turn to war and anticipations of danger and enmity and blood. But, if needs be, we are prepared for the best and for the worst, and in such a struggle, should it come, there was not a man amongst us who was not ready to do his part in repelling the invader, and not a woman amongst us who was not ready to do her part too as a second Florence Nightingale.

Arrival of the Persia at Bic.

Quebec, Dec. 26th.

The Persia passed about a mile and a-half from Bic.

About 600 men are being sent ashore to-night. These will start for Riviere du Loup about midday to-morrow, in carrioles, and proceed up the country.

The men are provided with winter clothing, and until they start for Riviere du Loup will be comfortably housed at Bic.—The harbor is perfectly free from ice. The landing is being effected by means of the ship's boats.

The Persia will proceed at once to Riviere du Loup, for the purpose of landing stores, unless it is found to be impracticable.

There is not much ice in the channel at Riviere du Loup, and military men at that station are of opinion that men and stores could have been landed there without any difficulty should the Persia proceed to Riviere du Loup.

Twenty canoes and one hundered men will leave Riviere du Loup in the morning for Bic, to assist in the landing of stores.

Further by the Niagara.

Halifax, Dec. 26.

The Niagara left Liverpool at 8.30 on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 18th. Arrived here at 1.30 p. m.

The Niagara brings £20,000 in specie, and 24 passengers for Boston, and 351 troops for Halifax.

The steamship Australasian which left Liverpool with 1265 troops, a field battery, large quantities of ammunition, stores, sledges, &c., for North America, also arrived at Halifax this morning.

The West India mail has taken to England the news of the escape of the Sumpter from Martinique, as also that on the 28th of November the Sumpter captured an American ship, the Montmerency, from Newport England, with coal for St. Thomas, but released her on receipt of a bond by the Captain, promising to pay 2,600 dollars three months after peace was proclaimed.

The British war vessel Cadmus had arrived off St. Thomas to protect the mail steamers against another Trent affair.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The attitude of and preparations by England show no change.

The Times editorially reports the following: During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. Seward took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to occupy a high office; that when he did so it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her accordingly.

The Times accumulates evidence of a long cherished intention on the part of Mr. Seward to do England an injustice. In another leader on the internal affairs of the civil war, the Times advises the federal government to make peace in time before it is committed to a treble war, viz.: with the Confederates, the British, and its own abolitionists.

At 2 a. m. of the 14th a telegram from Brussels of the 12th to the Times says there is a rumor in diplomatic circles that mediation in the American conflict will be offered by King Leopold. The Secretary of the British Legation has left for London.

Gen. Scott's sudden return was the theme for much speculation. It was generally reported that he had some sort of mission from the French government to the Washington Cabinet.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says he had a long interview with M. Thouvenel before his departure. The general impression in financial circles was that he carried out a momentous communication from the French government.

It is estimated that about 12,000 troops are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immediately on landing.

The British government continued to charter all available steamers. Two battalions of British guards were expected to sail on the 18th instant, in the Adriatic and Parana, under the command of Lord Paulet.

Orders have been issued for the hasty manufacture of 2000 pack saddles, and a proportionate number of ambulances, waggons, and cars, for despatch to Canada.

Col. E. R. Wetherell is gazetted as chief of the staff in Canada, and Major Generals Prumley and David Russell are ordered to embark forthwith and join the staff.

English ship owners were adopting a system for their outward bound vessels to communicate to passing English ships that there was a prospect of war with the United States. They had also resolved to form a society for mutual assurance against war risks.

The united prayer meeting in Exeter Hall took place on the 12th, and fervent prayers were offered up for peace.

St. Johns, N. F., 23rd.

The "Persia" arrived off Cape Race on the 23rd. She sailed from Liverpool on the 15th, and has 1100 troops on board. She is bound for Rivere-du-Loup or Bic.

The news is important. His Royal Highness Prince Albert expired at noon on Sunday, the 15th instant, of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until Friday.

The Liverpool 'Mercury' of the 14th states that the Earl of Derby had been consulted by the Government, he approved of its policy in reference to the American difficulty, and suggests to ship owners to instruct the Captains of outward bound ships to signalize any British vessel that war with America is probable.

The steamship Australiasian, which passed Cape Race this evening, Sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.—The first Division of Tenth Brigade garrison artillery embarked on board the Niagara for Halifax on the 14th. It was understood that ten companies of engineers are to be sent to British America.

Washington, Dec. 22.

Lord Lyons yesterday made his official communication to the Secretary of the State, who at once set about the preparation of a reply. The contents of these despatches are known to no one, except those two, the President and probably Gen. McClellan. The general opinion among outsiders near the official barrier that guards the circle of diplomacy is that they do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiation, as we have hitherto intimated.

As regards the statement that the Cabinet is determined to yield to England, even to the point of surrendering Mason and Slidell rather than fight her, which the *Herald* of Saturday makes broadly, and the *Times* insinuates, it is utterly and mischievously false.

Washington, Dec. 25.

The Cabinet is alleged to have had a special and extraordinary session to-day to consider the demands of Lord Lyons in behalf of the Trent affair. These demands are said to be an apology, and the restoration of Mason and Slidell to British custody. It is understood that our government is ready to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and to deliver up Mason and Slidell, if that be the only means of purchasing peace with England; but as a condition of this disavowal and restitution, it is said that our government will require Great Britain to concede this as a definate statement of the question in regard to the right of search at sea, and also that no interference shall be made by the British Government at any time, in behalf the rebellion now in progress against the United States Government. Unless these two points are secured it is not believed that the American people would sustain the Administration in the surrender of the rebel commissioners.
—*N. Y. Times' Correspondent.*

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST NEWS.

Mason and Slidell given up!

New York, Dec. 28.

The official correspondence between our government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell received. The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30th in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting at the Lord Mayor's dinner and also states he told Lord Palmerston the simple fact when informing him that the life of the insurrection was sustained by the hope of its recognition by England and France, and if those hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days.

He refers in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Slidell and Mason as a new and unforseen circumstance, which is to be met by the two governments, if possible, in a kindly spirit. Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished to Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should first be made known here, and discussion be had here but Mr. Seward deemed it proper to state that Commodore Wilkes acted without instructions and the subject therefore is free from the embarrassment which might had the act been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly teamper, and it may expect the the best disposition on our part.

Next comes Earl Russell's letter dated Foreign Office, Nov. 30th,—My Lord,—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached her Majesty's Government. This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admirality by Commander Williams, agent for the mails on board the contract steamer *Trent*.

It appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an effront to the British flag and a violation of international law. Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the U. S. naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorised, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received. The government of the United States must be fully aware that the British government could not allow such an affront to its national honor to pass without full reparation; and her Majesty's government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the United States unnecessarily to force into the discussion between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such a unanimity of feeling. Her Majesty's government, therefore, trusts that when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the United States, that government will of its own accord offer to the British government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.—Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

After discussing the whole subject at great length in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says:—"I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of facts and analysis of laws applicable to them, that this government has neither meditated nor practised nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called attention; and on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency consisting in a dedarture by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established probably by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as independent State should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case. I have not been unaware that in examining theis question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the Britith side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment in that subject. I had hardly fallen into the line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honored, and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us by James Madison, in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in instructions to James Monroe, our then Minister to England."

Mr. Seward says, after quoting these instructions—If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and to adhere to that policy I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen therefore that this government could not deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us. In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of the Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this government to detain them; but the effectual check to and waining proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from restoring to that defence. Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign state.

Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground, it would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries against consistency and national conscience. Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessed by Americans, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question is fairly and rightfully settled between them, which heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the state of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. I renew my assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

The Hon. W. H. Seward, &c.—Sir, I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of Nov. 30th, relative to the removal of Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Macfarland and Eustis from the British mail packet Trent. I will, without loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangement to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

A despatch from M. Thouvenel to the French Minister to our government is also contained in the correspondence, in which M. Thouvenel urges that a neutral flag from a neutral to another neutral port covers the the person and merchandise it carries, and adopts the principles laid down in the despatches of Earl Russell, to which Mr. Seward appropriately refers.

FIRE AT SHANNONVILLE.—We regret to hear of the total destruction by fire on the large frame building at the Shannonville Station, owned by Mr. Perkins, of that village. The fire occurred early on the morning of Monday, the 16th inst, and being unoccupied, the supposition is that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $2,500, on which there was an insurance of $1000 in the Unity Company.

MORE GUNS FOR CANADA WEST.—Fifty guns of large calibre are to be removed hence to Toronto, St. Catherines and other places in the West to-day. The carters of this city received orders from the commandant to present themselves with their horses and trucks at the arsenal at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and assist in the removal of these stores to the railway station.—*Kingston News.*

The Chicago *Tribune* has information from an unquestioned source that five thousand acres in Illinois will be planted with cotton the coming year.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott. Mr. Dayton was spokesman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



Agricultural Notice.

THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK County Agricultural Society, will hold its Annual Meeting, for the election of Office bearers and other matters, in the Town Hall, Ramsay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January 1862, at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon. Township Societies will please transmit their Annual Reports, as required by law, in time for the above meeting.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secry. and Treas. N. L. A. S.

Ramsay, 26th Dec. 1861 17.

LOST HOUNDS.

ONE named Toby, of the Scotch Deer Hound breed, light reddish or drab color, has a long muzzle, covered with coarse wiry hair, tail like a grayhound, was lost in Ramsay. —also—

A small red hound of the beagle breed, has smooth short hair, long body but very low, named Tardy, was lost near the White Lake in November last.

Any person returning them to this office or sending word where they may be found will be paid for his trouble.

Carleton Place Herald Office, Jan. 1, 1862.

A Farm For Sale.

LOT No. 16 in the first con. of Ramsay, containing One Hundred Acres, 70 of it being cleared, having on it a good sided log house ash clapboarded and painted, with a good Barn, Shed and Stable, surrounded with good roads, with Churches and School convenient, within 2½ miles of Clayton, also a fine living spring in the centre; for soil and situation seconded to none and few equal to it. For terms apply to JOHN GEMMILL, Proprietor on the premises 17-a

Trotting Races.

TO come off at Carleton Place on the 6th day of January, 1862. Open for all horses owned in the undermentioned Townships, that is to say, RAMSAY, BECKWITH, and DRUMMOND.

FIRST RACE.

Open for all horses owned in the above named Townships. To start at one o'clock, p. m., for a purse of ten dollars. Mile heat. Best three in five. (Entrance fee $1.)

SECOND RACE.

Open for all horses owned in the above named Townships, under four years old for a purse of five dollars. Mile heats, best two in three. (Entrance fee 50 cents.)

All Subscribers paying one dollar or over are allowed to enter free.

STEWARDS.

Johida Shipman, George Drennan.	Ramsay.
John Roberts, Wm. H. Hurd.	Beckwith.
A. B. Code, Wm. Atkeson.	Drummond.

ROBERT METCALF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Carleton Place, Dec. 30th 1861. 17-c

HEAD QUARTERS, Ramsay,
December 26th, 1861.

MILITIA ORDER.

THE Service Men (18 to 45) of the 6th Battalion Lanark Militia are ordered to assemble in the Village of Almonte, on Thursday the 2nd Jan., 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, when the instructions and orders of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief will be explained to the men comprising the Battalion, composed of the service men of the Township of Ramsay.

By Command,

ALEX. SNEDDEN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

JOHN MENZIES,
Capt. Adjt.

N. B.—Captains of Companies will see that their Companies are duly warned.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next session, for an act to separate the Townships of Bagot and Blythfield from the County of Renfrew and to annex the said Townships to the County of Lanark.

Bagot 16th Dec. 1861. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to the undersigned by note or account are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith and save costs.

RORISON & McEWEN.

Arnprior, Dec. 23rd, 1861. 16.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class School Male Teacher wanted for School Section No. 7, Beckwith. Apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD GRIFFITH, } Trustees
16-g. JAMES FLOYD. }

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF and in compliance with the Municipal Acts of UPPER CANADA:

THE Annual Township Meeting, of the Freeholders and Householders, of the Township of Ramsay, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY the SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, at the hour of TEN of the Clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing FIVE fit and proper persons to serve as Township Councillors for the ensuing year.

DAVID CAMPBELL.
Town Clerk.

Ramsay, Dec. 24th, 1861. 16

NEW YEARS FESTIVAL.

A GRAND New Years Festival will be held in the Town Hall, Smith's Falls, on 1st January, 1862, at half past one P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

ALEXANDER MCLAREN.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 23rd, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Township meeting of the Township of Beckwith for the election of Councillors for the year 1862, will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 6th day of Jany., 1862, at the hour appointed by Provincial Statute.

EWEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Dated this 23rd Decr., 1861. 16-a

FOR SALE.

FOUR GOOD FARMS in the Township of Bromley, County of Renfrew, within from two to four miles of the town of Douglas, each lot having from ten to forty acres of clearing, with House, &c., the land is all of an excellent quality, and will be sold low, apply to

A. W. BELL.

Douglas, Dec. 23rd, 1861. 16-cg*

Cooking Stoves.

TWO Frost & Wood Cooking stoves, new, and well trimmed. Also one Fuller cooking stove, large size. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office.

December 24th 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of PAKENHAM, for the election of Municipal Councillors for the ensuing year, will be held in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the hour of ten of the clock, forenoon.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Dec. 19th 1861. 16-a.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Public Instruction for examination of Teachers, will meet in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on SATURDAY the 4th day of January next, at the hour of 10 o'clock forenoon.

Candidates are required to furnish the examiners with satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

By order of the Board.

JAMES CONNERY, *Secretary.*

Pakenham, Dec. 19th 1861. 16-a

NOTICE.

Robert Nowlan, a minor, having left my board and gaurdianship without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person or persons, to hire or harhor him or give him any credit on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debts so contracted.

PHINEHAS LOWE.

Beckwith, 16th Dec. 1861. 16-a

EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned is desirous of securing the services of 50 Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency.

For particulars address (post paid) or personally to,

S. N. LASHER.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 20th 1861. 16-g

ATTENTION.

FANNING MILL NOTICE.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO. are now manufacturing the

New Canadian Sifter.

THE attention of Farmers is respectfully called to this new machine. For chaffing, cleaning and separating all kinds of Grain, it far superior to all other Fanning Mills now in use. To Farmers who raise Spring Wheat,—We respectfully invite your attention to this machine. You can effectually separate Oats from Wheat and thus secure the highest market prices, and always have pure seed to sow. This mill took the first premium at the last Agricultural Fair at Almonte.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 1861. 16-cg



Singer's.

WINZER & Co., FIRST PRIZE

WHEELER & WILSON & SINGER

Premium Sewing Machines.

THE only Prize awarded for Family Sewing Machines by the Judges at the Provincial Exhibition, held in London, Sept 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1861, was given to R. M. Wanzer & Co.'s Wheeler & Wilson.

The First Extra Prize was also given for their No's. 1 & 2 Singer's Manufacturing Machines.

Prizes of a similar character were also awarded Wanzer & Co.'s Wheeler & Wilson and Wanzer & Co.'s Singer Machines over all others, by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, at the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto.

They also took First Extra Prizes at the several County Agricultural Fairs,—at Hamilton, Paris, Galt, St. Thomas, Beamsville, Whitby, Cobourg, Bownanville; in fact, in every place where they have been exhibited.

Wanzer & Co.'s Wheeler & Wilson, and Wanzer & Co.'s Singer, EXCEL any Machines that ever were manufactured in the United States or Canada.

Some parties from the States have been importing some fine looking external Wheeler and Wilson Machines, and claim to have received some prizes on them, which we will exchange for, by them paying the $25 cash difference, thus saving the owner of the *imported* Machines the annoyance and expense of continually sending their machines to the States for repairs. The fact is out—as good Sewing Machines are being built and sold in Canada, by R. M. Wanzer & Co., as ever were manufactured in the United States.

All Genuine Wanzer & Co.'s Sewing Machines bear the stamp of R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, on the plate.

Hamilton, Nov. 18, 1861.

ILLUSTRATED

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THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD

Seventeenth Year.

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A NEW volume of this widely-circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.—It is the established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensible to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS, and FARMERS.

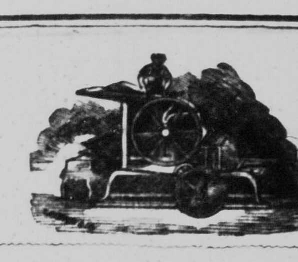
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of mill-wrights and mill-owners will be found published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:

To mail subscribers; Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar pays for one complete volume of 416 pages, two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the firrst of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country. Also a pamphlet of instructions to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription, to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
37 Park Row, N. Y.



The Carleton Place Herald

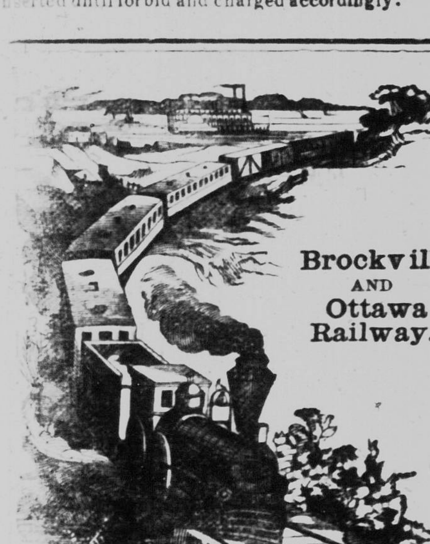
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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

Only One Dollar a Year.
IN ADVANCE.

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 30 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 ascertained by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.



Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Dec. 9, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

MAIN LINE. — GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,			7.15 a.m.
" Carleton Place	do	do	7.45 "
" Franktown	do	do	8.20 "
" Smith's Falls for Brockville			9.10 "
" Irish Creek	do		9.40 "
" Bellamy's	do		10.25 "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction			11.00 "
Arrive at Brockville			11.15 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,			3.00 p.m.
" Bellamy's	do	do	3.40 "
" Irish Creek	do	do	4.25 "
" Smith's Falls for Almonte			5.10 "
" Franktown	do		5.45 "
" Carleton Place	do		6.20 "
Arrive at Almonte			6.45 "

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for S. Falls and Brockville,			8.05 a.m.
Do	do	and Almonte	3.50 p.m.
Arrive at Almonte			6.45 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth			9.20 a.m.
Arrive at Perth			10.00 "
do	do		5.05 p.m.
Arrive at Perth			5.45 "

The above trains make the following connections, viz.—At Almonte with the stages to and from Arnprior; at Brockville with the Grand Trunk Trains going East at 11.15, a. m. and West at 6.30, p. m. Passengers leaving Arnprior, Almonte or Perth in the morning, arrive at Montreal and Ottawa the same day.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer & Superintendent.

Brockville, Dec. 4, 1861. 15

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by, RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class School Male Teacher wanted for School Section No. 5, Ross. Apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WARNOCK, }
THOS. SMITH, } *Trustees.*
JAMES MCLAREN, }

15-tf

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned, are hereby requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of January next, as all accounts unpaid at that date will be handed in to the clerk of the Court for collection.

HUGH McLEOD.

Carleton Place, Dec. 14. 14

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late J. B. BUSKEY are hereby informed that unless immediate payment be made, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

NATHANIEL MCNEELY,
HUGH MCLEOD,
Attornies of the late J. B. Buskey.

Township of McNab Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society, for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the Town Hall (near Balmer's Island Bridge) on FRIDAY the 10th day of January next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

ERIC HARRINGTON,
Secry. and Treasy.

Arnprior, 16th Dec., 1861. 15.

LOST.

ON Tuesday, the 3d of December inst., a FUR VICTORINE. It was supposed to have been dropped on the road between Carleton Place and the Ramsay Lead Mines. Any person returning the same to Mr. Oatey, at the Mines, will be rewarded.

December 13, 1861. 15

Fall Importation.

JUST Received direct from PAISLEY, per Steamship "John Bull," a splendid lot of Shawls and Ladies' and Gent.'s Plaids, some of which are of a very superior quality and will be sold Cheap.

ALBERT TESKEY.

Appleton, 26th Nov., 1861. 12-e

$10 REWARD.

LOST, a HOUND DOG, answers to the name of BRUNO, colour—white, with black head and ears, black spots on the body, with curled tail.

Also—A HOUND SLUT, answers to the name of JUNO, colour—white, with yellow head and ears, and part yellow body.

Any person returning the same or giving information where they may be found, will receive the above reward.

DAVID S. BOOTH.

Brockville, Nov. 1st, 1861. 9

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

FARMERS AND OTHERS.

IF you want to protect YOUR BUILDINGS and FAMILY from injury or harm by Lightning, secure immediately PROFESSOR MORSES LARGE SIZE TWISTED RODS with platina points and PATENT INSULATORS, which are warranted to be a perfect protection against injury from Lightning.

As some Buildings have been struck and burnt by Lightning with Rods on, many falsely contend that they are no protection, without considering the Size of the Rods, the kind of insulators and the imperfect way they are put up. Take an imperfect ELECTRIC MACHINE without good insulators and it will not work, neither will the Magnetic Telepraph operate correctly if any part of it is not properly put together. And so it is with Lightning Rods. Get the small cheap Rods and inferior points and insulators, and your building will be sure to be struck by lightning, as they will attract the electricity but are not sufficient to carry it off. But if you want your buildings protected, call on the Subscriber for PROFESSOR MORSES' LATEST PATENT INSULATORS AND POINTS, and the large TWISTED RODS, and your buildings will never be struck by lightning.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. EDGAR.

Smith's Falls, 29th July 1861. 48-tf

WASHING MACHINES.

Man's money saved by securing the rights of Woman!

THE Undersigned is now manufacturing and has for sale in Almonte, the only genuine advocate of Women's Rights, called Gardiner's Patent Washing Machine.

The working of this Machine is its best recommendation, as it is now deservedly supposed to be an indispensable article in every family; in fact, it is an article which justly lays claim to a small coozy neuk in every woman's wash-room. This article is got up in a neat style; made of the best material; and, in order that all may become acquainted with its utility, just come and examine it, take it home and try it, and then buy it.

WM. SCRIMGEOUR.

August 31, 1861. 1-au

A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial in any case of Piles, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Eruptions on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is useful. It will recommend itself, after one trial.



JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Teruco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Artec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body, they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Artecs.

Observe.—*The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.*

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

P. Struthers; A. McArthur; J. Sumner; Carleton Place. H. W. Rae, Almonte. T. Coulter, Clayton. A. McDougal, Smith's Falls: Wait & Ward, Arnprior. A, Allan, Perth, and by all medicine dealers in Canada.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to separate the Township of McNab from County of Renfrew, and to annex the said Township to the County of Lanark.

Dec. 3rd, 1861. 14-o

Black Dog Lost.

STRAYED from the Subscriber about the 8th of September last, a LARGE BLACK DOG, with smooth, short hair—a white ring round his neck, some small white spots on his breast—short tail. Information of the same will be thankfully received by

JOHN HANOVER.

Bennie's Corners, }
Nov. 25th, 1861. } 12-e

IMPORTANT.

DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

NOTICE.

If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood and for bilious complaints Sick Headache Costiveness &c. we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

WORMS.

... Worms in children, SITTZER'S VERMIFUGE ... for the most pleasant, safe, and effectual ... Try it! Sold by all dealers in ...

FOR SALE.

THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSEL'S TANNERY.

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.

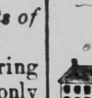
For particulars enquire at this office.

Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson s Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sept'ber.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bonnechere Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September.
Arnprior, first Thursday in May and October.
Ashton, First Thursday in March and October.
Mirickville, first Thursdays in September, October and November.
Eganville, Wednesday, 30th October.
Renfrew, Wednesday, 6th November.

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 300 acres of LAND, being W. half of Sixteen in the first Concession, and E. half of 15, and W. half of 16 in the Second Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with about 160 acres cleared, well fenced and well watered. Also a good STONE HOUSE, well finished, 26 x 36, and Stone Kitchen, a young Orchard, two Frame Barns, 30 x 42, good Stables, wood Shed and Carriage house, with 3 other Log Barns, and other outhouses.

An indisputable title will be given.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

MRS. D. KERFOOT.

Beckwith, Nov. 18, 1861. 11-ca*

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
Cheaper than ever.

THE BEST COAL OIL only 75 cts. per gallon. In packages of 20, 40 and 50 gallons for country Merchants at WHOLESALE.

LAMPS, CHIMNIES, &c., &c., at 20 per cent less than usual price—FOR CASH ONLY.

Fluid and Common Oil Lamps, changed to burn Coal Oil.

JOHN HART.

Perth, Nov. 4th, 1861. 9.

LOOK OUT FOR WINTER.

10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!
AND
1000 GOOD BEEF HIDES!!!
FOR WHICH

The highest Cash price will be paid at the "WOLVERINE MILLS."
CARLETON PLACE.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 3, 1861. 7

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to the Undersigned by Note or Account are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith and save costs.

ALLAN McDONALD.

Carleton Place, Oct. 21st, 1861.

WANTED.

ROCK ELM LOGS, not less than 18 in. thick, and straight grained. Also, a quantity of Birch, and Basswood. Apply

JOHN HOGG,
Cabinet-maker.

Carleton Place, Dec. 2d, 1861. 13

WANTED.

3,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES!
10,000 SHEEP PELTS!!

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Almonte, 17th Oct., 1861. 7-cg

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

200,000 FEET SAWED PINE LUMBER of different qualities, for Sale at the following rates for Cash: 4½, 5½, 6½ and 8 Dollars per thousand.—Also a large quantity of HARDWOOD.

CUSTOM LOGS Sawed and Stuff cut to order on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN McCUAN,

Waba Creek Sawmill, Fitzroy, near Arnprior 13-l

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 6, Township of WESTMEATH—Salary £45. Apply to the Undersigned Trustees.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
DAVID BUCHANAN,
MATHEW STEVENSON,

14-g*

STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, twenty per cent Cheaper than usual, at his Foundry in Carleton Place.

ALLAN McDONALD.

Carleton Place, Oct. 21st, 1861. 7

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

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

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred Acres.

ALSO—Lot number 13, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 acres.

These Lands are situated on the South side of Muskrat Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to

ANDREW DICKSON.

Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-tf

B. M. R.

Try the truly great PAIN KILLER ... RELIEF, and if you are not satisfied of its ... after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

WINTER GOODS, 1861

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and opening a large and well selected STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found, a very fine Assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Mantle material.

PLAIDS,
SHAWLS,
PLAIN AND
PRINTED COBOURGS,
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
In a great Variety.
CLOTHS,
TWEEDS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS, &c.

To all of which he respectfully invites attention, being confident that for Style, Quality, Price and Variety, they will not be surpassed. Special attention to the Large and varied STOCK of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER and CROCKERY, as well as to his very fine and superior Lot of GENUINE TEAS. The whole will be Sold at very Low Prices.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Oct. 7, 1861. 5.

G. H. TURNER & Co.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dealers in Drugs & Medicines.

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDEN'S EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments.
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

JOHN HART,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c. &c.

HAS Just received a very extensive Stock of STATIONERY, &c., from Glasgow ex the "United Kingdom". His Stock of Demy, Foolscap, Pott, Post and Note Papers is not much short of

200 REAMS.

Comprising every Color, Style, Quality and Price. Parties having much writing to do will save money by purchasing by the Ream.

50,000 ENVELOPES.

Every size, style, color, and quality, and at prices from 6 cents per 100 to 4 cents each.

VARNISHES, &c.

Nos. 1 & 2 Furniture Varnish; No. 1 Carriage ditto, Asphaltum, Brown Japan, Elastic Coach, Imperial Coach, Extra Furniture, Flowing, Leather, English Crown Coach, White Copal, Damar, Liquid Dryer, Window Blind, &c.

OILS, LEADS &c.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

A Superior quality of Coal Oil, now sold at $1 per Gallon—other qualities in proportion.

Perth, Oct. 1861. 8

METCALF'S HOTEL.

CARLETON PLACE.

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

ROBERT METCALF.

Nov. 26, 1861. 12

DIVISION COURTS 1862.

THE times and places for holding the Division Courts for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for the year 1862, are appointed as follows, viz:

The First Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Perth, on the Eighth day of January, the Seventeenth day of March, the fifth day of May, the ninth day of July, the first day of September and the fifth day of November, 1862.

The Second Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark, on the Tenth day of January, the Fifteenth day of March, the tenth day of May, the Eleventh day of July, the third day of September, and the first day of November, 1862.

The Third Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Carleton Place on the Twentieth day of January, the Eighth day of March, the Twenty Seventh day of May, the Fourteenth day of July, the fifteenth day of September, and the Eleventh day of November, 1862.

The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Smith's Falls on the Fourth day of January, the twenty second day of March, the twenty-sixth day of May, the fifth day of July, the Fourth day of September, and the tenth day of November, 1862.

The Fifth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pakenham, on the twenty-second day of January, the sixth day of March, the twenty ninth of May the sixteenth day of July, the Seventeenth day of September, and the thirteenth day of November 1862.

The Sixth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Renfrew, on the twenty-third day of January, the fifth day of March the seventeenth day of July, and the eighteenth day of September 1862.

The Seventh Division Court to be holden at the Public Hall, in the Town of Douglas, on the twenty fourth day of January, the fourth day of March, the eighteenth day of July, and the nineteenth day of September 1862.

The Eighth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pembroke on the twenty seventh day of January, the first day of March, the twentyfirst day of July, and the twentysecond day of September, 1862.

The Ninth Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Eganville, on the twenty-fifth day of January, the third day of March the Nineteenth day of July, and the twentieth day of September, 1862.

The Tenth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Township of Ramsay, on the twenty-first day of January, the seventh day of March, the twenty-eighth day of May, the fifteenth day of July, the sixteenth day of September, and the twelfth day of November, 1862.

The several Courts respectively to open at Ten of the clock, A. M.

JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge Lanark and Renfrew.

Perth, 21st October, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 11, 8th Con. in the Township of Ross, containing 100 acres, 45 Cleared, having on it a good Plank House, two Barns and a Stable. The Road from Portage du Fort to Pembroke runs past the end of it, nearly opposite Mr. H penny's Tavern. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to

ALEXR. THOMSON, Sen.
On the Premises

Forrester's Falls P. O. 32-pa

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

RORISON & McEWAN.

Arnprior, March 18, 1861. 26

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to

ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859

GEORGE HAY.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coals, Rafting Ropes, and small Cordage, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only.

ALSO

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oils and Lamps, which yield the best and most economical Light yet produced.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feby., 1861. 22tf

NEW HOTEL—ALMONTE VILLAGE

ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE Proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel in the Village of Almonte, where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favor him with a call.

J. B. SHIPMAN.

P. S. Parties travelling by the Stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House as the Stage puts up there.



TAKE NOTICE

THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive against disease and death, and that at

P. TUCKER'S

is just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that will keep out Wet in all weathers. All work warranted by hand. No machinery.

Ladies' Gents., and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order in superior style and workmanship.

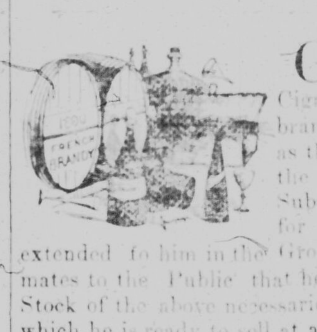
SURGERY

Performed upon old Boots and Shoes, by adding of Feet, making good the Legs, binding the Broken, healing the Wounded, altering the Constitution, and supporting the body with new Soles.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Advice gratis on the most desperate cases.

Carleton Place, June 10, 1861. 40



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

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.



FASHIONABLE CABINET-WARE SHOP.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in order to meet the increased demand for articles in their line of business, beg to inform their Customers and the Public generally, that they have removed to the large and commodious Premises, formerly occupied by Mr. Dewar, and next door to Mr. Galvin's Tailoring Shop, where they will have constantly on hand every article in the Trade. They have in course of construction, 1,000 Chairs of all kinds, Bedsteads and Tables of every description, and all other articles of FURNITURE, lower than ever before offered for Cash. Undertaking executed with neatness and despatch.

They would also notify all those indebted to the Firm by Note or Book account that they may now have a rare opportunity of squaring off their arrearages.

JOHN HOGG,
For W. J. BELL & Co.

Carleton Place, 30th October, 1861. 8



FRESH ARRIVALS

OF TEAS, SUGARS. &c.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to his large Stock of NEW TEAS, just brought in from New York, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Imperial, Oolong, purchased at a low figure, and put up in neat packages, and which will be offered for Sale low.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 25th July, 1861. 47

THE Subscriber has for Sale, 4 Hhds. Musco. Sugar, very bright, and has also made large additions to his usual extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE.

Also 20 doz. of Fresh Hats and Caps, newest style from New York, for Sale by

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 25th July, 1861. 47

THE SUBSCRIBER'S Shop in ASHTON will be found complete in every Variety of GOODS, and which will be Sold on his usual old liberal terms of Credit.

JOHN SUMNER.

Ashton, 25th July, 1861.

GROUND RICE

FOR SALE by

JOHN SUMNER.

25 July, 1861. 4



FRANCIS LAVALLEE, COOPER, PORK INSPECTOR, &c., is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Pork and Flour Barrels. Tubs, Firkins, Churns, &c., &c., made in a workman-like manner and of the best seasoned timber.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861. 38-tf.



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

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

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

RICHARD GILHULLY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37



ROBERT McNEIL

WISHES to inform the public that he has removed his Saddle and Harness making establishment to Almonte, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business.

Almonte, May 24th, 1861. 38-tf.



NATHANIEL McNEELY.

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

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.

Done with Neatness and despatch.

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

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

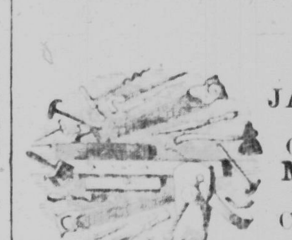


FURNITURE

THE Subscriber having commenced business in Carleton Place, takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and at prices to suit everybody.—Coffins furnished on the shortest notice.

JACOB LESLEY.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861.



JAS. DUNLOP

HOUSE CARPENTER, **Mill-Wright, &c., &c.**

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

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



W. B. GRAY, House Painter, Grainer, Glazier & Paper Hanger, Carriage Painting and Finishing, Furniture and Ornamental Painting, such as Grecian, Antique, Crystal Transfer, Oriental Pearl Work, Wax Work, and a number of others. All orders punctually attended to and cheaply executed for cash. Orders received at John Graham's:

Carleton-Place, June 6th 1861. 40

HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE and RETAIL.



THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of House Builders, Carpenters, Joiners, Blacksmiths Carriagemakers, and Painters to his immense

STOCK OF GOODS.

In the above department which can not be surpassed in any House in Canada as to variety, quality and prices—below find a list of a few articles, with a thousand others too numerous to mention.

Iron and Steel	Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Wrought and Cut Nails,	Glass and Putty,
Spades and Shovels,	Lasts and Pegs,
Hoes and Forks,	Boots, Trees and Crimps,
Scythes and Snaiths,	Zinc and Iron Nails,
Locks and Latches,	Butts and Screws,
Window blind fastenings,	Whip Sockets,
Axletrees, Top Props,	Oil Cloth,
Enamelled Cloth,	Back Lights,
India Rubber Cloth,	Lacing, Seat Sticks,
Patent Leather,	Bent Bows,
Hub Bands,	Assorted Nails,
Sand do, Hubs,	Tufts, Apron Hooks,
Bent Felloes,	Joints, Bolts, Clips,
Bent Shafts,	Dash Centres,
Malleable Iron,	Dash Irons,

MILL SAWS.

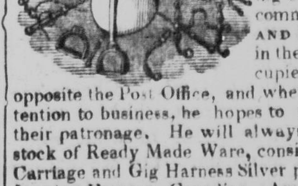
Best Black Springs, 12 cents per lb Cash.
Best Bright Springs, 12½ cts. per lb Cash.

All of the above Goods will be sold very low for Cash or approved Credit. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders are respectfully solicited,

W. BOTSFORD.

Graham Building, Perth. }
May 30, 1861. } 4



J. H. CANTON, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Pakenham and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the SADDLE AND HARNESS business in the premises lately occupied by Dr. Fowler, opposite the Post Office, and where, with strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of their patronage. He will always keep on hand a stock of Ready Made Ware, consisting of;

Carriage and Gig Harness Silver plated and Japaned, Lumber Harness, Canadian, American and Scotch Collars, Saddles Trunks & Valises. Carriage trimmings done to order. All work warrented to give good satisfaction, got up in the latest style and most improved fashion. The Public will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere the order of the day being SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

GARGLING OIL SUPERSEDED.

BRIGGS' BLACK OIL is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be superior to Gargling Oil, or any other Medicine now before the Public, for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls and all injuries to Horseflesh. Good for man and beast.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

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

D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE,

CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D.

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

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

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

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

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

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

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

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

Almonte, June, 1861.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver.

(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

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

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 ea.

Perth, Jan. 28th, 1861. 21a

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

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

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS,

ALMONTE, C. W.

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

GEORGE REID,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

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

W. McCANN,

STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY Co.,
SMITH'S FALLS

Agent for the British & American Express Co.

AGENT FOR THE

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

Risks taken and losses promptly settled.

Smith's Falls Station, }
Jan. 24th, 1861. } 21

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO

Capital...................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice of Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte.

Machinery, Castings, Implements

MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURE
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES,
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot
PERTH, C. W. 42

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

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

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

JOHN W. PICKUP, M. D.

[Graduate of McGill College; Provincial Licentiate.]

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR
ASHTON, C. W.

EDWARD H. HORSEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE AND ROOMS
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PERTH. 52-cg

PERRY'S HOTEL.

GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM.

GOOD STABLING, with every other convenience and accommodation for Travellers.

8th April, 1861. 31

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

ISSUED AT CLAYTON by
THOS. COULTER.

22nd May, 1861. 38

GEORGE FOSTER,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Smiths Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

LAND SURVEYING.

A NEW ERA.

The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in those parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.

For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows, viz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over one mile six dollars, not over 1½ miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made and liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made, and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH M. O'CROMWELL,
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, May 3rd 1858.

DANIEL KELLOCK,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL *News Agent.*
PERTH, C. W.

HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie, Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications.