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JAMES POLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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IN ADVANCE.

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I'M VERY FOND OF WATER.

A NEW TEMPERANCE SONG.

I'm very fond of water,
I drink it soon and right;
Not Rebecca's son or daughter,
But therein more delight.

Breakfast on it daily,
And never it doth cease;
When once I've mixed it gaily
With sugar and with cream.

But I forgot to mention—
That in it I do not see
Infused with some attention,
God Mocha or Boba.

Chorus—'I'm very fond of water,
I drink it soon and right;
No mother's son or daughter,
But therein more delight.

At luncheon too I drink it,
And strength it seems to bring;
When really good, I think it
A liquor for a king.

But I forgot to mention—
'The best to be sincere—
I use an evil invention,
That makes it into Beer.

I'm very fond of water, &c.

I drink it, too, at dinner;
I quaff it full and true,
And, as 'tis a sincere,
It does not disagree.

But I forgot to mention—
As thus I drink and eat,
To save all apprehension,
I join some Sherry wine.

I'm very fond of water, &c.

And then when dinner's over,
And business is away,
I feel myself in clover,
In water still I stay.

But I forgot to mention—
I think it not a sin
To cheer the day's depression,
By pointing to the Gin.

I'm very fond of water;
I never more delight
Each mother's son or daughter,
When mixed with gin.

Lord Cockburn, the proprietor of Bonally,
was sitting on the hill side with a shepherd,
and observing the sheep reposing in the oldest
situation, he observed to him, "John, if I
were a sheep, I would lie on the other side
of the hill." The shepherd answered, "Ay,
my lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye would
have had his sense."

"Why do you wear your hair so long?"
asked a student of his companion, whose
locks fell over his brow. "Because I haven't
time to get it cut," was the reply. "I might
as well ask why is your head so bald?" "My
dear fellow, said the other, 'I haven't time
to let mine grow."

In a back townshipp magistrate, who kept
a tavern, sold liquor to the people till they
got drunk and fought in his house. He then
issued a warrant, apprehended them, and
tried them on the spot, and besides fining
them, made them treat each other to make
up the quarrel.

Nations, like children, grow more rapidly
and strongly at first than afterward; and
when men arrive at a certain grade of civilization,
they advance but slowly; as all the
stars mount more rapidly when they first
rise above the horizon than afterward.

"The wicked don't live out half their
days," said a good man to his negro servant.
"Dat is queer," said Cuff, "His no live out
half his days? Don't I s'pose he die 'bout
'teben o'clock in the forenoon?"

There are certain manners which are
learned in good society that force that, if
a person have them, he or she must be considered
everywhere as welcome, though without
wealth or genius.

Lord North, who detested music, was asked
to subscribe to the ancient concert. He
refused. "But your lordship's brother, the
Bishop of Winchester, subscribes," urged the
applicant. "If I were as deaf as he, I would
subscribe, too," was the reply.

"Wife, I thought you said you were going
to have a goose for dinner?" "So I did;
and I've kept my word." "Where is it?"
"Where you see, ain't you here?"

Smithson could't see the point of that joke.
It is said that Madame Jenny Lind has
refused one thousand guineas for singing at
two concerts at Liverpool. She expects to
realize nearly double that sum by sharing
the receipts.

A merchant, lately advertising for a clerk
"who could bear confinement," received an
answer from one who had been ten years in
the State prison!

Those people who turn up their noses at
the world might do well to reflect that it is
as good a world as they were ever in, and a
much better one than they are likely ever to
get into again.

"Here is a puzzle—Can any one solve it?
Two gentlemen each have a daughter, each
marries the daughter of the other, if children
arise from the union on both sides, what
relation would they be to each other?"

Anna Maria Story was married to Bob
Short. A very pleasant way of making a
story short.

"Don't you get into a habit of" said a
gentleman to a tumbler who had water spout
falling following him. "Why no, Sir, if I
get used to it, it's the way."

A man never has the best difficulty in
finding a devoted friend except when he needs
one.

WELLINGTON FIGHTS A MOB.

One morning in February I noticed threatening
crowds near the Pall Mall gate, not
far from the statue of Achilles. This
statue was cast from cannon taken in the Iron
Duke's various battles, and was dedicated
to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by the
Women of England. I determined to watch
the Duke, and see what was going to be done.
Punctual to the moment, he descended the
steps of Apsley House, his residence. His
appearance was imposing. He was at the
head of the Cabinet, Premier of England,
and he was par excellence the first man in
England.

It was a drizzly morning. He wore a
blue frock coat, buttoned up to the chin,
a military stock, and brown pantaloons. His
falcon eyes surveyed the excited groups about
the Park gate with a sort of silent contempt.
The mob were either awed by his appearance
and prestige, or they had not yet screwed
up their courage to the insulting point. The
Duke passed the mob, attended by his
faithful valet. Nobody molested him till he
reached his office. There the mob besieged
him; but when he turned around and faced
them the hissing ceased. He then quietly
entered his office. As I knew the hour he
would leave Downing street to return to the
Park, I was there in due season. The
neighborhood of the Horse Guards probably
deterred a good many of the excited fanatics
from gathering about the office, but numbers
were gathered. The Duke was punctuality
itself, came out at the appointed moment,
and mounted his horse amid groans and hisses.
After he passed the Horse Guards, the
noise increased to shouts. When he passed
the Charles Cross, and entered Pall Mall,
the mob began to throw missiles and dirt.
Near Pall Mall gate, there was a whirlpool
of human beings eddying round in a strange,
wild, and yet in a sort of symmetrical
confusion. I feared they would murder him
there. As he approached the gate, a good
deal splattered with mud and dirt, the mob,
as if compelled by some higher power than
that of earth, made a lane for him to pass.
For a moment they seemed awed, and
appeared to relent. But when he had entered
the gate, their violence rose to fury. He
dismounted with difficulty, placed his back
against the rails of the statue of Achilles,
and calmly faced his furious assailants. I
shall never forget that moment. Not one
word did he utter. There was no shrieking
—not even a cloud of apprehension upon that
glorious face. Oh, how infinitely small and
contemptible his assailants looked! How
great a man! How little are men!

There was a lull in the storm of shouts
and missiles and dirt, and an old Irishman,
with a wooden leg, hustled his way up to
the side of the Duke. This man, who looked
like the Hyde Park gate, and his basket had
been upset by the mob. When he had reached
the Iron Duke, he stood by his side, and
unbound his wooden leg, and made a speech
that immediately subdued the monster mob.
He began:

"My curse on ye for cowardly scoundrels!
If you can't stand me and fight me, let
it be two of us against you all. Come and
kill us both. This is your fair play! This is
English justice! Thousands against one! I
think of Waterloo! But for him and os,
Booby would have beaten ye! I've got my
wooden leg for fighting for ye—ye villains!
and ye are goin' to pay him by murdering
me, ye bloody scoundrels!—Come out,
come one at a time, not like cowards and
ruffians as ye are, altogether!"

The speech was a mighty success. The
mob was ashamed and calmed, and began to
sneak away. Wellington gave a smile of
recognition to the man who had saved his
life, and after a few moments he was
conducted to his carriage by a number of
his own private fortune, in his own quiet
noiseless way.—Moore.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL FREEMONT FOR THE FIELD.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 8th inst.,
thus describes the departure of Gen. Fremont
from Jefferson City:—

At daybreak all was bustle and activity
in the camp. Regiments had been leaving
all night and were still striking their tents
and moving off in the direction of Sodalia
road. Gen. Fremont, with his staff and
body guard, had been encamped on an eminence,
about a mile south of the city. From
early morn this had been the scene of
preparation and bustle. The tents were struck
carriages and baggage-waggons disputed the
passage at every step. Around the base of
the hill the army gait was equipping and
mounting their horses. Brilliant staff officers
rushed here and there, jabbering incoherently
French to bewildered Americans. The
General himself could be seen moving from
place to place with a handful of papers,
and followed by a cloud of Colonels and lesser
lights, asking for posting orders, or in
most cases explanations of orders.

On the brow of the hill stood Mrs. Fremont,
gaily chatting to a group of officers, her
sole attendant a youngish looking lady
with a jockey hat, who did the agreeable to
another group of officers. Near by a son of
the General's, a boy of ten or twelve, smartly
dressed in uniform, was superintending the
harnessing of a miniature war horse, with
miniature saddle and bridle, and pistol
holsters which he mounted and rode off,
attending the captain of the body guard, and
looking for all the world like the captain,
soon through the wrong end of a telescope.
If this war continues, we bid fair to return
to the feudal times, when a youth's education
consisted in knowing how to bear himself
in arms. General Anshel amused himself
by playing with a younger boy, who
tottered along in a sergeant's uniform.

At last the cavalry got ready to move.
The travelling kitchen, in disgust at so much
delay, had gone on, and now got mixed up
with the body guard, and was ignominiously
driven to halt and wait for the baggage
train. The officers of some companies
everybody bore it with patience, dubious
considering that a travelling kitchen, with
all its necessary adjuncts, was too important
a thing to be lightly abused.

Mrs. Fremont rode in the General's travelling
carriage from the camp into town,
where the General parted with her and rode
on at the head of the line.

The caravans moved through town at half
past eleven o'clock. The General and staff
rode on a brisk trot, followed at a slower pace
by the body guard and the baggage train.
All the afternoon belated waggons were leaving,
and officers riding back with newspapers,
so that it was not till late that the town
was cleared of camp equipage. Even unhappy
company correspondents might have been
seen making frantically hither and thither,
completing their tardy equipments. General
Fremont had interested himself personally
in packing boxes for them, and at last
they got all mounted.

THE WAR.

The hostile forces are facing each other
along a line of about 1,100 miles, extending
from the western boundary of Missouri to
the eastern edge of Virginia. The secessionists
have possession of nearly half of Missouri,
about a third of Kentucky and three-fourths
of Virginia.

In Missouri, General Fremont was, at the
last accounts, at Jefferson City, which is on
the Missouri river, almost exactly in the
centre of the State, mastering his forces for
an attack on the main army of the secessionists
under General Price.

In Kentucky, the secession General Johnston
and Pillow had a large force at Columbus,
on the Mississippi, which forms the
western boundary of the State, where they
are encamping themselves, while their headquarters
are at Bowling Green, a little more
than one-third the length of the State from
its western boundary, and just about a third
of the distance from the secessionist
boundary. When last heard of, General
Buckner, with 3,000 rebel troops, was some
forty miles northeast of Bowling Green. In
the southeast part of the State, a considerable
army of secessionists under General Zollicoffer,
had taken possession of Cumberland Gap
at the junction of two important roads.
All these bodies of secession troops were
ravaging the country, plundering the inhabitants,
and carrying off the slaves of Union
men to sell them at the South. The headquarters
of the Union forces are at Louisville,
on the Ohio river, though we have troops
stationed along the Louisville and Nashville
railroad, forty-two miles, to Elizabethtown,
and General Cox was at least seventy-one
miles farther on the same road. The advanced
guard of the secessionists is very near
Elizabethtown. A large body of Union forces
under General Grant is being concentrated
at Paducah on the Ohio river, at the mouth
of the Tennessee river, and fifty miles
above the mouth of the Ohio. The place is
regarded as one of great strategic importance,
and is being fortified, and brought in
communication with the State of Illinois by
a bridge across the Ohio.

In Western Virginia, Generals Rosecrans
and Shenck are in the upper portion of
the valley of the Kanawha, in the angle of the
New and Gauley rivers, where they unite to
form the Kanawha, and General Cox was
at last accounts, at Big Sewal mountain,
some fourteen miles farther to the southeast
in pursuit of the enemy. About sixty miles
northeast from Big Sewal mountain is Cheat
mountain, where a Union army is stationed
under General Reynolds. General Banks
still remains in his intrenchments at Harper's
Ferry, guarding the upper Potomac,
and the main army under General McClellan,
in its line south of Washington, is perfecting
its discipline and collecting its artillery
preparatory for the important operations
expected of it. The great army of the secessionists
under Beauregard, is also drilling
and arming in its lines at Manassas to the
southwest of our forces, and the early frosts
of Autumn will doubtless witness the greatest
battle between the two armies that has
ever taken place on this continent.

The able and veteran General Wool
continues at Fortress Monroe. General Mansfield
has gone to take command of our forces
on the coast of North Carolina.

COLORED SPECTACLES.—Many persons
who have weak eyes wear colored spectacles
when they are positively injurious. On no
account should colored glasses be worn on a
dull day, in the dusk of the evening, or as
a general rule, in mid artificial light. The
reasons for such caution in the use of glasses
are, that the pores of the eye become
inflamed, and the power of the eye becomes
weakened, and the eye becomes more
frolie, and noisy, boisterous, and
irritated. Our infants need better nourishment than
colorless mothers can furnish, purer milk
than distilleries can manufacture; our children
need more romping and less study.—
Our men need more quiet, and earlier relaxation
from the labors of life.

RANGE OF SOUND.—Peschel gives 345
miles as the greatest known distance to
which sound has been carried in the air.—
This was when the awful explosion of a volcano
at St. Vincent's was heard at Demerara.
The cannonading of the battle of Jemora
was heard in the open fields near Dresden,
at a distance of 92 miles, and the cannon of
the fortress it was very distinct. The bombardment
of Antwerp in 1832, is said to have
been heard in the mines of Saxony, 370 miles
distant.

A bad tempered judge was annoyed by an
old gentleman who had a very bad chronic
cough, and after repeatedly desiring the
crier to keep the Court quiet, at length angrily
told the offending gentleman that he
would fine him £100 if he did not cease
coughing when he was met with the reply,
'I will give you Lordship £2000 if you will
stop it for me.'

RETURN OF DR. HAY'S ARCTIC EXHIBITION.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 10.
A telegraphic despatch from Halifax
announces the arrival there on Friday of
the schooner United States, the vessel in which
Dr. Hayes sailed from Boston on his last
expedition to the Arctic, and bringing back
with him the bones of the Eskimo, and
reporting the deaths of three of his fellow
voyagers. These two are in August Sonntage,
the astronomer and son-in-law of the
commander of the expedition, and Mr. G. Caruthers,
the carpenter.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the
7th July, 1860, in the schooner United
States, 140 tons burthen, and had its name
changed from that of the sailing ship,
Upper Nevada, in lat. 72 deg. 40 minutes
north, and long. 150 deg. 40 minutes west,
at the end of July, and proceeded through
the middle ice, to reach the coast of the
continent of North America, at the first
summer would be exhausted in reaching
that locality, the winter settling in early
in September. From that time till
March, 1861, they were to remain inactive;
but, on the earliest return of sunshine,
sledge parties were to be formed and engaged
in making explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits
about the 78th degree of north latitude,
on the 26th of Aug., 1860, but found that the
ice could not be penetrated and that the
schooner could not reach any higher. They
wintered at Foulke, expecting to get into
Smith's Sound when the ice would be melted
in the summer. It was in this Sound, in
latitude 78 degree 40 minutes, that Dr.
Kane's vessel, the Advance, had been abandoned
in May, 1855. But the Straits continued
sealed up, and so far as the navigation
of the Sound formed part of the plan, it
had to be abandoned.

Sledge parties, however, were formed,
and in one of those Dr. Hayes made
explorations as far north as 81 degree 5 minutes
latitude, about the same latitude that was
reached by sledge parties in the last expedition
commanded by Dr. Kane. This point was
reached on the 16th of May, 1861. The
object of the expedition were—

1. To explore further the open polar sea
discovered by Dr. Kane, and to determine
its limits and character.
2. To complete the survey of the northern
coasts of Greenland and Grinnell land.
3. To determine important questions
relative to the magnetism, meteorology, natural
history, and general physical features
of the unexplored region north of Smith's
Straits.

The first object could not, of course, be
accomplished on account of the ice blocking
up the passage to Smith's Sound, but we
may presume from Dr. Hayes's activity and
determination, that the others have been,
so far, at least as it was possible to effect
their accomplishment.

Mr. August Sonntage, whose death we
are sorry to see recorded, was an experienced
voyager, above all things, a thorough
and a distinguished man of science. He
was engaged in the service of the government
on the Mexican expedition, on Dr. Kane's
Arctic expedition, and, we believe, on
Commodore Perry's Japan expedition.—
His death will grieve a large number of
friends and admirers.

THE BRITISH CROWN.

The imperial state crown of Her Majesty
Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell
and Bridge in the year 1838, with
jewels taken from old crowns and others
furnished by command of Her Majesty. It
consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires
and emeralds, set in silver and gold,
with a crimson velvet cap, with ermine
trimmings, and a diamond tiara. Its
gross weight is 39 or 39½ troy. The lower
part of the band, above the ermine border,
consists of a row of 129 pearls, between
which, in front of the crown, is a large
sapphire, partly drilled, purchased for the
crown by his majesty King George IV.
At the back is a sapphire of smaller size,
and six other sapphires, three on each
side, between which are eight emeralds.—
Above and below the seven sapphires at 14
diamonds, and around the eight emeralds
128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and
sapphires are 16 trefil ornaments, containing
160 diamonds. Above the band are
eight diamonds, between which are eight
sapphires, containing 148 diamonds. In
the front of the crown, and in the centre of
a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby
said to have been given to Edward Prince
of Wales, son of Edward III., called the
Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile,
after the battle of Najera, near Victoria,
A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the
crown of the Emperor of Austria, and in
the crown of the Emperor of Russia, and
of A. B. 1415. It is pierced with a
diamond, after the Eastern custom, the
upper part of the piercing being filled up by
a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the
cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three
other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides
and back of the crown, have emerald centres,
and contain respectively 129, 124 and 130
brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese
crosses are four ornaments in the form
of the French fleur de lis, with four rubies
in the centres, and surrounded by four diamonds,
containing respectively 85, 86, 86,
and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese
crosses issue four Imperial aiglets composed
of oak leaves and acorns, the lower containing
725 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds,
32 pearls forming the acorns, set in cups
containing 54 rose diamonds and one table
diamond. The total number of diamonds
in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants,
116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From
the upper part of the arches are suspended
four large pendant pear shaped pearls, with
rose diamonds, containing 24 rose diamonds.
Above the arches are 24 rose diamonds,
204 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants,
the zone and are being composed of
33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit
has a rose cut sapphire in the centre,
surrounded by four large brilliant diamonds,
and containing respectively 129, 124 and 130
brilliant diamonds. Summary of jewels,
regularly polished, 1 large ruby, 1 large
sapphire, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies,
1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,278 rose diamonds,
147 table diamonds, 4 deep shaped
pearls, 273 pearls.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

From the Hamilton Spectator.
Rev. Dr. Ormiston was of opinion that
after all that had been said and written,
and well said and written; the only essential
element of a first-rate school is a first-rate
teacher—a model teacher—one whose daily
teaching with the pupils was to say, "follow,"
instead of the harsh, "go." [Hear.] Such
teachers should be thoroughly versed in all
those branches of education they had to
impart. Again they must be enthusiastically
attached to their work; not for itself, but
for the influence it had upon the lives, the
love, the labours, the homes of the
pupils. It was to be conceived that if there
was one work above all others that was elevating
and attractive in its nature, and calculated
to stir up and foster the kindest feelings of
humanity—that work was the arduous,
and yet pleasing one of teaching; and
numerous proofs could be given of the truth
of this observation. He would compare it
to a well-kept garden, in which the soil was
the quarry; it was rough and ungrainly; but
the expert sculptor, by his lines and his rules
had made the cold, inanimate ungrainly mass
all but breathing model of perfection. It
was so with the painter, and his pencil,
brush and canvas—silent and inanimate
materials to which he applied the imaging
power of his mind, and the colors, as it were,
almost breathed and spoke; and the man
must be a poor, heartless, soulless thing
that could not pay the homage that was due
to genius on such occasions. But there was
a far higher reverence, a warmer love and
affection, due to the man or the woman that
devoted their whole energies to making some
thing out of it—in some cases—almost
shapeless bundles of humanity, giving life,
and vigor and usefulness to the senses, the
nerves and the brain, and directing all their
energies to him who is life eternal. A man
who does this—and in using the term
man he meant woman, also; for there could
not be a perfect man without a woman—
[laughter]—who thus takes the untalented
child, tests its capacities, and then declares
how best can I develop those capacities;
how direct them to make a shining character,
truly useful to themselves, their
companions, the world, and their God?—how
ever lowly that man or that woman may
they stand amongst the first and the most
distinguished in the sight of Heaven. High
praise be to his name for the pains he has
bestowed upon them as pupils. If a teacher
did not experience somewhat of such
endeavors from his pupils in the course of
six months, it was better they should cease
to waste their own time and that of others. It
was useless for dullness to contend with its
fellow, for no progress could ensue. He
knew, above all things, that a thorough
teacher—one who feels a deep interest in his
work; such being the case, progress would
be made and our highest aspirations would
be accomplished. It was true alike of the
faithful laborer of the pulpit and the school-
room, and well each merited the thanks of
the community. [Hear, hear.] Such were
our own feelings, in remembering the
pasture, the early teachings of a pious mother,
and such the teachers of these girls should,
in a measure aspire to become, and then,
such being our pupils, such our teachers,
we should stand a fair chance of having a
noble race of men and women, the sons and
daughters of our land. [Applause.] And
he would say to such teachers, and to all
their care and anxiety, they should ever
remember that they are sowing good
seeds that will produce a rich harvest for
time and eternity. And to such he would
say, the best gift they could give to the world
—to their God, is themselves and all their
energies for the improvement and progress
of man, and the glory of God; and to be
such a noble privilege for man or woman,
and to be what God designed we should be,
virtuous, pure, and all that is lovely and
of good report. This is indeed what will
shed a radiance around us and will sweeten life's
rough voyage, and at its close give us the
happy reflection that we had left the world
to the better for our having had a dwelling
place there; and with these remarks he
would conclude, wishing most sincerely
every success may attend the Institution
and all in connection therewith, both govern-
ors, teachers and pupils, and praying that
the blessing of God may ever attend them
all. [Load applause.]

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ever lowly that man or that woman may
they stand amongst the first and the most
distinguished in the sight of Heaven. High
praise be to his name for the pains he has
bestowed upon them as pupils. If a teacher
did not experience somewhat of such
endeavors from his pupils in the course of
six months, it was better they should cease
to waste their own time and that of others. It
was useless for dullness to contend with its
fellow, for no progress could ensue. He
knew, above all things, that a thorough
teacher—one who feels a deep interest in his
work; such being the case, progress would
be made and our highest aspirations would
be accomplished. It was true alike of the
faithful laborer of the pulpit and the school-
room, and well each merited the thanks of
the community. [Hear, hear.] Such were
our own feelings, in remembering the
pasture, the early teachings of a pious mother,
and such the teachers of these girls should,
in a measure aspire to become, and then,
such being our pupils, such our teachers,
we should stand a fair chance of having a
noble race of men and women, the sons and
daughters of our land. [Applause.] And
he would say to such teachers, and to all
their care and anxiety, they should ever
remember that they are sowing good
seeds that will produce a rich harvest for
time and eternity. And to such he would
say, the best gift they could give to the world
—to their God, is themselves and all their
energies for the improvement and progress
of man, and the glory of God; and to be
such a noble privilege for man or woman,
and to be what God designed we should be,
virtuous, pure, and all that is lovely and
of good report. This is indeed what will
shed a radiance around us and will sweeten life's
rough voyage, and at its close give us the
happy reflection that we had left the world
to the better for our having had a dwelling
place there; and with these remarks he
would conclude, wishing most sincerely
every success may attend the Institution
and all in connection therewith, both govern-
ors, teachers and pupils, and praying that
the blessing of God may ever attend them
all. [Load applause.]

The growing of distant thunder is
distinctly heard at St. Petersburg; it assails
the Carr's ears from every quarter of his
mighty empire, from the Caucasus, Siberia,
the Amor, the Crimea, Moscow, and even
from the distant Kasan. These are portentous
signs of the times, and must grate
harshly on ears so little accustomed to such
murmurings. Most dismal are the accounts
from Russia; dismal for the reigning dynasty
and the nobles, but full of hope and progress
for the people. They have risen in
many places to demand their rights, and the
great cities of the empire. The prudent
Czar seeks to make friends even with the
mammoth of democracy. He has compounded
a treaty with America, by which Russian
ships are exempted from the annoyance of
the blockade on the American coast. Diplo-
macy wishes to discover what the Czar has
given in exchange for this exceptional privilege.

Some English travellers, who visited the
monastery on the summit of the Great St.
Bernard a few days since, were shown with
great pride by one of the monks the piano
presented to them by the Prince of Wales,
which, notwithstanding the ravages of time,
is in tolerable preserve by the various
travellers, who are requested to obey the
dreary solitude by some performance.—
Whether good or bad it is always appreciated,
and always rewarded by unbounded
thanks.

Mr. Mein, British Consul at New Orleans
is now in Washington, having been 24 days
on route. His journey was much obstructed
by the transportation of General Sherman's
troops. He states that the same
determination and enthusiasm continues to
be shown throughout the South. The
Confederates are subject to serious deprivations.
All luxuries had disappeared and many of
the necessities of life were becoming scarce.

The Chicago papers announce a re-organization
of the Bureau of the Queen Victoria
Memorial. One of the parties
interested (Stuart) has gone to the war at a
moment's notice.

The Oregon journal state that a married
immigrant has taken place in the silk trade
of this city, which entered greatly in the
American cities.

THE WOOL TRADE.
The wool trade was marked, during the
month of September, by unusual activity in
the New York market. The transactions
comprised all kinds of domestic fleece and
pulled wools. The sales quite exhausted the
supply of pulled wool, the demand for it having
consumed it faster than it can be prepared
for sale. All descriptions of medium and
low qualities of foreign wools have met
with quick sales at advanced prices, and the
markets have been swept of nearly every-
thing of that nature. The new crop, from
the inferior wools, which about the first of
September were selling at 28 to 30 cents,
now command 40 cents, and rates are expected
to rule high for some time.

THE ALBANY BUSINESS.—The Albany
Lumber trade has been very poor this season,
in comparison with that of former years. Up
to the 1st of September last, the quantity
of boards and scantling that arrived in Albany
was 120,301,664; shingles, 27,245 M;
staves 108,937,160 lbs., against 238,146,
600 feet, 26,520 M, 180,870,777 lbs in
1860. There has been a slight increase in
the staves, which shows, unfortunately, that
the best and whickly business is doing
prosperous; while the great decrease of lumber
shows the building business to have been
greatly depressed.

The Abelle Medicate relates a curious
case of a young woman of 19 who, a few
weeks ago, suddenly felt a prickling sensation
in one of the muscles of the right thigh,
which at length became so bad that she could
not sit down. Dr. Tenain being called in,
pronounced the pain to proceed from a needle
imbedded in the flesh, and, having made
an incision, succeeded in extracting one an
inch long. The patient did not recollect her
having ever sat down upon a needle or accidently
swallowing one.

MASSACHUSETTS'S MANUFACTURING ITEMS.

The Lyman Mills of Hallowell commenced
running again on the 30th inst. The mill
has on hand a large stock of cotton, purchased
before the war broke out, which, if sold
in the hole at the present market price,
would afford a handsome dividend to its
stockholders, but the directors deem it best
for the interest of the town of Hallowell
of all parties that it should be manufactured
into cloth.

The Columbia Mill at Southbridge is
now running on full time, and employs fifty
hands. The mill contains fifty looms and
2,368 spindles, and there is four months'
supply of cotton on hand.

The Fall River (Mass.) News says the
Linen Mill is running three days per week.
The Meteoric Mill will resume operations
on Monday, Oct. 7, and will also run for
three days each week. It is reported that
both these mills will run until their present
stock of cotton is exhausted.—Boston Commercial
Bulletin.

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swallowing one.

The Times says it is reported, on good
authority, that the Great Eastern, notwithstanding
all the tossing and tumbling she
has sustained, has not given indications of
the slightest strain in her hull. Every door
continues on its hinges, and works as freely
as

CHRISTIANITY OF HAVELOCK.

From a report in the last Observer, of the Fulton Street Daily Press-meeting, in New York, we clip the following:

As soon as the prayer was concluded, an old British veteran arose, and began to speak with a strong Scotch accent. He said he was glad to hear that Young Chaplain to the army ask for prayer. For his part he believed in prayer—he rejoiced in prayer—he lived in prayer. He had known the power of prayer. He had felt it. He knew God was answering prayer. Oh! how wonderfully good he answered! What displays of his grace, said he, have I seen in answer to prayer. When Gen. Havelock was Chaplain of a company, I was a non-commissioned officer in the same company. I knew him well. He was not then a pious man. He began, even then, however, to manifest those qualities which afterwards distinguished him. It was not until he rose to a higher grade that the great change took place. Then he was for the salvation of his men, out of every kind of evil—present and to come. At first he began with temperance. Then he went on to religion. He was a noble commander, brave as he was good. He dared to do right, no matter who opposed. When his Christians were gone, or disabled, he would be his own Chaplain. He had heard him preach the Gospel many a time. He was a power in the camp; for you may well believe. The men all respected him. They knew he was a thorough soldier—fearless as a lion, as well as a Christian. Many a time he was with Havelock speaking. There was such earnestness—tenderness at times. At other times he would make your very hair stand on end. It was not strange that many were converted. Their hearts melted under his appeals and great numbers turned to the Lord. When he received Jesus, and great numbers did, and professed their faith in Christ, then he went one step further, and baptised them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—in India! what solemn times have I seen away in India among these men.

Some of the officers became his enemies. They wrote to the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, complaining of Gen. Havelock, and saying that he did things unbecoming an officer, and took upon himself to do what he had no right to do. The Chief in command appointed a Commission of Inquiry. They came and made a thorough examination into the conduct of the General and into the condition of his soldiers. They found Havelock a most rigid disciplinarian—through in discipline as he was fervent in prayer, and they found no portion of the army in so good a state as the soldiers of Havelock. "Go on with your praying; go on with your baptizing; the better these Christian men, the better the soldiers." They reported to the Chief in command that they found no such soldiers as the praying saints, as they called them, of General Havelock. If there were men wanted for any post of duty, and of danger, Havelock's saints were the men.

I have been in many a hard-fought battle the old soldier added, and our men never went to battle without prayer. They committed themselves to the Lord Jesus, and then they were ready for life or death.

Our armies, said the old veterans, should be praying armies. We must have prayer. Prayer prevails with God. How was it with Joshua and the kings and prophets of Israel? What men of prayer they were, and now the Lord heard and answered prayer. Let us pray for the men in arms—pray for the officers as well as the men—pray for the Chaplains.

The old warrior spoke with great earnestness, and the tears shone in many a face as he gave his personal experience, and personal, hearty, honest testimony to the power of prayer.

DR. CHEEVER ON THE WAR AND SLAVERY. Dr. Cheever lately preached a sermon on the subject—"Which shall be destroyed? Slavery and Rebellion or the Nation?" In the course of his sermon he said:—"There is no salvation for this Union, no possibility of preserving it from destruction, no possibility of greatness or glory for our country, no possible protection of the country, no hope, except in abolishing slavery, while God gives the opportunity and commands the proclamation. A little time he continues it, a little while in this salvation with us, but if we let it pass, the possibility of crushing the rebellion and reconstructing the Union goes with it for ever. The predictions of our enemy abroad will be realized, the Republic of the United States will have gone down in shame and blood; our freedom and greatness will remain but the record of a promise in history, broken by our own infatuation in clinging to the most licentious, cruel, barbarous, and impious system of slavery on the face of the earth. Our country is lost except we abolish this wickedness, and this is the question before us, whether slavery or the country shall be destroyed."

IN A TIGHT PLACE.—We have heard of many "tight" places, but the one in which a little fellow found himself last Saturday beats them all. Dr. Dunlap was called in great haste last Saturday, and when he arrived at the place, he found a little boy with his head jammed into a hole cut in a large stone for a water pump. The little fellow had conceived the idea of standing on his head, and for this purpose placed his head into the hole, which was barely large enough to admit it, and as he elevated his head the weight of his body wedged his head into the hole, in such a manner that extraction was doubtful. The doctor, who was called in, with his hands up, sustained in that position by the arms of a sister, while there was a great rush of blood to the head. A blow sufficient to break the stone would have caused a concussion of the brain that would have destroyed the child's life. The doctor raised the stone on its edge, relieving the head of the skull blood, and by the movement of the skull within the scalp, first in front and then in rear, pushing the scalp through, after some fifteen minutes relieved the little fellow with some rough graining of the skin.—Springfield News.

On Saturday a fisherman named Patrick Connolly observed the body of a man floating in Toronto bay, in rear of the City Hall, and brought it ashore. It was identified as that of William Farrell. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on the body in the West Market square. It appears that Farrell quarrelled with his wife about six weeks ago and they parted, and was last seen about two days ago, and it is supposed that he had fallen into the bay and been accidentally drowned. The jury returned an open verdict of "found drowned."

The tombs of the poets Keats and Shelley buried at Rome, are about to be restored. Mr. Severn, the newly-appointed British Consul in that city, has resolved to give them his early attention. They have fallen into great decay. It is proposed to substitute a "Greek Altar" with a medallion portrait on the front of it, for the single headstone which was placed over Keats's grave in 1821.

Baltimore, Oct. 16th. Passengers from Old Point being the announcement of the loss of the United States steamer Strango, off the mouth of the Chesapeake, in a storm.

Arrival of the Arabs.

The Arabie, from Liverpool, on Saturday the 5th, via Queenstown and Bantry the 6th, has arrived. The City of Manchester and Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

Political news: no news for striking incidents. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet. Consols 92½ to 93.

An insurrectionary movement had taken place at Olydis, in Russian Poland, and the mayor of that place was killed.

Mr. Lindsay, member of the British Parliament, in a speech at Sunderland, gave his opinion that the English Government ought to urge the raising of the American blockade, and that both England and France should now consider the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Financial depression continued in Paris, and there had been some agitation in that city owing to advance price of breadstuffs.

The Arabie has 83 passengers and £6,462 in specie. Among the passengers for Halifax are Major Doyle, the newly appointed commander at Halifax, and Hon. Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Earl of Eglington died the 4th from an attack of apoplexy.

FRANCE.—Another Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held on the 3rd.

There had been agitation in some Paris saloons owing to the high price of bread. Riots followed, and were reported to be numerous from arrests were made. It was stated that 40,000 workmen were out of employment at Lyons, but the authorities had got up workshops for them.

Troops had embarked at Toulon for Rome to replace others in the city.

Annual meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France was summoned for the 5th.

It is stated that at the last Cabinet Council, which extended over four hours, grain and bread were the principal objects of discussion.

ITALY.—The bank of Turin has raised the rate of discount to 64 per cent.

A strong naval expedition with troops had left Venice for the Coast of Dalmatia and Fiume.

It is asserted that the relations of the Italian and French governments were as satisfactory as possible.

The Pope had received the Siamese ambassadors at Rome.

The London Morning Post reiterates its statement that England will act jointly with Spain, and that operations will commence within the first few weeks of healthy weather at the Gulf ports.

AUSTRIA.—It is reported that at a meeting of Hungarian leaders at Geneva Kossuth was present. The republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned, and three candidates for the crown proposed.

Liverpool, Oct. 4th.—Richardson, Spence & Co. report four firms: sales at 21s 9d to 30s.

Wheat steady; sales unimportant; 10s 6d to 11s 6d for red western; 11s 10d to 12s for red southern; 12s to 12s 3d for white southern. Corn has an upward tendency; sales at 3s 6d for mixed, and 3s 5s to 3s 7s for white. Lard firm; sales at 47s 6d to 53s. Ashes—Pots and Pearls steady at 33s to 35s for both. Sugar has an upward tendency.

London, Oct. 4th.—Breadstuffs firm.—Wheat 6s to 6s 6d. Flour 27s to 30s. Tea—Common Congou at 11s 6d to 12s.

Liverpool, Oct. 6th.—Breadstuffs firm and excited. Provisions quiet and steady. London, Oct. 5th, P. M.—Consols for money 92½ @ 93.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro, provided that Prince Nicholas and his senators sign an agreement henceforth to respect Turkish territory.

There, Oct. 5.—Last night an insurrection took place in the town of Cialdiz, Russian Poland. The people tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings, and put up a Polish eagle in its place. The mayor of the town was killed.

The Paris papers of this evening announce that the Emperor and Empress left Paris at 3 p. m. to-day, for Compeigne.

The King of Holland has just started on a visit to the Emperor of the French.

A Liverpool paper says: if we are never likely, in proverbial love, to see brass being sent to Newcastle, we are not witnessing a commercial operation quite as strange—the sending cotton, in quantities, from England to America. The Persia took out 200 bales on Saturday, the Edinburgh is to take at least 1,300 bales to-day, and as cotton is quoted at 23 cents per pound in Wall street, standing the expense of a double freight, but it is said that shipments in quantity will soon glut the New York market, for the American mills at Lowell are not in the same condition as those of South Lancashire they are almost absolutely without orders.

The telegraph has already mentioned the frightful stampede of cavalry horses at St. Charles, Mo., on Thursday. It appears that Col. Merrill's 1st Missouri regiment of horses was on its way to reinforce Fremont, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About ten o'clock the horses of Capt. Charles Hunt's company became frightened and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses maddened with fear, went rushing over the encampment, trampling tents and men into the earth, and creating a scene of unparalleled excitement. Twelve men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fatally.—Chicago Tribune.

THE AGE OF THE GUANO DEPOSITS.—Monsieur Bousingault, the celebrated French chemist, in a late paper contributed to the Academy of Science, shows that the age of modern alluvials does not extend beyond historic times, whereas old alluvials date from the period immediately preceding the earth, so that the guano or cormorant, and other allied birds, which deposit guano, must have existed thousands of years before man, seeing that the lower layer of guano is sometimes fifteen or twenty yards in depth, while the old alluvial crust above it has a thickness of upward of three yards.

COTTON PLANTING IN JAMAICA.—We regret to learn that the seeds sent to the Jamaica Cotton Growing Company by the President of the Hanover Society of Industry, for distribution, have not turned out as well as was expected, and that much labor has been lost in the preparation of the seeds. The seeds were not antilands from which profitable crops were anticipated. Among the disappointed persons is the writer of this notice, who planted a great quantity of the seeds, with which he was furnished, not one of which has come up. We understand that the sea-landed seed can be procured in the Parish of Westmoreland, and that many of the small estates in Jamaica have succeeded in obtaining a supply, and so succeed in an experiment, which we hope will ultimately be successful.—Baltimore Post.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.—During last week 655,000 bushels of grain of all kinds were received in Detroit. The receipts of flour and grain in the same period were larger than ever known in a corresponding length of time.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF ABOLITION.

In a speech made two years ago by Senator Toombs he warned the North that the South held the institution of slavery in its own hands; and that if events should justify it, the slave States would anticipate outside pressure, and by a sweeping act of emancipation, convert the slave into a free man.

The association of the free men of the South, the difficulty of obtaining recruits, the Federal army is composed almost wholly of foreigners, who have no heart interest in the contest, and who do not care for the best solution of the present difficulty should be accomplished, the South would have nothing left to fight for, and would likely stop fighting, and a few years would greatly weaken the disunion sentiment.

A BOLD WOMAN.—The Jefferson city correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat of the 11th says:—"Quite a sensation was created in town last evening by the arrival of Mrs. Colcord, from Tipton, bearer of despatches from Gen. Hunter and Col. Ellis. She was dressed in a semi-military riding habit and hat, with a crimson sash thrown around the left shoulder, as an officer of the day, mounted on a splendid charger, and attended by two orderlies. She had ridden orders at camp, and was exempt for five miles since ten o'clock, and with- out taking a moment's rest, delivered her orders at camp, and then waited upon Gen. T. L. Price with her despatches, urging forward two squadrons of Col. Ellis's command, now here, to join the regiment at Tipton."

A POET ROBBED.—John G. Whittier, for his amiability and for his genuine heart, stirring poetry, deserves to be exempt from some of the wrongs which men who have gardens have been led to bring the past Summer and Autumn, but he must be classed with the common herd in this respect. Whittier loves peas and raises them too, this year in the midst of the general potato famine, the destroying angel left untouched the peas' pear trees, they being full of luscious Bourne, Bartlett, Duchess, &c., but a few nights ago some imp without wings stole them all. Amersbury owes it to herself to ferret out the dastardly and mean rascal that has thus treated her best and most renowned citizen.—Newburyport Herald.

Before Col. McCune went to the wars he held a position as judge in New York. It will be remembered that he was court-martialed and cashiered for general bad conduct and warned by Gen. McClellan, after he had been taken into his hands, not to make his appearance within his lines. He was therefore returned to New York and quietly resumed his place on the bench where he is dispensing justice to the people of the great metropolis. If his character is so notoriously bad that he is unfit to command a regiment, is he the right man for a judge?

Nearly 200 Polish ladies of the higher and middle classes have left Posen for a place of pilgrimage, 68 leagues distant, for the purpose of imploring the Holy Virgin in favor of Poland. The archbishop prevented any of the clergy accompanying them.

The Lower Canadian French papers are still assailing the government for not encouraging immigration from France to Canada.

It is alleged that tea is being adulterated more extensively than ever before, on account of its high price.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

MR. EDITOR.—We had the pleasure of attending the anniversary Celebration of the Methodist and Presbyterian S. S. on Thursday, the 23rd inst., and for the benefit of those of your readers, who were not present, we propose to give a short account of what we saw and heard. The day was a fine one and considering the almost incessant drizzle of the past few weeks, the appearance of a warm sunny day might almost be taken in the light of a special providence; but this as it may, the day was fine, and long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the exercises, the house was crowded with old and young men, women and babies, the latter forming no inconsiderable portion of the audience, which met, they, the babies, took good care to make known by shrill cries and other noisy demonstrations. We particularly noticed the bright happy faces of the children, all alive with expectation, whether of the literary treat that was in store for them, or of the very abundant supply of cakes, apples, coffee, etc., we leave those acquainted with children to judge. The meeting was appointed for 12 o'clock, which the Committee, from their experience in former celebrations of the kind, thought would be some too early, considering the 'pendant' that human nature has, especially in this place, for being an hour or two late, and their wisdom was verified, for though what is rather unusual, the audience were there in good season, yet from some cause, which we could not rightly ascertain, the exercises were not commenced until two o'clock; arriving rather late ourselves, to nevertheless managed to get a very comfortable seat near the door, though, as we found afterwards, in rather close proximity to the stairs which lead to the gallery of the church, for in the said gallery were stored great trays of cakes, steaming with coffee, and when the serious business of the afternoon commenced, we were in constant danger, from dripping cups, falling cakes and apples. We noticed on the platform, to the right of the Chairman, the tall, commanding figure of our new Methodist clergyman, Mr. Beynon, next to him on the same side of the Chairman, sat Rev. Mr. McMorine, whose genial smile showed that he was fully enjoying the proceedings; next came the Chairman B. Bell, M. P. P., we noticed a new face, which we did not remember to have seen before, and on enquiry of a friend near us, we learned that it was the new assistant minister, Mr. Adams; on the extreme left sat Rev. Mr. Holcroft, and this made up the quota of speakers. If there is any advantage to be reaped by delay in bringing the contending gladiators into the arena, the Southern Confederacy will have it. In the commencement of the revolution, the slowness of war were in the possession of the Federal Government, while the seceding States, were comparatively unprepared. Every day's delay of the Federal power in proving its supremacy over the South, strengthens the moral position of the Southern Confederacy in the opinions of European nations, and creates a sympathy

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, October 23, 1861.

We again find it necessary to caution our readers against paying their subscriptions to any one pretending to be our Agent. We have no Agents for the Herald, and the only safe way of paying for the paper is to send the money by Mail, in a Registered letter, post paid.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

On this subject, one in which Canadians are deeply interested, we might almost claim like Canning's 'Needy knife grinder,' 'Story! God bless you! I've none to tell, Sir!' No decisive action has followed the thunders of preparation, although skirmishes are of frequent occurrence, along a hostile line of 1,100 miles. Late intelligence from Washington states that the rebel army had fallen back from the line of Manassas, and established a new one on the west side of the Rappahannock, with their right wing resting on Aquia Creek, and their left resting at the foot of Blue Mountain. Gen. Beauregard had, it was reported, fixed his headquarters at Fairfax; while he has concentrated 35,000 troops at Aquia Creek, in anticipation of an attack in that quarter by the Federals. It is stated that a battle on a small scale had taken place near Harper's Ferry on the 16th, between two or three regiments, in which a 32 pounder was captured by the Federals, and the commander of the Confederate troops also fell, while a number were killed and wounded on both sides. There has also been a passage of arms in Missouri, at a place called Big River Bridge, where a small force of Federal troops surrendered to 600 confederates. The captured Federal troops were sworn not to bear arms against the Southern confederacy, and released. In Missouri the Confederates appear to have the advantage, unless Gen. Fremont creates a change. Take the whole campaign, and history offers no parallel for impetuosity. 500,000 men under arms, and no decisive movement for months—a blow always about to be struck, and always culminating in an abortive skirmish. Newspapers illustrating and making us familiar with all the panoply and trappings of military life in its quietest state, with a country going to ruin, and yet no attempt made to terminate the ruinous inactivity. It is said that Gen. McJellon is disciplining his army; so must the Confederate commander. If there is any advantage to be reaped by delay in bringing the contending gladiators into the arena, the Southern Confederacy will have it. In the commencement of the revolution, the slowness of war were in the possession of the Federal Government, while the seceding States, were comparatively unprepared. Every day's delay of the Federal power in proving its supremacy over the South, strengthens the moral position of the Southern Confederacy in the opinions of European nations, and creates a sympathy

for it in the popular struggle. The conviction is beginning to take possession of the public mind, that the Federal government is unable to cope with the crisis, and that the native yeomanry of the free States, no longer in the struggle, as evidenced by the difficulty of obtaining recruits. The Federal army is composed almost wholly of foreigners, who have no heart interest in the contest, and who do not care for the best solution of the present difficulty should be accomplished, the South would have nothing left to fight for, and would likely stop fighting, and a few years would greatly weaken the disunion sentiment.

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Before Col. McCune went to the wars he held a position as judge in New York. It will be remembered that he was court-martialed and cashiered for general bad conduct and warned by Gen. McClellan, after he had been taken into his hands, not to make his appearance within his lines. He was therefore returned to New York and quietly resumed his place on the bench where he is dispensing justice to the people of the great metropolis. If his character is so notoriously bad that he is unfit to command a regiment, is he the right man for a judge?

Nearly 200 Polish ladies of the higher and middle classes have left Posen for a place of pilgrimage, 68 leagues distant, for the purpose of imploring the Holy Virgin in favor of Poland. The archbishop prevented any of the clergy accompanying them.

The Lower Canadian French papers are still assailing the government for not encouraging immigration from France to Canada.

It is alleged that tea is being adulterated more extensively than ever before, on account of its high price.

PERTH ASSIZES.

From this Section of the country very few civil cases were entered for trial, and none of them presented any matters of importance to the public. As an evidence of the hardness of the times in other places, a number of cases from Cornwall were sent up for trial, for the purpose, we presume, of obtaining speedy execution. The following were the criminal cases tried.

The Queen vs Christopher Murray.—The Prisoner was charged with breaking into the Store of Messrs. Robt. Melnyre & Co, of Renfrew on the night of the 9th Sept, last. A peculiar coin, found in the prisoner's possession, on the morning after the commission of the burglary, was proved to have been received by Mr. Melnyre from a customer, on the previous evening; this, in connection with the rest of the testimony, brought the guilt clearly home to the prisoner. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. John Deacon, Jr., Counsel for the Crown. D. Fraser, for Prisoner.

The Queen vs Christopher Murray and George Fitzsimmons.—The Prisoners were charged with having broken into the store of Robert Brown, Esq., of Pakenham, on the night of 6th Sept, last. A piece of Gala Plaid and some other articles, among which was a spurious half dollar, were traced to the possession of the Prisoners and were proved to have been taken out of Mr. Brown's Store, some of the articles were proved to have been taken from Mr. Wilson's Store in Almonte, which had been broken into, a few evenings previous. The prisoners were found "Guilty," and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years, the term of Murray's imprisonment to commence, at the expiration of the five years, to which he had been sentenced for the other offence. John Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown.

The Queen vs Louis Cayes.—The prisoner was placed in the dock, charged with the murder of Henri Cote. Cayes and de Cote were in the employ of Mr. Ryan, at the Deax Joachim, 60 miles above Pembroke, and on a night in August last, were sent in company with two other men, to convey a girl, who had attempted to shoot herself, to the Doctor, at Pembroke. On the way down, Cayes, who was steering, ran the boat on a rock; Cote who was a man of a very overbearing disposition, upbraided him for his carelessness; an altercation ensued, during which the deceased threatened to give Cayes a beating, at the same time, advancing towards him with an oar in his hand. The prisoner fearing for his own safety, struck Cote with the flat of his paddle on the side of the head, knocking him out of the boat; he immediately sank, and his body was not recovered until four or five days afterwards. The Doctor, who held the post mortem examination, swore that the immediate cause of death was from drowning, but that the blow was sufficient to have caused death in 10 or 12 hours. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to four months imprisonment in the common jail. John Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown. D. Fraser, for Prisoner.

The Queen vs William Simmons.—The prisoner was charged with setting fire to the dwelling house of Mr. Burrows of Prospect, on the night in May last. It appeared that Simmons, without apparently any provocation, had deliberately set fire to the dwelling house, after the inmates had gone to bed. The prisoner was found "Guilty," and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for the remainder of his natural life. John Deacon, Jr., Counsel for the Crown.

The Queen vs James Grant.—James Grant, Esq., was charged with acting as a Justice of the Peace without Jurisdiction. The Defendant pleaded "Guilty," and was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and costs. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown. D. Fraser for Defendant.

The Queen vs James Grant.—James Grant, Esq., was indicted for Extortion, or making overcharge, as a Justice of the Peace. The Defendant pleaded "Guilty," and was ordered to pay a fine £5, and costs. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown. D. Fraser for Defendant.

The Ontario bank has established an agency in Owen Sound.

THE ASSIZES.

From the Perth Courier. The business of the Court was brought to a close on Saturday evening inst. The following Cases were disposed of:—

CIVIL CASES. Ross et al vs Shipman, Administrator, Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$444.24. W. M. Shaw for Plffs; D. McMartin for Def.

Fitzpatrick et al vs Brennan—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs by consent, \$1164.90. D. McMartin for Plffs; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

J. Bealy, Jr., vs Foley et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for £155. W. M. Shaw for Plff; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def.

Muir vs Bain—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff by consent for \$803.56. J. Deacon, Jr., for Plff; W. M. Shaw for Def.

The Commercial Bank vs Alex Smith—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$420.21. D. Fraser for Plffs; W. W. Shaw for Def.

Smith vs Baker—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$522.64. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plff; R. B. Millar for Def.

Bank of British North America vs Mary Bergin—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$628.75. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; John Bergin for Def.

McKay et al vs Hislop et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$519.35. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; S. B. Fairbanks for Defs.

Thompson et al vs Apple—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$1105.60. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; J. F. Macdonald for Def.

McKay et al vs Hislop et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$668.85. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; R. J. Haggart for Def.

Thompson et al vs Bellamy et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$678.20. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; U. S. Senkler for Defs.

Milton et al vs Scott—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$1374.61. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; G. H. Hughes for Def.

Laurie et al vs Warren—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$1328.95. J. S. Macdonald Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plffs; E. C. Campbell for Def.

Millington vs Montgomery et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$613.89. J. B. McLellan Atty on record, W. M. Shaw Counsel, for Plff; W. Ross for Def.

Burrows vs Conboy—Action of Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff. D. McMartin for Plff; W. M. Shaw for Def.

Renau vs Payette—Assumpsit for balance of Account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$20. W. M. Shaw for Plff; M. O'Driscoll Atty on record, D. Fraser Counsel, for Def.

John Laurie vs John Allen et al—Action of Trover for a quantity of Saw Logs out on Plaintiff's Limits. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$89 11 8d damages. W. M. Shaw for Plff; D. Fraser for Def.

Margaret McNab, Widow, et al vs Edward Griffin—Action for Dowry, and for damages for detention thereof. Verdict for Defendant, but no damages allowed. H. O. R. Beacher Atty on record for Defendant, J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel; R. Lees Atty on record for Tenant, W. M. Shaw Counsel.

Allan Gilmore vs John Laurier—Action of Replevin for Saw Logs out on Plaintiff's Limits. Verdict for Plaintiff for Saw Logs claimed, and \$5.00 damages. J. Deacon for Plff; D. Fraser Atty on record for Def, D. Fraser and W. M. Shaw Counsel.

D. H. Shipman vs R. S. Henderson—Action of Scieri Facias for Instalment due on a Bond. Verdict for Plaintiff for £20. W. M. Shaw for Plff; M. O'Driscoll Atty on record, D. Fraser Counsel, for Def.

J. B. Stevenson et al vs James Burrows et al—Assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiffs for \$1698.47. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plffs; D. McMartin for Defs.

S. Tat vs W. Lindsay and J. Sutherland, Executors, et al—Assumpsit—Made a Remand. D. McMartin for Plff; W. M. Shaw for Def.

H. Ryan vs C. Bennett et al—Action on Promissory Note—Made a Remand. D. Fraser for Plff; W. M. Shaw for Def.

The Queen vs W. Simmons—Charged with Arson. It appeared from the evidence that prisoner had wilfully set fire to the buildings of Mr. Burrows of Prospect, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates. Verdict, "Guilty." Sentence, that prisoner be confined in Provincial Penitentiary for life. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown.

The Queen vs Louis Conyer—Charged with "Murder." It appeared from the evidence that prisoner, deceased, and two others were taking a girl who had been hurt by the shot of a gun, to Pembroke in a canoe. While going to Pembroke, prisoner and deceased disputed about who was the best rower. Deceased threatened prisoner that he would beat him, and got up and advanced towards him with his oar in his hand. Prisoner struck deceased with his paddle, and knocked him out of the boat into the water. The Doctor who held the post mortem examination swore that the immediate cause of death was from drowning, but that death would have ensued from the stroke of the paddle. The Jury seemed to think that the prisoner had not struck the deceased with intent to kill him, and returned a verdict of Manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to four months imprisonment in the common jail. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown; D. Fraser for Prisoner.

The Queen vs Christopher Murray, Burghery and Larceny.—The prisoner was charged with breaking into the shop of Messrs Melnyre & Co, of Renfrew, and stealing certain articles therefrom. Verdict "Guilty." Sentenced to five years imprisonment in Provincial Penitentiary. J. Deacon, Jr., Counsel for Crown; D. Fraser for Prisoner.

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