

# Carleton Place Free Press.

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## SABBATH READING.

### Know's Thou?

And know'st thou, why this image glasses  
Itself within me evermore,  
Or in a breezeless lake the shore?  
And know'st thou why thy voice is waking  
Mysterious echoes in my breast,  
Like village church bells sweetly breaking  
The quiet evening's hushiest rest?

Before our footsteps wandered hither  
In early exile dress and cold  
As angel-babes we played together  
On Eden's mother-lap of gold.  
Where fruits of bliss in fragrant cluster  
Droop laden from life's immortal tree,  
In that divinest morning lustre  
I dwelt long ages since with thee!

Where heaven's endless years are breaking  
Like billows on God's central throne;  
Like his praise the stars are making  
A mighty music all the time.

On those celestial shores resplendent,  
The spirit world beyond the sky,  
We roamed amid the light transcendent,  
The sister thou, the brother I.

Oh, when thy voice is sweetly breathing  
As music-bells at distance long,  
Fond memory seems around me wreathing  
The spells of Eden's angel-song;  
And when with shades of sorrow saintly  
Thy radiant glances softened are,  
It seems as if on me broke faintly  
The gleam of many a vanished star.

Then trembles on my lips the story  
Of those fair words we knew before—  
Of paradise in golden glory,  
Eternity's fair silver shore.

Metlinks, I could but discover  
Fit words for what I dimly know,  
Once more the loved one and the lover  
Might find that Eden here below.

Metlinks, I could with speech inspire  
The thoughts within my heart so rife,  
Thine own would catch a kindred fire,  
The long ago would spring to life.

To clasp me, while I strove to mutter,  
Then would those arms be open flung—  
Ah! not one accent can I utter,  
For I have lost our childhood's tongue.

## The Barne Conference.

The Rev. William Pennfather, of Christ's Church, Barne, annually invites Christians of different denominations to come to a Conference for worship, mutual fellowship, and edification. He first thought of doing this in 1853, and after the lapse of ten years he was permitted to see it realized. Their motto then, as it is now, was—"Gathering together unto Jesus."

And when they met in 1856 around the table of the Lord from twelve different sections of the province, they found in Christ by faith, the number of the names altogether was a hundred and twenty (120), which seemed, as it were, prophetic of the blessing God was about to bestow.

In 1858 a second Conference took place, and since then they have been held yearly. The Conference held in the end of July last was the seventh.

They were commenced in 1856 in the school-house; but on account of the greatly increased attendance, a large iron room capable of containing more than a thousand persons was erected in 1860, in which to hold the meetings. This room was quite filled during the three days of the Conference both morning and night. A large proportion of the morning assembly was composed of Christians of the upper rank of society, giving proof of the blessed work of grace that has been going on among the higher classes for some years. Many from London—Barne being only ten miles distant.

The objects of this Conference, as described by the Rev. Mr. Pennfather in a letter to myself, are these:—

"Let the members of Christ may have an opportunity of showing to the world and to the Church their union with Jesus and with one another in love to them and the ties of nature, or of circumstances, or of any ecclesiastical arrangements."

"Let the exaltation of Jesus in the only means where the peculiarities and differences of minds are kept in their proper place."

"In a word, communion with the Lord and with His saints has been our great aim in these holy reunions; and God has been pleased at the Conferences to bring very varied materials together and to harmonize them by the glow of His own presence. Thus and peasants—unlettered and learned men and women—Christians of varied clime, and known by various names—have all met as the children of one Father, as the purchased possession of one Redeemer, and as animated by one divine Comforter. We have all recognized heaven as our home, and our present joys, sorrows, and conflicts, as being mainly the same."

"For many months previous to the last Conference, God had inclined the hearts of his children in different countries to seek for the manifestation of His glory in our midst. Many were the souls of sickness pleaded for the Barne Conference, and I feel that the blessing wherewith the Lord blessed us was in answer to prayer—himself indited, and which ascended from many hearts. No power but the Lord's could have blended into harmony such heterogeneous materials as composed the Conference. Truly He stood amongst us, and spoke peace to His waiting people."

A full and admirably prepared report of the proceedings has already been given by others, and we need not give it here; but even were we to attempt it, how could we give an adequate idea of that which formed the very essence of blessedness of the Conference? The presence and power of the Holy Ghost? All this brethren who were present will bear me out in affirming that that which made the Barne Conference the source of blessing which it was to hundreds of the Lord's children is unrepeatable! We might tell how happily and profitably the meetings were conducted by the much-beloved Mr. Pennfather—How they were commenced by silent prayer, which was very impressive—how many petitions were read and presented—how several brethren joined in prayer, and two or three of the brethren delivered addresses on Scriptural topics, and how heavenly was the singing of the gospel hymns; but the flood of spiritual blessing imparted to individual souls by the Holy Ghost during those services, who could estimate? However, as one who had the high privilege of being in the midst of that scene of blessing, I think it may be made useful to my dear readers if I tell them a

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Life and Hearts.

"I am not old—'Tis time has set  
His signet on my brow,  
And some faint furrows there have met,  
Which care may deepen now."  
For in my heart a fountain flows,  
And round it pleasant thoughts repose.  
And sympathies and feelings high  
Spring like the stars on evening sky.

PARK BENJAMIN.

Life hath sunshine—life hath shade,  
Life hath changes—many,  
Flowers there that wither—fade,  
Then bloom as bright as any.

Life's not all a summer's day,  
Life with time is flying.  
With hearts perchance, 'tis always May,  
Still dust to dust is lying.

Life hath spring and summer—fall,  
Winter too must follow.  
Hearts may e'en the recall,  
The last will find them hollow.

Life hath morning—then the noon—  
Life with time is ended,  
The last may find the heart too soon,  
Thus night with morn is blended.

Hearts should then for aye retain  
The morn of life unclouded,  
Ah! this will hearts at morn remain  
Till life in death be shrouded.

The Scar on the Forehead.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

MIDNIGHT had tolled its solemn chimes,  
Yet still the weary watcher sat beside the  
heartstone, plying her busy needle; Her  
eyes were dim and sunken—her cheeks thin  
and pale—her lips pinched and purple, and  
her fingers so shriveled with cold, that  
the child that was fast palping her heart  
the plain gold ring on her wedding finger  
and the thimble that she held were every  
now and then dropping into her lap. Her  
delicate form was shivering under the  
heavy shawl that she had thrown about her  
shoulders, and a carefully covered foot  
glance at the little basket of fuel that  
stood beside the fire place. Another hour  
passed and the clock struck one.

"He must soon be here now," whispered  
she in a half-frightened tone, "I will lay  
aside my work and make things as cheerful as  
I can."

So she brushed the ashes from the hearth,  
drew the coals together, threw on them a  
handful of the carefully saved fuel, and fanned  
the faint flame till it flashed high in the  
chimney. Then she looked about the room  
to see if aught could be amended; but her  
artificially bright eyes were all in their wonted  
places, and everything as the hand she  
could make it. An arm chair was drawn  
from a corner close to the crackling fire,  
the dressing gown that hung upon it spread  
out and a pair of slippers were upon the  
fender. The lamp was trimmed afresh, the  
table dusted, and a carefully covered foot  
set upon it, and beside it was placed a knife  
almost as bright as though the blade were  
made of silver instead of steel.

"I have done the best I can," said the  
pale watcher, as again she sank into her  
chair, "Oh! if I were only sure of one kind  
word," she continued, "Hark! She started  
up and listened. 'It is he—and how Ay,  
banged the gate! I shall have a fearful time  
with him.'"

She hastened to the front door and gently  
opened it. A man? A stranger? He was  
reeling this way and that finally reached the  
room his gentle way had made so bright and  
warm, and he had a powerful bow. Ay,  
he carried the niggardly fire, tho' to make  
that she and her children had been half-  
frozen all day. He wore at the patched  
dressing gown—tho' out of her own thin  
wardrobe she planned it. He raved at the  
bygones and the present, and one long finger  
had earned them both. And when,  
angel like and woman like, too, she gave  
him a smile for every frown and an endear-  
ing epithet for every oath, and would have  
been arms about him to win him back to  
reason and himself, he raised his heavy  
hand and dealt her a powerful blow. Ay,  
he struck her till every nerve quivered with  
anguish, and she, the wife and mother of  
his beautiful children! And now when she  
lay prostrate before him he raised himself to  
kick her thence. A slight young hand push-  
ed off the boot foot, just as it was falling  
on the trembling woman, and a hand  
wished in its tones, "Forbear—your  
Father, for, 'tho' your wife she is yet my  
mother and I will save her from your rage."

The rage of the drunkard quailed a moment  
before the upturned gaze of his first-  
born—so mournfully holy was the look that  
beamed from his tearful face—then a fiend-  
like glare burned in his own, and exclaim-  
ing, "You, too! I must level my whole  
household ere I can find peace."

He seized the gleaming knife and struck  
his child!

"Will he live?" moaned the poor mother  
to the surgeon, when he had bandaged the  
boy's head.

"He is very pale and weak and it is  
a ghastly and dangerous wound," said the  
surgeon, "only the eighth of an inch deeper  
and it would have been fatal—yet with care  
he may revive."

"Mother! there was a pathos in the tone  
that drew her eyes earnestly to the speaker,  
a stripping of but 17 years, "Mother, I am  
going away."

"Away, and where Ernest?" she enquired.  
"I cannot say," he replied, "but go from  
here I must. The curse of the drunkard's  
son is on me, none will regard me, none will  
give me work. And more, Mother, if I stay  
here I must forget my Bible, for how can I  
honor my father when he is a drunkard him-  
self? May Providence direct my steps."

Very long did the boy talk and plead ere  
he won the tearful consent; but she gave it  
at length, and with a little knapsack and  
his mother's tender purse, Ernest went forth  
into the great world to seek, not so much  
for a higher home, as for a father who  
they all, for, but for each generation, did  
work-house had claimed her and her child-  
ren; for downward, still downward, went

her husband—his absence no longer counted  
by hours but by weeks, and a month or two  
in a bustling city, he might find him  
in a gutter, half-frozen, starved, weary and  
sick. Like a good Samaritan he picked him  
up, and, as he was too weak to walk, placed  
him in a conveyance and had him taken to  
his own home. A week or two later, par-  
tially recovered, and a soft bed were  
sent off to him, and, as a child  
when worn and languid, he suffered them  
to deal with him as they chose, and soon  
sank into a deep and refreshing slumber. It  
was hours ere he awoke, and then he seemed  
to have been dreaming. The faint quiver  
in which he had laid down, was now  
exchanged for a drowsy bed, with pil-  
lows white and soft as snow, with snow-  
white counterpane and damask hangings.  
His rage had disappeared, and in their stead  
he saw himself a child in his father's arms.  
The drunkard's son was now a sober man,  
and his father was a drunkard.

He was now a sober man, and his father  
was a drunkard. He was now a sober man,  
and his father was a drunkard. He was now  
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was a drunkard. He was now a sober man,  
and his father was a drunkard. He was now  
a sober man, and his father was a drunkard.

disb her worn and weary fingers had earned  
to sustain his life, he seized it and did this,  
and he pointed to his forehead. "To my  
grave shall I carry this scar, and not till I  
rest in my grave shall I cease to plead for  
the drunkard's wife and the drunkard's  
children."

With these words fresh on his lips he  
withdrew. There was no applauding—no  
silence of death rested in that vast Hall;  
and ere it was broken, an aged man, older  
than it seemed with grief than years, tot-  
tered upon the platform. Trembling in  
every nerve and muscle, he leaned against  
the desk, and finally grasped it for support.  
Many times did his lips move ere he uttered  
an audible sound, and when he did speak  
his words were rather felt than heard.

"The son has spoken," said he, "now let  
the father. With the scar on his forehead  
yet bleeding, my Ernest, my first-born, my  
noble boy, went from his home to seek  
among strangers the peace his father would  
not give him on his own hearth."

Years from that time, one week ago to-night,  
that son picked up his father in a gutter,  
and instead of sparing him as a fallen sin-  
ner, he took him to his home, as tho' he had  
been the angel instead of the demon of his  
former life. The scar on his forehead,  
but deeper are the scars on his heart. You  
have heard him, you see me. Let the story  
and the sight by your salvation, as it is even  
now my own."

The old man was exhausted and fell back  
into his son's arms.

Ascent of a Monster Balloon.

A correspondent writing from Paris on the  
4th inst. says:—"M. Nadar, the balloonist,  
'Giant,' went up from the Champ de Mars  
at five o'clock—an hour after the time ad-  
vertised—and, as some 150,000 people were  
on the ground, and M. Nadar's ascent was  
get them off the streets. Leading from the  
Champ de Mars were blocked up, that I  
had the greatest difficulty in extricating  
myself from the crowd in time to save this  
post. M. Nadar, as you are aware, professes  
to have discovered the principle of a new  
sort of aerial machine (for he discards the  
word balloon) which it will be possible to  
guide, and he has the considerable authority  
of M. Habicht in favor of the practicability  
of his invention. The object of the ascent  
to-day was to raise money for the purpose  
of building an aerial machine on the new sys-  
tem. M. Nadar consents for the last time,  
as he says, to make use of a balloon, but  
he claims to have made the latest one ever  
known. The 'Giant' is a balloon of 200,000  
yards of silk. I think the impression of  
the public to-day is that the dimensions of  
the balloon did not quite come up to the  
swelling proportions of the advertisement.  
Judging merely by the eye—an unsafe  
criticism—I should fancy I have seen bal-  
loons nearly as large. This observation,  
however, does not apply to the balloon which  
certainly the *ne plus ultra* of any construc-  
tion to that kind hitherto achieved. The  
public had the fullest opportunity of seeing  
it, for it was placed upon a truck drawn by  
four horses, and drawn round the outer  
circumference of the arena several times. It  
is built of wicker-work, and is as light as  
feathers, and is as strong as iron. The  
height and size of a second class rail-  
way carriage, carrying sixteen persons.  
The ground floor, so to speak, is divided  
into compartments, neatly lined with bed-  
tick, and where it would be possible to  
sleep, and as the balloon is so light, and  
certainly I presume a kitchen stove. At  
events, provisions for the aerial journey  
were, ostensibly displayed, and the ladder  
formed a material element of amusement to  
the spectators. I saw hung up on hooks a  
tempting but small leg of mutton, two fowls  
in their natural plumage, and a couple of  
one stick of celery. I should hope that  
this was only a sample of the provisions, and  
that there must be well stored hampers  
inside. For what would that provision be  
among thirteen—the number of passengers?  
Madam Nadar was the only lady of the party,  
and she was in the County of Devon. The  
balloon is probably intended for the voyage  
to the moon. Among the grappling irons,  
saws, and ropes, arranged in ship-shape or-  
der outside the car, were observed two rifle  
revolvers, which are supposed to be carried  
as a precautionary measure in case the bal-  
loon should alight in some savage part of  
the globe, where it might be necessary to  
overawe the natives. A large speaking  
trumpet was also conspicuous among these  
appliances. When the ropes were cut, M.  
Nadar mounted into what may be called the  
rigging of the balloon, struck an attitude  
of the P. P. C. and, with a flourish, he  
who responded by cheers and hoarse good  
wishes. The balloon was beautiful and ex-  
ceedingly symmetrical, but unusually slow.  
It was observed from the Champ de Mars  
that it gradually went off in a northerly  
direction it was very near the ground.  
There was scarcely any wind, sky cloudy,  
and atmosphere extremely heavy and oppres-  
sive. I hear that as the balloon went  
over the Porte St. Denis it seemed to  
be almost touching the houses. The gen-  
eral prognosis is that the voyage, instead  
of lasting several days, as was calculated,  
will come to an untimely and somewhat ig-  
nominy."

The same correspondent writing on the  
5th inst.—"The instinctive apprehension  
of the Parisians, which I noticed yesterday,  
that the giant balloon would not go far, is  
borne out by the event. All the provisions  
for a four or five days' sojourn in the air,  
the six hampers of wine, the printing press  
for dropping down upon distant countries  
the hourly accounts of its progress, the re-  
volvers for self-defence in case of landing in  
the dominions of the King of Dahomey,  
were all laid and accumulated in vain.  
After a slow journey of four hours, in which  
scarcely more than forty miles were achieved,  
the balloon was compelled to descend near  
Meaux. The whole party has already re-  
turned to Paris, any M. Nadar writes  
to the papers the following account of his  
voyage:—

"Here, as brief as possible, is the ac-  
count which you ask me to make. Yester-  
day evening, at nine o'clock, the 'Giant'  
was compelled to descend near the Barre  
Marsh, two leagues from Meaux, after three  
violent shocks, the last of which tarred  
everything top-sy-turvy, and it descended  
on its side. The rupture of our safety rope  
while travelling by night forced us to  
throw out our anchors. One of the prongs  
of the first anchor having broken, the prin-  
cipal anchor fortunately took hold of the  
ground. We were able to let out the gas,  
withstanding the violence of the wind,  
and the car was set up at half-past one in  
the morning. Some slight contusions and a  
contusion of the knee of one of the passen-

gers—that is our receipt in full. Is it not  
too dear?"

(Signed)  
A. NADAR.

The balloon was evidently overloaded.  
At the last moment M. de Villemont, of  
the Frigate, who had taken his place to go  
up, was voted out, as being the heaviest  
man, and, much protesting, he left his  
place amidst great laughter. Madame  
Nadar did not ascend. It is announced  
that the second ascension will be made from  
the Champ de Mars on Sunday, Oct. 18th,  
and it is to be hoped with better luck.

The France publishes the following ad-  
ditional particulars:—  
"Those persons who saw the immense  
crowd in the Champ de Mars on Sunday  
will be surprised that the receipts for ad-  
mission did not exceed 27,000 francs. This  
result can only be explained by supposing that  
a considerable portion of the spectators  
would have entered without paying at points  
where the men were not posted."

They were unable to reach the pressure of  
the crowd. As the balloon ascended, moun-  
tains of clouds of all colors and the most  
fantastic shapes were seen above and below.  
At half-past eight, when at an elevation of  
1,500 metres, the travellers again beheld  
the sun, which brillled brightly among the  
clouds, and gave this grand and retrospec-  
tive spectacle the appearance of an apothosis.

The effect of the light on the under side of  
the balloon was something marvellous.  
After passing through the highest clouds  
the balloon encountered a strong current of  
air, which for a moment inclined it to one  
side, but no one appeared inclined to it  
excepted shock. Some cried to Godard,  
who managed the balloon, 'Let her rise!'  
All were, however, dripping wet, though  
no rain had fallen; but the clouds through  
which they had passed to reach the rays of  
the sun were so charged with moisture that  
their clothes were soaked. When the rope  
of the valve broke, the balloon was at the  
height of about 1000 metres. The descent  
was extremely rapid, and when the car  
first touched the ground in a field two  
leagues from Meaux, considerable anxiety  
of the sky by all the travellers. The first an-  
chor thrown out having broken, the wooden  
house containing the travellers was thrown  
on its side and dragged along the ground  
for nearly a kilometre. It is easy to imagine  
the unpleasant situation of Nadar's com-  
panions in this wild course across the fields,  
without any other support than the cordage  
which they clung to. All, however, bore  
it bravely; none were afraid, and the in-  
juries received were so trifling as scarcely  
to deserve mention. The Princess de la Tour  
d'Auvergne especially displayed great cour-  
age and coolness. As Nadar showed par-  
ticular anxiety over her account, she exclaim-  
ed, 'Go where your duty as captain calls  
upon you; on her part, I remain at my post.'  
Though the car struck heavily sev-  
eral times, none of the contents were broken  
or injured. Among the stores were thirty-  
seven bottles of excellent wine, the travel-  
lers drank on *terra firma* instead  
of in the air. Two of Lafont's guns,  
two loaded pistols, the silver plate, and  
even a box containing a cake and thirteen  
cigars presented to Nadar by Siraudin at  
starting, were found unharmed. At last,  
when the balloon was firmly anchored, a  
trumpet was blown to call the peasants, who  
soon came in great numbers, guided to the  
spot by the lanterns attached to the four  
corners of the car. Carts were promptly  
procured, and the balloon with its thirteen  
passengers was conveyed to Barcy, the near-  
est village, where most of them stayed the  
next day. Nadar, the Prince de Wittgen-  
stein, and two or three others returned to  
Paris by the first train from Meaux."

Gold Found Near Home.

From a letter which we reprint from  
the Belleville Intelligencer, it will be noticed  
that a returned Californian miner has dis-  
covered both gold and silver—those precious  
metals which have excited the adventurous  
spirit of many a man, and which are the  
very road, so to speak, to the Chaudiere  
and the Gilbert have no longer the monopoly  
of being the only goldfields in Canada.  
Upper Canada may now boast of its aurifer-  
ous deposits, and if gold do turn out to be  
somewhat limited in its distribution, as  
perhaps it will, the probabilities are that  
the argentiferous ore is more plentifully  
supplied. Of course we base these remarks  
on the letter of Mr. Atkins, the miner; but  
there are reasons for supposing that his nar-  
rative is well founded. The country where  
the alleged discoveries have been made is  
known to be a rich mining region. More-  
over, we know that traditions have come  
down from the Indians in this neighborhood  
being at first plentifully supplied with rude  
silver trinkets and pieces of the bright  
metal, though all attempts to induce the  
Indians to tell where the silver was to be  
found ended in failure. If the white man  
bringing science to the aid, will imitate the  
close observation of the Indian, the hidden  
treasures of the mine will soon be his;  
for the secrecy and cunning of the red  
man is of no avail against the progress of  
white settlement, exploration, and discovery.  
The public curiosity will naturally be excited  
to hear more of these discoveries. And  
we may be sure the public will not have  
long to wait. The locality is within easy  
reach, and the gold-thirsty of the surround-  
ing townships may soon settle the matter  
for themselves. Unlike, as in British Col-  
umbia and other distant regions, the pros-  
pector in the County of Hastings will be  
within reach of plentiful and cheap provi-  
sions, one of the main advantages of the  
Nova Scotia and Chaudiere diggings.  
Water power and fuel for steam engines  
may be had in abundance, and quartz  
crushing and scientific mining may be car-  
ried on with every advantage. Should these  
discoveries turn out to be as favorable as  
the published indications would lead one to  
suspect, one can hardly be too sanguine as  
to the important future which the mineral  
wealth of Hastings County will achieve for  
the district. The iron and copper are en-  
ough to make the locality rich and famous  
but the silver and the gold will do wonders  
for the enterprising and industrious in-  
habitants. Altogether, the Hastings people are  
congratulated on their possessions, and if  
their County is about to become a second  
California, teeming with the wealth of gold  
and silver, why may not we and other  
Kingstonians soon be there to share.—News.

From Lyons we learn that a process is  
talked of by which silk can be lightened,  
and the produce of the worms kept in cages for  
artificial rearing in filaments susceptible of  
being dyed in any color. It is a novel form  
of manipulation. It would appear that what is meant  
would appear that what is meant would  
be some affinity to the treatment and use of  
gutta-serena.

## Minutes of Ramsey Council.

Ramsey, 14th Oct. 1863.

The Council met this day in the Town  
Hall, pursuant to public notice. Council  
all present, the Reeve in the chair.  
Minutes of last meeting read, approved  
and signed of the whole.

A letter from the County Treasurer, and  
one from the Clerk of the Peace.  
James Wallace presented his accounts, as  
Inspector of Houses of Public Entertainment.  
Mr. Dickson presented the petition of  
Thos. Goulter.

Mr. Marshall presented the petition of  
John Kemp and others.  
A petition was laid on the table, signed  
"Michael McDermott." Ordered to be  
thrown under the table.

Moved by Mr. Marshall seconded by Mr.  
McNair, that the Council receive into a  
Committee of the whole.—Carried. The  
Council in Committee, the following  
Officers, to whom was referred the petitions  
this day read in Council.

The petition of Thos. Goulter, your Com-  
mittee recommended that no action be taken  
in the matter.  
The petition of John Kemp and others,  
your Committee recommended that the Coun-  
cil, when in Almonte, examine the place  
complained of.

William Gleeson, pathmaster, presented  
the dangerous state of the Bridge, near  
Slattery's, 8th line,—that he be allowed  
\$5.24 for plank.  
William Houston was heard respecting  
the Bridge on Cross Road No. 5 & 6, 7th  
con,—that he be allowed \$8.64 for plank.  
John Delaney presented the Ottawa Road  
as being in a bad state of repair. Mr. Mc-  
Nair, to examine and report.  
James Clark was heard respecting Cattle  
impounded. Fines to be remitted.  
Robert Wilson was heard, respecting the  
draining of his land in Almonte. Your  
Committee cannot recommend that anything  
be done in the matter.  
The Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Dickson, seconded by Mr.  
McNair, that the report of the Committee  
as minutes be adopted.—Carried.  
Council adjourned till the last Friday in  
November.

DAVID CAMPBELL,  
Town Clerk.

## The New York Herald and the Peace Movement.

The New York Herald gives place to  
the following significant views:—  
"If there was anything in the councils at  
Washington that could be dignified with the  
designation of even third or fourth rate  
statesmanship, it would at once occasion a  
pause in the hostilities prosecuted against  
the South, propose terms of peace, and thus  
make the most of a virtue that is speedily  
becoming a necessity."

A sagacious President would not hesitate  
a moment in employing all the means at his  
disposal to forestall the European alliance  
while it is yet unperfected, by proposing  
terms to Jefferson Davis that he would not  
refuse to accept. He would put an end to  
the existing belligerency, while he yet may  
do so without disgraceful humiliation. He  
would acknowledge her independence in the  
sense in which it will be acknowledged by  
the alliance. He would say in the truthful  
consciousness of his heart:—"Come, come,  
my old confederate, I have employed such  
forces by land and by water, and such other  
means as no belligerent ever employed be-  
fore, and never will perhaps employ again,  
to coerce you back again into the union.  
You have resisted them with a constancy,  
a resolution and a dauntlessness which no  
other power displayed before, nor per-  
haps ever will display again, and such other  
hands and be friends henceforth and forever.  
There is room enough for us both in this  
hemisphere. Let us be sister republics, in  
fact and in truth, and enter upon the high  
career of working out for the benefit of  
humanity, and all future ages, the prob-  
lem of man's capacity for good, and such other  
government—each emulating the other in its  
benign progress for the attainment of this  
ennobling end."

A MAN SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS  
BY MARRIAGE.—The case of Patrick Nagle,  
an Irishman, charged with rape, was called  
on. The girl, a very interesting person,  
came into court. Much interest was excited  
and a great number of persons were present  
to hear the trial. The man, a rather  
good-looking fellow, seemed to be deeply in  
fear by the dangers that surrounded him.  
Mr. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, appeared  
for the defence; Sir Henry Smith for the  
Crown. When the case was called, Mr. O'  
Reilly challenged the array of jurors,  
evidently for the purpose of throwing the  
case over until the next Assizes, he having  
stated previously that the man was desirous  
of marrying the girl, and no doubt would  
be able to do so, she being willing. In that  
case the Crown would have no evidence  
against him, as a wife cannot appear as  
evidence against her husband. Mr. O'Reilly's  
challenge was allowed, and the trial of the  
case was adjourned until next court, on the  
ground that the jury were only summoned  
from the city of Ottawa and the township  
of Gloucester, and should have been taken  
from the whole county and not from any  
particular locality. It was suggested by the  
learned Counsel for the defence that the  
prisoner was willing to marry the girl, and  
made an application to admit him to bail.  
The Judge stated that if the girl would con-  
sent to marry him, and he could be assured  
of the security of the man, he would grant  
the application. Upon Mr. O'Reilly giving  
the necessary assurance to the Court, bail  
was taken, and the man and girl left the  
court to go before a clergyman to have the  
marriage solemnized. We understand that the  
counsel was present, and thus by his ingenu-  
ity saved his client. For, no doubt, if the  
prisoner had been tried, he would have been  
found guilty. Thus a man was saved from  
the gallows, and got a wife into the bargain!  
—Ottawa Citizen.



## A LECTURE

By REV. W. AITKEN.

(Continued.)

The planets, primary and secondary, connected with our system, numerous as they are, especially since the smaller planets have been so largely augmented, are yet greatly outnumbered in number by the Comets, of which several hundred have been observed, and which, on adequate grounds of probability, are computed to amount to many hundreds or thousands more. Of those which have been made the object of scientific consideration, some, as was formerly mentioned, in their furthest flight from the Sun, keep still within the outermost planetary orbit, and are hence named *exterior* Comets; some, again, moving in hyperbolic curves come to us we know not whence, and depart we know not whither—being, perhaps, as Humboldt has suggested, "Merely wanderers through our Solar system, moving from one Sun to another." (Comet IV, 199.) There are others which, though describing vast orbits of extreme ellipticity, may, nevertheless, in obedience to the power of Solar attraction, be expected back from their longest excursions into the etherial realm; their visits, however being necessarily "few and far between." In older times, Comets were regarded with a superstitious dread—their appearance "with fear of change perplexing monarchs," and being, in general estimation, ominous of terrible disaster, the forerunner of pestilence and war. In our own time, they have inspired alarm of another sort, but scarcely less powerful, the least in their irregular career, sweeping in all directions through space, one or other of them should come into collision with the earth. Such a collision is, no doubt, within the limits of possibility, and in the instance of the Comet called after the Astronomer Bell, as Sir John Herschel has remarked, "Supposing neither its orbit, nor that of the earth to be variable, must, in all likelihood, happen in the lapse of some millions of years." This comet's orbit, "by a remarkable coincidence, very nearly intersecting that of the earth, had the latter, at the time of its passage in 1832, been a month in advance of its actual place, it would have passed through the Comet." (Outlines, Art. 579, 585.) Whether, if a collision had taken place, it would have been followed by the disasters foreboded from such a catastrophe, may, notwithstanding, be reasonably questioned. One Comet which approached the earth to within six or seven times the distance of the Moon, afterwards got astray in the miniature system of Jupiter, but without producing the slightest sensible disturbance of the motions of that planet's satellites. The most substantial clouds "according to the eminent Astronomer just cited, 'which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere, and seem at sunset to be drenched in light, and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side, must be looked upon as dense and massive bodies compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a Comet.' " "Newton," it is subjoined in a note, "has calculated that a globe of air of ordinary density at the earth's surface, of one inch in diameter, if reduced to the density due to the attitude above the surface of one radius of the earth, would occupy a sphere exceeding in radius the orbit of Saturn. The tail of a great Comet then, for aught we can tell, may consist of only a few pounds or even ounces of matter." (Outlines, Art. 558, 560, note.)

It may be enough to convey an idea of the enormous bulk of the largest Comets, to mention that of 1680, at its greatest size, had a length much exceeding the whole interval between the Sun and the Earth—amounting, in fact, to forty-one millions of leagues. This Comet is supposed, though on uncertain data, to accomplish its revolution in a period of eight thousand eight hundred years; and its greatest distance from the Sun is computed to be twenty-eight or twenty-nine times further from him than Neptune. When we add that the nearest fixed Star—that, at any rate, which by the greatness of its parallax would seem to be nearest—a certain Star in the constellation of the Centaur—is two hundred and seventy times more distant still, it may tend to give us some faint notion of the immensity of a domain, the first step towards whose confines from our system, is over an interval whose width arbitrary sign, indeed, may denote, but which utterly baffles our capacity of definite conception.

Besides the celestial bodies to which hitherto we have chiefly been adverting—those, namely, belonging to the Solar System—the Heavens contain an innumerable multitude comprehended under the general classification of Stars, and commonly on account of their greatest apparent permanence, distinguished as *fixed Stars*. And the spectacle which the nocturnal sky, sparkling with these living fires, offers to the eye—irrespective of scientific considerations—is one of those ineffable sublimity few are wholly insensible. A late illustrious poet (Byron), in language characterized by his usual energy and beauty, has embodied the impression which the contemplation of the starry host is adapted to produce on the poetic temperament—

"Who ever gazed upon them shining,  
And turned to earth without regret;  
Nor wished for wings to soar away,  
And mix with their eternal rays;"—*Stanzas of Dromed.*

In an earlier age the sentiment thus expressed assumed the form of a "vain idolatry" in the Zoroastrian worship. Another perversion of it has been witnessed in the mystical theories and vile impostures of Astrology. The proper effect is realized when the thoughts are raised in sacred homage to Him by whom "the Stars were ordained;" "who bringeth forth their hosts by number, who calleth them all by their names;" and who "hath set his glory above the heavens."

In a clear night, two or three thousand of the Stars—less an epidemic than an army—may be visible to the naked eye, under the telescope, they swell into numbers defying computation, and apparently limited only by the penetrating and defining power of the instrument employed in their examination. Their distance, as is proved by the scarcely appreciable smallness of their parallax, is by the entire absence of any parallax susceptible of measurement by the most delicate process of investigation, is immense. Our distance from the Sun is above ninety millions of miles; but the distance from the Sun, of what is believed to be the vast remote of the Stars, exceeds the former distance more than two hundred thousand times. Their visibility at such unimaginable distances implies both their transcendent magnitude, and their surpassing splendour. The Stars are, in truth, *lamps*, shining, not like the planets, by reflection—but by their own intrinsic brilliancy. The analogies of our own system would, accordingly, lead us to conceive of these centres of attraction and sources of Solar influence, to planetary spheres revolving around them; and this conception is sustained in the case of some of them by a variable brilliancy, most readily explicable, at least in certain instances, as the suspension of a dark body, such as that of a planet interposing occasionally between them and us, and so causing a partial obscuration of their effulgence. In the irregular distribution of the Stars over the heavens at unequal distances from our system, many of them no doubt appear

to be in close juxtaposition without any particular connection being implied; the seeming connection is merely optical. But in other instances it is different; and combinations of Stars are found revolving about one another, or about their common centre of gravity, conformably to the same grand law which regulates the movements of the planets about the Sun. Thus we have the sublime phenomenon of revolving Suns; and assuming these Suns are respectively planetary accompaniments, the results must obviously be systems at once, the most magnificent and the most complex.

When one body revolves about another under the influence of their mutual attraction, the period of their revolution being ascertained, furnishes means for determining both their distance from one another and the sum of their mass. In this way the distances of certain Stars from certain other Stars has been calculated, together with their united mass. And thus, for example, two Stars, apparently in closest conjunction, are found with a combined mass not very different from that of our Sun, to be separated by an interval much wider than that interspace between the Sun and the furthest removed of the planets, the dimly described Neptune—than an interval, that is, of about three thousand millions of miles.

When the telescope is directed to certain portions of the Milky Way—Star or Star is observed as far as the power of length terminates in a different brightness, proceeding from crowded myriads of Stars which the telescope fails to resolve. But in other directions are the Stars as less densely packed, the telescope penetrates into the boundless regions of space beyond; and there, relieved against the dark background of the sky discloses firmaments, as they have been termed—starry clusters—comprising numbers of single Stars, and in some instances exhibiting singular diversities of form, among which the globular structures are the most frequent, and in particular instances, dependant for their stability on the operation of dynamical laws, whose character is involved in profoundest mystery. Such starry clusters—observed and understood under such conditions as have been described, or otherwise—are many in number; and some of them are so remote—for there can be no doubt of their belonging to this classification, though hitherto unresolved into distinct Stars, as to be visible only to the most powerful telescope, and even in them, but a faint and feeble gleam. Our Sun and the Stars more immediately surrounding it, are believed to constitute a cluster of the class now under consideration. Among those which occupy the profounder depths of space, is more than one instance whose relations obtain as would seem to be a real connection, and the probable revolution of one around another. There is now no doubt but the Sun and our system as a whole are advancing towards a certain quarter of the heavens, whether this movement is to be ascribed to the internal arrangements of the cluster in which they are contained, or is attributable to a common revolution of the entire cluster around some invisible and unknown centre. "Nothing more magnificent," it has with reason been observed, "can be presented to our consideration than such combinations. Their stupendous scale, the multitude of their details they involve, the perfect symmetry and regularity which many of them present, the utter disregard of complication in thus heaping together system upon system, and construction upon construction, leave us lost in wonder and admiration at the evidence they afford of infinite power and of rational design." (Outlines, Art. 578.)

In contemplating the vast universal system of which so imperfect an outline has been presented, the inquiry naturally arises—When did this system so amazingly originate? What is the date of its wonderful birth? To this inquiry of course it is impossible to return a precise answer; it admits nevertheless, of a certain general solution. The fact that objects placed at such immense distances from us, as are many of the stars and starry firmaments, are, notwithstanding, visible to us—this fact is in itself significant of a lengthened period having elapsed since they first began to shed their effulgence in the illimitable realms of space. The velocity of light as deduced from observation of the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites from different points of the Earth's orbit, and confirmed by other observations, is such that it moves at the rate of about one hundred and ninety thousand miles in a second. The velocity of movement, which, even for considerable distances, may be regarded as virtually instantaneous, is far indeed from being so when such distances, as separate from the Stars are to be traversed. It is certain that thousands of years—perhaps no greater definiteness—must have been spent in the passing of light from some of the immeasurable remote regions of the universe, which by its transit it has revealed to us. So long therefore, must the more distant of the celestial fires have been kindled. And since luminous objects are discovered by us, such as they appeared at the instant of their emitting the radiance which perhaps long subsequently, reaches the eye—we therefore behold those starry spheres, and mighty aggregations of spheres, not, in truth, as they are now, but under the aspect which they exhibited years, or thousands of years ago, and for years—thousands of years—might they have suffered annihilation, and all their splendid garniture have been swept from the heavens, before we could perceive that their glory had been extinguished, or had begun even to wax dim.

Geological Science, by its investigation of the structure of our globe, not only confirms such conclusions in reference to the antiquity of the universe as has just been derived from another—yet kindred—source, but greatly extends them. To adopt the language of a Roman Catholic divine, second in profound learning to none—Geology may truly be called the science of nature's antiquities. Fresh and young as this power may look to us, and ever vigorous in all her operations—free from all symptoms of decay as her beauty and energy may appear—truth, as they are not, but under the aspect which they exhibited years, or thousands of years ago, and for years—thousands of years—might they have suffered annihilation, and all their splendid garniture have been swept from the heavens, before we could perceive that their glory had been extinguished, or had begun even to wax dim.

when the huge *Saurians* and *Megatheria* disappeared in giant proportions over sea and land, and find to our astonishment, all that a night-mare fancy might have dreamed of under unerring monuments." (Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the connection between Science and Revealed Religion, 4th Ed., vol. 1, p. 263-4.) In the phenomena of stratification and fossiliferous deposits, the Science thus eloquently described brings us into contact with a truth which is inseparable of rational explanation without supposing the agency of the natural causes therein involved to have been in operation through myriads of years. Abstaining from minuteness of detail on a subject which, in justice, would require very length, we may say that it may justly be noticed, that the great depth to which the fossiliferous strata descend—a depth in Europe, for example, of not less than eight or ten miles—the extremely slow rate of their formation—a few inches in thickness, except in extraordinary cases, being the work of a century;—their varieties of lithological character and organic remains—their successive elevations and the like—all unite in pointing to periods of time compared with which that of man's occupation of the globe dwindles into insignificance; and during which the marvellous process actually described brings us into contact with a truth which is inseparable of rational explanation without supposing the agency of the natural causes therein involved to have been in operation through myriads of years. Abstaining from minuteness of detail on a subject which, in justice, would require very length, we may say that it may justly be noticed, that the great depth to which the fossiliferous strata descend—a depth in Europe, for example, of not less than eight or ten miles—the extremely slow rate of their formation—a few inches in thickness, except in extraordinary cases, being the work of a century;—their varieties of lithological character and organic remains—their successive elevations and the like—all unite in pointing to periods of time compared with which that of man's occupation of the globe dwindles into insignificance; and during which the marvellous process actually described brings us into contact with a truth which is inseparable of rational explanation without supposing the agency of the natural causes therein involved to have been in operation through myriads of years.

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Geological Science, by its investigation of the structure of our globe, not only confirms such conclusions in reference to the antiquity of the universe as has just been derived from another—yet kindred—source, but greatly extends them. To adopt the language of a Roman Catholic divine, second in profound learning to none—Geology may truly be called the science of nature's antiquities. Fresh and young as this power may look to us, and ever vigorous in all her operations—free from all symptoms of decay as her beauty and energy may appear—truth, as they are not, but under the aspect which they exhibited years, or thousands of years ago, and for years—thousands of years—might they have suffered annihilation, and all their splendid garniture have been swept from the heavens, before we could perceive that their glory had been extinguished, or had begun even to wax dim.

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far as that was possible, to have symbolized the eternity of the Being and the immensity of his essence.

I conclude this imperfect sketch of a great subject, by a quotation from the venerable Roman Catholic dignitary and scholar, whose eloquent language has already been adduced—"There is no way," he remarks, "in which they all (the Natural Sciences) can be made subservient to the interests of religion; by viewing them as the appointed channels by which a true perception and estimate of the Divine perfections are meant to pass in to the understanding; as the glass wherein the embodied forms of every great and beautiful attribute of the Supreme Being may best be contemplated; and as the impression upon the mind of the great seal of Creation, wherein have been engraved by an Almighty hand, mystical characters of deepest wisdom, Omnipotent spells of prodigious power, and emblems most expressive of an all-embracing, all-preserving love." And even as the engraver, when he hath cut some way into his gem, doth make good thereof upon the tender of his art, and if he doth not the image perfect, is not thereby disheartened, so long as it presents each time a progressive approach to its intended task; but returns again and again unto his peaceful task; so we, if we find, not that at once, we bear upon our shoulders the cross and deep impress of this glorious sight, must not we fear to proceed with our labour, but go on, ever striving to approach nearer and nearer the attainment of a perfect representation." [Lectures on the connection between Science and Revealed Religion, vol. 1, p. 353-4].

\*This and some other quotations have been added to the Lecture was originally delivered.

## Rector Campbell and the Rev. H. Ward Beecher.

The rector has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:

Cornwall, Oct. 10, 1863.  
Sir—In reply to your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H. W. Beecher "will deliver a lecture in the Philharmonic Hall on the American war and emancipation," I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture on that species of "emancipation" which Lord Brougham, in my opinion, justly calls "a hollow pretext, designed to produce a slave insurrection."

I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, not intending to attend the lecture, being of opinion that persons professing to be the ministers of a "merciful God," the authors of peace and love of concord, might be better employed than in advocating a fratricidal war accompanied by atrocities which, as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian times have seen nothing to equal, and at which the whole world stands aghast almost to incredulity."

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL,

Rector of Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Trimble.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863.

A variety of causes have contributed largely to the idea that Canada was to receive a large influx of emigration during the past season. The anticipations, however, have not been fully borne out by the published reports. At the commencement of the present season circumstances appeared remarkably favorable for a larger proportion of emigrants from the old world, than usual, to settle in this province. As the "Globe" says—in addition to the causes at work in ordinary years, which are constantly sending us a portion of the surplus population of the old world, the terrible disaster which had befallen the cotton trade, in consequence of the American war, had swelled the emigrating class far more than the usual proportions. An immense number of factory operatives had been thrown out of employment, and if they stayed at home, they had no prospect before them but pauperism, if not absolute starvation, for themselves. There could be little doubt that very many of this class would seek to emigrate, and that, if they had not enough savings of their own left, to carry them to some more fortunate land where honest industry would be certain to find remunerative employment, assistance from the benevolent, through the channel of relief committees, or other associations, to enable them to make their escape from poverty and destitution, would not be wanting. And to what country could they more advantageously emigrate than to Canada? We have here a healthy climate equal to any in the world, and a fertile soil capable of yielding to steady labour a comfortable subsistence for millions more than our present population. We have the advantage also of comparative nearness to Europe, the cost of a few days' sail from Liverpool or Glasgow to Quebec being but trifling when compared with the expense and tediousness of the long voyage to the distant fields of emigration in other British colonies. And this year, moreover, it was supposed that the United States being rent and torn by the convulsions of civil war, a much larger proportion than usual of the emigration across the Atlantic would be directed to the peaceful shores of Canada—and that Quebec, rather than New York, would be the chief landing place for the crowds who would be coming to seek new homes and better fortunes in America.

The expectations have not been realized. The emigration from England, as was anticipated, has been very much larger than usual, but the proportion coming to Canada has been very little in excess of the average number of arrivals in past years. And of those who have arrived in Canada, a large number have merely made it the route by which they passed to the United States. It will probably be found, when the returns are made for the whole season, that the actual accession to our population by immigration during the present year, that is, the number of emigrants who have not only arrived in Canada but stayed here, will not exceed 15,000 or at the most 20,000, and in this estimate we include those coming via Suspension Bridge, having made New York

their landing-place, as well as those who have landed at Quebec.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the quarter ending 30th September last, exceeded by 16,517 persons the number during the corresponding quarter of 1862. But of the large exodus this year from England, Canada has received comparatively a small share. For this more than one cause may be assigned. One is the continued insufficiency of the machinery provided for making thoroughly understood in the old world the inducements we have to offer to emigrants. And, undoubtedly, another cause which has checked emigration more than one cause may be assigned. One is the continued insufficiency of the machinery provided for making thoroughly understood in the old world the inducements we have to offer to emigrants. And, undoubtedly, another cause which has checked emigration more than one cause may be assigned. One is the continued insufficiency of the machinery provided for making thoroughly understood in the old world the inducements we have to offer to emigrants. 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met in circumference, he took out about 4 pounds of lead, in lumps weighing from 2 ounces to six and eight pounds each. There is no doubt but that a vast bed of the same kind exists over the hill, and will prove a great fortune to the lucky possessor thereof. Mr. Elvins intends, as soon as time will permit, to make a thorough exploration, and as we believe he has every prospect of success, we can state from examining the specimens taken out, that it is as fine and so pure as any we have ever seen, and quite 90 per cent (if not more) of pure lead.—*Bellefleur Chronicle.*

Carleton Place and within three miles  
the B. & O. Railroad.  
For further particulars apply to the  
subscriber at the Carleton Place Post Office.  
**JOHN McEACHEN.**  
Beckwith, Oct. 19th, 1863. 7-c.

78 ISAAC MANSELL,  
8th line Ramoay.

We sincerely thank the public for our increasing trade, and trust we can do even more for all that call.

**W. TENNANT & CO.**  
Island Store, 20th Sept. 1953.

**LIME.**  
**A**FTER the first week of October, next, the undersigned will have Lime of the first quality for sale.  
**THOMAS ROE,**  
 Asaprior. 4-cg\* *Mason & Plasterers*

Office—Directly opposite A. Maignan & Co.  
PERTH C. W.

"	for three months	20
Half a column	for one year	30
"	" for six months	20
"	" for three months	15
Quarter of a column	for twelve months	20
"	" for six months	10
"	" for three months	10