

ton read the fourteenth chapter of an that is born of a woman is of and full of trouble," &c., also the fifth chapters of 2nd Corinthians. Psalm, was then sung "The Lord's rd" &c. Mr. Smith then prayed untily for the prisoner, in which earnestly joined. When the prayer

was ended the unfortunate young man again went on his knees and continued in mental prayer sometime by himself. When he concluded, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff commenced preparations for the execution, and after having arms had been placed, and the gallows had been erected, the Sheriff took the lead, Harter following, supported by the Deputy Sheriff; the two clerics followed, the rear being brought up by Mr. Abbott one of the County Constables. In this order the mournful procession ascended the scaffold, where Mr. Harter again of the scaffold, and the conclusion of the funeral prayer. On the scaffold, Mr. Harter took an affectionate leave of the executioners. He thanked them sincerely for their attention to him, and expressed a hope that they would meet again in heaven. He then took farewell of the other persons, and expressed to the Sheriff his thanks for the treatment he had received from himself and Mr. Harter while he was under their charge. The executioner, who was enveloped in a mask, then put the rope about Harter's neck, placed him on the trap, and left him to himself. Harter then commenced audibly to pray that Christ might send down his angels and guard him from the power of death, and then engaged, the drop fell, and his spirit took its flight "to God who gave it," there to be judged by one who cannot err.

The drop was an extremely long one, so long, indeed, that at first fears were entertained that his feet touched the ground, but on the snow being cleared, it was found that after the rebound, the body swung about four inches clear of the ground. He struggled very little.

Drs. Morden and Morton being in attendance, respectively felt the pulse, and reported that a slight beating could be distinguished for eleven minutes after the drop. He was then pronounced dead. The body, after being suspended half an hour, was cut down and delivered to his brother, who carried it at once to the ferry boat to be taken across the river to his friends.

We believe Harter expressed his gratitude to Mr. Elwood for the kind attention he had received from himself and family, and from what we witnessed, we feel certain that all that sympathy could do was done to render the last days of the condemned young man as comfortable as possible.

Seven years have elapsed since the execution of Simpson. We trust seven times seven will again elapse before such another scene be witnessed by the inhabitants of this District.—Recorder.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The visit of His Royal Highness was thus beautifully alluded to in a Thanksgiving sermon preached from a New England pulpit:—

"But a still more important visit to his land has been paid by the expectant of the world's mightiest kingdom; of the mighty Protestant empire of Great Britain; by him who will probably be the ruler of our fatherland. To look at the human side, it inspires us with profound delight, with some regrets. There may have been much vulgar curiosity at the bottom of the remarkable spectacle we have just witnessed. But we must regard the reception of the Prince of Wales as one of the most sublime utterances of national feeling, the most eloquent, the most beautiful of the demonstration in history. Nothing was ever more spontaneous, genuine, sincere. It was not wholly or chiefly vulgar curiosity; it was not behind generation for factitious dignity. It was the outpouring of an old, pen-up feeling stifled by the revolution, covered over for a century, but now finding vent; a feeling of brotherhood for Britain, of reverence for the grandeur of English history, an attempt to repay immense indebtedness to British heroes, martyrs, poets, philosophers and statesmen. It was a generous and enlightened enthusiasm as this or any other country was witnessed in the country. The coming of the heir apparent was a new form of crusade. He came to conquer a nation by love, and he may say with Center: 'I came, I saw, I conquered.' The British reporter says: 'It was such an oration as has seldom been offered to any monarch, in ancient or modern times. It was not a reception; it was the grand impressive welcome of a mighty people. There was no pomp or pageantry, no grand levies or gilded coaches. It was such a welcome as only a nation could give.' And when we turn from man, we see God's design in part. He had more reference to coming events, in drawing the heart of this people again toward fatherland; and in letting British understand our real sentiment. For myself, I have wished the Queen to visit us. But this probably is better. We failed to see England as by the copper cable. But God has laid a cable of better materials spanning the Atlantic. And when we see Prince's badge fastened with the stars and stripes at a recent festival in London, we are confirmed in our anticipations of the impression made on the heart of the British people by our reception of their future King. But most important may be the effect on the two nations. He has seen a people self-governed. He has seen the sovereign people, uncontrolled by a standing army, a military, or over a civil police, and except in one town, he has received nothing but respect, true fraternal greeting; he has seen that reverence and admiration and order and generous sentiments can be cultivated under so free a form of government. He has bowed with uncovered head at the tomb of Washington. He has confessed by an involuntary tear that his heart was touched when the thousand children of Boston sung before him the prayer:

"rather, with loving care,
our fathers' blood be
Guided all his ways."

Had George the III. made such a visit, the whole history of the world would probably be changed. We place this event among the blessings of the year, which could call forth our thanks on this occasion."

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO THE QUEEN.

The Empress of the French visited her Majesty on Tuesday at Windsor Castle. The Empress arrived by a special train from the Great Western Railway, and at a quarter past one o'clock at the Windsor Station, where his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was waiting, attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and Major Du Plat, to accompany the Empress to the Castle in one of her Majesty's carriages. On arriving at the castle of Queen, with Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, attended by the ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, received the Empress at the entrance, and conducted her Imperial Majesty to the corridor. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, and Viscount Palmerston were present. The Empress was attended by Mr. Montagu, Madame de Stauley, the Marquis de la Grange, and Colonel Fane, remained to luncheon with her Majesty. The Duchesse de Kent and Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived from Frankfurt about half-past two o'clock. At a little after three the Empress and returned to the Queen and Royal Family, and returned to London. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort accompanied the Empress to the Windsor station on her return. Her Majesty appeared in good health, but not so in spirits, and with an amiable, though somewhat pensive smile, she graciously bowed to the company as the train slowly proceeded from the station.

GRAND MASQUED BALL AT NOTTINGHAM.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S VIEWS ON AMERICA.

[Correspondence of the London Post.] Nottingham, Dec. 8, 1860.

A grand masqued ball took place in the Corn Exchange, Nottingham, yesterday, to commemorate the installation of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle as Grand Master of Nottinghamshire.

The Duke of Newcastle occupied the chair; and there were present the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, Mr. Bass M.P., &c.

The noble Duke said.—One of their great principles, as Freemasons, was obedience to all constituted authorities and respect for the existing authorities of the realm. They supported those institutions not only because they were, but because they were such as they could wish them to be. It had been his good fortune recently to visit other portions of the globe, and examine our colonies in a distant part of the world, and in those colonies he might be allowed to say that he witnessed such devotion to the Sovereign of these realms as no one who had not witnessed it himself would be ready to believe.

[Cheers.] The enthusiasm which he saw came from the inmost hearts of all those who displayed it; it was no mere noisy clamor in the street. It was not a mere demonstration of the towns and populous places, but an enthusiasm exhibited in every back street and thinly populated locality. It was a demonstration of the attachment of the entire people to the throne of England, and of their reverence for the lady who at present occupied it. [Cheers.]

It was a loyalty not of creed, nor of party, but of race. He had the gratification in his life to be present at a ceremony which was not at present open to the sceptre of Great Britain, and, therefore, throughout the many thousands miles through which he had travelled, there was not the same loyalty, because there was not the same love for the country which was not subordinated to the Crown of England; but there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration and love for the Queen of this country which far transcended anything that could possibly have been expected. [Cheers.] It was a tribute on the part of the American people; it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence, and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. He had no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America could not be designated by any other word he knew of but a passion. [Cheers.] He had the gratification in the Lodge that morning of seeing a brother, he did not know whether he was in the room at that moment or not—who came from America. It was here announced that the brother in question was present. He (the Duke) was delighted to find that he was there, and he should say nothing in his presence which would not say even more strongly in his absence, when he stated that the impression made upon his mind by that journey was one which time would not efface. He was referring now to the general powerful influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercised over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we had a common origin; and he was certain that would not be the case in the present occasion in that feeling which had been so generally exhibited elsewhere. Having now referred briefly to the attachment exhibited towards her Majesty in the colonies and in the United States of America, he might notice the fact that a no less striking demonstration of affection was recently seen in the anxiety and alarm which had been shown in this country respecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [Cheers.]

From the manner in which that anxiety was displayed, her Majesty was fully convinced of the ardent attachment of her people. Nor was this less strikingly demonstrated when his Royal Highness reached these shores, for he met with a reception not only enthusiastic in its nature at every railway station between Plymouth and Windsor. In conclusion he asked them to drink "Health to the Queen and Prosperity to the Craft," and to give the toast all the masonic honors. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

His Grace, in proposing, "The Best of the Royal Family," said that it had been the lot of the Prince of Wales, at the age of nineteen, to render to his country a great and essential service. Many a man born of a royal family has descended into the grave, rendering to his fellow men much less good service than has been rendered by this young Prince. Whatever has been the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he is to be a reflection on this voyage across the Atlantic. He believed that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—he said cemented, mind, because he was convinced that they were previously entertained—which exist between the two countries on the opposite side of the Atlantic. But not only is it desirable that the existence of these good feelings should be known; it is equally desirable that they have already been placed on record and propagated by the press. [Cheers.]

The feeling between the two countries just now is one of peace and goodwill, and we be to us when the day shall come that that peace is broken up. He would not say that that peace is likely to be broken up; but he would say that it is likely—that the likelihood of such an event has been greatly postponed by that which has taken place. [Cheers.] This he could say of this extraordinary visit, that they witnessed in America an amount of enthusiasm which was perfectly extraordinary from the moment at which they entered Detroit till their departure from Portland. [Cheers.]

With one solitary exception, they met with nothing but enthusiasm; and, in fact, he did believe that the visit of the Prince of Wales to America has done more to cement the good feeling between the two countries than could possibly have been effected by a quarter of a century of diplomacy. The two great peoples on either side of the Atlantic have disclosed those feelings of fraternity which they entertain towards each other. [Cheers.] His Grace concluded by proposing, "The health of the Rest of the Family," with which he coupled the name of His Royal Highness the Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and the usual honors.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE QUEEN RETURNS THANKS FOR THE CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

The following correspondence has passed between Lord Lyons and the Department of State at Washington:

LETTER OF LORD LYONS.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1860.

SIR: The Queen, my august sovereign, has commanded that the earliest opportunity after the return of the Prince of Wales to England be taken to convey to the President of the United States the expression of her Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to His Royal Highness during his late visit to this country by the President himself, and by all classes of the citizens.

One of the main objects which her Majesty had in view in sanctioning the visit of His Royal Highness was to show to the President and citizens of the United States

the sincerity of those sentiments of esteem and respect which her Majesty and all classes of her subjects entertain for the kindred race which occupies so distinguished a position in the community of nations.

Her Majesty has seen with the greatest satisfaction that in his recent progress across the States, but more specially so with the friendly and cordial good will manifested towards him on every occasion by all classes of the community.

LYONS.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, &c.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—Two slave ships have been captured in the Mozambique by Her Majesty's ships Brisk and Lyria. Admiral Keppel was in the Brisk at the time one vessel was caught, having on board 830 slaves, who have been sent to Mauritius. The other slave was captured by the Lyria as follows:—On the 8th of August information was received from Dhow that a slave was at anchor off the Island of Monfia, where the Lyria instantly proceeded, disguised as a merchant vessel, and carrying French colors. She was then seen by the Lyria anchored at the north east of the island, flying Mexican colors. The Lyria anchored alongside her, and then hoisted English colors and sent a boat to board her, when something heavy at the same time was thrown overboard from her (supposed to be a gun and her papers). The barque upon being boarded, proved to be a vessel of 400 tons fully equipped for the slave trade. She was taken possession of by Commander Oldfield, and sent down in charge of Lieut. Dahl, to Tait Bay.

Were we to ask a hundred men who from small beginnings have attained a condition of respectability and influence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It is from being early compelled to think for and depend on themselves."

It is said that a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle married Lord E. Vane against her father's wishes. Since his return to England, the Duke met her in the street and passed her without any sign of recognition. Lord E. Vane as a husband, has fully justified the Duke's apprehensions.

Contrary to general expectation, South Carolina has carried out her threat of Secession from the Union, and in a private Convention of her Citizens has unanimously resolved to dissolve the connection in virtue of which she was one of the United States of America. In a convention of 169 members there was not a dissenting voice. As the *Leader* says, "the Union which has hitherto been regarded as the palladium of a people's liberties; which has been looked upon as the which she lived under as the perfection of human wisdom; which they have regarded with something like sacred awe, is declared to be dissolved. It is true, the declaration is the act of only one State; and the difficulties of carrying out the decree of separation thus solemnly pronounced, are by no means light."

In the meantime Fort Moultrie, which commands the harbor of Charleston, the Commercial Metropolis of the State, has been abandoned, under the orders of General Scott, to checkmate the action of the President in refusing to send the necessary reinforcements to enable him to keep possession of the place.

As yet there has been no bloodshed, although there is a state of war existing, and the clouds are daily growing blacker, and the thunder becoming louder. The President is severely blamed for secretly favoring the South, supplying them with arms and desiring to arouse the worst passions by the effusion of blood. The moral cowardice he has displayed in not enforcing the law against the South Carolina traitors, with the whole power of the Republic, has made them bold and rendered a peaceful solution of the difficulty more improbable.

A monument of Arnprior marble has lately been erected at White Lake, to the memory of the late Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Rev. J. C. Frazier, M.A., at the cost of a few friends, by whom she was esteemed for her many virtues.

The monument is in the form of a simple but well proportioned Obelisk, standing on a square die, which bears the inscription, the whole resting on a massive plinth also of marble. The execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. W. Smart, of Arnprior.

For the *Carlton Place Herald*.

"THAT WHICH IS TO BE HATH ALREADY BEEN."

The year 1860, we so lately welcomed as happy and new, has passed away, and the important events that have transpired during it have been chronicled in volumes and diaries and have been seen laid on the shelf to be revised and abridged by the chronicler, then the essential part of knowledge and sentiment to be retained will be placed beside the dusty annals of the sepulchred generations, until time itself shall strike them all to oblivion.

On the annual chart, which in due succession time has just finished, are the usual works of bloody and cruel war and massacre, and those of calamity, disaster, famine, change, excitement, enterprise, achievement, victory and triumph. Again we greet each other with the oft repeated salutation of "happy New Year," for we have full barns and granaries; our stock and produce are worth millions of dollars; our commerce and manufactures have yielded ample returns; we have more specie than ever at any time before. We are rich, and healthy, and strong, and wonderful prosperity surrounds us.

But judging the future by the past, [having facts for basis], we may expect from coming events an appearance of a Regent Prince and attending Personages in a bright train across our continent; or—from what has been foretold—may expect a visit from the Great Eastern with stupendous mechanism overshadowing our coast, on which the nation may gaze with admiration; or we may have another such phenomenon in America as some strange Asiatic Dignitaries that for the first time have found their way across the Pacific Ocean.

The year, knowing he will not be favourably received unless he predict good concerning us, shudders at the visions and phantasies of what the future reveals; but he forebodes on the ground of probability—that we shall

The Carlton Place Union Grammar and Common School closed its fourth term, for 1860, on the 22nd ult., and was examined in the presence of the parents, trustees, and others interested, by Rev. J. McKinnon. The progress made by the pupils generally, and the high degree of efficiency attained by some of them, was very satisfactory.

On the evening of the 24th the Teacher and senior pupils of the school gave a soiree to the inhabitants of the section. The spacious school house, which has recently been thoroughly repaired, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and lighted up with a great variety of candles and colored lamps. Vocal and instrumental music enlivened the scene; and it gives us pleasure to state that music is cultivated in this school, to a greater extent, than in any other school with which we are acquainted.

Orations and address in different languages were delivered by some of the senior pupils, which did them great credit. We give a list of the most prominent, viz:

Salutatory.....D. Duff,
Greek Oration.....R. Teasdale,
English do.....W. Sinclair,
French do.....J.J. Bell,
English do.....J. Sinclair,
Latin do.....D. McKinnon.

Some pieces of composition, by the female pupils, were then read, by Miss Holcroft, which showed that the young women attending the School, were determined not to be outdone by their male competitors.

One of the most interesting incidents of the evening, was the presentation of an elegant writing desk, by the senior class of boys, to the Teacher, F.S. Heigh, A.B.

The evening's entertainment was closed by an excellent address to the scholars, by Rev. J. McKinnon.

On Tuesday evening, the scholars, parents and trustees, were again invited to the school house, which was well lighted up. In the centre stood a Christmas tree, twinkling with wax tapers, and loaded with useful and ornamental articles, in endless variety. Every pupil plucked some of the fruit, and all seemed to be delighted with the proceedings.

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again have tornado somewhere tossing men and goods in air; that sudden floods will rise at some place and overflow premises; that fire will break out in villa and city and consume property. Knowing well that the news will be, we may with confidence thus far predict that, owing to defect and carelessness, many will be shocked and killed by explosion of steam, and powder, and camphene. It is no pleasing reflection that what has been so certain an occurrence every year, is that which will be, that is, that companies of persons will be precipitated alive into a deadly sea, or a weakly constructed edifice or a decayed bridge; that by direful collision on the Lake and Railway, hundreds of gay passengers may sink suddenly to destruction, or that others will be dashed on a rock in the dark wide ocean and none escape to tell the cause.

From the portentious shadows cast before we know there are coming events, such as never happened before, which threaten to upheave the very foundations of society. As we pass into the mighty future we shall view with amazement the progress, and the mighty changes, equal at least to those we have already seen wherein realities are more or less completely changed into imaginary; the impossible becoming possible; a nation convulsed with joy and a tyrant's throne overturned; one nation rising to independence and nationality, and another colossal power tottering to a fall. We may say, as we have seen, a hero take the flood time to success and glory obtaining victories splendid as his cause.

But whatever the future may have in store we need not take anxious forebodings for our life, nor anticipate the day of evil, nor cast an eye of dread forward into the anxious future thus to create unnecessary fear and disturb our peace. We need not be in expectation of some appalling spectacle of woe, nor stand in dread of some execrable way that we imagine might come across our way and create horrible discord on our journey of life.

Neither will the looking forward for enjoyment pay any more than will the weary chase of butterflies or gathering moonshine for future use. If we fail to learn the art to be happy at the present, and to rejoice and do good every day of our lives, we shall be sure to miss the object of our quest for and toil without recompense. The selfish, the inconsiderate and the heedless, will fluster and knock against us and each other, like floats in the eddies, and sometimes break up the order and arrangement of things; we shall be weary of dust and decay; of the hollow, the base and the untrue. But in this world of succession of periods, and years, time and seasons give order and grace while trouble and misfortune mercifully pass away, and innumerable events continually transpire to increase our happiness and make every thing beautiful in its time. As hours, days and years glide, friendship and affection shall spring forth, new thoughts bud and flower, bright hope shall bloom, and "much joy" shall overflow, and sweet visions be realized while love shall continue to make lasting impressions as in days of yore, and from upright conduct and good actions we shall reap pleasure a hundred fold.

Let not a single act of our lives leave a moral stain upon the memory to be ever after piercing us with the keenest pang. Let not our misdeeds become a time that which is to come, but let time be spent to better advantage than that which hath been. Let more time be spent in the more profitable way, and more pleasantly in intellectual and moral culture. One sore evil is this, that so many are employed in animal gratifications and overlook the great truth, that the intellectual and moral faculties should be brought into use, and that the attention paid to them is the most important and the most momentous business of life. The misimprovement of this our earthly existence is the utterly fool and consummate wickedness of man.

Let us peacefully glide on the tide of years, each happily moving in his sphere in harmony with his fellows, and all other things, being merry and happy all the year round as on Christmas and New Year's days.

December 25th, 1860.

ITINERANT.

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR,—Absence from home prevented my writing you last week, but I do not know that I have even now anything to communicate that will interest the bulk of your readers.

Some, however will be pleased to hear that there is, at last something like a definite prospect of the establishment of a Church of English Mission in the County of Renfrew. The population of this County includes a fair proportion of Episcopalian, and there must have been an unaccountable apathy on the part of the Church, or the people, or both; that the present state of things has been allowed so long to continue.

There has been, for some time past, a feeling among the children of the Church in Arnprior, of shame for the condition of their Church in this district, and several abortive attempts have been made to produce a change for the better. On Saturday last, however, a successful meeting was held, at which the Rev. J. A. Morris presided, and resolutions were adopted indicative of a true feeling on the part of those present, of attachment to their Church and zeal for its welfare.

Arrangements were made for obtaining a permanent Mission in this part of the country, and a Committee appointed for collecting subscriptions for that object. The members of the Church in Renfrew should take the hint and see what can be done there; our two villages should go hand-in-hand in this matter, and thus build up a strong mission to the advantage of both.

In the meantime the Rev. Mr. Morris has kindly volunteered to conduct a monthly service in Arnprior, commencing with the first Sunday of the New Year. Services offered in such a spirit should be rewarded by the regular attendance of all within travelling distance.

A public meeting of the "Mutual Improvement Society," of this village, was held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of bidding a public farewell to its respected Secretary, Mr. James Caswell. Mr. Caswell has, for four years, filled the office of Schoolmaster in Arnprior, and won for himself a high reputation, not only for his strict attention to his Scholars' duties, but for the uniform correctness of his conduct, and amiability of his character. He leaves this for a larger sphere attended by the regrets and best wishes of all, young and old, amongst us. On the occasion referred to before this digression, several essays and recitations were delivered, and the proceedings closed by the presentation, on behalf of the Society, of two handsome volumes, to Mr. Caswell, as a token of the esteem and affection in which he is held by his members.

I hear that our old friend, Mr. Mason, proposes to pay us another visit soon after New Year's day. His old pupils should look alive at this opportunity, and organize an old class to meet him; they have benefited much by his services, but there is room for improvement yet. The little ones, too, must learn some fresh duties to cheer the fire-side, and to delight their friends at the concluding concert.

Christmas has come again! The season of mirth and happiness—warm hearts and happy faces. That the *Herald* may find all its readers in possession of every bounty of the season, and with something to spare for the poor and aged; and that every one may feel for once the luxury of making some one else happy is the heartfelt wish of

Yours respectfully, FRANK.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—Having had the pleasure of attending the exhibition of the Literary Society on the evening of the 24th ult., and being greatly pleased with the proceedings of the evening, I thought I would be worthy of more than a passing notice.

Having arrived at the place, I was highly pleased to find the School Room beautifully illuminated with the aid of the electric light, and the room was hanging in various parts of the Room, which added originality to the appearance of the place. A very suitable music was extended across one end of the room. Long before the hour for commencing had arrived the house was filled to overflowing. R. Bell, M.P., was appointed chairman for the evening; and on the Rev. Mr. McKinnon to open the meeting by prayer.

A piece of excellent music was then sung by the pupils of the school, after which the chairman, Mr. R. Bell, on coming to the platform, said it was with many thanks he came forward, as it was not only the first of the evening, but it was also his first attempt at public speaking. He styled himself a "green rater" and said that (the school) might not be able to compete with the big guns in thundering execution, but they should remember the old Scotch proverb, "bairns must creep till they gang." On the whole, Mr. Bell made an excellent oration, and was worthy of a person of more experience. At the close of his oration a piece of excellent music was sung by the pupils of the school. Mr. Bell then returned to the place. The chairman then announced a Greek oration by Mr. R. Bell. Mr. Bell came forward, and made a very suitable speech, and then pronounced his oration very good. Another piece of music was then sung, after which the chairman announced an English oration by Mr. Wm. Sinclair. 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MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

We like greatly the device of an ancient Rhodian, and say, "Mind your business." That is, a man of business must mind his business, or his business will mind him. If he gives his energies to pleasure, others will pick up his neglected living. If he devotes his chief attention to party politics, he will soon be in the party. If he runs wild after some new fad, he will become a bankrupt. We do not say that he should deter himself from occasional recreation, that he should be indifferent to the welfare of his country, or that he should pay no heed to the spirit of the times. Not at all; but these are side issues, and should have attention only commensurate with their importance, and subordinated to the main question.

"Mind your business!" Not another man's; but your own. Let him alone, so far as interference with him is concerned. When he asks your advice, and render it cheerfully if in your power; but do not interfere in matters of his private life, or in his moving money, or in his conduct only makes you appear presumptuously prying.

"Mind your business!" Slander no one, politically, morally, or socially. If your rival is prosperous and respected, surpass him in industry and virtue, if you can; but do not seek to put him down by artful and lying appeal to sectional prejudices or sectarian partiality.

"Mind your business!" Be progressive in your own line. Outside of that, be conservative. Respect the legal rights of your neighbors hard by, and of your countrymen at large. You would resent their dictation in your personal matters, whether social, moral, or political;—be assured they would resent yours with equal force, and justly.

"Mind your business!" Every one of you, kindly, actively, perseveringly,—and you will thus be an agent in carrying out a portion of the plans of a benevolent Providence, who would have men to be "diligent in business" as well as " fervent in spirit."

"Mind your business!" But not to the neglect of your family. Make money to means to reasonable ends. Your chief end is to train up a gentle, educated, virtuous, God-fearing family. Money is an important means to this end; but this end is to be aimed at, whether you make money or not. Remember this; and attend most assiduously to the cultivation of your own spirit and manners, and by example as well as precept train virtuously the tender and lovely beings who are increasing around your table and fireside; and when your locks whiten, and your eyes grow dim, and your step falters, you will have in them a blessing better than "thousands of gold and silver."

A "POINT" OF HEALTHY STOCK.—A late writer says that a "wide, deep chest in all animals is an indication of robust constitution, and is, no doubt, the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the back, and show itself just under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex.

Referring to weaning and selling lambs, W. H. Ladd, of Jefferson County, Ohio, [first-rate authority on all "sheep matters,"] says: "My practice is to turn the lambs in with their mothers, after they have been separated some twelve months, and as soon as they nurse, separate them again; then, after twenty-four hours, allow them to nurse once more. Since I have adopted this plan I have never had an ewe's udder injured. Lambs should have a very little salt frequently when first weaned, as the ewe lacks the large proportion of salt which the mother's milk contains. But great care should be used not to give them much salt at once, or it will do them no good; and if a lamb continues to nurse soon after being taken from the mother, it seldom ever recovers from it."

PROFITS OF SHEEP-RAISING.—A correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer makes the following statement, showing how wool-raising pays those who manage it as it should be: "Last season I shorn 50 sheep; the wool sold for \$5.52. I sold within the year 74 sheep, which is equal to the number of lambs raised, 3544—making \$1,366. My sheep are the Spanish Merino breed, and mostly ewes." He considers sheep-raising the most profitable business a farmer can engage in.

A writer in the Boston Cultivator says that John Ball, of Langdon, has fattened cattle every winter for more than thirty years past, on no other feed than hay. He generally commences feeding about the 20th of June, and reserves the hay first cut for feeding that portion of his stock intended to be sold for beef in the Spring. Hay allowed to ripen, its seed is of very little value; though the whole should be eaten by stock, the seed remains undigested, and therefore furnishes no nutriment.

PATTERNING TURKEYS.—Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes, and oats. Four others of the same breed were kept at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the birds which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the most greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

ABANDONING BEES.—Although strictly out of season we propose to record the following note which is recommended for discontented workers. Watch the hives closely a short time. It can soon be pretty well determined whether they intend to remain. In that case they will at once commence building comb; and a good deal of talking sound can be heard upon applying the ear to the side of the hive. If, however, they hang about idle, as if discontented with their new home, they are probably meditating removal. Then close the entrance so that only worker bees can pass, to confine the queen. If this cannot be done readily, carry the hive to a dark room and keep them confined two or three days. Give them water and honey with which to commence comb building. It is also recommended to introduce into the hive a piece of comb with unsealed worker brood, which they will seldom leave.

POLLEN FOR BEES.—Dr. J. G. Mearns, of the German Apian, observed that his bees, in early Spring engaged in carrying to the hive from a neighboring mill, a quantity of yeast meal. It occurred to him that the only use to which the meal could be applied, was as a substitute for pollen. Following out this idea, he placed in front of his spire, a shallow trough of the meal, very finely ground; and lo! he soon found that this was speedily appropriated, on a fine day, the bees apparently preferring the meal to the state pollen; and the brooding in the hive proceeding as usual. The feeding continued until the bees had furnished an abundant natural supply of farina. This experiment has been tested, and proved successful by other beekeepers.

THE SECESSION CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were introduced in the South Carolina Secession Convention on Wednesday:

Whereas, the causes which have produced a separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union have emanated from the State North of Mason and Dixon's line which are binding only upon the States, and it has not been against the Constitution of the United States that South Carolina has asserted her sovereignty, but usurpation by the government in violation of this instrument;

Resolved, That a commission be sent to each of the slaveholding States, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing Constitution of the United States.

The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected amid immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph the intelligence to the members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

The ordinance was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and be signed by the President and members at 6 o'clock this evening at Institute Hall, and to be placed in the archives of the State.

GRAND SOIREE AND CONCERT.

THERE will be a Public Entertainment of the above description, given in the free Church, 9th line of Backwith, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1861.

There will be on the platform a number of Rev. gentlemen, and others from a distance who will deliver short addresses.

Mr. J. Dougherty, with a select band of vocal performers, will also take their place on the platform, and intersperse the proceedings with such choice music. Doors opened at 6 o'clock, the choir will be taken, and to commence at 7 o'clock. And after the choir will have performed a few pieces of music, Refreshments will be served up forthwith by an efficient staff of stewards, who will be appointed for that purpose.

Admission is 3d at the door.

Carleton Place, Dec. 24th, 1860.

CHURCH MISSIONARY MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Carleton Place Branch of the Church Society will be held in St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on

Friday, Jan. 11, at half past 6 p.m.; that of the Clayton Branch in St. George's Church, Ramsey, on the same day, at half past 10, A.M. Several Clergymen of the Baitur District will be in attendance at both Meetings, from whom addresses may be expected regarding the present work and prospects of the Church. A Choir will be present on both occasions, who will perform several appropriate pieces of Church Music. A collection will be taken up at each meeting, in aid of Church Missions.

E. H. M. BAKER, Rector.

STOP AND READ!

To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.

GEORGE B. LONG'S New Tailoring Establishment, ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch. He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most Fashionable Establishments at the West and of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or the Peasant.

All Garments Warranted to Fit and give thorough satisfaction.

The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

P.S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style.

GEORGE B. LONG, New Almonte House, Almonte, December, 1860.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS the day that the Reeves are appointed in the different Municipalities is the third Monday in January, the 21st, and as the first day of the meeting of County Council is according to law on the fourth Tuesday January, 1861, is the 22nd, the next day after the third Monday in January, and as it will therefore be impossible for the Reeves at a distance to make their appearance in Perth the very next day after the election. This is therefore to give notice that the first meeting of the County Council, in January, 1861, will be held on Tuesday the 22nd, and not on Tuesday the 21st prox.

W. R. F. BERTFORD, County Clerk, Lanark & Renfrew.

Perth, Dec 11, 1860.

The county papers will please copy till day of meeting.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

THE above Company have received funds to loan on improved farms and first-class city properties.

Loans are made for the period of five years, with privilege of renewal at expiry of that time under certain conditions.

The rate of interest is 8 per cent, in advance; and the total expenses of obtaining a loan need not exceed \$40, excepting in cases where the title may be encumbered or complicated, and the security distant.

Forms of application and further information can be obtained from the Appraisers in each district, or on application by letter to the office of the Company.

JOHN PATON, Commissioner.

Kingston, Dec 11, 1860.

W. J. MORRIS, Perth.

Appraisers for Lanark & Renfrew.

FARM FOR SALE!

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

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, Ross, Nov 14, 1860.

SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN holding a Second Class Certificate, and well qualified to teach, is desirous of procuring a School.

JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte, December 17, 1860.

New and Extensive Assortment of FALL GOODS.

MATHEW ANDERSON.

RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected by himself with the greatest care.

Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the

CASH TRADE!

he is determined to cultivate it to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES of

THE BEST ASSORTED AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK

he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.

An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of DRY GOODS,

the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the

Novelties of the Season!

and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the

STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!!

suited to the "fear and wear" of every day life. The attention of Ladies and others interested is specially invited to his

Ladies' Magenta Stripe, Garibaldi Stripe, Ladies' Chenille and Wool Scarfs, Gents' Scarfs, Ladies' Wool Guantlets, Wool Slaves, Ladies' Riquelettes, Beaded Hair Nets, Chenille Head-dresses, Paisley Wool Shawls, Paisley Filled Shawls, Gala Plaids, Black & brown cloth Mantles, Prints, Coburgs, Fancy Lustres, Figured, Craple Cloth, Silk Velvets, Patent Velvets, Corded Velvets, Cotton Velvets, Window Blinds, Scotch Poplin, Cross-over and Plain Wineys, M. ANDERSON.

GREY COTTON!

STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripe, Ticks, Bagging, Seamless Bags, and Ready-made Clothing!

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

A LARGE STOCK of LADIES, Girls', Gentlemen's, and Boys' FURS.

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

Boots and shoes

FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety. For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glass-ware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

FRESH TEAS.

MATHEW ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of

Fresh Groceries

of all descriptions, —TEAS,—

Twankay, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Black.

TOBACCOES OF ALL KINDS!

SUGARS:

CRUSHED, and LOAF.

SUNDRIES:

Syrup, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Currants, and all the usual household requisites.

For particulars, apply to

ANDREW HAMILTON, 6th Con. of the Township of McNab. If by letter, (post-paid), and addressed to Burnstown Post Office.

Dec. 3, 1860.

THE PRINCE IS GONE!

10,000 SHEEP BELTS!!

ALSO—

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

For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM FAIRLEY, Carleton Place, October 22, 1860.

FOR SALE.

Best Business Stand in Almonte.

Comprising Store, Back Store, and Dwelling House.

THE Buildings are almost new, and well adapted for carrying on a large business. Located in the centre and commanding a view of the whole Village, and within One Hundred Yards of the Railway Station. Part of the Purchase money required down.

For particulars, apply to the Proprietor on the Premises.

HUGH W. REA, Almonte, December 14, 1860.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 5, Admaston. One holding a second-class Certificate. All communications [post-paid] to be addressed to

JOHN POTTER, Secy. & Treas. Admaston, Co. Renfrew, Dec 10, 1860.

NOTICE!

ANY person trespassing on Lots No. 16, on the 8th and 9th concessions of Bromley, will be prosecuted according to law.

JAMES MCGACHRANE, Bromley, Nov 26, 1860.

REMOVAL!

Almonte Tin Shop!!

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks, to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business in this place, would inform them that he has REMOVED HIS TIN SHOP, to one of Mr. BACON'S BUILDINGS, (formerly occupied by Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Sheep Pelts, Cotton Rags, or Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Tinware.

JOHN KILPATRICK, Almonte, Aug. 21st, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "ANGUSTA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS

At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way.

MY STOCK

Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in

HYSON.

HYSON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG.

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.

A full Assortment of GROCERIES, and all other GOODS for Sale low.

JAMES H. WYLIE, Almonte, June 18, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. MCARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:

DRY GOODS, in great variety, MANTILLAS, CAPES, GALA PLAIDS, PRINTS, GREY COTTON, STRIPE SHIRTING, CASSIMERES, Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SALT, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES, with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A. MCARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct 15, 1860.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR THE YEAR 1861, FOR School Section No. 4, Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, holding a Third Class Certificate. Apply to the Undersigned:

JOHN COCHRANE, WILLIAM FORSTER, DAVID DICK, Trustees.

Grattan, Oct 20, 1860.

LANDS FOR SALE!

In the Township of McNab, County of Renfrew.

EAST half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th Concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No. 6, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

West half of Lot No 19, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

Lot No 20, in the 6th concession, 200 Acres.

West half of Lot No 8, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No 19, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No 5, in the 9th concession, 100 Acres.

West half of Lot No 20, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

Lot No 14, in the 8th concession, 200 Acres.

East half of Lot No 19, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

For particulars, apply to

ANDREW HAMILTON, 6th Con. of the Township of McNab. If by letter, (post-paid), and addressed to Burnstown Post Office.

Dec. 3, 1860.

THE PRINCE IS GONE!

10,000 SHEEP BELTS!!

ALSO—

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

For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM FAIRLEY, Carleton Place, October 22, 1860.

JACKSON & MENNIES.

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

Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860.

To Whom it may Concern.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note of hand or Book Account, to call and settle the same by the first day of January next, at which date all said accounts become due.

JAMES CONN, Ashton, Dec 10, 1860.

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, DRUGS, &c.

—ALSO— BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER. An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE WILSON, May 9, 1860.

REMOVAL!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!! TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEES OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.

In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore good Bargains may be expected.

JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, June 26, 1860.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

FOR sale at Smith's Falls a large quantity of Flour, Shorts, Bran and Prevention cheap for cash. The highest price will be paid for Merchantable Wheat and Oats, by the subscribers.

SMITH & CO., Smith's Falls 31st Oct.

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.

JOSEPH DAVIES, DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, AND CURVED RACERS. Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still accept all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.

10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.

Orders in his line left with Mr. Poole, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.

JOSEPH DAVIES, May 10, 1859.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

G. M. COSSITT & BROS. Manufacturers of the celebrated BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Miller's DOUBLE HORSE POWER, and Improved Combined Thresher & Winnowers.

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.

Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860.

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Caudron KETTLES, &c. &c.

Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.

JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hain's SAWS, &c.

Cash paid for old Cast Iron.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860.

Arnprior Foundry.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing the very best PATENTERS' PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.

ON Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings.

HOBSON & MCWEN, Arnprior, Sept 20, 1860.

PERSONS REQUIRING MONUMENTS.

CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE, should use the much admired

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