

# Carleton Place

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## SABBATH READING.

### Evening Prayer.

I come to thee to-night  
In my lone closet where no eyes can see;  
And here to have an interview with thee,  
Father of love and light.

If I this day have striven  
With thy blessed Spirit, or have bow'd the  
knee  
To aught of earth in weak idolatry,  
I pray to be forgiven.

If in my heart has been  
An unforgetful thought, or word, or look,  
Though deep the malice which I scarce  
could brook,  
Wash me from the dark sin.

If I have turned away  
From grief and suffering, which I might  
relieve,  
Careless the cup of water 'e'en to give,  
Forgive me, Lord, I pray;

And teach me how to feel  
My sinful wanderings with a deeper smart,  
And more of awe and of grace impart,  
My sinfulness to heal.

Not for myself alone,  
Would I those blessings of thy love implore,  
But for each penitent the wide world o'er,  
Whom thou hast called this name:

And for my heart's best friends,  
Whose steadfast kindness e'er my painful  
years,  
Has watched to soothe affliction's griefs and  
tears  
My warmest prayers ascend.

Should e'er their path decline  
The light of gladness, or of hope, or health,  
Be thou their solace, and their joy and  
weal,  
As they have long been mine.

And now, O Father! take  
The heart I cast with humble faith on thee,  
And cleanse its depths from each impurity  
For my Redeemer's sake  
Hymn of the Ages.

### The Baby's Tooth.

Some people think babies do no good in the world, but only live here to torment those who want to have quiet and order. But I think they are real missionaries, making others better by their smiles, and lifting many loads of care off many hearts by their artless ways.

Well, years and years ago, when there were few cars, and people had to jolt over shocking roads in great lumbering stagecoaches, the circumstance I am going to tell took place. I cannot remember the time well. I assure you it was no holiday sport to go "out West" as people then called a good part of New York state. It would not do for delicate folks to travel then! There were very few wedding tours.

The evening coach was full—so full that it was an imposition on the passengers' so said Miss Trimmer, who with two or three pattern hats and a box of artificial flowers was the last one to enter, notwithstanding the inconvenience to which she put her fellow-passengers.

The village squire—never too amiable—was returning from a court, where he had been non-suited in a case involving about the fifth part of his estate; of course he was morose and impatient. A woman-like woman was trying to quiet a restless baby by tossing it up where there was no room to toss a bird, because a sleeping school-girl on the next seat had whispered aloud to her very young gallant that babies were a perfect nuisance in a stage coach, and that she should think any one would rather stay at home than travel with one. Poor unfortunate baby; poor, sensitive widowed mother. There was no pleasure trip; they were going, uncertain of a welcome, to a rich relative of the newly dead, the only one on earth of whom they could ask aid. Comfort or pity the mother did not look for. It was between the dead and the surly squire that Miss Trimmer inserted herself at the crucial remark of the impatient belle the widow turned aside to wipe away a tear, when her innocent half-yearling grasped with her plump hand a huge bunch of gossamer suckles and carnation pinks which dangled from Miss Trimmer's bonnet.

"Will no one take pity on me?" shrieked the bearer of the flower burden. "Will no gentleman shield me from such annoyances?"

"Yes, madam, I will," answered an old gentleman who sat in a corner, resting his chin upon the ivory head of his cane. The lady was soon safely installed in the seat farthest removed from the vicious baby, and the old man in her place. Now this cramped-up baby was a perfect demagogue. She did not know that she was poor and fatherless; nor that, when he lived, her father was only a hard-working bricklayer. She knew nothing of all this, and seemed to think she had as good a right to shout and crow as any other baby, and to pull flowers out of bonnets, too, if she could only reach them. So at the newcomer she went. Her first effort was to secure his white beard, but that was impossible. She next reached out her hand for the cane, and lastly grasped the ear. "Well, little child, cried the dear old man, "if you want to get my seals you had better come a little nearer. So he took the willing baby from the weary mother and installed her on his knee. The poor woman straightened her self and drew a long breath, as if relieved from a burden that had not strength to bear.

"You look tired madam; have you come far to-day?" asked the merciful man.

"I've held the baby thirty-six hours in the cars before I got to the coach," she answered with a quivering lip.

"I don't see how any one can take care of a 'sore baby,'" whispered the little Miss.

"Somebody held us all once, and took care of us, my child," replied the old gentleman, whose ears were too keen to lose her remark. "Children must be taken care of; they have their work to do, and they generally do it faithfully. And he rattled his seals and key again for the happy child.

The poor mother cast a look of unmingled gratitude on her benefactor—yes, benefactor he was, though he had never given her a crust nor a copper. This good man alone, of all the passengers, saw the unconscious baby's bonnet.

As though the bonnet were still, and all seemed pleased at the prospect of hearing the company dismissed. Miss Trimmer looked hopefully at the widow and baby, but they did not move. An anxious, care-worn

gentleman began to unweave preparatory to alighting. Then in the deepening twilight there bounded from the dwelling beside which the coach had halted a curly-headed boy of four years. "O pa, pa!" he shouted as the paternal head emerged from the coach door. "I've good news for you; you don't guess what has happened to-day; and clapping his chubby hands and dancing for joy, he exclaimed, "O, papa, the baby's got a tooth!" There was a sudden revolution of feeling in the coach. The passengers all laughed heartily at the vast importance of the news from that little world, home. Miss Trimmer put her head out of the coach window and exclaimed, "What a darling little fellow!" The coachman forgot creaking his whip for a whole minute as he smiled at the boy. The father turned round, raised his hat and said "good-by" to his fellow-travelers. The surly squire laughed and drew home his feet, which had all the while been stretched on the widow's territory to her great inconvenience. Even Miss Trimmer was softened, for she opened the cover of her portfolio and gave the offending baby a stick of candy, saying, "Poor thing, she must have something to amuse her."

"Well," cried the laughing school girl, "I do love children after all; they are so funny I can't help it!"

"Never try to help it, child," said the baby's benefactor. "They ought to be loved, not to be a great deal for us grown folks. Now don't you see that rosy boy, who is the news of the great acquisition to his family treasures—tooth for the baby—has changed a coachful of anxious and ill-tempered people into a cheerful and even kind-hearted company? Don't you see how he has made friends for my little companion here who is so young and so good?"

"Why, we are all better now for riding with this little one, and my word for it, you'll think of her after you go home, too." Then, turning to the widow, he asked her to whose house she was going. When she answered him, he said, "O, it's too far to ride to-night. Let the poor little baby stop and rest with us; grandmother will give you a strange baby a welcome, for we've just buried our pet at home—my daughter's little one. She made the house very cheerful for us, but she's gone, but not forgotten! No, I believe grandmother loves all babies better than she did, so don't be afraid of intruding on her kindness, the widow said, in an undertone told her painful errand to her new friend. "Ah, ah," he said, "Well, your relative is a kind man, if you go to him just the right way, and folks say I know how to manage him as well as anybody. In the morning I'll drive you over there, and present your case in the most proper manner. Never fear, he'll be kind to you; so keep a good heart, my poor friend."

Overcome by such unlooked for kindness she wept the tears which had all day been gathering in their fountain under the cold and sarcastic words of those around her. Miss Trimmer, who, when not in a hurry or a crowd, was really a kind-hearted girl, looked compassionately at the faint effort the young widow had made toward wearing black for the dead. "Won't you call at my shop in the morning, Mr. Bond?" she asked. "I should like to speak with her," and again she glanced at the straw hat with its handkerchief and ribbon, with an expression which promised a new one.

"Well, here we are, my friend," cried the old man as the coach stopped before an old brown mansion, "and there is grand-mother waiting for us." The little belle offered to hold the baby while the mother alighted, and the softened squire handed out her carpet and basket. "Good-night!" cried the whip—and the cheerful travelers rode on to their homes. Light and warmth and a cordial welcome for the night, and prosperity on the morrow, awaited the lonely widow, "and all," so said her noble friend, "because a baby got a tooth and his little brother told it!"—From "Maple Hill."

### Cousin Frank.

He was not a common child. Any one to look at his face would stop to gaze and think, if mortals can be so beautiful, what must they become in an angel land. The deep, dark eyes, the thick wavy hair, the exquisitely chiseled mouth, and the broad white brow, shining more of heaven than earth, was such a picture as Raphael would have taken for one of his angels. And an angel is our Franky now. He was too young, too innocent, to know guile when he went. Ten summers had not passed over his head, yet he was a little Christian as far as it was possible for a child to be. He would read the little Bible or other boys would a story book.

"I forgot to say my prayers, mamma; shall I get out of bed and say them?" he exclaimed a few hours before he died.

"O, no, Franky," said his mamma, "you are too weak; you can say them in your bed."

And then the little darling clasped his hands and fervently prayed to the God who was so soon to meet. He hardly looked as if he was dead. They put him in a beautiful mahogany box lined with white satin, and scattered my flowers around him. He had on his slippers and white stockings, and the clothes that he wore in the Sunday-school. It was there he learned that beautiful hymn:

We are out on the ocean sailing,  
Homeward bound we swiftly glide;  
We are out on the ocean sailing,  
To a home beyond the tide.

Often was his mother's heart cheered as he warbled these beautiful lines, and often did his father think, Franky will be the pride and joy of my old age. But this warm summer evening the parlor is lonely and sad; the joyous young voice is hushed, the bright face of the pet boy is missing; they have laid him away in the greenwood, and our hearts are sad, and the tears fall, and for a time we seem to lose all hope that we shall ever see Franky again. I once saw a mother dying. "I have one little child in heaven," said she, and the woman seemed glad that she had contributed one to the angel band—glad that she should greet her as another when her feet had emerged from the cold waters of death's dark river. O yes, when our own death hour comes it is a blessing, not a cross, to have a child before us in the spirit land.

Sink the Bible to the bottom of the ocean, and man's obligations to God would be unchanged. He would have the same path to tread, only his lamp and his guide would be gone; he would have the same voyage to make, only his compass and chart would be overboard.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Little Pilgrim.

The way to heaven is narrow,  
And its blessed entrance straight  
But how safe the little pilgrims  
Who get within the gate!

The sunbeams of the morning  
Make the narrow path so fair,  
And these early little pilgrims  
Find dewy blessings there.

They pass o'er rugged mountains,  
But they climb them with a song;  
For these early little pilgrims  
Have sandals new and strong.

They do not greatly tremble  
When the shades of night foretell,  
For these early little pilgrims  
They know the path so well.

They know it leads to heaven  
With its bright and open gates,  
Where for faithful little pilgrims  
A savior's welcome waits.

### Treading on a Heart.

Sweet, thou hast trod on a heart;  
Pass! there's a world full of men;  
And must do such things now and then.

Thou only hast stepped unawares—  
Malice no one can impute;  
And why should a heart have been there,  
In the way of a fair woman's foot?

It was not a stone that could trip,  
Nor was it a thorn that could rend;  
Put up thy proud underlip!

'Twas merely the heart of a friend.  
And yet peradventure one day  
Thou, sitting alone at the glass,  
Remarking the bloom gone away,  
Where the smile in its dimplement was,  
Thou'lt sigh very like, on thy part,  
'Of all I have known or can know,  
I wish I had only the Heart  
I trod upon long years ago!"

## News Items.

The St. Catharines Journal says that Captain Quackinbush has disposed of the tug John Gordon—which has been engaged in the tugboat at Port Dalhousie for some years—unto Messrs Zealand & Hopkins, of Hamilton, who intend taking her to Port Colborne.

The Hastings Chronicle tells us that Mr. Papineau has sent in his "little bill" for "retirements" supplied to thirsty voters.—He charges for 5,500 glasses of liquor which would be 274 glasses to each person present, and 18 glasses per minute for five hours steady, which could not possibly be dealt out on any half dozen bars in town, all going at the same time. Then again there are 1,200 cigars charged as having been smoked by the same crowd of 200 persons.

The Chamber of Deputies at Wiesbaden has authorized civil unions between religious denominations not recognized by the state, or where the established clergy refused to officiate.

Some wonderfully fast little omnibus steamboats have just been put on the Seine to run between Paris and St. Cloud. It is impossible to keep pace on horseback with one of them.

Thomas McAuliffe of Broomington, Minn. the other day, while drinking from a river, was seized by two Sioux Indians who attempted to drown him by holding him under water, but he managed to release himself and reach his friends when the Indians escaped.

Diphtheria is raging at a fearful rate in Western Illinois, and baffles the skill of the most celebrated physicians. In the town of Moline over one hundred children have died from its effects. Parents in a panic have shut their children in a room to keep them clear of it, but it was observed by those who were housed because victims sooner, while those "roughed it" invariably escaped.

The Louisville Democrat, July 10, says:—There was quite a number of applicants for exemption yesterday, a great many who succeeded in obtaining the necessary documents on the ground that they were rheumatic, spavined, hipshod, crippled, blind, comatose, cross-eyed, tongue-tied, old bachelors and in various other causes numerous to mention, were presented to the M. D.

A gentleman went lately with a friend to the Opera House and arrived before doors were open. While waiting in the crowd he amused himself by picking the pockets of the latter, abstracting therefrom a handkerchief. Hardly had he done so when he was tapped on the shoulder, and on turning round, he saw a gentlemanly looking individual who handed him his own victim, with a polite bow, observing that he never knowingly "operated on a brother professional, and was sorry that he had made such a mistake."

The number of well-dressed colored men who are daily arriving in town is astonishing. No doubt they are "skeddadding" from the paternal government of Uncle Sam, whose sons make quarters there altogether too hot. These men and women would not come here if it was possible for them to live in safety on the other side, and no doubt they will go back if the affair settles down there again.—St. Catherine's Journal.

Not for years has the prospect of an abundant harvest been more bright than they are at present. The hay has turned out extremely well, the wheat has been unusually free from the pests that have heretofore inflicted much damage, and the crop promises to be more than double that of last year.—Stratford Examiner.

A lady has recently been drafted at Lewiston, Maine. The enrolling officer in visiting a boarding house, asked for the list of names of the boarders. One of them was Frances Parker, signed Frank Parker. Frank was accordingly enrolled, and is now drafted.

We see it stated that after Vicksburg surrendered one of the Confederate officers, Gen. Lea of South Carolina—in order to display his spirit, creased a vein in his body and wrote his parole in blood.

The skeleton of a musician (there was a correspondent by his side) had been dug up at Blankenburg, near Brumville. The skeleton was eight feet long, and had been buried for 6,000 years.—so it is supposed.

## The Irish Church Establishment.

(From London Paper.)  
On Friday night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Osborne moved for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the present Ecclesiastical Establishment of Ireland. He said the question was not whether the Irish Church were to remain as it was, but whether it was possible to maintain it without extensive reforms. He proceeded to cite the opinions of Lord Carleton, Lord Palmerston, and Sir George Grey on the subject of the Irish Church, and declaring he had no desire to support the establishment, he said that the House was not bound to consider the question, but he said that the establishment was, he said, whether, looking to the interests of the Christian religion, Protestantism, and to the mischievous tendency of the establishment, the House was not bound to consider how to reform an institution founded in violence, and which was at once a scandal and a reproach to the country. He then considered the state of the parochial clergy in Ireland among whom, he said were objectionable men. He contrasted the number of protestants in various parishes in Ireland with the large incomes enjoyed by the bishop and clergy. In some of the parishes there were no protestants. He called for Newdegate said the motion proposed to amend the Act of Union had been thrown in their faces he appealed to authorities to show that the 5th Article did not prevent the parliament from dealing with the Irish Church establishment. In consequence he arranged the amendment of Irish Church property by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, winding up a highly interesting speech, which kept the House in almost constant movement, with a whistling parallel between the Pope and Lord Palmerston. "Both the Minister of England and the Pope of Rome," he said, "are the heads of the respective countries. (Laughter.) Both at one time have been ardent Reformers. Both have produced Reform Bills and both have abandoned them. (Cheers.) The Pope is supported at Rome by French Soldiers. The Prime Minister is kept upon the Treasury Bench by Conservative votes. (Loud cheers.) Both are inclined at present to do little or nothing. No protestant is as much the motto of the Pope of Rome as of the Minister of Downing-street. (Cheers.) Gardiner asked the House to reject the motion, the object was not to have a committee at that period of the session, but to obtain an abstract resolution. He believed that the House would not surrender the principle of an established Church in Ireland, or consent to alienate the property of that Church. The O'Donoghue complained of what he considered the misapplication of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland, as an anomaly and a grievance which was regarded by his constituents as a violation of their national rights. He said that the House should maintain at reform, but was nothing but a phase of agitation. If the House was to reconsider the Article of the Act of Union he trusted it would reconsider the Union altogether. The debate was then adjourned till Monday night, when it was resumed by Mr. G. Duff, said to be one of the Saturday Reviewers, who in the course of a bitter speech against the Irish State Church, quoted the lines of Dean Swift upon some of the Irish bishops of his day. He said of them:

"Of Whom there are but four at most  
Who know there is a Holy Ghost  
The rest who boast they have conferred it,  
Like Paul's Ephesians never heard it;  
And when they gave it 'us' well known  
They gave what never was their own."

—Sir Hugh Clarin replied to Mr. Osborne in a very elaborate speech, and Sir Robert Peel was alighting and amusing in his defence of the establishment. The motion was, of course, rejected.

## The Laprairie Conversion.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)  
Sir,—Why cannot your Roman Catholic friends rest satisfied with the simple record of what they consider a triumph, without adding so much that is false in the narration?  
Your number on Saturday last, under the heading in capital, "A Scotch Family Re-baptized," you state on the authority of Le Pays, that "an ostentatious ceremony took place, in the Catholic Church of Laprairie," that "on the 16th December last, John Macfarlan, a blacksmith, born in the Church of Scotland and all his life a member of it, being on his deathbed was baptized by the parish-priest, and a few moments thereafter breathed his last, leaving behind him a widow and four daughters. These have all publicly abjured their faith, and have been baptized and confirmed by the bishop in presence of the whole parish," &c. (Laprairie my own.)  
Now, I suppose we must believe what was witnessed by a whole parish, as also the death-bed baptism; but the remainder is in my opinion, purely the invention of some over-zealous correspondent of Le Pays. I do not know what *frith* the family may have spoken it necessary to *abjure*. The widow happened to be the cousin of deceased, and the daughter of a French-Canadian Catholic. The Macfarlans (not Macfarlan) were not Scotch, nor did they ever pretend to be; they were Irish. The writer spent many years in Laprairie, and never heard that they called themselves Presbyterians or Protestants of any denomination.  
A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN.

## Whiskey Again.

An inquest was held on Saturday last by Coroner Shaver, on the body of Bartley McGlochin, a well known character, who has been living in the neighborhood for many years. From his wife's evidence it appears that he had been away from home for about six weeks and returned last Tuesday. He had been in Buffalo, Hamilton, Paris and other places. When he came home he was very sick, and said he had been abused in Marks tavern, Paris. When he entered the tavern parties were wishing to treat, and having taken a drink there was difficulty about who was to pay for it. Deceased says that old Marks struck him down, and then trampled on him, after which the son and he threw him out of doors. He only lived three days after his return. On the morning of Saturday, his wife proceeded to town for a doctor, but was overtaken by her son who said he was dead. It appears that when she left her home and went to the road side where he was found dead in a few minutes Dr. Scott made a *post mortem* examination, and found no marks of violence but said the cause was dropsy of the heart. The Jury, Mr. Pidgeon foreman, returned a verdict that he died of disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperance. He was only 45 years of age.—*Staford Beacon*.

## Mexican News.

Havana, July 22.  
The French transport *Milard* has arrived here from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 13th inst.  
She brings dates from the former capital of the republic to the 10th inst., on which day in the city of Mexico, was proclaimed an empire, the Archduke Maximilian to fill the throne.  
The Council of Nobilities being duly assembled a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican Government, through them, selected the empire as a form of Government and through them proclaimed the Arch Duke Maximilian, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and that should His Royal Highness refuse the throne thus offered to him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico.  
The public proclamation of the empire of Mexico took place in the city on the 10th inst.  
A courier was immediately despatched to Vera Cruz, and the Milan sent off with the news.  
It is stated from Vera Cruz that all the towns along the route of the courier made manifestations of joy, and that the migration of the news, and in Vera Cruz 100 guns were fired in honor of the event.

## A Woman Found Dead.

Yesterday afternoon a woman named Mary McKichan was found dead in her house in the east part of the city, when found she was lying on her chest in a box. Her face was discolored and the neighbors thinking her death had been caused by violence, called in Coroner Bull, who held an inquest on the body this morning. From the evidence it appeared that she had been out all the previous night and returned home about seven o'clock in the morning, bringing with her a bottle containing whiskey. It also appeared that while in a state of intoxication she had lain on her chest on her box, and that in consequence thereof she was suffocated. Medical testimony was given to the effect that deceased had suffered no violence. The verdict brought in by the jury was to the effect that the deceased "came to her death by suffocation while lying on her chest in a state of inebriety." The connections of the unfortunate woman are, we are informed, of the highest respectability. Her wretched end is another proof of the ruinous effect of indulgence in intoxicating liquors.—*Hamilton Times*.

## Accident.

Last evening as the London and Port Stanley train was approaching London, five Oxen fell out of a car in a large number of them—the property of Mr. McCorkell, St. Thomas—one of the Oxen other four went off to seek a pasture for the night. The keeper was obliged to get off the train to watch them until help was sent from the city. The whole cargo was brought for Toronto, the beasts being very fine and healthy appearance.—*London Free Press*.

## Stiffen Death.

Robt McWhinney, of the Township of Broomington, met his death on Friday night under very peculiar circumstances. He and his wife returned from Kingston a little intoxicated, and in their attempts to get into bed fell at the side of it, McWhinney with his head in his wife's lap, and they pulled the feather-bed over them in such a manner as to smother the husband in less than an hour. When found, he was dead; but the woman, happily escaped.—*Ki-gton British Canadian*.

## Gambling for a Wife.

At Irkutsk a strange case in connection with the prevalent passion for gambling came under the notice of Mr. Atkinson, the author of "Recollections of Tartar Steps." In one of the magazines of the bazaar, a lady was observed in the statement that she was lost to a wealthy Siberian, but like many of his countrymen he was an inveterate gambler. On one night he lost every kopeck he possessed—land, house and furniture followed, and, last of all, he staked his young and beautiful wife. She was "done," and the victor entered calmly into possession of his winnings. It is not a little curious to hear that the pair thus strangely mated had lived together twenty years, and "led a most happy and exemplary life."

## The Massachusetts Burial.

The Massachusetts Burial is to be mentioned upon one of the Islands in Boston Harbor, being contained there some many of them would skeddaddie from Springfield.

## Clerical Snobbery.

The clergy have a privilege which is enjoyed by either of the two other learned professions. Once a year they assemble in their respective Synods, and discuss the presence of the public a variety of questions in which the public are more or less interested. Their speeches are in the newspapers, and those of them who can say anything remarkable, succeeded in having their names become household words throughout the province, just as if they were members of the Provincial Debating Society, which, for the present, meets at Quebec. In this respect, if they exhibit sense and discretion in what they say and do during their annual recurring Synod week, they have a decided advantage over their brethren of the medical and legal professions. While the reputation of Mr. Jones, the lawyer, or Dr. Smith, the physician, of Shantyville, does not extend to a distance of ten miles, the name of a clergyman, who is perhaps not a whit more clever or more learned than Jones or Smith, is familiarly known, his speeches carefully read, and his sentiments canvassed over the whole length and breadth of the country. The parson occupies a high vantage ground when, instead of addressing his small country congregation, he preaches to the car of the whole Province. Still the privilege is one whose exercise may not always redound to the advantage or to the credit of its possessor. The same right of speech belongs to the foolish as to the wise members of Synod, and some of the speeches, while they give notoriety to those who pronounce them, only do so by indicating to the public who are the fools among the grave and revered personages who assemble at these annual ecclesiastical gatherings.

At the recent Anglican Synod of Ontario a certain Rev. Mr. Worrell, who took part in the debate on the patronage question, gave utterance to some sentiments of so marked a character, that they are likely to achieve for him a considerable degree of notoriety. They have called forth several letters in the Kingston papers, and to many who never heard it before, the name of Worrell will in future be familiar, as the type of an aspect of clerical thought, which we should hope it not very prevalent among the profession. Mr. Worrell stoutly maintained the Bishop's right to exercise the patronage of his diocese. To give congregations a voice in the selection of their own ministers, he considered would be a total subversion of the principles of the Church of England. The practice in the Episcopal Church of the United States, he said, was to have the patronage exercised by the party who had been contending for the rights of the laity, he thought, so far from being an example to be followed should be looked upon as a beacon of warning. "If," said the rev. gentleman, "we follow the example of the Church in the United States, what a complete revolution would take place in our clergy? There they take up beggars' brats off the streets and educate them for the ministry. This, to Mr. Worrell's mind, settled the whole question. In the States the Episcopal congregations choose their own pastors, and the result is that 'beggars' brats' are trained for the ministry. Mr. Worrell recoiled from the idea of having to associate on an equal footing with persons of whom, whatever subsequent education and training they might receive, must forever rest the blot of so humble a parentage. Things had come to that pass in the United States, that 'beggars' brats' were educated and became ministers, but the Church in Canada must be saved from such a frightful evil, and therefore the Bishop must have the patronage in his own hands, that he may carefully guard the portals of the church, to prevent the entrance of any mendicant offspring." In reading Mr. Worrell's speech, the first impulse is to laugh at his exceeding fastidiousness, and his words, when we think of what they really mean, are fitted to excite the indignation of those of mere amusement. What he alluded to as the taking of beggars' brats and training them for the ministry, was nothing more than the assisting in some cases with pecuniary means deserving and talented youths, whose parents were too poor to give them an academic training. The result in numbers of instances has proved that the money so employed could not have been better expended, and we have not a shadow of doubt that many of the youths so assisted who have entered the ministry, owing their education, in consequence of the poverty of their parents, to the Christian benevolence of strangers, have rendered an amount of service to the Church and the community at large, which would cost into the shade what a whole dozen of the class of reprobate persons would be able to show as their life's work. This rev. gentleman must surely think it a crime to be poor, and a still worse crime to have children, when, in speaking of their offspring, he can only use the language of contempt and disgust to style them "brats." The children of the well-to-do classes may be sweet little cherubs, sent to be a precious solace in the hearts of their parents, but those of the poor in the elegant vocabulary of the Rev. Mr. Worrell are but "brats"—forming a class from which the clerical order cannot draw any of its members without being polluted. Mr. Worrell must imagine that the ministry has attained now a high standard of refinement as compared with what it could boast at its institution. For the gospel, we know, was first preached to the poor by the poor, by poor men and poor men's sons, fishermen, publicans, tent-makers, and the like. The blessed Founder of Christianity Himself was of earthly parentage so poor and humble that a stork served for His birthplace and a manger for His cradle. For our sake he became poor, and his most intimate associates on earth were of that class. Unless the character of Christianity has changed greatly since its introduction, we must still look upon it as pre-eminently a gospel for the poor, and we cannot agree that to suit the material tastes of gentlemen like Mr. Worrell, the sons of poor men should not be permitted, or even assisted, to qualify themselves for proclaiming it.

We might not have said so much on this subject if we thought clerical snobbery was to be found only in the Diocese of Ontario. It has some very genuine representatives, however, near home. Those who watched the proceedings of the late Diocesan Synod of Toronto, will remember a speech by a very High Church clergyman, in which, while taking somewhat ground from Mr. Worrell, and advocating the maintenance of a high standard of qualification for the ministry, he took care to keep his own skirts from touching the class he referred to, by repeating more than

## The Great North-West.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.  
We have to communicate to our readers to-day intelligence which, if fully established by further examination and inquiry, will add new life to the zeal of North-Western adventures, and hasten the opening up of the territory at a rate which will outrun the anticipations of the most sanguine. For some time it has been known that gold was to be found on the Saskatchewan river, near the Rocky Mountains, and it was presumed that it had been washed by the river from the gold-bearing rocks of these mountains and would consequently be found on the beds of the rivers, and not elsewhere in the territory. Recent theories, however, indicate that this view of the matter is not correct, and that in order to find the gold of the North-west, it will not be necessary to traverse the whole breadth of the great plains to the head waters of the Saskatchewan. Gold has been discovered at Fort Ellice on the Assiniboine, and also on branches of the Assiniboine, and also on the Red River, and on the Red River, and have no connection with the Rocky Mountain range. Of this fact there can be no doubt. It is not only communicated by letter from Red River, but Governor Dallas, of the Hudson Bay Company, who has recently arrived from the territory, is personally cognizant of the discovery. The gold is found from whence comes this gold? Where the rocks from which it has been displaced? Professor Hind, of this city, who explored the country for our Government in 1858, supplies an answer. He says in his report that he discovered, in St. Martin's Lake, a small sheet of mica, which, when broken, revealed quartz and gold-bearing veins, and that these being gold-bearing rocks he searched for, but nothing was found, probably owing to the lack of time. The deduction which he now draws from the discovery of gold on the plains of the Assiniboine is, that the precious metal has been conveyed with the drift from ranges of gold-bearing rocks running parallel with the Lake Winnipeg basin and the Laurentian formation of the eastern side of the Lake, and extending to the North-west beyond Lake Athabasca. He considers it certain that all over the drift of the plains, from Lake Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, south of Lake and River Athabasca, with the exception of such portion (reported to be very alternate section) as will be devoted to repay the Company for opening the communication by common roads, and steamers on the rivers from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and afterwards by a railway, which, it is hoped, will be finished within ten years. Full explanations of the plans for the government of the country and other matters will, doubtless, be speedily afforded to the Government, and duly weighed by them. The prospect of the realization of our long-cherished hopes of the opening up of the territory seems, however, to be very favorable.—*Globe*.

## Death of the Hon. Andrew Jeffrey.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of the Hon. Andrew Jeffrey, member of the Legislative Council for the Newcastle Division. Mr. Jeffrey was one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants of the district in which he resided, beloved and respected by men of all parties for his good sense, integrity, piety and genuine kindness of heart. He served the town of Coburg in various capacities, with zeal and fidelity, and about three years ago was elected to represent the Newcastle Division in the Legislative Council. He was an ardent and consistent Reformer throughout life, but was so much liked that he was supported in the contest by men of all parties and creeds. His death will be deeply mourned throughout a large district.—*Globe*.

## Studden Death.

An inquest was held at Stoneham on Monday by Coroner Panet, on the body of a farmer named George Forbes, residing in that locality, who died on Saturday last under rather singular circumstances. It appears that the deceased had been some distance from home, and was overtaken in a shower of rain. He came in, apparently in excellent health, and sat down on a chair close to the fire for the purpose of drying his clothing. A few minutes afterwards he fell to the ground and expired almost immediately. A post mortem examination was performed by Dr. Larue when it was found that the death was caused by the perforation of the intestines by a worm several inches in length, which was discovered in the body of the deceased.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

## Whiskey Again.

An inquest was held on Saturday last by Coroner Shaver, on the body of Bartley McGlochin, a well known character, who has been living in the neighborhood for many years. From his wife's evidence it appears that he had been away from home for about six weeks and returned last Tuesday. He had been in Buffalo, Hamilton, Paris and other places. When he came home he was very sick, and said he had been abused in Marks tavern, Paris. When he entered the tavern parties were wishing to treat, and having taken a drink there was difficulty about who was to pay for it. Deceased says that old Marks struck him down, and then trampled on him, after which the son and he threw him out of doors. He only lived three days after his return. On the morning of Saturday, his wife proceeded to town for a doctor, but was overtaken by her son who said he was dead. It appears that when she left her home and went to the road side where he was found dead in a few minutes Dr. Scott made a *post mortem* examination, and found no marks of violence but said the cause was dropsy of the heart. The Jury, Mr. Pidgeon foreman, returned a verdict that he died of disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperance. He was only 45 years of age.—*Staford Beacon*.

## Mexican News.

Havana, July 22.  
The French transport *Milard* has arrived here from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 13th inst.  
She brings dates from the former capital of the republic to the 10th inst., on which day in the city of Mexico, was proclaimed an empire, the Archduke Maximilian to fill the throne.  
The Council of Nobilities being duly assembled a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican Government, through them, selected the empire as a form of Government and through them proclaimed the Arch Duke Maximilian, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and that should His Royal Highness refuse the throne thus offered to him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico.  
The public proclamation of the empire of Mexico took place in the city on the 10th inst.  
A courier was immediately despatched to Vera Cruz, and the Milan sent off with the news.  
It is stated from Vera Cruz that all the towns along the route of the courier made manifestations of joy, and that the migration of the news, and in Vera Cruz 100 guns were fired in honor of the event.

## A Woman Found Dead.

Yesterday afternoon a woman named Mary McKichan was found dead in her house in the east part of the city, when found she was lying on her chest in a box. Her face was discolored and the neighbors thinking her death had been caused by violence, called in Coroner Bull, who held an inquest on the body this morning. From the evidence it appeared that she had been out all the previous night and returned home about seven o'clock in the morning, bringing with her a bottle containing whiskey. It also appeared that while in a state of intoxication she had lain on her chest on her box, and that in consequence thereof she was suffocated. Medical testimony was given to the effect that deceased had suffered no violence. The verdict brought in by the jury was to the effect that the deceased "came to her death by suffocation while lying on her chest in a state of inebriety." The connections of the unfortunate woman are, we are informed, of the highest respectability. Her wretched end is another proof of the ruinous effect of indulgence in intoxicating liquors.—*Hamilton Times*.

## Accident.

Last evening as the London and Port Stanley train was approaching London, five Oxen fell out of a car in a large number of them—the property of Mr. McCorkell, St. Thomas—one of the Oxen other four went off to seek a pasture for the night. The keeper was obliged to get off the train to watch them until help was sent from the city. The whole cargo was brought for Toronto, the beasts being very fine and healthy appearance.—*London Free Press*.

## Stiffen Death.

Robt McWhinney, of the Township of Broomington, met his death on Friday night under very peculiar circumstances. He and his wife returned from Kingston a little intoxicated, and in their attempts to get into bed fell at the side of it, McWhinney with his head in his wife's lap, and they pulled the feather-bed over them in such a manner as to smother the husband in less than an hour. When found, he was dead; but the woman, happily escaped.—*Ki-gton British Canadian*.

## Gambling for a Wife.

At Irkutsk a strange case in connection with the prevalent passion for gambling came under the notice of Mr. Atkinson, the author of "Recollections of Tartar Steps." In one of the magazines of the bazaar, a lady was observed in the statement that she was lost to a wealthy Siberian, but like many of his countrymen he was an inveterate gambler. On one night he lost every kopeck he possessed—land, house and furniture followed, and, last of all, he staked his young and beautiful wife. She was "done," and the victor entered calmly into possession of his winnings. It is not a little curious to hear that the pair thus strangely mated had lived together twenty years, and "led a most happy and exemplary life."

## The Massachusetts Burial.

The Massachusetts Burial is to be mentioned upon one of the Islands in Boston Harbor, being contained there some many of them would skeddaddie from Springfield.

Immigration.

No one denies the importance to this province of the introduction of a stream of population, hardy, industrious, and of exemplary morals. On the other hand a read of idlers, without the desire even of improving their condition by honest and energetic industry to be depreciated rather than encouraged. But it is otherwise with those whose residency contributes to the riches and welfare of the country—the skilled laborers and artisans who are quitting an overburdened market for one where those qualifications are scarce. It is of the most vital importance that such should obtain a domicile amongst us. We regret therefore to see by the returns that the immigration of this season has fallen short of that to the same date last year. We are told that in a great part it arises from the extra cost by the St. Lawrence route; that passengers are taken via New York from Montreal and European ports. Our Canadian ocean steamers, so largely subsidized by the country, charge so high a rate that foreign ports take away their passenger traffic. Surely this ought not to be. There are four weekly steamers passing between Montreal and New York, and one of which is crowded with passengers at rates considerably lower than those charged to Quebec; and what is still more monstrous is, that passengers passing through the St. Lawrence to New York are conveyed thither, as we understand, by our Canadian line, at as low a rate as to Quebec. A similar state of affairs exists in the United States of this description rather than in Canada, we confess we do not understand, especially when afforded through our own Postoffice grant. The truth is, that this whole question of the encouragement of a healthy immigration requires to be more fully and properly considered. We do not recommend those querulous of striding lecturers and pamphleteers, painting our condition as a *tabula rasa*, but solid practical advice, founded on actual knowledge of the country. We are inclined to believe that there are thoroughly sound and sensible men in the country who will regard the immigration of the settler to make this his adopted home. From all accounts, we gather that great disappointment exists amongst those who have been tempted to leave our agricultural settlements for the far west of the U. States. Norwegian settlers, who have left the Eastern townships last year under delusive visions of wealth and prosperity in the fertile plains of the West, Minnesota and other places, express their regret at the change, and some few of those who arrived this year are profiting by the experience of their fellow-countrymen, and are endeavoring to solve to the spots they relinquished.—Montreal Herald.

The Winnipeg Gold Field.

The rumors which have appeared from time to time in the Red River North-West, and in published letters from emigrants to British Columbia, by the overland route, have prepared the public for acquiescence in the probability of the eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains ultimately turning out to be a great gold field, possibly rivaling that of British Columbia. We say possibly, for in the present state of our knowledge respecting the geological structure of the Rocky Mountains, the east flank, south of the Arthabaska River, is in the opinion of scientific men, not composed of rocks, which are generally thought to be the true matrix of gold. So much has been written on the origin of gold since the celebrated prediction of Sir Roderick Murchison that gold would be found in Australia, because its structure in particular areas was similar to that of the Ural Mountains, that we shall not be venturing upon dangerous grounds if we endeavor to give an outline of the reasons which led to the expectation announced in THE GLOBE yesterday, that there exists another great gold field some few hundred miles west of Lake Superior, wholly independent of the Rocky Mountains and lying, in fact, on the east side of the great basin of Lake Winnipeg.

We learn from the report of the geologist attached to the Palliser expedition, that the valleys of the Saskatchewan and some of the tributaries of that great river, pierce the Rocky Mountain range for more than 100 miles and are frequently bounded by terraces, and that similar terraces are extensively worked for gold in Florida. The part of the Rocky Mountain through which the Arthabaska River flows is composed of gneiss rocks inter-penetrated with quartz veins, and as we know that gold has been found on both branches of the Saskatchewan and other terraces, in very fine particles, there is the best ground to believe that the original source of the gold lies within the Rocky Mountain range.

It has, however, been conclusively shown by Mr. Heer and Professor Hind that the whole of the limestone and calcareous debris over the great north western prairie, even within the limits of the Rocky Mountains, has been derived from the limestone and granite rocks on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and its extension towards Lake Arthabaska, together with a greater portion of the drift, clays and sands which cover the country. That portion of the drift, boulders, clays and sands, of local origin, and has been traced to the rocks near where it lies.

accumulated his views on the origin of the gold found in the prairie region east of Edmonton some months since to certain parties in England, and subsequently in a paper read to a meeting of the Canadian Geographical Society, but it was not until the announcement by Governor Dallas that gold in scuffs had been found at Fort Ellice that he was induced to be considered as firmly fixed on an incontrovertible scientific basis.

We should state that the country north and south of St. Martin's Lake, between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, has not yet been explored, except on the shores of the great lakes and the river flowing into and through St. Martin's Lake. It is well worth observing that if the Silurian and Devonian limestones and quartz veins, which are in St. Martin's Lake, the whole region would bear a geological resemblance to the celebrated Virginia gold field, which is composed of sedimentary rocks of the same age, inter-penetrated with auriferous quartz veins.

Since the discovery of gold in scuffs at Fort Ellice is now established beyond all doubt, we are justified in looking forward to the existence of a great Winnipeg gold field, which will rapidly change the character and destiny of the North-West Territory.

Condition of New York.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.) Although the riot is subdued, the spirit that gave it such terrible vitality still lives, and were it not checked with sleepless vigilance. The programme of arson and murder laid out by the leaders of the mob has not been carried out to its full extent, because they discovered the fact that the buildings marked for destruction were for the most part tenements, and that the military and Metropolitan forces were determined to crush the mob at whatever cost of blood or treasure—that their leaders defied the Roman Catholic priests, denounced the mob and denied to those who participated in it the privileges of the church, and because an outraged people began to arise in their majesty and might to sweep the incendiaries and assassins from the city.

Yesterday a large force of police and military police secured the 18th and 21st streets, both of which are largely inhabited by the rioters—in search of arms and other stolen property. Several unimportant disturbances occurred in consequence of the seizure and removal of clothing and articles of furniture which the police knew, from comparison with the general surroundings of the neighborhood, were the property of the rioters. The rioters, who were in the habit of carrying off the property of the rioters, were in the habit of carrying off the property of the rioters.

Some portions of the Northern Press, of the States, are trying to divert public attention from the consideration of the real position of their own domestic squabbles with the South, and shouting at the top of their voice for war with some foreign power, as the best means of restoring the Union. The taking of Richmond having proved a failure, the "N. Y. Herald" and some other papers of the same stripe have adopted the cry of "on to Canada." They seem to imagine that a foreign quarrel is the only means through which a remedy can be found for their domestic ills, and every little incident that has occurred since the rebellion commenced is being eagerly caught hold of and magnified into a *cassus belli*.

The agricultural prospects in the vicinity of New York have undergone a great change since the commencement of July. Copious rains have fallen, so the serious drought of all late July and very little rye has been sown in good order. But while these crops have suffered, some have gained rapidly. The aftermath is coming on at a rate that promises to make up for the deficiency of the first crop. Corn is growing rapidly, is of good color, and looks quite promising wherever it got a fair start before the drought. These remarks apply not only to the vicinity of New York, but to all the State and adjoining States. From the West we hear that corn is forward and very promising. With slight exceptions, the prospect of abundant crops of wheat, rye, hay, corn, potatoes and other crops, may be set down as very encouraging.

TRADE IN TORONTO.—The Globe says:—"Almost every branch of trade in Toronto is stagnant. The farmers are very busy harvesting, and have no money to spare, consequently the market is very tight, and it is very difficult to collect. The summer's business has been a brick one, so that stocks are pretty much exhausted of the class of goods wanted in hot weather; and preparations are being made for the fall trade. Buyers are on their way to Europe with orders to purchase cautiously. Very little disposition to over-trade is manifested, even among the most speculative."

Dr. Gray, editor of the Dublin Freeman well known from his connection with the Repeal movement in Ireland, has been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, and is now Sir John Gray. Lately he has been one of the warmest supporters of the English party in his native land. The ostensible cause of the Doctor's being knighted was the inauguration of a new aqueduct, by means of which the citizens of Dublin will be supplied with water from the river variety.

The New York World indirectly charges the War Department at Washington with spoiling in the national misfortunes. It says the department kept back from the press the news of the repulse at Charleston for several hours after it had been communicated to private stockholders in New York. The disaster was not suspected by the people until gold began to rise on Saturday afternoon.

The wool crop of Michigan for 1862 is set down by Mr. James Bull, of Detroit, at 6,500,000 pounds, and he estimates the crop for 1863 at 7,540,000. The present average price is about fifty cents per pound, making the crop worth from three to four millions. We give the figures with deference, however, for we do not really see how a Bull can be reliable authority in matters relating to sheep.

Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God one day before your death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them, "Therefore you should turn to God to-day. Perhaps you may die to-morrow; thus every day will be employed in returning."

If you are thwarted in a person in his main object, you will find that not a thousand inducements of your own choosing will be accepted as a compensation.

Some portions of the Northern Press, of the States, are trying to divert public attention from the consideration of the real position of their own domestic squabbles with the South, and shouting at the top of their voice for war with some foreign power, as the best means of restoring the Union.

It is quite true that the "News" says that "the course of Great Britain throughout the civil war has been productive of not a few sources of irritation, all growing out of the perfectly just, and the only act under the magnitude of the insurrection for a neutral power to pursue, that of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. The Trent affair, by which American arrogance was sorely humbled, kindled its sentiments of revenge, and has rankled deeply in the national mind. The New York political party spoke with a foreknowledge of the character of his countrymen when he said that the Trent settlement would be laid upon the shelf, not to be forgotten, but to be taken down with the accumulated compound interest of revenge when the time which would serve for avenging draw nigh. Then again, the Alabama affair, and the whole business of purchasing ships for Confederate privateers in English ports, and the supply of arms to the South, have produced an angry condition of feeling. Two Federal war vessels, the Fuchs and the Tulip, left New York last week on an expedition against the South. These vessels were purchased in England and fitted out just as the Alabama and Georgia have been; and the angry Northerners do not consider how far they themselves have benefited by purchasing arms in the European markets, which have been equally open to their enemy. Their hatred blinds them and it may be accepted that so long as they entertain a disposition to quarrel with Great Britain or any other European power, they will be able to make out a sufficient number of provocations.

Quite a furore has broken out with the Indians, on the Manitoulin Islands, or with the rebellious clergy who, it appears, have insisted the Indians to commit deeds of violence and wrong. The officers of the law have been resisted in their attempt to arrest the offenders, and the chief of police, Mr. Gibbard, is missing, and supposed to have been killed. We copy to-day from the "Globe" a lengthy account of the whole affair. It must be borne in mind that a certain part of the land has been already surrendered, while certain Indians, under the influence of the priests, Kohler, and his associates, refused to sign the treaty and still retain the portion of the Island devoted to their use. Not content with this, they assemble in arms, proceed to dictate who shall and shall not stay on the Island, and drive off by violence those obnoxious to them. When the law endeavors to redress this grievous wrong, they resist its officers, and compel them to leave the Island. It is obvious that there is but one way of treating the matter. It is not a question of giving more or less favorable terms to the Indians or any section of them. The question is whether the Queen's subjects are to be driven out of her dominions by violence? There can be but one answer. The authority of the law must be enforced at all hazards. We would, of course, deal mildly with the poor, misguided Indians, using every means to convince them of their error, but the white men who have incited them to rebellion must be dealt with decidedly by the arm of the law.

We are indebted to the "Citizen" office, Ottawa, for an early report of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, from which we learn that everything passed off very agreeably, and the President Mr. Robert Bell, congratulated those present on this feature, saying that it was highly desirable that it should be so if the company was to prosper. According to the report, the Railway is now in first rate order throughout. The earnings from the 7th November, 1862 to 30th June, 1863, amount to \$45,823,79c, and that from 7th November, 1861 to 30th June 1862, they amounted to \$33,933,64c, which shows an increase of \$7,890,15c in favor of that portion of this year as compared with the corresponding portion of the preceding year. The earnings for April, 1863, amount to \$7,661,90c, and for April, 1862, they show only \$4,445,90c. The earnings of 1863 exceed the earnings for April of any former year since the line was opened. We are happy to learn that the President and Directors feel that the prospects of the company are now more favorable than they have been, and that the shareholders and creditors of the company will yet realize satisfactory results.

The Grand Trunk Railway is getting to be a slow coach. And the British and American Express Company is not a whit faster in its gait. It usually takes ten or twelve days, and sometimes two weeks, to have goods or parcels conveyed by rail, either as "freight" or "by express" from Montreal to this place. Sometimes there is one excuse for the delay and sometimes another. It is no uncommon thing to have goods lie for several days in Brockville, without being transferred from the Grand Trunk. Either the packages will be thrown under a lot of other freight and cannot be got at, or the "way bill" cannot be found—perhaps lying in the pocket of one of the many useless officials connected with that road.

It might be supposed that "Railroad" and "Express" business is done up in quick time, but such is not the case. On the contrary, a man could easily walk on foot, to Montreal, and carry a small package back again, in less time than it sometimes requires to have goods or parcels brought by "Railroad" or "Express."

In these remarks we would not wish to be understood as saying a word against the working of the B. & O. road, which is managed with the utmost promptness and regularity by the very obliging men who have charge of the trains.

The attack on Charleston, although not so concluded, seems likely to terminate in a failure. After a most desperate fight, the storming party having been almost "decimated by rebel grape," had to retire. The Northern reports say that general Gilmore, who is said to have received reinforcements, and several 200 or 300-pounder Parrots, has succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1000 yards of the fort. Sumpter and Fort Johnson on James' Island kept up a continual fire on the Federals, the casualties averaging about six a day. Passengers by the Cosmopolitan, which brings the news, say that the principal guns of Fort Wagner have been silenced.

A Quebec correspondent states that twenty-five thousand volunteers are now organized; and companies representing ten thousand more are to be accepted; but the government having gone to the full extent of the funds vested, must now wait the action of Parliament. It is said that the "accepted companies, who have not received their uniforms will be immediately supplied.

We have received a registered letter, dated Fitzroy, 28th July 1863, and containing \$1, pay for one year of the Herald, but the writer forgot to put his name to the letter, and we are at a loss to know who should get credit for the money. It was mailed and registered at the "Kinburn" Post office on the 20th of July.

Nothing new or exciting has been received from the war this week. Everything seems to continue in a state of comparative inaction between the two armies. The latest news from New York reports the draft about to be resumed—the Government being determined to carry it out.

On the first page of the "Herald" we publish an article containing some strictures on the Rev. Mr. Worrill. We have since received his reply, which, in justice to him, we have also inserted.

The newly elected Emperor of Mexico is Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and oldest brother of the Emperor of Austria. He is 31 years of age and is married to a daughter of the King of Belgium. He is vice Admiral of the Austrian navy.

The U. S. National Loan appears to be in a bad way. A New York journal referring to it, says:—"The subscription to the \$20 loan has dwindled to a very small figure, and the agents and brokers who have been dealing in them are now starting banks to get their money back."

One business man in Chicago returned to the assessment on the profits of his business for the year 1862, the handsome sum of \$200,000, upon which he paid a tax amounting to \$10,000. The proprietors of a distillery in Buffalo having just paid a government tax of \$50,180 16.

The crops throughout this part of the country look well; a large quantity of rain has fallen lately, and everything has vastly improved. In the front townships, except on shallow soil, the yield will be heavy, notwithstanding the low spirits of the farmers some weeks ago. Camden has suffered more than any other township we know of in all but a few localities the crop, with the exception of hay, will be an average. We are of opinion that the harvest will not be so abundant here as it is west of Toronto, but nevertheless there will be a plenty.—Newbury North America.

Accounts from Antigua, West Indies, state that two steam ploughs (Flewer's and Savory's patents), recently introduced, were doing their work well. They were found to be of the utmost service on heavy soils, and were carrying out their work in a most efficient manner. The Queen addressed some days ago an autograph to King Leopold, thanking him for his friendly intervention in the Anglo-Brazilian difficulty. The following characteristic passage is said to occur in this letter:—"The complete carrying out of your decision by my Government will furnish you with a new respect for your august person."

Belgium possesses an order of merit for industrial and agricultural laborers. The decoration worn by the members has just been modified by royal decree, and now consists of a medal bearing an emblematic figure representing manufactures or agriculture, as the case may be upon a black enamel ground, surrounded with a red border. The design is enclosed within a fillet on which are inscribed the words "Skill, morality." Around the wreath is a laurel in blue enamel for artisans, and green for agriculturalists, surmounted by the arms of the country, suspended by a royal crown. The decoration is suspended to a ribbon of the national colors.

THE VALUE OF VICKSBURG TO THE CONFEDERATES.—The following extract from a leading southern paper, shows the estimate the Confederates put on the value of Vicksburg: (From the Montgomery Weekly Mail, July 8.)

The news from Virginia has absorbed public attention to such a degree that we are apt to lose sight of Vicksburg. It is true that the recent demonstration of Gen. Lee is well calculated to attract the desperate interest, but we doubt if the concept of Pennsylvania, and the confiscation of every farm in that State, would compensate us for the loss of Vicksburg. By the one we shall destroy a certain amount of the enemy's property; by the other we lose not only property but prestige. If Vicksburg falls, what will be the consequence? The Confederacy will be cut in two parts, Arkansas Louisiana and Texas, placed beyond the reach of succor or support, the Mississippi river yielded to the Yankees, the state of Mississippi given up to raids and ruin, and Johnston forced to fall back to the Bigbee river and perhaps to the Alabama.

MASONRY.—Freemasonry in France—at least the Grand Orient or Scotchite—seems menaced with ruin. The Government has determined to change the character of the institution, and to make it as completely and as entirely as possible a political and charitable association. The appointment by the Government of all the officers of lodges, from the Most Worshipful to the Tiler, is a measure utterly subversive of all the canons of Masonry. The Government is persevering with pertinacity in these measures; but the majority of the Masons are determined to resist them. If they fail in their object, they will leave the Grand Orient and join the Royal York Lodges, which are the most prosperous lodges there, which keep the Government from interfering in any way with them.

An inquest was held in London, C. W. on Sunday last, on the body of John Pringle, a private in the Royal Canadian Rifles, who had, on the night previous, committed suicide, while on guard at the barracks hospital. From the evidence, it appeared that deceased had gone on guard at midnight of Saturday, and a few hours afterwards, Sergeant Holloway, in charge of the hospital, heard a shot fired, and on going out to ascertain the cause, he found the deceased lying on his back, partly undressed, his rifle lying discharged by his side. On examination, it was discovered that the deceased had shot himself with a rifle, the bullet having entered his head under the chin, coming out at the top, a large portion of the skull being shot away by the discharge.

On Sunday morning about three o'clock, James Burleigh, agent for the Toronto Fire Storage Company, fell from one of the third story windows in the international Hotel, Ottawa, fracturing his skull and otherwise severely bruising his body. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He lived until about 12 o'clock, noon, Sunday when he died from the effects of the injury sustained in the fall.

Jeannette Villepeau, milliner, living in Twenty-third street, New York, stuck a needle that was lying on the floor through her slipper, and under the nail of her big toe of her right foot, and the needle breaking, left the point so far under the nail that it could not be got out except by a painful surgical operation, during the performance of which the girl was seized with the lock jaw, and at last accounts it was supposed that she would die.

A letter from Milan says that Garibaldi is in a weak state of health and will never be able to lead an army again. The wound is still stiff, and the general can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover Garibaldi labors under a general affection which has its seat in the liver. The death of Nullo has greatly depressed him.

Correspondence.

Railroad.

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

MR. EDITOR.—We have had a visit of the Hon. Geo. Sherwood, President of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and some of the Directors, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, Engineer and Superintendent. The feeling against the managers of the road is extreme and universal throughout these countries, on account of the gross management in procuring the right of way and in the construction of the road. But perhaps the greatest indignation felt by those who have to pay the Railroad Tax, is in the paying of Mr. Sherwood \$2,000 salary for doing nothing, and Mr. Watson a like sum for doing worse than nothing, in making pleasure trips to England. Can it be shown where the interest of the road has been benefited one dollar by his services, but the reverse is the business of the road not as well managed while he is on a pleasure trip at the sea shore as when he is in Brockville.

As this is their first trip along the railway track from Almonte to Arnprior, Messrs. Sherwood, Fitzsimons, &c., must have seen the absurd mismanagement in extending the excavation of the road to Roddy's Bay—a distance of twenty five miles from the present terminus—and providing the bridges, &c., at an immense cost, which are now nearly rotten and worthless. No wonder that the people are indignant at the Directors, or rather Sherwood and Steele, when they see the timber rotting and the large amount of money that has been expended in making twenty-five miles of road almost ready for the rails, yet it might as well have been in the state of nature so far as the country is benefited.

Men professing a small share of common sense would have confined themselves to finishing the road as far as their means would allow them, say to Arnprior, or at all events to some point between Patonham and here, which would have added fifty per cent to the business of the road and only very little to the running expenses. Mr. Editor, as you and every other taxpayer feels the burden of the Railway Tax, which will continue for ever if under the sole control of Messrs. Sherwood & Steele, would it not be best to derive some benefit so as to lighten the burden? If Parliament does not pass a bill this session to give other parties control of the road, so that it could be extended and thereby enact a revenue that would lessen the railway tax, I would beg to suggest that some should be got up to the Legislature to pass a law so as to enable the municipalities to sell the road for what it would bring, thereby lessening our railroad taxes and giving the counties and town of Brockville an extended road that would benefit all. It is true that the conditions of the Railroad Company's claims might suffer by the present Company becoming defunct, but in reality they would be no worse off than they are at present, and ever will be under the present directors. They have claims, but that is all that they have or are ever likely to have. A RAILWAY TAX-PAYER.

Cricket.

PORTAGE-DU-FORT VS. ANPRIOR. For the Carleton Place Herald.

This spirited and well-contested match came off on the Arnprior ground on Monday, the 27th inst., A. Carwell, Esq., acting as Umpire for Portage-du-Fort, and Dr. Steelhead for Arnprior. The game commenced at 11 A. M., and Arnprior having won the toss sent their opponents to the wickets, who, after exhibiting some excellent batting, succeeded in registering the large score of 103.

Arnprior then took the "Willow," but not being so fortunate as their Portage-du-Fort friends, only made a score of 66. Both Clubs now retired to partake of lunch, which was served on the field, and having satisfied the wants of the inner man, Portage-du-Fort went in for their second innings, but whether from being too confident in their victory, or from the marked improvement in the play of their opponents, their last wicket fell for a score of 32, thus leaving Arnprior 70 to make to win. This score was possible but did not seem very probable; however, Arnprior resulted in a bats for their second innings, at 4 P. M., and at 3:20 a Return Match took their favor, with three wickets to go down. The utmost good feeling characterized the proceedings of the day, and although Portage-du-Fort were not the victors, we have reason to believe they left well pleased with the manner in which they were entertained. We believe a Return Match will be played between the two Clubs on the Portage-du-Fort ground, about the 15th of August, when no doubt there will be another good time for Cricketers. The following is the score:—

PORTAGE-DU-FORT. 1ST INNINGS. J. White, b Cranston, c Carwell, 35; S. Mallett, b Cranston, c Carwell, 22; E. W. Harding, b Cranston, 17; J. Murphy, b Cranston, 10; A. Pelton, b Cranston, 8; H. White, b Oakden, c Craig, 6; G. Bourrett, b Cranston, c Edey, 5; Jas. White, b Cranston, 4; A. Gordon, b Oaken, 3; J. Colton, not out, 1; B. Byes, not out, 0.

Total 1st innings, 103. 2ND INNINGS. Jas. White, b Cranston, c Maynard, 0; Jas. Oaken, b Oaken, 5; S. Mallett, b Cranston, 11; P. Duggan, b Cranston, c McDougall, 1; R. W. Harding, b Cranston, 1; G. Bourrett, b Oaken, 1; A. Pelton, ran out, 1; G. Bourrett, not out, 8; H. White, 1 b w, 4; J. Murphy, b Cranston, 4; A. Gordon, b Cranston, 0; B. Byes, not out, 1.

Total 2nd innings, 32. Both innings, 135. ANPRIOR. 1ST INNINGS. W. Oaken, b White, c Harding, 6; R. H. Cars, b White, 6; D. Cranston, ran out, 4; D. P. McMillan, b White, 2; J. Oaken, b White, c Harding, 5; W. Cars, b White, c Harding, 5; Geo. Craig, not out, 22; W. Thompson, b Duggan, 3; J. Maynard, b Gordon, 3; A. McDougall, 1 b w, 3; E. Edey, b White, 0; B. Byes, not out, 12.

Total 1st innings, 66. 2ND INNINGS. W. Oaken, ran out, 14; R. H. Cars, b White, 8; W. Thompson, b White, c Oaken, 3; D. Cranston, 1 b w, 2; A. McDougall, ran out, 1; J. Oaken, not out, 20; G. Craig, 1 b w, 0; W. Cars, b White, c Bourrett, 10; D. P. McMillan, not out, 2; Leg Byes, 12; W. Oaken, ran out, 8; R. H. Cars, b White, 8; W. Thompson, b White, c Oaken, 3; D. Cranston, 1 b w, 2; A. McDougall, ran out, 1; J. Oaken, not out, 20; G. Craig, 1 b w, 0; W. Cars, b White, c Bourrett, 10; D. P. McMillan, not out, 2; Leg Byes, 12.

Total 2nd innings, 70. Both innings, with 3 wickets to go down, 136. ALMONTÉ VS. MIRRICKVILLE. It having been agreed that a Match would be played at Smith's Falls on Saturday, August the 1st, between the Mirrickville, and Almonte Cricket Clubs, we, with the "Eleven" and several members of the latter club and others, accompanied by the "Almonte Brass Band," started with the "cars" for the purpose of attending the morning of the appointed day. The Railroad Company had granted us an extra car and an open one, and charged us only one fare for going and returning. The morning had been cloudy, but before we started the sky had become clear, and we anticipated a good day. When we reached Smith's Falls we found that a great quantity of rain had fallen during the night, and even then the aspect overhead was anything but encouraging. After leaving the "cars" we went immediately to see the Cricket ground, which we found in first rate order—the "howling breeze" as smooth and level as a floor, tents erected for the Score and the "eleven" and the limits within which the spectators should not come defined by flags. I may here remark that the conduct of the members of the Smith's Falls Club, in granting their ground, putting and keeping it in order and their attention during the day, deserve the warmest thanks of the members of the Clubs playing the match. We then erected our tent, and awaited the arrival of the Mirrickville players, who reached the ground at about half-past nine. Their appearance was prepossessing, and in respect to the size of the "eleven" we were not disappointed. The members of the Smith's Falls Club, who were present, put their heads and shoulders into the game, and the play began, shortly after ten o'clock. The Almonte Eleven having won the "toss" took the bats. They played very cautiously and well, but the very efficient bowling of Messrs. Ouhrah and Baynes, and their admirable fielding, put the rest of the Mirrickville players, put their heads and shoulders into the game, and the play began, shortly after ten o'clock. The Almonte Eleven having won the "toss" took the bats. They played very cautiously and well, but the very efficient bowling of Messrs. Ouhrah and Baynes, and their admirable fielding, put the rest of the Mirrickville players, put their heads and shoulders into the game, and the play began, shortly after ten o'clock. The Almonte Eleven having won the "toss" took the bats. They played very cautiously and well, but the very efficient bowling of Messrs. Ouhrah and Baynes, and their admirable fielding, put the rest of the Mirrickville players, put their heads and shoulders into the game, and the play began, shortly after ten o'clock. The Almonte Eleven having won the "toss" took the bats. 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**Notice.**  
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet in the Town Hall, on Saturday the first day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, forenoon next.

**Dentistry.**  
M. R. Kennedy will visit Carleton Place, August 10th for 6 days. Almonte August 17th for 6 days.

**Notice.**  
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to make immediate payment. In order to assist customers in complying with the above notice, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Wood and Hay will be taken at the highest price on account.

**Notice.**  
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Beckwith, will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at the Town Hall in the said Township, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M.

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BOWERMAN & KENNEDY.  
PEREIRA, C. W.

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**ROCK OIL!**  
PHOENIX COMPANY'S high test, extra refined and extra deodorized.  
A trial will satisfy it is the BEST OIL ever produced.

**CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.**  
GRADUATE of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas.

**Thomas Coulter.**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench and for the County of Lanark. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Indentures of Apprenticeship and various general drawn and executed really and correctly and at moderate charges.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES** issued at Clayton by THOMAS COULTER, July 1863.

**Brockville & Ottawa Railway.**  
CHANGE OF TIME.  
On and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

**GOING SOUTH.**  
Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.  
" Carleton Place do do 7:20 "

**GOING NORTH.**  
Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.  
" Grand Trunk Junction do do 3:30 "

**PERTH BRANCH.**  
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brockville 7:30 a.m.  
" do do do Almonte 7:50 "

**ALMONTE TANNERY.**  
HIDES! HIDES!  
1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDE WANTED.

**1863. Brookville to the West.**  
THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run the line of First Class Upper Cabins, between Montreal and Chicago.

**1863. FARMERS, ATTENTION!**  
THE Subscribers have a large stock of CLOTHS on hand, which they are selling very low for

**SEEDS.**  
THE GROWTH OF 1862:  
RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE TO NAME.

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-assorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

**DRESS GOODS.**  
LADIES CLOAKS.  
SHAWLS, SILKS.  
VELVETS, RIBBONS,  
SEWED GOODS,  
FLOWERS,  
GREY COTTONS,  
BLEACHED DO  
STRIPES.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS Nos. 19, 21, and 24, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

**Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.**  
JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, per steamer 'Jura', Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of reliable qualities and true to name.

**FRESH TEAS.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship 'Colinsburg'.

**A. W. Murdoch.**  
(Late Bond Master of the Highlands.)  
IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes, Melodians, Music and Musical Instruments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House", Main Street, Brockville, C. W.

**JAS. DUNLOP HOUSE CARPENTER.**  
Mill-Wright, &c., &c.  
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

**Robert Anderson.**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c., Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.

**New Drain Tile Works.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he will have any quantity of Bricks and Draining Pipe Tile ready for sale by the first of August next.

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**JOHN DEACON JR.**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW  
CONYANGEE, &c.  
Perth, County of Lanark.

**D. FRASER.**  
BARRISTER, &c.,  
PERTH, C. W.

**THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.**  
CORONER,  
NORWOOD, C. W.

**WM. MOSTYN, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR  
over for the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew  
Almonte, Ramsey, C. W.

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

**J. SWETLAND, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER,  
holder of Surgeon Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

**John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.  
ASHTON, C. W.

**G. D. NORTHGRAVES.**  
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,  
JEWELLER, &c.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

**M. MACNAMARA.**  
Watch maker, Jeweller, & Engraver  
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)  
Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

**C. NELSON, WATCHMAKER.**  
GOBE STREET, PERTH, C. W.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

**GEORGE REID.**  
IMPORTER and DEALER in  
British, American, and German  
HARDWARE,  
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

**GEORGE MAY & CO.**  
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,  
British, American, and German  
HARDWARE,  
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

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

**GEORGE FOSTER.**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER  
Smiths Falls.  
Orders punctually attended to and work warranted.

**Notice.**  
JOHN G. LYNN, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.  
All Arithmetical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved method. All surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

**Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.**  
CAPITAL.....£500,000  
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and a notice of losses promptly attended to, by,  
RICHARD H. DAVIE,  
Agent at Pakenham.

**Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.**  
Capital.....£500,000.  
APPLICATIONS for insurance, and notices of losses promptly attended to, by,  
JAMES ROSAMON, Agent Almonte.

**Almonte House.**  
W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in the first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few streets from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.  
W. C. LEWIS, Proprietor.  
Almonte, Sept. 20th, 1862.



CHARLES DORVAL, WATCHMAKER, LANARK, C. W.

Watches, Timepieces, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c., repaired with care and despatch.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.  
Lanark, July 15th, 1863.

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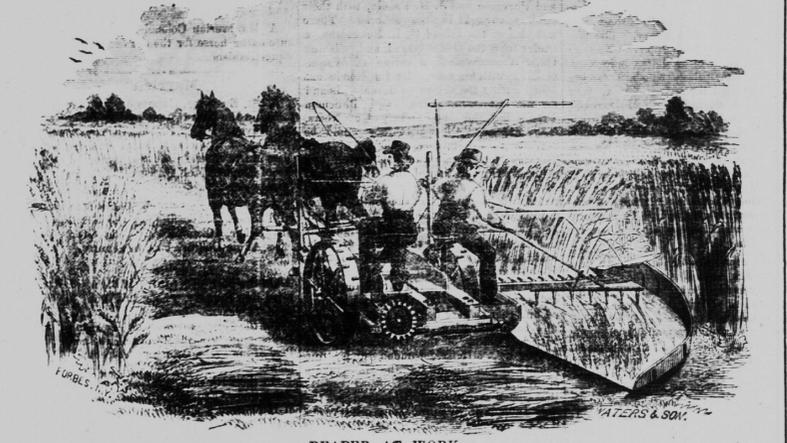
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REAPER AT WORK.

THE Subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the FARMERS to the Buckeye Mower and Reaper manufactured by them, for the harvest of 1863, and to the valuable and important improvements made since last year.



BUCKEYE MOWER WITH CUTTER BAR RAISED TO PASS AN OBSTRUCTION.

To the Farming Community and all whom it may Concern.— WE BEG to call attention to our BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER for the coming Harvest. Its unprecedented success and rapid sale is a convincing proof of its superiority over all others.