

The Carleton Place Herald... JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Only One Dollar a Year. IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion.

For the Carleton Place Herald. Suggested on reading the Prize Poem on the Centenary of Burns, by Isa Cray.

The gauntlet thrown, what brave dare assail her? As on their ranks she stands undaunted, With a weapon fit to silence every railler.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

From the N. Y. Times Correspondent. Edwards' Ferry, Upper Potomac, Sunday—6 P. M. Oct. 20. The Union troops have commenced shelling the rebels on the Virginia shore across the river.

THE BLOKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

It is at length confessed that the approach to the United States capital by the Confederates is effectually cut off by the Confederates' batteries.

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PETROLEUM.

Crude petroleum at the Wyoming station on the Great Western Branch can be brought at 6c. per gallon. This gives to the owner of the well at the Oil Springs 4c. per gallon, 2c. being paid for transport. Yet at this low price there is little or no demand. The reason is obvious. The demand for refined oil is large and constantly increasing, exceeding the supply; every gallon manufactured in Canada is sold as soon as produced, and immense quantities are daily imported from the States. It is not for lack of demand, therefore, that the crude petroleum goes begging at 4c. per gallon at the wells. It is for the lack of the means of converting it into a burning fluid fit for use. There have been until lately only two refineries in Canada, both near the city of Hamilton. There are now two in operation in Toronto, and a third will be started soon. Refineries in Enniskillen, Port Credit and London are nearly complete, and in Sarnia, Komoka, Woodstock and Welland, are either commencing or under way. There are two besides in Lower Canada projected or begun. Probably from twelve to fifteen refineries will be in operation within a few weeks, employing a large capital and many families. They will not suffice, however, to supply even the local demand. The use of the oil is only in its infancy. It takes time for people to change the habits of ages, and it is not in one year but two that a whole people can be persuaded to give up candles for the cheap and more cleanly lamp. The present reduction in the price of the oil is only beginning to tell. It was formerly sold at a dollar and a quarter a gallon. Now it can be had at 70c in Toronto, while in the Western towns we see it advertised at 50c and 60c. Even at the highest rate it gave the cheapest light in the market. At present it is sold at 70c, and it is not only drive all other lights out of use, but cause a great deal more light to be shed upon the interior of our dwellings than has hitherto been usual. As the process of manufacture becomes better known, the price will fall still lower, until every shanty and every backwoods will be lighted as brilliantly as a city drawing-room. We think it safe to say, therefore, that the refineries which are springing up all over the country are certain to find employment in supplying the home market. The present profits are very large, and though competition may bring them down, there is no reason to suppose that the business will be "overdone" for some time to come. Considerable capital, say from \$6,000 to \$10,000, is required to start works on a scale large enough to be profitable, and then there is the risk of fire which will always make the business a hazardous one unless the greatest care and skill are used. In most of the towns and villages of Western Canada the late commercial crisis has left one or more large buildings untenanted, and these are being rapidly taken up by the refiners. Owing to the danger of fire it is not desirable to build very large works. Fifty barrels a day is said to be the highest amount which any refinery in Canada is designed to rectify, and most of them are very much smaller. When buildings are obtained cheaply near railroads, where fuel is cheap, proximity to the wells is of comparatively little importance. There is, undoubtedly, some loss in carrying the crude oil instead of the refined, but there are compensating advantages in cheap buildings, and proximity to the market. When, however, the profits are cut down by competition to a low point, as they will be in the course of time, it will be a matter of importance for the saving of freight to establish refineries near the wells. A Boston company has shown its appreciation of these facts by establishing a refinery in the township of Enniskillen. If by an exercise of the chemist's skill the oil could be thoroughly deodorized, the consumption would be vastly increased. A great difficulty at present is found in sending it abroad by vessels. No ship will take crude oil to Britain whose owners expect to use it afterwards for anything but a collier, with the peculiar odour. The same objection does not apply in the same degree to the purified oil, and we think it probable that petroleum sent to Britain will go in that shape. The refining could probably be done cheaper in England than here, but the difference in the cost of transportation would outweigh that advantage. Entirely deodorized oil would render it possible to send the oil all over the world, and would immensely increase the consumption. There are, no doubt, scores of chemists now trying to solve this problem, we know not with what chances of success. In the process of distillation substances are thrown off which are believed to be valuable, but which have not yet found their appropriate uses. One article is employed in the States in place of turpentine, but all accounts agree that the chemists are only at the beginning of their work. While the immediate prospects of the oil refiners, therefore, are extremely favourable, science holds out the hope of still greater rewards than it may, however, there can be no question that Western Canada is now in possession of a new and important element of wealth and prosperity not dreamed of three years ago.—Globe.

THE BLUNDER AT LEEBSBURG.

From the New York World, Oct. 25. "Worse than a crime—a blunder." The American people are getting to be restive and school into the meaning of Talleyrand's famous paradox. Crimes we know how to meet. They can come only in certain definite shapes. They are limited in number. You may count the whole list of all possible crimes in less than sixty seconds, and there is not one of them you may not know by heart. Even if you are not conversant with the actual grapple, there is solid stuff there to deal with in Christian fashion. But blunders—their name is legion, and in variety of form they surpass Proteus. They are generated by chance, and are as infinite in their possibilities as chance itself. There is no end to the ways in which they may turn up; and there is no providing against them, for there is no reasoning about them. They defy calculation; they even baffle conjecture. You may spot the criminal as he comes, but your blunderer—he trips you when you least expect it. A German philosopher has wisely said, that stupidity is an overmatch even for the god. Of all the blunders that have visited our arms thus far, this last is positively the strangest. Even though we know it as actually happened, it is almost incredible. Any military primer will tell you to beware of giving battle with an unbridged river in your rear; and yet that is what Leebsburg Col. Baker did in that position against greatly superior numbers, resulting in most deplorable disaster. One of our finest regiments has been almost annihilated. It was a terrible mistake, occasioned by prodigious misjudgment somewhere. The object in view—the passage of the river—was just and necessary, and an indispensable preliminary to the contemplated advance of the main army. The blunder was in the execution. The general in charge allowed himself to be satisfied, on a very imperfect reconnaissance, that the number of rebel troops in the vicinity of the bridge was small. Col. Baker was in charge of all the troops on the Virginia side, but when the attack was at its height it was plain that the enemy outnumbered him three to one; he fell pierced with bullets, and most of his troops were shot down, taken prisoners, or driven to a watery grave in the Potomac. It is useless to represent, as has Baker done, that this occurred because Col. Baker exceeded his instructions. It may be very true that that lamented officer was previously ordered not to engage in battle in case he found the enemy in force, but it sounds like mockery. If the enemy were in superior force, of course he would be attacked; and with the Potomac behind him, and with no means of crossing it but the bridge, he was not to retreat. He had no alternative but to accept battle, and sell his own life and the lives of his soldiers as dearly as possible. Col. Baker was not in fault. The blunder was not his. It lies with those who sent him with an inadequate force, and unprovided with the means of direct retreat, if necessary, to the main army of twenty-five thousand on the other bank. The people will see it to that this miserable error, which all can understand, attaches to just where it belongs among living men, and not to its victims now speechless in its coffin. We do not yet undertake to judge who the responsible officer is—it will take time to clear that up—but there is a stern reckoning to be had with somebody.

THE PROPRIETY OF RAISING THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette. The want of cotton, resulting from the present unhappy state of affairs in America, and the closing of the Southern ports, is being felt in all parts of the world, as well as in England. The Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse, and other places in France, have it appears, addressed memorials to the French Government praying for the immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade. So far, then, it would seem the course pursued by the Confederates with regard to their Cotton crop of the past season has been stored, and our readers are aware, where it was grown, and not a bale of it will be permitted to be brought down to the ports. By the recent accounts about one million worth of this Cotton crop has been placed to the credit of the Confederate Government; but this is not an arrangement which would interfere with the shipment of the article for Europe if the blockade was raised. We hear little of the state of things amongst the manufacturers of the Northern States, but we suspect the prospects of the mill owners of Lowell are not much better than those of the mill owners of Manchester and Rouen. Some months have now elapsed since the English and French Governments deliberately conceded belligerent rights to the Confederate States. Since then their attitude has been that of strict neutrality. The Southern States have fully justified this public recognition of their right to differ with the North, and even to appeal to the sword in support of what they regard as their privileges and liberties. The Confederates have been successful both by sea and land. They have beaten their opponents in the only general action fought since the civil war commenced, and their privateers have captured the Northern merchantmen in defiance of the whole fleet of Northern cruisers. The most sagacious politicians in Europe, and indeed in America, are beginning now to regard the reconstruction of the Union as all but hopeless, and to look forward to the establishment of two, if not more, Confederations on the North American Continent. It is under these circumstances that an appeal is made by the suffering manufacturers of France to their Government to recognize the Southern States as an independent Confederation, and to raise the blockade. We know not what view the French Government may take of the prayer of these memorialists, but we should imagine that France will do so step by step. This American business, except in conjunction with England. The question, then, is—would Her Majesty's Government consider themselves justified in going to war with the Federal Government, for that is the meaning of England's raising the blockade, in order to liberate the cotton, and to avert the state of things which we are threatened in the approaching winter and spring. The alternative of war, or distress and disturbance in the manufacturing districts, is not an agreeable one, and we fear it is one which being rapidly forced upon the consideration of the Government, it might be, however that the cooperation of France and England, even if carried the length of raising the blockade, would not result in hostilities. The small fleet at the disposal of the Federal Government would not be able for a single week to cope with the combined forces of England and France. The contest would be so obviously hopeless, that it is doubtful whether it would be entered upon by the Northern States. There might be danger to us on the side of Canada, but after all, the Canadians themselves would hardly submit to forcible annexation by the Federal forces. Meanwhile, the recognition of the Confederate States by France and England would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederation conclusively. It seems likely, then, that if the raising of the blockade is seriously contemplated, it must be by a union of the French and English forces, and with the resolve of the two Governments to stand by each other in any intervention in the affairs of the American States.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The war between the Conservative-liberals and the Conservatives of the "Ministerial" faction goes on apace. The Government organs have recently denounced in decided terms the attempt to compel a strengthening of the high Tory section of the Cabinet, and by their alarm and agitation indicate the importance of the movement. There are many journals throughout the country which are engaged in the work but the British Herald of Toronto takes the lead in pressing the claims of the Conservative wing. The Government organ in this city having described the movement as a "Tory" one, the Herald thus replies:—"The term 'Tory' is no doubt used offensively to a government conducted upon arbitrary principles, without implicit reference to the Constitution, and retrogressive or stationary in public matters instead of progressive—and in ridiculing the possibility of such a Government supplanting the present one, must be presumed to insinuate that the present Ministry are entirely free from such 'Tory' proclivities;—in proof of which it might have instanced two or three cases which would have been high-handed, and arbitrary if perpetrated by a 'Tory' Government, but under such a liberal Conservative one as we at present possess—we allude to the double shuffle (universally condemned though within the strict letter of the law)—the reinstatement of Mr. J. C. Morrison in office after three ineffectual attempts to secure a seat in the House, and a refusal to go before a committee concerning the election, and the continued vacancy of the Chancellorship for partisan purposes—instances sufficient to show that, whatever credit the Ministry may be entitled to for their general administration of affairs, they cannot claim a monopoly of moderation on constitutional grounds. It is in charge of the Government that it suited their purposes, they were quite willing to retrograde to Toryism." It continues:—"Reconstruction so as to bring the Cabinet more into accordance with the increased Conservative element in the country and in the newly elected House has been talked of, and in spite of Ministry and their organs must take place sooner or later, and that too, notwithstanding the Leader's attempt to stigmatize the movement as 'Toryish'—notwithstanding its claiming for Ministers a monopoly for all good qualities. That Journal and the Ministers it puffs cannot thus throw dust in the eyes of the country." The Herald then goes on to argue that the success of the Conservative candidates at last election entitles them to greater representation in the Cabinet, and replies to an attack made by a country Ministerial journal on Mr. John Hillyard Cameron. It says:—"We observe also in the Barrie Advance another Ministerial organ, an article recalling the idea of a modification of the Cabinet in a more Conservative direction, and especially of its taking place under the leadership of Mr. Hillyard Cameron as head of the Conservatives. We are not aware that Mr. Cameron either desires, or would accept the post, though so long as he is in public life, he must always occupy a prominent position, in or out of office, but we take upon ourselves to say that if he should become leader of the party, they will not regret the choice, nor the country the change from the one leader to the other. Both are men of ability, and while the admirers of Mr. Macdonald may claim for him that great tact or stage effect which often carries a point or a species of clever trickery, the friends of Mr. Cameron believe that the absence of that characteristic in him would ensure a more enduring success. "Who shall be leader and what steps shall be taken to bring about a combined action will depend upon circumstances which will tell, and Conservatives will not be bullied or cajoled into 'showing their hands' until they choose—the right man will be put in the right place, and whoever he may be, we expect that he will recognize the increase of Conservative feeling in the country, and of the Conservative element in the House, by an increase of Conservatism in the Cabinet. "We have no objection to the breaking up the Union now existing between the Conservatives and moderate Reformers, but the Conservatives have never distated to them in whom they are to place confidence as their leaders, so do the Conservatives expect that the moderate Reformers and their organs will leave the former in freedom of choice. In the last Parliament, the moderate Reformers had the same number of representatives from Upper Canada in the Cabinet as the Conservatives their followers in the House were few and far between, although some of them were to be found, but from the present Parliament they have nearly disappeared, and the Conservatives in the country who are willing to allow the last Parliament to die, without claiming those changes in the Ministry, which even then they were entitled to demand, can hardly be expected, now to follow a similar course, or to be satisfied with an equal representation in the Government, when they far exceed in the rank and file by whom the Government must be sustained. This is pretty plain talk, and will be followed by action if there is any pluck left in the 'independent Conservatives.'—Globe.

MORE GOLD.—The Halifax Star says:—"We were shown at the Provincial Secretary's office, on Friday last, a piece of dark looking quartz, about four or five inches square, in which were pieces of gold nearly as large as marbles. The specimen was one of the finest exhibited. It was received from Tangier. We were likewise shown quite a number of pieces of gold bearing quartz by a person who has found a good point—the location is as yet a secret so far as the public are concerned. Gold to the value of \$100 has been taken recently from Laidlaw's land near Allan's, by three men and a boy. Spent shells from the Grand Lake and Windsor road have been sent to Halifax."

BURGLARY IN KINGSTON.—A bold act of burglary was perpetrated between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, in the house of Jeremiah Donoghue, Earl street, Kingston. Mr. Donoghue is employed at Messrs. Cowan's elevator, and his occupation requires him to go at midnight to his work. Very soon after he had left his house on Sunday at midnight, two men, disguised in overcoats and masks, entered the house by pulling out the window sash, and demanded of Mrs. Donoghue, who was in bed, her keys. The keys were at once given up, and one of the burglars used to open the money drawer, while the other held Mrs. Donoghue by the neck, threatening her life if she made any noise. The money taken was \$101, with which they left, dropping, however, \$50 of it on the floor. The poor woman seems to have been paralyzed with fright, for at least a moment she was unable to utter a word, though she heard the burglars getting into the house, she made no alarm whatever, although the slightest noise would have aroused another family occupying the premises immediately overhead. The conduct of the burglars showed that they were familiar with the house, and knew where the money was kept. The police are actively engaged in this bold act, and it is to be hoped they will meet with success.—Kingston News.

THE PARASITE.

At a dinner lately given to Mr. Ryerson, M. P. P. for West Brant, this independent member declared his adherence to the fortunes of the present administration, stating that his desire was to support and maintain the present ministry with all his power, but at the same time, the reverend shuffler boastfully asserted that he was an old Reformer, and whined out that a factious opposition to the administration on the advent of a new Governor would create a painful impression. In the course of the contradictory remarks he made on the political affairs of the Province, he deprecated the idea of forcing the subject of Representation by population, and that he had no doubt it would be obtained. The whole speech delivered by Mr. Ryerson has satisfied us that he is unfitted for the political arena. The milk-and-water course which his after-dinner remarks have shadowed out, will render him everybody's man Friday, a useless, harmless, easily soft-served member of the Legislature, of whom both parties will have a thorough contempt, and on whom no party can depend—in other words a new edition of "dissolving views" only lacking the ability to dress the delusion in a presentable shape. Just imagine this man of 70 summers entering the political battles of the coming session, with such gladiators as McDougall, McGee, Cameron and Foley, and presenting his moral suasion political dogmas as a panacea to heal the differences, and lull the contestants into a piratical dream of mind. The member for West Brant appears to have taken leave of common sense when he declared, that it is our duty as men and patriots to uphold the Government, for he believed that there was a deep laid conspiracy to rob England of this, the brightest jewel of her Crown. Why the man has gone back to the year 1837, and is speaking in the figures of that period. We observe that very few of the ministerialists attended the dinner; rather a curious mode of recognizing their new supporter. There appears to be a considerable amount of speculation among the newspapers of the Province as to a reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the leadership thereof. The idea of a Cabinet with the Liberal political element prevailing, and a Liberal Premier are probabilities not within the scope of their calculations; the Conservative leaders, J. A. McDonald and J. H. Cameron, have each their admirers and advocates. As far as the Reform party is concerned, a reconstruction of the Ministry with either of the above mentioned politicians as Premier, would not improve our political condition, and as far as political truth and honesty is concerned, one is as good as the other. If McDonald has played himself out, and his party have become tired of him, are they mending their political fortunes by transferring Cameron to his post, of whose political stability many are doubtful, or is a change of this description expected to draw the support of the liberal members who are opposed to the present cabinet, to his side. Perhaps, if the present Governor is more constitutional in his leanings than our late Governor, neither of those gentlemen will enjoy his confidence long, and as we have had a long trial of Conservative mismanagement, a thorough cleaning out of the Executive Augean stable may be adopted by his Excellency as a duty which he owes to the Province. The most attractive subject at the present time is the row among our republican neighbors. The daily question by the country people in this section is, "how is the war in the states getting on?" to this question put with all the sincerity of a rural third senatorial news, what answer can be returned; we cannot astound the enquirer, with the fall of Washington, or the subjugation of Virginia, we cannot point out long lists of heroic names which have passed away on the field of battle; all that can be said in the premises, is, that tremendous preparations are being made to fight, but when, in what quarter, or under what particular military prodigies, the next collision will take place, we are not prophetic enough to tell. In Missouri there is a prospect of General Fremont bringing matters to a crisis by attacking the combined forces of the Confederate Generals, Price and McJulloch, supposed to be now under the command of General Johnson, who was second in command of the Southern army at Bull's Run. At the present time, there is not much prospect of anything decisive being done in the vicinity of the Capital. The Confederates by keeping up the appearance of a threatened attack on Washington, will force the Federal Government to concentrate the bulk of their army in its vicinity, thereby weakening other important points on their long line of 1,100 miles. To sum up all in respect to the telegraphic news from the States, published in the frontier papers, no dependence can be placed on it, as the telegraph lines at the seat of war are under the censorship of the Washington State Department. It would appear from the different features which have distinguished the war between Northern and Southern States, that the policy of the Confederates has been purely defensive; as it may be observed that in all the actions which have taken place, the Federal forces have been the attacking party.

CRITICAL CALMNESS; OTHER MILITARY REVERSES MAY FOLLOW LEEBSBURG.

Other military reverses may follow Leebsburg, other military leaders may fall as Baker did, with their troops in confusion, but the effect of those reverses, those unpalatable lessons of war, will be ultimate discipline, an organized and aggressive power, on the slightest pretext, menacing our country on its southern and western borders. This, at least, should open our eyes to the necessity of action in reference to the improvement of our militia. The naval and military expedition assembled in Hampton Roads about to start for some point on the Southern coast, is one worthy of the power of the United States. It is strong enough to overbear all the resistance which the Confederates can offer it, when safely arrived at the place of debarkation, and to make a solid lodgment in their territory. It consists of 24 large transport steamers, of 23,391 tons burden; 12 frigate steamers for landing troops, 4 sailing transports, including the Great Republic, and 25 steam gunboats. It has on board 16,000 troops an enormous amount of artillery, and equipment of every kind, and several hundred negroes to assist in erecting fortifications. The transports carry out framed barracks, lumber and bricks, for the erection of buildings, and whatever the destination, it is evidently intended to make it a new base of operations for the subjugation of the South. Great successes are not unattainably expected for such a formidable demonstration; but it must not be forgotten that such enterprises are subject also to great difficulties and are frequently defeated by their own weight. The Southern coast, always dangerous, is peculiarly so at this season of the year, when it is subjected to frightful storms. Two men may have been embarked on board the vessels, and on they are crowded with stores for the crews; the Great Republic, 700 horses.—Imagine such vessels in a storm off Cape Hatteras. The fleet can scarcely hope to keep together; and if it meets with bad weather, it will become so much scattered that some days will be required for it to assemble at the appointed rendezvous. In the meantime it is hardly possible for the destination to be kept so secret as to prevent it reaching the ears of those interested; and a very short delay will be sufficient to prepare a formidable resistance to a landing. It is not for nothing that the Confederates are so anxious to see the fleet dispersed, that they can be landed in boats, in the finest weather without great danger. The expedition is short of water and provisions, having only fifteen days supply on board, part of which has been consumed during the delay occasioned by bad weather. The troops will suffer much from sea-sickness and are likely to be demoralized by their sufferings from this cause, and over-crowding. The fleet is under the command of Commodore Dupont, and the land forces under that of Brigadier-General Sherman.

A political demonstration in honor of the Rev. William Ryerson, M. P. P., took place at Brant one day last week.

The members of the government were all invited, but did not attend. Mr. Ryerson is said to have made the only speech worth reporting, and he comes out a thorough supporter of the present government—a second edition to Col. Playfair. We believe it generally happens that clergyman fail when they begin to dabble in politics. It requires an undivided attention to the duties of any calling to succeed, and perhaps the disposition to serve "two masters" accounts for the frequent failure of politico-religious devices. "They who preach the gospel should live by the gospel"; and it is difficult to conceive how the enlightened conscience of the Rev. Wm. Ryerson could propound such doctrine as the following:—"But it is avowed that the Government is 'very extravagant, and that, through the 'reckless expenditure of the public revenue, 'the resources of the country are unable to 'keep pace with the creation and accumulation of the national debt which is liable to 'crush the energies of so youthful a nation 'as Canada. Now, though all these allegations may be granted to be true, though the 'expenditure for the last few years may greatly exceed the revenue of the country, it is 'a no more unnatural procedure than that 'which happens every day among ourselves. 'I don't wish any to misunderstand me, 'say 'sincerely, my intention is to 'sustain the present administration'!!! In all the different political platforms laid down, we have never seen a plank so rotten as the bridge Mr. Ryerson has attempted to build over the admitted 'extravagance' and 'reckless expenditure' of the government. If it be true policy for individuals to live within their incomes, and not 'contract debts without a probability of being able to pay them,' it is equally true of nations; and what are we to think of a member of parliament who, unblushingly declares that he will support a system which, by his own showing, is 'reckless and extravagant' and 'which is accumulating a national debt liable to crush the energies of our youthful nation'?"

IMPORTANT TO CREDITORS.

The exemption law, passed in 1860, reserving from seizure for debt, certain articles of household property, tools and farming implement, operated very unjustly on creditors in most of the business transactions throughout the country. We called attention, at the time, to the glaring injustice of making the act applicable to cases of debt previously contracted, and contracted on the strength of the possession of property subsequently exempted. It is not generally known that this injustice has been partially remedied by an amendment which came in force on the first of July last, making such property liable for all debts contracted previous to the nineteenth of May, 1860. In order to make the amendment available and proceed against the property of debtors who are trying to live within the limits, and shape their ends according to the provisions of the exemption law, all that is necessary is to get the execution endorsed by the County Judge, and a certificate to the effect that the debt for which the execution issued, was contracted before the nineteenth of May, 1860. The following is the clause of the act of last session, above referred to:—"Notwithstanding anything contained in the said eighty-fifth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, or in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Acts passed in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Beign, intitled, 'An act to exempt certain articles from seizure in satisfaction for debts, the various goods and chatties which were, prior to the passing of the last mentioned Act, liable to seizure in execution for debt in either Upper or Lower Canada, shall, as respects debts contracted before the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, remain liable to seizure and sale in execution, provided that the writ of execution under which they are seized, shall have endorsed upon it a certificate signed by the Judge of the Court out of which the writ issues, certifying that it is for the recovery of a debt contracted before the date above named."

DEPORT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Federal Government are very considerate, and have a degree of forethought highly creditable. Bearing in mind, the success which has attended their arms since they undertook to thrash the Southerners into Northern views and opinions, and the number of prisoners who fell into their hands at Bull's Run, Lexington and Leesburg, they have determined to provide a place of safety for the Southern captives, as appears from the following:—"Secretary Cameron has authorized the establishment of a depot for prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie. An experienced hotelier of Sandusky has contracted to erect seventeen buildings, capable of accommodating 1,000 prisoners. They are to be finished by Dec. 10, at a total cost not to exceed \$200,000. One hundred and fifty men will be detailed as a guard. In a late letter of Mr. Russell to the London Times, after leaving the banks of the Potomac, and arriving at Racine, in Wisconsin, he pitches into the Federal Government, and in alluding to the revolution, says that whenever the doctrine of States rights is opposed to the Federal Government, it is at once set at naught, and the State treated as a subjugated Province, arresting and imprisoning citizens, while the Judges are sitting and the courts of law open; and he asserts that the Governors and Legislatures of some of the States have little more power than the Lord Lieutenant and Grand Jurors of English counties. From the general tone of the letter we judge that the threats published by the American newspapers, have had a contrary effect than that of frightening the talented correspondent, as he does not spare Mr. Seward. Miss Florence Nightingale is so seriously ill as to preclude all hope of her recovery.

Our readers are this time, will have read of the great naval expedition which has left the northern waters for a descent on some Southern port.

50 vessels of war left from under the guns of Forts Monroe with all "the pomp and circumstance of war." Their destination is unknown; but from the great armament prepared, the point of attack must be a place of importance. It appears that the negroes in the North have very little faith in the success of the Federal arms, as it was intended to take 1,000 of them in the expedition to the South, but at the moment of departure, the negroes drew back and refused to go, from a fear of defeat and ultimate slavery. It is the most important feature since the commencement of hostilities, and should dishearten mar the fortunes of this modern Armada, want of discipline cannot be advanced as an excuse. Telegraphic communication with San Francisco is now a fact, and already news have been received from British Columbia only three or four days old, and also intelligence has been received of the Russians having taken possession of a Japanese Island. The Toronto Globe, suggests, that as the oceanic cable was a failure, and no appearance of another attempt being made, why not make an overland line by continuing the Californian one northward through the British and Russian possessions, across Behring Straits—which is only a stretch of forty miles—across Asia and thence to St. Petersburg, when a message could be flatted from Quebec to London. This would obviate the difficulty of ascertaining when anything was wrong, as in the case of an ocean cable, although such a line would keep the Russian authorities well posted up in our affairs. The last defeat of the Federal troops at Bull's Bluff is causing a great discussion in the Federal States. The commander of the Federal troops in that unfortunate action lost his life on the field in advance of his troops, and cannot justify himself; General Stone denies giving orders for the movement although it is said his handwriting can be proved. At the same time disputes and ill-feeling has arisen between the regulars and the volunteers, to such a degree as to attract the attention of the Administration. The Italian patriot, Garibaldi, has intimated his inability to go to the United States at present, but says that should the war continue he will overcome all obstacles and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to him. From the style of his expressions we presume that the Italian patriot does not thoroughly comprehend the bearings of the contest. We have always understood the war to be one of coercion on the part of the Federalists against the Southern states, and not one of defence as he mentions. Last week a party of Brooklyn sportsmen amused themselves among the islands and in the bays of the Mississippi Lake, shooting ducks, a species of game which appears to be getting scarce in the Mississippi waters.—We have no doubt that change from the counting room, and the summer's labors was duly appreciated, and on the lake by day, and in the camp, under the evergreens; by the side of a blazing wood fire, by night, they had a 'good time' generally. The weather, for the past two or three weeks has been the most capricious we ever remember to have experienced. A bright morning sun and clear sky, with a mellow, golden atmosphere—a few hours passes, and immense piled-up storm clouds shut out the blue vault, glory gusts of wind, drops of rain, increased gloom and darkness, and then a hurricane of wind and rain, sleet and snow, and not a feature of McAdams visible on our roads—glorious weather for ducks and death to the rats. Gen. McClellan has issued an extraordinary order, which speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops at Leesburg, at which battle the Federalists were tremendously beaten. We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Baker will celebrate Divine Service in the Temperance Hall, Almonte, on Sunday morning next, Nov. 10th, at half past 10 o'clock. TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY. GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee appointed in terms of a Resolution passed by your Board on the 22nd inst., having met yesterday for the purposes therein stated beg respectfully to Report. That after due consideration of the position of this Company, in connection with the negotiation in England of an additional loan for the purpose of completing the Road, they believe that such negotiation would be materially assisted by the adoption of the following means: 1st.—That Mr. Sherwood be provided with a detailed statement of the position of the Company in respect to its liabilities, prospects, and the new securities it has to offer. 2nd.—That upon these data Mr. Sherwood shall endeavor to effect a negotiation of Bonds or stocks based upon the "Land Grant" to become available to this Company in terms of the Act of Parliament incorporating the "Canada Central Railway Co." or upon the ordinary securities of the Co. 3rd.—That failing such negotiations, he shall request the holders of the present Debentures of this Co. to permit an issue of Preference Bonds, to the extent and on the conditions following, subject also, to such additional terms as may be deemed advisable on direct consultation with the interested parties in England. Conditions of the issue of Preference Bonds. 1st.—It is supposed that the Lien of the Municipalities shall remain intact. 2nd.—It is proposed to issue new Preference Bonds for the sum necessary to carry the Road to Roddy's Bay, say about \$1,000,000. 3rd.—It is proposed to reduce the present Debentures to the position of a third instead of second Lien on this Road. 4th.—Mortgages or Deeds of Trust, to

secure the above second and third class Bonds, shall be made by the Co. in favor of Trustees to be appointed by the Mortgagee, and such Instruments shall clearly define and secure the rights of such mortgagees in case of any default.

6th.—The new Capital, proceeds of the Preference Bonds, shall be vested in Trustees, legally appointed by the providers thereof, and such Trustees shall control and direct its expenditure for the legitimate purpose for which it shall be subscribed, that it may be exempt from seizure under any existing judgments against the Company, and that the Company, by the Act of Parliament required to give effect to this arrangement, shall thereby become legally entitled to vote per rata with its stockholders, on a scale to be agreed upon. It being the intent of this provision that such Bondholders, shall possess a due insight in the management and control of this Company.

7th.—The heads of the Municipalities interested shall be "ex officio" Directors, until either the Board be completed to Pembroke or their Lien be extinguished.

8th.—No further issue of the present stock of this Company to be made without the consent of Bondholders.

And Your Committee further recommend that your Board, at its present session, do pass Resolutions confirming the foregoing, and engaging in the event of Bondholders consenting to the aforesaid Preference issue, as soon as possible to take the steps necessary to secure an Act of Parliament, giving full legal effect to the conditions herein stated, as well as to the aforesaid, to be agreed upon by the contracting parties.

Also, that Mr. Sherwood be furnished with a proper copy of such Resolutions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

J. RICHARDSON, Chairman of Co.  
T. F. FRENCH,  
JAMES MURRAY,  
DANIEL GALBRAITH,  
Brockville, Aug. 28, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."  
Halifax, Oct. 30, 1861.

The Royal Mail steamship "Europa" from Liverpool at 10 a. m., of the 19th, via Queenstown on the 20th, arrived at Halifax at 3.30 p. m. to-day. She has 89 passengers and 27,050 in specie for Boston, for which port she will leave at 7 p. m.; she will be due at Boston early on Friday morning. The steamship "Saxonia," from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, "The decision as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England has been again reviewed. The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed; possibly information brought over by Prince Napoleon, may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England."

The London Globe gives prominence to the following paragraph:—"We learn from authentic sources that notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States. It would appear from a letter of instructions issued by Mr. Menninger, from Richmond on the 22nd August, that the Confederate Government authorize vessels coming from foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast, declaring such port shall be considered a proper port of call for such vessels, if the master or owner shall, without delay, despatch a messenger to the nearest collection district in order that a revenue officer may be sent to take charge of the cargo and execute the formalities required for the entry of goods."

At a conservative demonstration in Essex, Capt. Jarvis, M. P., expatiated on the war in America and its effects on England. He argued in favor of the right of secession, and argued that the people of England should give a strong expression of their sentiments as would induce the Government to act in accordance therewith.

The Times, in an editorial on the day of humiliation in A. S., says:—"That amid all the turmoil of a change in the morals of the community, and that there is faint glimmering of a new dawn," and says that "intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that the return of peace, though it will show mutilation, and give no security to the Southern Government in the Northern States generally."

The owner of the ship "Bayne" has brought forward his grievances against the Federal Government, for prohibiting that vessel from entering Savannah before the blockade was established, and claims compensation for losses.

W. Sherman Crawford, a prominent Irish politician and M. P., is dead.

The official trial of the speed of the iron-plated frigate "Warrior" resulted in an average of 14 1/2 knots an hour, which places her at the head of the British Navy in speed as well as in all other qualities. The highest speed obtained 16 1/2 knots.

Russell's last letter is dated Washington, 4th October. In it he alludes to a great expedition to sail at the end of October. He says the Government is determined to open a cotton port, and does not believe in the oaths of the Southerners that they will not give a bale cotton to the Yankees, but thinks that the temptation of the high price prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to the port for exportation. Thus a Government monopoly may be created in cotton, and a strong protectionist Government will scarcely fail to put on the screw with foreign customers. The writer thinks that for the present the larger ports of the South are tolerably safe.

A meeting had been held in Birmingham relative to Cotton supply and in advocacy of the Cotton industry in Africa, as a means of destroying the slave trade.—The Rev. Hyland Gannett of New York, was among the speakers, and advocated the introduction of colored families from America into Africa.

France.—It is reported the Italian question has been debated in the Cabinet Council with considerable animation, owing chiefly to the decided part taken by Persigny in favor of the Italian side. No resolution was taken. The Revue des Deux Mondes has received a first warning for an objectionable summary of political events. Count Persigny has issued a singular calling on the Prefects to bring all charitable societies, established without the sanction of the government, under the operation of the laws.—The societies of St. Vincent de Paul are especially pointed out for reform.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The Bourse is dull, but closed firm at 67 1/2. The Paris money market continued unsettled, the sale of bills to be created under the credit of 2 millions granted to the bank of France, had commenced in Paris.

Prussia.—The coronation of the king took place at the church at Kronberg on the 18th. The splendor of the various processions was very great. After the ceremony various addresses were presented, which the King replied to as follows:—"The Kings of Prussia have now worn the crown 100 years. I am the first King to ascend the throne since the crown has been surrounded with institutions in harmony with our times; by remembering that the crown comes from God, I have been notified by my coronation in this sacred place, that I received it in humility, and know that the prayers of my people accompanied me in this solemn act. The love and fidelity displayed

towards me since my accession to the throne, and which has just been manifested towards me in such a touching manner, are tokens I may reckon, under all circumstances, of the fidelity, devotedness and self-sacrificing spirit of my people. Trusting in these qualities, I could renounce the custom of requiring the oath of allegiance and fidelity from my faithful subjects. The gratifying proofs of the affection and devotion afforded on an occasion of a late event, have strengthened this confidence. The providence of God has preserved the blessings of peace to our dear fatherland. My royal army will protect it from dangers without. As regards dangers in the interior, Prussia will remain free of them, because the throne of her kings remain strong in the power and right of unity between the king and people, which has made Prussia great; while it continues to exist, she shall be enabled on the ground of acknowledged rights to resist the dangers of our century, and all threatening storms. May God will it so.

The Minister of State then read several orders, also an act of amnesty, and several grants of nobility, &c. The King accepted an invitation to the ball to be given by the Earl of Clarendon, in honor of the event.

ITALY.—The affair of the Abbe Passy, occupied considerable attention at Rome.—An effort was made to arrest him by the Papal Government, but he eluded the police. His papers were seized, and he was suspended from his functions.

HUNGARY.—The Government Commission at Pesth had been treated with an offensive march, at which the police and military were ordered to fire, and several persons were killed, and a crowd dispersed without any harm being done.

POLAND.—Affairs at Warsaw remain unchanged. It is stated that on the occasion of the Kosciuszki demonstration, the military arrested all parties who refused to leave the arches of Warsaw, where they were assembled.

DENMARK.—A Bill had been introduced in the Chambers abolishing passports to subjects of such Governments as do not require passports.

TURKEY.—A Turkish war bulletin has announced a Turkish victory over 3,000 in Bulgaria and Montenegro.

The despatch claims that the Montenegrin frontier was respected, but the Montenegrins affirm that it has been violated by the Turks.

CRAOV, Oct. 19.—News received from Warsaw announces that several of the churches in that city had been forcibly occupied by the military, and the male portion of the congregations conveyed by them to the citadel. Half of the persons thus arrested had been set at liberty. It was asserted that 2,000 prisoners remaining would be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Gazette of France has received and published in its impression of to-day, an official communication, which gives a denial to its assertions concerning a pretended war discussion between Count Persigny and M. Thouvenal on the Italian question, and say no such discussion took place, and no difference of opinion exists between the two.

Turin, Oct. 20.—The Opinions of Turin state that the King of Prussia had received General Della Roca with great cordiality.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.  
At a public dinner to Dr. Hayes, recently given by the Nova Scotia Medical Society, at Halifax, the Arctic expedition made the following allusion to the late expedition:—"You have intimated to me, Mr. President, that a sketch of our voyage would be acceptable to the gentlemen who honor me with their courteous attention. We visited Smith Strait on the 26th of August last year. Heavy ice and stormy gales prevented our penetrating within the strait, and after being twice in jeopardy among the bergs, and three times driven out of the strait by north-east gales, we were forced to go into winter quarters on the east side of the strait, in latitude 78 degrees 17 minutes south. I expected to have reached the west coast, and to have secured a harbor near the mouth of the river. My plans of exploration were dependent upon dogs, of which an ample stock had been obtained in southern Greenland. Most of these animals died during the winter, and I was obliged to take the field last spring with a weak force and in an unfavorable position. I carried with me a boat mounted upon runners, for service in the open sea to the northward. After a period of nearly a month it was found that the boat could not be transported across the strait, and I accordingly sent it back, and with three companions and two sledges drawn by dogs, I continued northward. On the 18th of May our provisions were exhausted, and we returned, having reached latitude 81 degrees 35 minutes—two degrees north of which I believe not to have been exceeded by any other person except Sir Edward Parry. The land which we explored is the nearest to the North Pole of any which is known. Beyond that land I believe there exists a perpetual open sea, which may be navigated. For this purpose however, steam power is necessary."

"It is my purpose to renew the attempt next winter, if circumstances prove favorable; and I am still of the opinion that with steam power, a strong force of men and dogs, and a well organized system of advance depots, the North Pole can be reached. That the region about the pole should be explored, you will I think all agree. It has long enough remained a terra incognita. Speaking as one interested in the advancement of science I may say that I care not under what flag the enterprise may be conducted, whether under that of America, or England, or France, science will claim the honor of the advancement."

A letter from Rome of the 16th, says:—"Riding a few days since in the Campagna, I was passed by two equestrians—two certainly men, the third a puzzle, but seeming rather the of 'epione,' or doubtful gender. It wore a yellow Zouave jacket, a black garment beyond description clothed its lower members, and on its head was jauntily stuck a bergeriere hat, with a great plume of yellow and black feathers. It rode like a woman—that is, very fast and recklessly—so the evident terror and suffering of its two companions, who dressed in tight suits of black, and one, at least, with his feet thrust into his stirrups the wrong way, were tempting Providence in a trot. A wide ditch was before them—I have seen men turn from a mad at a trot, however, went straight at it, and got well over; and turning round, and taking off her hat to her "pounded" companions, she was the beautiful face of the ex-Queen of Naples, who stopped to light her cigar, while the two men went ignominiously round by the bridge."

An officer was recently appointed by President Lincoln from civil life to a highly important military office in the Western Department. He started to report himself to General Fremont, got to the end of railway communication—and turned back! He discovered that the rest of the journey would have to be made on horseback, but having been told the pigskin hat once in his life, he declined making a second attempt.

The official trial of the speed of the iron-plated frigate "Warrior" resulted in an average of fourteen and a half knots an hour.

BOOTS AS THEY OUGHT TO BE.—When the shoemaker tells his customer that he reads very much on one side, he in fact compliments him by the information that he has a healthy and unambiguously feet, detached from the ground. It is generally because children's are only in the first state of injury, and are more nearly as God made them, than as they are destined to be made by the shoe-makers, that children especially come into trouble with the shoe-makers, or rather in shoes than in feet, "for treading on one side." A strong and healthy foot tramples a foolish shoe out as far as possible into the form it ought at first to have had. Even the distorted foot, after the shoemaker had done his worst, will often tread over the leather of the inner boot-heel, because of a natural effort of the foot-heel to bring itself into some approach to the form of the great toe. In a properly made shoe, then, the great toe and the heel have their right relative places furnished for them. And since they are to be in a line together it must follow that if a well-made pair of boots be placed side by side so that their heels touch, their sides also will touch from the place of the ball of the great toe to the very end of it. They will diverge only at the round ends where the great toes round off into the little toes, along whose line, and nowhere else, any possible pointing of the shape of the boot-sole can be got.—Apart from the general necessities of the foot, the shoe-maker's art is a science of the highest kind that partly defies nature's scheme in the construction of the bony arch, and throws too much of the work of support upon the toes, there is no better rugged test of the degree to which a pair of boots is made than to step from the place of the ball of the great toe to the very end of it. They will diverge from each other between the place of the greatest breadth and the end of the toes, the worse they are; the more they tend to be in contact along that line, the better they are: and when they quite touch throughout that line, they are just about the best that can be secured, to secure also a sole which the greatest breadth corresponds truly with the greatest breadth of the tread, and which, moreover, is contrived to allow room enough for the play of the foot in walking, including its lengthening or shortening with the ranging curve of its arch, is to secure what we call to have, and what we can get only by defying shoe-maker's prejudice and compelling shoe-makers, whether they like it or not, to disclaim the true theory of their trade—Dickens' "All the Year Round."

ENGLISHMEN IN MEXICO.—How much longer are we to tolerate the rampant audacity of weakness? What no civilized country of the Old World would presume to do in its strength is done by the miserable anarchists of Mexico, with their bigotry, their insolence, and their brigandage. But the question which must now force itself upon the government of England, is one neither of money nor of religious toleration. It is one of life and death. Never since the impious murder of the Black Hole, has so many Englishmen been jeopardized as it is at present in Mexico. "Death to foreigners!" is the cry, and the murder of Mr. Beale has shown that it is no empty imprecation. It has always borne fruit in the outrage of women and the blood of men. If an account of a rixia upon one of our Real Hotels, alleged to have been perpetrated by a party of Englishmen, and the character of the movement must be of more than ordinary vindictiveness. But we are slow to believe in such an unnatural act of abstinence on the part of men who, so far as they are not open robbers, are from the highest to the lowest grade, and who are not only ignorant of the meaning of the statement, but who understand the statement to the contrary, that there has been such robbery as bloodshed. We know that bloodshed has begun, and we shudder when we think of the extent to which it may have been and is persisted in.—London Review.

The projector of the submarine railroad, to connect England with France, is Mr. James Chalmers, formerly of St. Paul, St. Montreal. Mr. Chalmers estimates that his plan will cost £12,000,000 sterling. His plan is to lay down iron tubes, which should be kept in their places laterally by piers of stone dropped from the surface, which should be iron, topped with lead, and secured with iron with more stones, gravel, &c. At suitable intervals he would place ventilators rising above the water, and illuminated at night like light houses. He has published his plan in a neat little volume, with diagrams, calculations of cost and similar information, and his friends say that he has met with great encouragement among influential people in England.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—It is a singular fact, perhaps not known to all our readers, that since the first day of May, on which day navigation on the Erie Canal was opened there has arrived at West Troy a steady stream of grain, mostly wheat and corn, averaging 1,000 bushels an hour day and night, and this stream has poured out at tide water 33,000,000 of bushels up to the 7th of September. This includes the flour, calculated at five bushels to the barrel. This grain, ground and bolted, and baked into bread, will feed 300,000 soldiers for seven years, giving them a pound of bread per day each.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 27th ult. says:—Prince Polignac, of France, has received an appointment on Gen. Beauregard's staff, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He is a grandson of the famous Prince Polignac who was imprisoned at Ham for his fidelity to Charles X. He is reported to be in close communication with Louis Napoleon, and upon terms of intimacy with Count Morny. He comes highly recommended by our friends in Paris. He is about 20 years old, and exceedingly plain and unpretending. His family has enjoyed the title of Prince for 500 years.

Reports from Washington say that the health of Gen. Scott is becoming less and less adequate to the severe and unremitting labors imposed by his position. His Legation have had such an effect upon his system that he now finds it difficult to attend to business for more than two hours at a time, without refreshing himself by sleep. He is unable to walk or ride to any considerable distance, and for a portion of the past few days he has been confined quite closely to his house.

A remarkable discovery of fine paintings has taken place during the alterations and repairs being made in Marlborough House, the future residence of the Prince of Wales. These paintings, covering about five thousand square yards, had been carefully hidden behind castings of common wall paper and paint. They are now being restored, and represent portraits of Marlborough and his officers.

Mrs. Ross died at Margate, Cape Breton on the 23rd August last, at the advanced age of 116 years. She was a native of France and had been married three times. Her father, whose name was Joseph Young, died at the age of 108. He acted as courier (generally travelling on foot) between Sydney, C. B. and Louisbourg. He was once captured there. He says the Antigonish Caber.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
Quebec, Oct. 26th, 1861.  
His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint—  
Denis Godley, Esq., to be Governor's Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
Quebec, Oct. 26th, 1861.  
His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint—  
Eliciano Parent and Edmund A. Meredith, Esq., to be his Deputies for signing and authenticating Money Warrants in the Province of Canada, and Thomas Ross, Esq., to be his Deputy for signing and authenticating Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

CLOCK FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The clock in question will be second in size only to the great Westminster clock. The dial is to be from 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and will be placed immediately over the centre arch of the grand entrance in Cromwell Road. The movement will measure at the base 12 feet by 8, or nearly 100 square feet, and will be about 25 feet in height. It will weigh an iron dial vessel from some European port is said to have run the blockade and got safely into Savannah. She had on board 200 cannons, 8,500 Enfield rifles, 20,000 army pistols, 15,000 sabres, 100,000 blankets, 65,000 army shoes, 2,000,000 percussion caps, two tons of powder, a large lot of quinine and other articles much needed by the Confederate army.

A letter from Leon, Mexico, states that a young American, who had never seen cotton cultivated, planted ten acres with cotton last year, and the result of his crop was a product of 700 and 800 lbs per acre of clean cotton.

The Duke of Manchester is engaged in preparing from his family papers a couple of volumes for the press, illustrative of the history of English society from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne. The work is expected for the coming season.

A fatal accident occurred at the Ottawa steopie chase on Thursday. Amidst confusion of carriages leaving the grounds, on the conclusion of the races, a young man named Samuel Young, of the township of Goulbourn, was accidentally run over by a double walled and instantly killed.—Globe.

A negro named Augustus Greene of Sherbrooke, C. E. has been committed for trial, charged with killing his wife, a white woman, and her child, who were both killed. The criminal evidence was given by a son eleven years of age, who testified that his mother was murdered in bed.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says the "Black Scout," who is in command of the "Keystone State," has been placed under arrest at Philadelphia for bringing his vessel into that port when he was ordered to follow the Sumpter until he found her!!!!

Michael Cummings and Edward Kinchee were tried at Belleville on Thursday and Friday on the charge of murdering Abdan Freiday. The judge in reviewing the evidence charged in favor of the prisoners and they were acquitted by the jury.

Information has been received at Washington that the city of Baltimore is somewhat feverish and unsettled in its professed Union and has been increasingly so since the disaster to the federal troops at Bull's bluff.

The Galt Reporter says:—"Immense flocks of wild geese passed over Galt during the past week. They came from the north; and the weather prophets are predicting a severe winter from their appearance in such numbers."

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst., a person named John Wilson, of the Township of Godmanchester, C. E., fell into Trent River and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict, "drowned while in a state of intoxication."

There was lately a rumormongering of the Sabbath services in the London theatres. Ten thousand people at least were gathered in front of preachers preaching from the stage.

The repairs necessary on the Great Eastern from the damage received when she broke her rudder, will cost £10,000.

The only child of Mr. James McAllister of Hamilton, a boy seven years of age, a few days ago fell into a cistern near his father's residence, and was drowned.

The number of sea-going vessels remaining in port at Quebec on Friday evening last was 82.

One hundred and seventy-five men have been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette since its opening, of whom sixty-eight have been discharged.

A heavy snow storm visited Woodstock on Thursday. Snow also fell in Guelph and London.

Modesty promotes worth, but conceals it; just as the leaves aid the growth of fruit, and hide it from view.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is about to give in London and elsewhere a series of grand concerts.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.  
We write to-day in an excited market for breadstuffs. Owing to advices received this morning by "Europa," which quote "Flour firm with upward tendency, and Wheat firm at an advance of 6d. on the week;" there has been a good business done at advanced figures. Freighters are a little easier. Exchange against the dollar is subject to a reduction of 1/2 per cent. Ashes are going up in Liverpool; sales are made at 1s. 6d. advance on both kinds. We participate in the rise this morning and are in hopes of getting better prices the rest of the season.

Flour—Extras are in fair demand, and sell at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Fancy \$6.70 to \$7.00. No. 2 is offered freely, and does a easy sell at top figures; sales are at \$5.50 to \$5.60. No. 3, in demand, being scarce, our sales are at \$5.20 to \$5.25. Fine \$3.50. Middlings, \$3.00.

Wheat is in good request and advancing; our sales are at \$1.13 for fair samples. U. C. spring at cars, and \$1.14 for a choice lot; \$1.16 is paid ashore; Chicago, No. 1, \$1.09 to \$1.08.

Pease—Not so eagerly sought for to day as at the close of last week; 75c. to 80c. is paid according to sample.

Barley—Ordinary samples bring 56c for 50 lbs, but more has been paid for a very choice lot.

Oatmeal—Good fresh parcels are wanted at \$4 to \$4.10, the latter in new barrels with fine brand.

Pork dull; Sales of Mess at \$15 to \$15 1/2; low grades unsaleable. Very little new coming in yet. It is thought Pork will run low this fall. We hear of Western Mess being offered at \$11. As there are no statistics to go by, we can hardly give a definite opinion of the prospects for the fall trade.

Butter—Our sales of Dairy are at 12c. to 14c, and several lots at 12 1/2 to 13c. Ordinary stock packed, perfectly unsaleable, (which is as it ought to be). If our Merchants in Upper Canada would refuse to buy the half-made and otherwise objectionable stuff brought in, the farmers would find that it is paid to make a good article (generally travelling on foot) between Sydney, C. B. and Louisbourg. He was once captured there. He says the Antigonish Caber.

Ashe—Are required for this morning;

OUR SALES ARE AT \$6.25 FOR POTS; PEARLS are held at \$6.40 to \$6.50. It should be stated in reference to the advance in Liverpool, that freighters are so high for Pots and Pearls as seriously to affect the shipments except the home market should remain strong.

W. & T. LEEMING,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
28 St. Nicholas Street,  
Montreal, October 30th, 1861.

Tom Sayers, the pugilist, has extended his sphere of operations by trying what he can do with an equestrian circle, and having purchased the three well known courses of Messrs. Howes and Cushing, the United States, and Jim Myer's Great American Circus, he has consolidated them all into one, and christened the combination the "Monday Circus of the World."

A horrible tragedy took place on Monday night, at the distillery of Messrs. Coon and O'Neil, near Marcellus, N. Y. In a fracas which occurred there, two men, named Gallagher and English, were killed, and another badly wounded.

The judicial murder of Cesar Locatelli at Rome has produced much excitement all over Italy. Some time in June last, during a tumult in that city, a French soldier was killed in the fray. Locatelli was arrested, charged with the guilt, tried by a clerical court in secret, convicted, and sentenced to death, and executed in the latter part of September. A very short interval elapsed between his sentence and execution. After that event, Castrucci, the real author of the deed, gave himself up to an officer in Florence as the guilty party. He had fled, and hearing no account of the trial, supposed Locatelli to be in no danger of his life.

The Dumfriesshire Reformer says:—"A rumor is current in Galt that a young man named Walter Laidlaw, who lately left Galt, and has been for some time residing in Texas, was killed in that State shortly after the war broke out. It is said that he refused to enlist under the Southern banner, and that he was stabbed for refusing. His parents and friends reside in Galt, and they would be glad to hear of him. He has recently heard from Texas, gave Mr. William Laidlaw (the boy's father) this painful intelligence. No word has been heard from the young man for several months, but his friends still hope that the report may turn out to be untrue."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.  
Washington, Oct. 30.

I think I have sufficient authority for explicitly declaring the statement that the army of the Potomac would go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampments or entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by General McClellan. Winter barracks will be provided, and timely preparations are making for this, but beyond that nothing are being done, looking like inaction during the winter months.—Times despatch.

Darnestown, Oct. 29.

On Sunday last, the pickets of the Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth, which regiment was stationed at Muddy Branch, discovered a scow floating down the Potomac, near the Virginia shore. Private James McCreck, with others, proceeded to the scow on its down-river passage. It was found nearly full of fire-bayonets, twelve haversacks, and three knapsacks. From certain indications it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting Gen. Baker's command from Harrison's Landing to the Virginia shore, and which were then loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle at Bull's Bluff.

The jury, in the Savannah pirate case, reported that they were unable to agree whereupon the papers were taken from them, and they were discharged from its further consideration.

Lord Palmerston has accidentally discovered that his bed-room at Walmer Castle is placed right over a store of gunpowder, which has been undisturbed since early in the Duke of Wellington's time as Warden. At once he ordered the place to be cleared out. Some five tons of powder were removed.

A petition is in circulation at Washington appealing to the government to furnish fuel to the people at a reasonable price. As a precedent, it is said that Gen. Scott so disposed of four last April, and that thereby much suffering was averted.

The Newfoundland fisheries are not prosperous this season, and much suffering is feared in consequence. The same remarks will apply to the fisheries on the Labrador coast.

A private letter from Paris says—"The Emperor has positively declared that he will not allow the Roman question to be discussed in his hearing again until after the death of Pio Nono."

Mrs. Harriet Beagley, wife of an iron-keeper at Spring, near Windsor, has been hurried to death in consequence of her carriage brushing over a burning ember. The unfortunate woman had only been married seven weeks.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, }  
Centerville, Oct. 25, 10.30 p. m. }

In addition concerning the victory of Gen. Evans, I have to report the capture of nearly six hundred prisoners, and twelve hundred stand of arms. They killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between one thousand and twelve hundred. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry one, and was fought exclusively. The forces engaged were Eight Virginia and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Thirtieth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

THOMAS JORDON,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch, from Manassas, dated the afternoon of 22nd says:—"The fight near Leesburg was more serious than at first reported. Five hundred and twenty Federals were brought to Sudley Church this evening. Between four and five hundred of the enemy were killed and three hundred drowned in the Potomac.—Our loss was also heavy—say three hundred killed and wounded."

Good results, be it remembered were achieved by 2,500 men, fighting against 10,000, with five batteries of artillery on their side, and none, in use, on ours. One man to four. History shows few feats of arms so splendid. Henceforth the name of Gen. Evans will take its place on the roll of heroes, and his unconquerable troops have achieved a deed that will make their memories glorious for generations to come.

We (Quebec Mercury) learn that two gentlemen will leave Quebec for England by steamship, to confer with the delegates from the sister provinces and the Imperial authorities regarding the immediate construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway.

We observe that the English Directors of the Great Western Railway have notified the shareholders that there will be no dividend for the last half year. The stock had declined in consequence.

FAIRS.  
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.  
London, second Tuesday in May and October.  
Bath, first Friday in October.  
Fergus Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.  
Guelph, first Tuesday in April and November.  
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.  
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.  
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sept. 1st.  
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.  
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.  
Bonaventure Point, second Tuesday in April and October.  
Knox, fourth Tuesday in April and October.  
Pembroke, second Tuesday in March and third Wednesday in October.  
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September.  
Aurifer, first Thursday in May and October.  
Aston, first Thursday in March and October.  
Mirickville, first Thursdays in September, October and November.  
Eggleville, Wednesday, 20th October.  
Renfrew, Wednesday, 6th November.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS  
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.  
THE SUBSCRIBER thankful to his Friends and Customers for the patronage bestowed on him since commencing business in Amprur, would now beg leave to inform them that he has received a NEW STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of—  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS, HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,  
Stationery, Drugs, Boots and Shoes, and numerous other articles all at low prices. Sold cheap for Cash or Farmers Produce. N. B.—In the Store formerly occupied by Mr. J. F. Farley.  
JOHN McLAREN,  
Amprur, 1st November, 1861. 9g

BIO REWARD.  
LOST, a HOUND DOG, answers to the name of BRUNO, colour—white, with black head and ears, black spots on the body, with curled tail.  
Also—A HOUND SLUT, answers to the name of JUNO, colour—white, with yellow head and ears, and part yellow body. If any person returning the same or giving information where they may be found, will receive the above reward.  
DAVID S. BOUTH,  
Brockville, Nov. 1st, 1861. 9

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!  
Cheaper than ever.  
THE BEST COAL OIL only 75c. per gallon. In packages of 20, 40 and 50 gallons for Country Merchants at WHOLESALE.  
LAMP, CHIMNIES, &c., &c., at 20 per cent less than usual price FOR CASH ONLY.  
Fluid and Common Oil Lamps, changed to burn Coal Oil.  
JOHN HART,  
Perth, Nov. 4th, 1861. 9.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET UP CLUBS.  
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR 1862.  
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.  
The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies.  
THIS popular monthly Magazine contains nearly 1000 pages; from 25 to 30 steel plates; and about 800 Wood Engravings—and all this for TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. This is more proportionate than any magazine ever gave—hence "Peterson" is emphatically the Magazine for the times.  
The stories in "Peterson" are conceded to be the best published anywhere. The editors are Mrs Ann S. Stephens, author of "Mary Deveret," "Fashion and Fame;" and Charles J. Peterson, author of "Kate Aylesford," "The Valley Farm," etc. and they are assisted by Mrs. Denison, Frank Lee Benedict, by the author of "Suey L's Diary" by T. S. Arthur, E. L. Chandler Moulton, Mehitabel Holyoake, Virginia F. Townsend, Garry Stanley, Caroline E. Fairfield, Ellen Ashton, F. L. Mae, E. Dewees, A. L. Otis, and all the most popular female writers of America. In addition to the usual number of stories, there will be given in 1862, Four Original and Copy-righted Novels; viz:—  
THE JACOBITE'S DAUGHTER; a Tale of the 45, by Mrs Ann S. Stephens.  
AMY WINTHROP'S ENGAGEMENT; a Tale of to-day, by Garry Stanley.  
THE MURKINS OF MURRAY HOUSE; a Tale of 75, by Charles J. Peterson.  
GETTING INTO SOCIETY; a Tale of to-day, by Frank Lee Benedict.  
These, and other writers, contribute exclusively to "Peterson." Morality and virtue are always inculcated. Its colored fashion plates in advance. It is the only Magazine whose Fashion Plates can be relied on. Each number contains a Fashion Plate engraved on steel, and colored; also, a dress or new Styles, engraved on wood; also a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Costume can be cut, without the aid of a mantua-maker—so that each Number, in this way, will save a year's subscription. The Paris, London, Philadelphia and New York Fashions are described at length, each month. Patterns of Cape, Bonnets, Head Dresses, &c., given in great profusion. Its Superb Menzettes and other steel engravings, are by the first Artists, and one at least, is given in every number. Its Colored Embroidery Patterns. The Work-Table Department of this Magazine is entirely unrivalled. It is edited by Mrs Jane W. Foster, who furnishes, for number, beautiful Original Patterns. Every number contains a dozen or more patterns in every variety of Fancy work: Crochet, Embroidry, Knitting, Bead work, Shell-work, Hair-work, Wax Flowers, Stained Glass, Leather-work, Painting, Photographs, &c., with full descriptions. Every number contains a new and beautiful Pattern for Slipper, Purse, Chair Seats, Handkerchief, Embroidry, Collar and Cuff, and some other useful, or ornamental articles; and each of these would cost, at a retail store, Fifty cts. These can be had in no other American Magazine.  
Receipts for the Table, Toilettes, Sick Room, &c., &c., will be given in every number. A piece of new and fashionable music will appear each month. Also, articles on the Flower Garden, and Horticulture generally; and hints on all matters interesting to Ladies.  
TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year \$3. Three copies for one year \$8. Five copies for one year, \$7.50. Eight copies for one year \$10; Twelve copies for one year \$15; Sixteen copies for one year \$20.  
PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, Five, Eight, or more copies, makes a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight, or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. If preferred, however, we will send as a Premium, (instead of the extra copy) an illustrated LADY'S ALBUM, handsomely bound in gilt; or our Magnificent Mezzotint for framing, size 37 inches by 30—"Buntings" will be sent for his Release from Prison. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine, or of either of the other Premiums will be sent. Address, post-paid, to the Editor, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. All Postmasters constituted Agents; but any person may get up a Club. Specimens sent gratuitously, if written for.

