

# Carleton Place

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

No. 23

## MUSINGS.

By Chas. B. ....  
For the Carleton Place Herald.  
Oh! where is that once happy throng,  
With whom I used to join;  
Who gaily sang the joyful song,  
As we life's stream went down?  
When not a cloud bedimmed our sky,  
Or sorrow clouded our way;  
When naught that could create a sigh,  
Ever marred the gladsome day.  
  
But when each hour seemed fraught with  
And pleasure reigned supreme;  
When life seemed pure without alloy,  
In youth's bright golden dream,  
But now, alas! we all have changed,  
And that bright land is broken;  
And over those scenes that we once ranged,  
There's naught but friendship's token.  
  
Now some in distant lands do roam,  
Some with the dead lie low,  
Some in the deep have found a home,  
Some on the mountain snow.  
But few are left with me to dwell,  
And they are passing on to rest,  
For off the solemn tolling bell,  
Proclaims—Another's gone.  
  
Oh! why was that affection's chain  
Form'd, but for death to sever,  
To cause the heart to throbb with pain,  
O'er friends who are no more?  
'Tis but to call our thoughts away,  
And bid us to prepare,  
To meet them where eternal day  
Shines forth divinely fair.  
February 1st, 1862.

## THE KNELL OF THE YEAR!

A Message comes from God to me:  
The Book He lent me now calls in,  
A daily record there I've wrote,  
Of every day I've lived in sin!  
  
O! let me for an instant pause,  
Before that Book is taken from me:  
How stands each page? Is every line  
Just as I wish that line to be?  
  
Are there no deeds I vain would hide  
From God's all-searching eager eye?  
Are there no words which I'd give  
Ten thousand worlds I could destroy?  
  
Have I been faithful to myself?  
Or eased my Brother's heavy load?  
Has every day found me alive  
To honor—manhood, and to God?

## Have I diffused the light of Truth?

O! tried the fallen one to save?  
Plucked souls as brands from out the fire,  
And rescued from destruction's Grave?  
  
Alas! to all these questions I  
Must answer with a downcast look;  
Ah! me! a blot on every page,  
Of that once pure and spotless Book.  
  
Deeds dark and dismal black as night,  
Stand there before my swimming eye,  
Though born in sin—conceived in hell,  
Which fills my soul with agony!  
  
O! blot my errors out, my God!  
A Saviour's mercy let me prove;  
And let me feel Thy sovereign Grace,  
And know that God is merciful Love.

WILL C. CAMERON

## British and Foreign Miscellany.

M. Fould has given the sum of 30,000 fr. or £1200, for a station. This, according to the Sport newspaper, is the largest sum ever given in France for a horse.  
  
The Emperor Napoleon while out shooting last week, with the Duke of Magenta, was struck in the back of the neck with two or three stray shots from the gun of his companion.  
  
A society of "Social Christians," designed to reach Heaven by the co-operation system has been commenced in Philadelphia. By their the social is made an element of progressive piety, and the "evangelical" is not the cardinal feature.  
  
The French government have determined to have the pharmacopoeia of the empire revised and the new codes will most probably appear simultaneously with that which is now to be issued by the Royal College of Physicians at London.  
  
The Morning post says—Several of our contemporaries have stated that the expense of our preparations for a possible war with America have cost four or five millions sterling. We believe that it will be found that the amount is not likely to exceed two millions.  
  
The preparations and despatch of munitions of war to North America and the West India still continued at Woolwich with unabated expedition. Orders have been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of 2,000,000 Minie bullets per week, to be continued until further orders.  
  
The constabulary force of Ireland will all shortly be armed with cutlasses instead of carbines and bayonets. The new arms have been already ordered in some quantities. Last Saturday, the force in the county Antrim received the rifles and delivered up their old arms which have been sent into store.  
  
The work in the repair and outfit of ships of war in Portsmouth yard is being pushed forward as vigorously as ever, the only difference being that, since the removal of the Americans, the efforts of the departments are not confined to the gunboats, sloops, and corvettes, but are more evenly distributed among all the classes of vessels under repair in the yard.  
  
The War office has issued the following edict: The Queen, desiring to perpetuate the remembrance of her beloved husband's connection with the Rifle Brigade, and feeling sure it will be gratifying to the corps to bear the name of one who was its Colonel-in-Chief, has been pleased to command that it shall bear in future the designation of the "Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade."

## In a wealthy family of Vienna the husband

made his wife a new year's gift of a dozen pairs of gloves. Indignant at such stinkiness, the lady, as soon as her husband turned back was turned, flung the gloves into the fire. Explanations ensued at the table, and what was the irascible lady's astonishment on learning that each pair of gloves was wrapped up in a bank note of 100 florins.  
  
A few days ago, as a cat was taking her morning walk in a field belonging to Mr. Wm. Brain, of Golden Valley, in the parish of Bilton, a working dog on the spot observed a hawk hovering over a rabbit, perhaps mistaking her for a rabbit. At last the bird of prey pounced on the cat, who, however, soon convinced him of his error, and eventually prevailed him from ever mounting in the air again.—Bristol Daily Post.

## Township of McNab AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Market Hall, in the Village of Arranport, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1862, when the premiums awarded on growing crops will be declared, and Prizes offered for competition on the remaining classes in the following List:

Best Fall Wheat, not less than 1 ac.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best Spring Wheat, not less than 1 ac.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best Peas, not less than 1 acre.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Oats, not less than 1 acre.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Barley, not less than 1 acre.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Corn, not less than 1/4 an acre.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best Potatoes, not less than 1 acre.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Swedish Turnips, not less than half an acre.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Stallion for general purposes.	5.00
2nd	3.50
3rd	2.00
Best Mare & Foal for general purposes.	5.00
2nd	3.00
3rd	2.00
Best span Working Horses, without harness.	4.00
2nd	3.00
3rd	2.00
Best Saddle Horse or Mare.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best 3 yr. old Colt or Filly.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best 2 yr. old Colt or Filly.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best 1 yr. old Colt or Filly.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best 2 yr. old Bull.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best 1 yr. old Bull.	2.00
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best 3 yr. old Cow, 3 yr. old or over.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best 2 yr. old Heifer.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best 1 yr. old Heifer.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best 3 yr. old Oxe, 5 yr. old or over.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best 2 yr. old Steers.	1.00
2nd	0.75
3rd	0.50
Best 1 yr. old Steers.	1.00
2nd	0.75
3rd	0.50
Best 3 yr. old Steers.	1.50
2nd	1.25
3rd	1.00
Best 2 yr. old Steers.	1.00
2nd	0.75
3rd	0.50
Best Ram 2 yrs. old or over.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best 1 yr. old Ram.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Ewe 2 yrs. old or over.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best 1 yr. old Ewe.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best Boar, 1 yr. old or over.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best Pig under 9 months old.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best Sow 1 yr. old or upwards.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best Iron Plough, without reference to place of manufacture.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Iron Plough made in the Township.	2.00
2nd	1.50
3rd	1.00
Best Grain Cradle.	1.00
2nd	0.75
3rd	0.50
Best Lumber Wagon Manufactured in the Township.	3.00
2nd	2.00
3rd	1.00
Best half bushel Beans.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best half bushel Timothy Seed.	1.50
2nd	1.00
3rd	0.75
Best 8 lb Red Clover Seed.	1.00
2nd	0.75
3rd	0.50
Best 12 Carrots.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best 12 Swedish Turnips.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best 12 Common Turnips.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best 12 Blue Beans.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best half bushel Onions.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best 6 Cabbages.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25
Best half bushel Apples.	0.75
2nd	0.50
3rd	0.25

## THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The account published in the English papers, which we have just received by the Africa, relative to the fate of the Australian Exploring Expedition, are the embodiment of a very melancholy tale indeed. Months of toil and deprivation, have cost the party to traverse the country from North to South, and half-way homeward, ere fatigue set in upon the brave men who undertook to pioneer an enterprise, the full enjoyment of which, they must have known, when they started, would never be within reach of their own life-time, but would remain for their children's children. A greater portion of the country has been found to be quite habitable, a circumstance which substantially contradicts the statement made, that the interior is but a "swamp in winter and a sandy desert in summer." With the exception of this knowledge, as the London press prophetically remarks, "it may be considered looked forward to that the next generation will travel by rail-road, over the ground which the exploring party, slowly traversed on foot." We may also predict, that the beautiful, populous cities will yet stand upon the very spots where some of the party may have dropped down and given up one life in breathing another into a great undertaking for futurity—or perhaps they will witness one tongue, feebly, though it must have been, there may now be an unknown Salt Lake. If we find reason to rejoice over all this, feelings of sadness must mingle with those of pleasure when we read that "of the four, who actually did the work, only one survived to bring home the news." But, after all, is this as in other cases—as it has always been? As science and civilization march onward, it seems that the sacrifice of life, by decree, is systematic. With an interference, that can only be considered Providential, one life is spared to preserve to the world the result of the journeying—have saved out of the rest, and it must be well to say this now, for the benefit of future undertakings, but as a reproach, considering the great achievement which one man alone, has been spared to report, it can hardly be intended.

## The Ploughing Match

will take place on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1862, and the place made known on the day of Exhibition. Premiums will be awarded for one class only, irrespective of age as follows:—  
1st Prize, \$5. 3rd Prize, \$3.  
2nd Prize, \$4. 4th Prize, \$2.  
5th Prize, \$1.  
  
RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMPETITORS.  
1st. Competitors on growing Crops are requested to give in to the Secretary a list, not exceeding 100 lbs. for each of the different kinds of grain of Root Crops, on which they intend competing, on or before the 25th July, or until the day previous to the Judges starting on their tour of inspection.  
2nd. No person other than a member who has paid all dues to the Society, up to or on the 30th day of April, in the current year, shall be entitled to receive any Premiums.  
3rd. No premium shall be given for any Stock that has not been bred within the Township, except Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Cows, Ewes, Rams, Boars and Sows, and such stock has been used for breeding within the Township during the current year.  
4th. All stock entitled to premiums must be owned by, and in the possession of the exhibitor, within the township (except at pasture) for the space of four months before the day of exhibition.  
5th. No prize shall be given for Farm produce, Domestic Manufacture or Dairy produce that has not been grown or manufactured within the Township by the exhibitor, or some member of his family or person employed by him for a period of not less than six months during the year of exhibition.  
6th. No person shall receive a premium for any article which in the opinion of the Judges is not deserving of it.  
7th. No article shall be entitled to a premium unless entered with the Secretary in writing on or before ten of the clock in the forenoon of the day of exhibition and in the form allowed for it, before the Judges assume the department to which it belongs.  
8th. That no exhibitor receive more than one prize in each class, stock excepted.  
9th. Any person making known or pointing out to the Judges his or her articles for exhibition, shall forfeit all prizes for such articles.  
10th. The Directors shall meet within not less than one week or more than two weeks after the day of exhibition, for the purpose of hearing and settling any objection or dispute that may be made regarding the prizes declared, and the Treasurer shall, so soon as may be, make out and sign a list of the names of the exhibitors, and the prizes awarded, and the same shall be signed by the said meeting of Directors.  
11th. The Directors shall be the arbiters of, and settle all differences and disputes which may arise among the members of the Society in Social matters, and their decision shall be final.  
12th. No member shall be paid premiums to a greater amount than four times his or her subscription for the current year.  
13th. Every member of the Society shall be entitled to a copy of either the "Canadian Agriculturist" or "The Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufacture for Upper Canada" in payment of his or her subscription for the current year.  
14th. Young cattle may compete (if the exhibitor thinks fit) in an older class than that to which they properly belong; but no animal shall compete in more than one section.  
15th. Implements of husbandry can compete, whether imported or manufactured in the Township, except in those two articles specially mentioned, viz. Lumber Wagons and Iron Ploughs made in the Township.  
ERIO HARRINGTON, Secy. & Treas.

## Announcement, 31st Jan. 1862.

The Officers of the Society for the current year are, Jas. Young, Esq. President, R. Young, Esq. Vice-President, Directors, Messrs. R. Pinkerton, David Stewart, Thos. Stewart, M. Allen, J. McLaughlin, P. Stewart, and E. Eddy.  
Erio Harrington, S. & T.  
ADVERTISER IN THE HERALD.

## THE EMIGRATION OF 1861.

From various sources we are able to gain some idea of the emigration of 1861. The number of emigrants who left the port of Liverpool last year for different parts of the world, was 55,929, against 83,774 in 1860, being a decrease of more than one-third. By this diminution the United States were the chief, if not the only sufferers. The Liverpool office reports that "at the beginning of 1861, and indeed up to May, there was every indication that the exodus would be equal if not surpass that of the previous year. However, in May, the American crisis assumed a serious aspect. Ships that formerly carried out their 500 and 700 passengers can now scarcely raise a "couple of dozen." It is also noticeable that whereas in former years the Irish of the United States used to send remittances to enable their friends in the old land to emigrate, now the one is reversed, and money is forwarded through agents to bring the people from America. In April the emigrants from Liverpool numbered 11,387. In May they fell to 8,379, and in June to 3,757. And this in face of the fact that the emigration to other parts of the world than America maintained at least its average rate. The total number of persons who embarked from Europe for Canada direct in 1861, was 20,148. The number actually landed in Canada was 19,923, against 10,160 in 1860, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The total number of emigrants who arrived in Hamilton via the United States in 1861, was 11,132 against 6,203 in 1860. We thus have a total emigration to this country, via Quebec and Hamilton, in the two years of 17,333 in 1860, and of 31,055 in 1861—an increase of 13,702.

It would be erroneous, however, to suppose that we gained for settlement in this Province 13,702 more immigrants in 1861 than in 1860. The increase is made up to a large extent of Germans and Norwegians, most of whom went to the United States. Adding together the returns of the Quebec and Hamilton offices for the two years, showing the nationality of the immigrants, we gain the following results:—

	1860.	1861.
English	3,640	5,123
Irish	4,284	4,957
Scotch	2,479	3,143
Germans	4,735	8,435
Norwegians	2,200	11,576
Danes	198	—
Americans	155	12
Colonists	365	371
Prussian Poles	—	27

French. We have collected the names of the men and women of each nation who went from Canada to the States in the two years. But we have of the Germans and Norwegians. Of the Germans who arrived in Hamilton via the United States, 3,483 left the Province in 1860, and 5,112 in 1861. Of those who arrived via Quebec, 364 left in 1860 and 880 in 1861. Of the Norwegians who arrived in Hamilton via the United States, 391 left the Province in 1860, and 2,762 in 1861. Of those who arrived via Quebec, 1,720 left for the States in 1860, and 7,181 in 1861. Total, 11,860 in 1860, and 18,017 in 1861. Deducting these numbers from the total of the immigrants who arrived in Canada, via Quebec and Hamilton, during the two years, we find, after the Germans and Norwegians had left us, we retained 11,395 in 1860, and 13,620 in 1861—an increase of 2,225 only.

This calculation would seem to show the ratio of our gain as compared with last year, as if many emigrants of other nations merely used Canada as a means of getting to the States as in previous years. We can easily understand how the troubles in America would not check Norwegian emigration so speedily as emigration from the United Kingdom. We may therefore conclude that though more Norwegians left us in 1861 than in 1860, that more in proportion of the Irish, Scotch, and English determined to stay in Canada. This conclusion is borne out by the following mode of calculation—in default of complete returns from the United States tables the Norwegians and Germans who merely passed through Hamilton, and by taking into account the emigration by Lakes Ontario and Champlain, Mr. Buchanan estimates the number of arrivals in 1860 at 14,979. Of these 7,827 remained in the Province. Following the same course as nearly as possible we find, in 1861, we got these figures:—  
Landed in Canada, 1861.....19,923  
Via Hamilton—remain in Canada.....2,175  
By the Lakes—probably.....3,000  
Total arrivals.....25,098

From this we have to subtract 1,860 emigrants from the United Kingdom who landed in Quebec went to the States, 980 Germans, and 791 Norwegians, leaving to Canada upon this estimate 14,337 as contrasted with 7,827 in 1860. By the previous calculation we arrive at the conclusion that we retained 13,620. The results are sufficiently tabular to show that the increase is thus shown to be nearly 100 per cent as compared with the 20 per cent it probably would have been had matters remained quiet in the United States.

The adult seaborne immigrants direct to Canada in 1860 numbered 3,976; in 1861, 7,464. They are classified as follows:—  

	1860.	1861.
Farmers	1,624	3,766
Laborers	1,260	2,327
Mechanics	362	816
Professional Men	9	39
Clerks and Traders	318	300
Seafarers	32	51
Miscellaneous	362	185
	3,976	7,464

The nationalities of those who were embarked and were born on the voyage from Europe to Canada are as follows:—  

	1860.	1861.
English	2,481	3,579
Irish	2,831	3,160
Scotch	1,850	2,011
Germans	725	2,182
Norwegians	1,606	8,814
Canadians	365	371
Other Countries	79	29
French	—	10
Globe	—	—

## THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—DESTRUCTION OF TORRE DEL GRECO.

A Naples correspondent sends further details respecting the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and especially the destruction of Torre del Greco. Writing on the 29th ult. says:—"The destruction of a city which numbered 23,000 inhabitants in a swirling fog, covered with snow, vomiting ashes still like a ten thousand horse power factory chimney, with a ruined city lying at its feet, such is the spectacle which Vesuvius at this moment

## THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE AND OTHER SOURCES OF DANGER.

The Scotman describes a new "American difficulty" which is beginning to loom, not in the distance, but quite at hand. The Journal, which has usually correct information, says:—"It is known that, several months ago, France urged the British Government to join her in recognising the Southern Confederacy, and disregarding the blockade. We hear, from good sources, that the French Government has renewed that request, and is pushing it with much eagerness; and it is certain that when the French Chambers meet on the 27th inst., there will be such expressions of French opinion as being the question into at least a critical position, and in all probability give much food for thought to the Americans. There exists in London an active and growing party including M. P.'s, having for its object an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on certain understood terms. This party is in communication with the quasi representatives of the South in London and gives out that it sees its way to a desirable arrangement. Our information is that the South acting through its London agents, is at least willing to have its understanding that in consideration of immediate recognition and the disregard of the 'paper blockade,' it would engage for three free things—a treaty of free trade, the prohibition of all import of slaves, and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter. It will be easy to see that if any such terms were offered—but we hesitate to believe them—a pressure in favor of the South would come upon the British Government from more than one formidable section of our public. The relentless and destructive spirit in which the North conducts the civil war cannot but have some direct influence on the feelings of our Government, but it operates more powerfully to an indirect form, by giving stimulus and material to the parties just mentioned as engaged in employing pressure from without. Especially a great effect has been created by the news of the last mail regarding the destruction of the harbor at Charleston by the sinking of stone laden hulks. Besides the ordinary or general objections to such an act—objections almost universally acknowledged in practice to the European Powers—there are two special objections in the case of America. The Northern Government which resorts to this extreme and almost absolute action of war has hitherto shown itself almost impotent in the ordinary operations of war, though having in the field about the largest army the world ever saw. And again, the possibility of the war renders such an act peculiarly insensate—the object being to bring back as close citizens under a democratic republic the people so barbarously and needlessly injured, reunite as part of one country the territory thus sought to be destroyed. Alas! the war renders such an act peculiarly insensate—the object being to bring back as close citizens under a democratic republic the people so barbarously and needlessly injured, reunite as part of one country the territory thus sought to be destroyed. Alas! the war renders such an act peculiarly insensate—the object being to bring back as close citizens under a democratic republic the people so barbarously and needlessly injured, reunite as part of one country the territory thus sought to be destroyed. 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selves to an enterprise which would probably prove to be entirely beyond their power. Sir Cornwall Lewis, too, another member of the government, is reported to entertain a profound conviction that the Southern States have already made good their claim to European recognition, and he is said to be of opinion that are long the confederacy of the Southern States will be acknowledged as a nation by the principal maritime power of Europe. With those facts before us, and considering the tone of the English and French press, it is reasonable to suppose that the ensuing spring or summer months will find recognition of the South by Europe as accomplished fact. From dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war to a recognition of the South, and from such recognition to intervention in the cause of humanity and commercial interests, the steps are natural and gradual. The early recognition of the South seems to be a foregone conclusion, and already the leading journals of England and France are advocating the mediation and pacific intervention of neutral powers between the North and South. It would be a great blessing to the whole world if the present unnatural war on this continent should immediately cease, and it is satisfactory to know that the European powers are disposed to hasten its termination by any pacific means within their grasp.—News.

#### BUTTER MAKING.

Butter is one of the necessary articles of the table. No table is complete without good butter. Much of it that has been well manufactured is spoiled before it reaches the table where it is consumed. It is a delicate article, and is easily affected by being exposed to the air, and especially to impure air, in warm weather. As soon as the milk is milked, it should be strained into tin pans holding eight or ten quarts, filled less than half full in warm weather, up to nearly full in cool weather, and set in a cool airy room. The cream will commence to rise immediately, and will increase in quantity for a given length of time, when it will diminish in quantity and quality. It should be skimmed at the time when it is the best, which is about the time that the milk begins to thicken on the bottom of the pan. The cream should be allowed to stand from six to twelve hours, and stirred occasionally before churning, and strained through a wire sieve to prevent white spots in the butter. Every dairy maid should have a thermometer to regulate the temperature of the cream before churning. The temperature of the cream should vary from 60 degrees in cold, to 66 degrees in warm weather. (Fahrenheit.) Hot water should not be put into the cream to temper it, but the cream should be put in a tin pan, and then immersed in warm water. Ice is of great service in extreme warm weather. The churning will occupy a longer or shorter time in different parts of the country, and the cows are fresh in milk the butter should come in about half an hour. Later in the season it will take about an hour. Butter is secured by churning too long, and should not come in too short a time. It is difficult to manage the cream late in the fall, so as not to have the churning occupy an unreasonable length of time. The following are some of the causes that delay the butter from coming. The milk has been kept too cold, and prevented the cream from rising. Sour and sweet cream may have been mixed. The cream from farrow cows may have been mixed with cream from those that are not farrow. The cream may not have been sufficiently warmed, and the cows may have looked salt while fed on dry food. The milk may have stood too long before it began to change. These should all be guarded against. After the butter has come, take it out of the churn into a wooden bowl. The next important part to be done is to extract the buttermilk and salt it. How is it to be done? One will direct that the butter should be washed. Another will say that no water should be used to get out the buttermilk. If the butter has come solid and good, good butter can be made of it by washing or not, if properly worked. If the butter has come soft and looks light color, cold water will improve it. The true principle to work it to is to get the buttermilk out, not to get it to spread in bread. If worked too much it will be dry, and the grain will be injured. If worked too little it will not keep good, in consequence of the milk it contains. The brine will always be clear when the milk is all out. It should be salted after the first working, when it comes from the churn, with the ounce of salt to a pound of butter. After the salt to stand from 15 to 20 hours, for the salt to dissolve, and work it until the brine is clear, then pack it.

CHURNS.—There is almost an endless variety of churns in use, each variety has its advocates. Among them, for simplicity and efficiency combined, the common dash churn stands unrivaled, and is most generally used. POWER FOR CHURNING.—What is the cheapest, most durable, and most efficient power for churning? is a question that should claim the attention of every dairyman. The hand power, dog, sheep, and water powers, are the usually employed for churning. Which is to be preferred, is the question. The dearest of those named is the hand power. No one milking three cows can afford to churn by hand. The tax of time and patience to do up the churning at all times when it should be done, is sufficient to prevent many from entering into the business in dry seasons. Those relying on this power are obliged to consent to churn by hand, about one-fourth of the time. A dog power answers a good purpose, but the expense of keeping a great dog is about equal to keeping a hog the same length of time, and nine-tenths of the dogs of the country are a decided detriment to their owners, and a scourge to all the neighbors living within range of their nightly perambulations. When used to save steps they are about as apt to make 10 as save one, besides the damage done to stock by being chased by them. Churning is about as good a use as a dog can be put to. Unquestionably a power propelled by sheep is much the cheapest, and most efficient of any of those in use. A sheep will churn two or three times a day, in warm weather, without inconvenience; is much less expensive to keep than a dog, as its food is principally grass; and it will produce more wool than the ordinary sheep of the flock. Select those of the coarse wool variety as they will stand the heat well, and are inclined to be well in disposition. They soon learn to drink buttermilk, and grow large and fleshy. Procure a chain 15 or 20 feet long to fasten them; change their place to feed every day; and when the churning is over in the fall let them go with the flock and they are no more trouble until wanted in the spring.

A sheep will churn the butter from 20 cows. If more cows are milked than might be necessary to have two sheep. How long they will live I am unable to say, I but was acquainted with one that was used in a dairy of from 12 to 15 cows until he was 18 years old and then butchered; a second that was used until he was 17 years old, and a third that has churned from 2000 to 3000 lbs. of butter yearly, and is now 13 years old, and has every appearance of doing good service for years to come. The powers are usual-

ly made on the endless chain principle or the circular wheel. If the endless chain is used the shaft or floor should be made on the same plan as the horse power not fastened to a belt as they are able to get loose, and are liable to break. The circular machine that has been in use for 25 years, and the whole cost including the machine and all repairs during the time, has not exceeded an average of 50 cents a year.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN.

Further researches in the spectrum of artificial were too hasty in their conclusions in regard to the substances which enter into the composition of the sun. It is found that the bright lines in the spectrum of a burning body vary with the temperature of the flame in which the body is burned. Professor Frankland, in a letter to Dr. Tyndall, published the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine*, says:—

I have just made some further experiments on the lithium spectrum, and they conclusively prove that the appearance of the blue line entirely depends upon temperature. The spectrum of chloride of lithium heated in a Bunsen's burner flame does not disclose the faintest trace of the blue line. Replace the Bunsen's burner by a jet of hydrogen—the temperature of which is higher than that of the Bunsen's burner—and the blue line appears faint, it is true, but sharp and quite unmistakable. If oxygen be now slowly turned into the jet, and the temperature of the flames rises high enough to fuse the platinum, and thus puts an end to the experiment.

As the lines of spectra vary with the temperature of the burning bodies, and as the temperature of the sun is very much higher than any we can produce, it is impossible to tell what substances do produce the lines of the solar spectrum.

#### POWER OF A HORSE'S SCENT.

A correspondent of the *Homestead* says:—There is one perception that a horse possesses, but little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as the dog, and for the benefit of those who have to drive nights such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles dark nights, and in consideration of this power of scent, I have my simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by telling his simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely. In regard to the power of scent in a horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by telling his simple advice: never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safely.

#### THE HERALD.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 12, 1862.

IF the circulation of the *Herald* is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having properties for sale or to let, would consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

#### SECRETARY Seward's INSTRUCTIONS.

Secretary Seward's instructions to permit the passage of British troops through Maine, to Canada, which turns out to be a fact, has given rise to considerable ill feeling and discussion amongst the authorities in that state. They seem to feel indignant at Mr. Seward for taking such liberties without consulting the "sovereign rights" of the state. The governor, Mr. Washburn, has written to know if any such permission was given, and for information in reference thereto, to which Mr. Seward has replied that:—

"On the 4th of January instant, this Department was advised by a telegraphic despatch from Portland, in the State of Maine, that the steamship *Bohemian*, due there on the 7th inst., was telegraphed off Cape Race, with troops for Canada; and inquiring whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than that which has been heretofore pursued, and asking instructions in that contingency by telegraph. Upon this information I replied by the telegraph giving such directions as the order of the State of Maine requires. The immediate grounds for this proceeding were, that it was supposed that a passage would be made by the troops named across the territory of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railway, would save the persons concerned from risk and suffering which might be feared, if they were left to make their way, in an inclement season, through the ice and snow of a northerly Canadian voyage."

He then goes on to state that he made the concession upon the principle, that when humanity or even convenience renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. He alludes to the fact of the Grand Trunk Railway, over which the troops were to pass, being a British highway, extended through the territory of the United States, as a monument of the friendly disposition of the British. He further explains that his course was adopted out of friendship for Great Britain, and says:—

"While the policy of this Government has been to fortify its territories so as to be able to resist all foreign as well as all domestic enemies, if such enemies must come, it has been equally careful at the same time to secure even greater strength, by showing itself consistent in all things, scrupulously just, and if possible, magnanimous toward all other nations."

In spite of the consoling assurances from Washington of the friendly disposition of the European powers intended to check the panic in the money market produced by the *Africa's* news, Secretary Seward's New York organ is convinced that intervention is imminent. The *World* is satisfied that three or four at the most only four months remain to subdue the rebels; it says:—

We must subdue the rebels within the ensuing three or four months or the chances are slender that we shall ever subdue them at all. There is reason to believe that France and England entered, some time since, into an understanding with each other to pursue a common policy in respect to the rebellion. Whenever these powerful nations shall become the allies of the South the last hope of restoring the disunited Union will have

vanished. Their intervention would not put an immediate end to the war, but our further prosecution of it would be nearly for the settlement of boundaries and the vindication of national honor.

It goes on to state that the period selected will probably be the beginning of May, by which time Admiral Milne's squadron will be largely reinforced, and a powerful fleet will be ready to ascend the St. Lawrence and the Lakes; and that France and England will then recognize the Southern Confederacy, make with it treaties of commerce and navigation, by which absolute free trade in goods and shipping would be established between them.

Looking beyond this it sees the Western States discontented with heavy taxation, and disgusted with useless sacrifices, seceding in their turn from the Union, and thus obtaining the market and the water communica-

#### WHAT IS THOUGHT OF CANADA IN ENGLAND.

We take a pleasure in publishing an extract from a private letter written in England on the 13th of January last. It is gratifying and important to know that Canadian efforts at self defence have been appreciated by the public at home; and it is no less interesting to be made aware that the eyes of the British community are directed towards us for purposes which will contribute to our material prosperity. The extract is as follows:—

"It is a great blessing that the danger of war has passed away. Great good will result to Canada from the attention which has been directed to it. It is now felt that the best way to prevent war is to make conquest hopeless, so that British North America will be put in such a complete state of defence as to be able to resist any surprise and to repel any attack from any quarter. The spirit and loyalty shown by the Canadians is highly appreciated here. A large force is to be permanently kept in Canada, including a large proportion of Royal Artillery. The exposed parts of the frontier will be protected by the Hudson canal will probably be efficiently kept up, and the construction of the Intercolonial railway appears to be a matter of necessity for military and political purposes. But the most important thing of all is to give inducements to British subjects to settle in Canada in preference to the United States. We all now wish that plenty of troops had been sent out in summer. It was from a feeling of delicacy towards the Americans that they were countermanded, but of course such feelings will never trouble us again or prevent the Imperial Government taking such measures as prudence may dictate for preserving the safety and integrity of the British Empire."

The writer to whom we have referred suggests that as a compensation to Ottawa for the disappointment, the new buildings "be converted into an asylum for the incurable lunatics of both Canadas." As it would take much time and money to convert the new Ottawa buildings into an asylum, and as I said that, the writer in *Le Canadien* might be incurably insane, we would suggest that immediate application be made for his admission into an institution of that nature, already in existence in Toronto, under the able superintendence of Dr. Workman.

We mentioned, last week, that a commission had been appointed by the government, to prepare and report a new bill for the complete organization of the Militia of Canada. It is reasonable to expect that the experience and ability of some of the members of the commission will introduce valuable improvements into our military legislation. In the meantime the government refuses, for the present, to sanction any movement connected with the formation of volunteer Rifle Companies, until the proposed bill shall become law. The Carleton Place Rifle Company and other similar associations, not previously organized, will thus be prevented from distinguishing themselves in a military capacity for some months to come. In the meantime it is much to be regretted that an "active service company" under the Military officers was not formed here at the proper time, as has been done in other places. If hostilities should break out between England and the United States, the fifth battalion of Lanark would have no military organization and no shooting irons except a few rusty fowling pieces and deer guns.

#### THE JOURNALS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA COMMISSION.

The journals of the Nova Scotia commission freighted with a vast amount of denunciation against the stone blockade. Earl Russell's remonstrances are warmly backed up by the press as well as by the Chambers of Commerce, and it is evident that a very deep feeling is entertained by the mercantile community in Britain on account of the vindictive acts indulged in at Charleston & Savannah. The "granite" blockade of these ports has served to convince Europe that the North has despaired of the restoration of the Union and hence the cry was so vehemently raised for the recognition of the South on the score of humanity. This almost universal demand must have its effect upon the government, and it is highly probable that the British ministry in a very short time will be disposed to join the French Emperor in an act of formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation. These powers may interfere their good offices as mediators for the conciliation of the belligerents, and restoration of peace.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES' NAME.

When the Prince received the name Albert Edward, the English people still prejudiced against "the German Prince," grumbled a little that "Edward," the title of so many Kings of England, beginning even in the good old Saxon times was not placed first. Later, when prayers were ordered for "Albert, Prince of Wales," dropping the second name, there was another grumble. The young Prince himself has always used both names, and now orders have been issued to have the name changed in the Liturgy of the English Church and the Prayers offered up for the Royal Family in the Established Church of Scotland. Hereafter prayer will be directed to be offered for "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

#### A LETTER HAS LATELY APPEARED IN THE LONDON, C. W., PROTOTYPE.

stating that "material changes in the Cabinet may be looked for very soon." We do not anticipate any important changes until the House meets, which will probably be some time in March. Changes may, confidently, be looked for on the meeting of parliament.

A gang of coffin robbers have been detected at Weston, Somerset county, England. The leader was the sexton of the church, and the party were accustomed to open vaults break coffins with tools, cut out the lead lining, and take this lead with the coffin handles and plates, to sell as old iron at Bradford. The wood of the coffin and the bones of its inmate were broken up and stowed away in a further corner of the vault. This has been going on for over three years, and at least fifty coffins including those of some of the prominent people of the neighborhood—noblemen and others—have been thus outraged.

#### THE NEW YORK WORLD GIVES THE FOLLOWING AS THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS LAID DOWN FOR THE BARNESIDE EXPEDITION.

1. The entire force was to pass through one of the inlets below Cape Henric, and descend in Palmico Sound, sail up the Neuse river, and attack and possess the city of Newbern, on the North Carolina coast.

2. If matters should progress favorably, and a dash inland seem feasible, Gen. Barneside was to make a forced march with his army to Goldsboro, six miles from Newbern. (Goldsboro is at the junction of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and the road from Raleigh, and thus the main point on the great thorough line from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah and the Gulf.) An occupation however, would not completely sever the rebel railway connections, as they have a roundabout track from Ridgeway to Raleigh, and the North Carolina Railroad.) But if the march to the interior should seem too perilous, the leaders of the expedition were authorized to strike the forces of Johnston at Newbern, and occupy the city, and the important and strongly defended town of Wilmington.

#### COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council of Lanark and Renfrew met in the Court House in this town on Tuesday last, when the following Reeves and Deputy Reeves were present:—

Perth, John Hagcart, John Murray; Drummond, Abraham Code, J. McLean; Bathurst, J. Noonan, R. Cummings; Elmsley, J. Shaw, J. Burgess, Edward Byrnes; Monaghan, J. McChambers, Jas. Shields; South Shesbrooke, T. Moore; Smith's Falls, A. McDougall; Berkwith, A. McArthur; Ramsey, D. Galbraith, W. Houston; Brudenell, John Reynolds, Stafford, W. Brown; McNab, John Paris, Gratton and Algona; S. G. Lynn, Westminster, T. Carwell; Dalhousie, North Shesbrooke, J. Pardon; Broughton and Blythfield, Felix Devine, Broughton, T. Brady, Sebastopol, A. T. P. French; Darling, Peter Guthrie, Almaden, Peter Campbell, Horton, Wm. Burton; Peabroke Township, Wm. McLean; Lanark, Ryan; Rolph, Buchanan, Jas. MacGregor; Bromley, M. Mallan; Renfrew Village, John Smith; Park of the Young Scott, Ross, J. Rankin; Villerforce, Wm. Warren.

The first business was the election of a Warden, when Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. McArthur, that Daniel Galbraith, Esq., be warden for 1862. Carried unanimously.—Perth Courier.

#### SPRING ARRIVALS, 1862.

The Corps of Oyer and Terminer and General Gas Delivery, and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, in and for the several counties of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be as follows:—

#### EASTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Brookville.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Perth.....Tuesday.....15th April  
Cornwall.....Monday.....21st April  
Ottawa.....Tuesday.....29th April  
L'Orignal.....Monday.....7th May  
Midland Circuit.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Whitby.....Monday.....24th March  
Peterborough.....Monday.....31st March  
Cobourg.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Belleville.....Tuesday.....22nd April  
Pictou.....Tuesday.....6th May  
Kingston.....Friday.....9th May

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Windsor.....Monday.....12th March  
Barrie.....Monday.....19th March  
Welland.....Tuesday.....26th March  
Hamilton.....Monday.....31st March  
Niagara.....Monday.....5th May  
Owen Sound.....Tuesday.....13th May

#### SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Stratford.....Thursday.....13th March  
Guelph.....Tuesday.....18th March  
Berlin.....Wednesday.....26th March  
Brantford.....Wednesday.....2nd April  
Woodstock.....Monday.....21st April  
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....29th April  
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....6th May

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Sarnia.....Thursday.....13th March  
London.....Wednesday.....19th March  
St. Thomas.....Tuesday.....1st April  
Chatham.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Sandwich.....Tuesday.....15th April  
Godfrich.....Tuesday.....22nd April

#### THE "PRINCE CONSORTS OWN" REFLECTS AT CHURCH IN HAMILTON.

(From Yesterday's Spectator.) Divine Service was celebrated in Christ's Church at half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon for the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, and members of the Church of England. As the men marched from their barracks, on MacNab and James Streets, to the Church, to the number of between three and four hundred, they presented a handsome appearance, and seemed fresh and active after their long and fatiguing journey. The body of the old part of the church was well filled, and the men were remarkably attentive, joining audibly in the responses and singing in a very creditable manner. A special thanksgiving was offered for their safety during their voyage, and subsequent journey. The Rev. J. G. Geddes, M. A., the Rector of the Parish, officiated, and delivered a suitable and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. ix. says, "I have seen that ye may obtain." At the conclusion of the discourse the preacher welcomed the Rifle Brigade in the following terms:—

"In closing my discourse I cannot refrain, stranger though I am addressing strangers, from offering to the gallant men who form my present audience, a warm and hearty welcome to this distant portion of our British Empire. Sent on your important mission at a critical juncture of public affairs, you have crossed the stormy Atlantic at the most inclement season of the year; you have traversed a vast extent of country in the heart of a Canadian winter, through cold and ice and snow, and all at the call of duty. The eternal God who alone spreadeth out the heavens and ruleth the raging of the sea, has taken your persons into His most gracious protection. He has watched over you and brought you in safety to your journey's end, and I feel assured that I have but anticipated the feelings of you all offering up a special thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His signal mercies recently vouchsafed to you."

"And now that you have reached your destination, you find yourselves among strangers in a strange land. And yet, my fellow Christians, we are not strangers. Were you not admitted in this distant portion of our British Empire, as many more have become doctors and teachers; a much larger number still have become farmers and mechanics, four have been sent to the State Prison; two have been hanged, and—a good many more ought to be!"

The Hastings *Chronicle* gives a report of the judgment of the Court, depriving Mr. Benjamin of his seat in the Township Council of Hangerford. A new election for the Ward was consequently, at once, take place. A Reeve for Hangerford and a Warden for the County will therefore have to be selected, both of these offices becoming vacant by Mr. Benjamin's losing his seat in the Township Council.

The New York World gives the following as the plan of operations laid down for the Barneside expedition:—

1. The entire force was to pass through one of the inlets below Cape Henric, and descend in Palmico Sound, sail up the Neuse river, and attack and possess the city of Newbern, on the North Carolina coast.

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The County Council of Lanark and Renfrew met in the Court House in this town on Tuesday last, when the following Reeves and Deputy Reeves were present:—

Perth, John Hagcart, John Murray; Drummond, Abraham Code, J. McLean; Bathurst, J. Noonan, R. Cummings; Elmsley, J. Shaw, J. Burgess, Edward Byrnes; Monaghan, J. McChambers, Jas. Shields; South Shesbrooke, T. Moore; Smith's Falls, A. McDougall; Berkwith, A. McArthur; Ramsey, D. Galbraith, W. Houston; Brudenell, John Reynolds, Stafford, W. Brown; McNab, John Paris, Gratton and Algona; S. G. Lynn, Westminster, T. Carwell; Dalhousie, North Shesbrooke, J. Pardon; Broughton and Blythfield, Felix Devine, Broughton, T. Brady, Sebastopol, A. T. P. French; Darling, Peter Guthrie, Almaden, Peter Campbell, Horton, Wm. Burton; Peabroke Township, Wm. McLean; Lanark, Ryan; Rolph, Buchanan, Jas. MacGregor; Bromley, M. Mallan; Renfrew Village, John Smith; Park of the Young Scott, Ross, J. Rankin; Villerforce, Wm. Warren.

The first business was the election of a Warden, when Mr. French moved, seconded by Mr. McArthur, that Daniel Galbraith, Esq., be warden for 1862. Carried unanimously.—Perth Courier.

#### SPRING ARRIVALS, 1862.

The Corps of Oyer and Terminer and General Gas Delivery, and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, in and for the several counties of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be as follows:—

#### EASTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Brookville.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Perth.....Tuesday.....15th April  
Cornwall.....Monday.....21st April  
Ottawa.....Tuesday.....29th April  
L'Orignal.....Monday.....7th May  
Midland Circuit.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Whitby.....Monday.....24th March  
Peterborough.....Monday.....31st March  
Cobourg.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Belleville.....Tuesday.....22nd April  
Pictou.....Tuesday.....6th May  
Kingston.....Friday.....9th May

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Windsor.....Monday.....12th March  
Barrie.....Monday.....19th March  
Welland.....Tuesday.....26th March  
Hamilton.....Monday.....31st March  
Niagara.....Monday.....5th May  
Owen Sound.....Tuesday.....13th May

#### SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Stratford.....Thursday.....13th March  
Guelph.....Tuesday.....18th March  
Berlin.....Wednesday.....26th March  
Brantford.....Wednesday.....2nd April  
Woodstock.....Monday.....21st April  
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....29th April  
Cayuga.....Tuesday.....6th May

#### WESTERN CIRCUIT.—THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND.

Sarnia.....Thursday.....13th March  
London.....Wednesday.....19th March  
St. Thomas.....Tuesday.....1st April  
Chatham.....Tuesday.....8th April  
Sandwich.....Tuesday.....15th April  
Godfrich.....Tuesday.....22nd April

#### THE "PRINCE CONSORTS OWN" REFLECTS AT CHURCH IN HAMILTON.

(From Yesterday's Spectator.) Divine Service was celebrated in Christ's Church at half past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon for the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade, and members of the Church of England. As the men marched from their barracks, on MacNab and James Streets, to the Church, to the number of between three and four hundred, they presented a handsome appearance, and seemed fresh and active after their long and fatiguing journey. The body of the old part of the church was well filled, and the men were remarkably attentive, joining audibly in the responses and singing in a very creditable manner. A special thanksgiving was offered for their safety during their voyage, and subsequent journey. The Rev. J. G. Geddes, M. A., the Rector of the Parish, officiated, and delivered a suitable and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. ix. says, "I have seen that ye may obtain." At the conclusion of the discourse the preacher welcomed the Rifle Brigade in the following terms:—

"In closing my discourse I cannot refrain, stranger though I am addressing strangers, from offering to the gallant men who form my present audience, a warm and hearty welcome to this distant portion of our British Empire. Sent on your important mission at a critical juncture of public affairs, you have crossed the stormy Atlantic at the most inclement season of the year; you have traversed a vast extent of country in the heart of a Canadian winter, through cold and ice and snow, and all at the call of duty. The eternal God who alone spreadeth out the heavens and ruleth the raging of the sea, has taken your persons into His most gracious protection. He has watched over you and brought you in safety to your journey's end, and I feel assured that I have but anticipated the feelings of you all offering up a special thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His signal mercies recently vouchsafed to you."

"And now that you have reached your destination, you find yourselves among strangers in a strange land. And yet, my fellow Christians, we are not strangers. Were you not admitted in this distant portion of our British Empire, as many more have become doctors and teachers; a much larger number still have become farmers and mechanics, four have been sent to the State Prison; two have been hanged, and—a good many more ought to be!"

The Hastings *Chronicle* gives a report of the judgment of the Court, depriving Mr. Benjamin of his seat in the Township Council of Hangerford. A new election for the Ward was consequently, at once, take place. A Reeve for Hangerford and a Warden for the County will therefore have to be selected, both of these offices becoming vacant by Mr. Benjamin's losing his seat in the Township Council.

to protect is proud of its connection with the mother country, it is loyal to the heart's core; and we desire to welcome to our shores men who have served their country, in almost every portion of the globe, so faithfully and so well, who have braved the dangers of the battle field, and the privations and hardships of warfare, in defence of the Altar and the Throne.

"Thank God the threatening aspect of public affairs have passed away, and the danger of war which seemed imminent has been averted from our land, but the martial anxiety displayed by the mother country, a colony in peril, the vigorous and promptitude with which she has put forth her powerful arm for our defence has drawn more closely the ties of loyalty and affection. Witness the fact that sixty thousand volunteers, have enrolled themselves at the very first call for active and immediate service—men who know the sterling qualities that go to form the character of British soldiers—men who are prepared to emulate their deeds of valor, and fanned be to stand shoulder to shoulder with them to defend the Queen, their Country, and their homes. Welcome then, brave soldiers to this loyal Province! Welcome to this loyal City! Welcome, thrice welcome! to this Parish church. And now, my gallant friends, let me exhort you, wherever you are, in every country and under every clime, in peace, in war, at home, abroad, to remember that you are not only soldiers of an earthly sovereign, but that ye are also soldiers of the cross. Never forget your christian profession—that ye have been enrolled one and all in the service of Christ, signed with the sign of the cross, in token that you should never be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under His banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto your life's end."

#### DISASTROUS FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES.

Saturday evening's *Journal* reports another of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. The Haynes Block, at the junction of St. Paul and Ontario streets, one of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. The Haynes Block, at the junction of St. Paul and Ontario streets, one of those periodical fires which appear to visit St. Catharines regularly for the past few years about mid winter, and by which so much individual and public loss has been sustained, occurred last night, or rather perhaps we should say early this morning. 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Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Portland, Feb. 25th.

The Nova Scotian arrived here at four a. m. The Elms arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd, and the Norwegian at Londonbury on the morning of the 23rd.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says it is not in the Chamber of Deputies that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South.

The speech delivered by Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, before his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that European powers should interfere to close the struggle by recognizing the Confederates and breaking the blockade, attracted some attention. The Times in an editorial says that France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let events work themselves out. It will not be long, it may indeed be doubtful whether our interference was expected rather than hasten the desired end of open ports, and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue an honest policy of standing quiet aloof.

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply, says, it is a question how far to the prevailing distress in the South, to the Civil War, and whether it is not as much attributed to previous over production as to mere dearth of cotton.

Factory statistics in Manchester show a shortening of labor hours in the factories, gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two a more general strike is to become much more general and extensive.

The Times publishes a letter from a correspondent, calling attention to the fact that the Tuscarora has infringed and continues to infringe on the blockade of Charleston, South Carolina, and calling on the government to no longer tolerate such a flagrant disregard of its neutrality.

The West India, Cape Port, from Charleston Dec. 24th, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine has arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the blockade of Charleston as anything but effectual, and says the stone blockade—so far from stopping the entrance to the port—will eventually deepen the shallow channel and the citizens of Charleston have little uneasiness on the subject.

It was reported that Charleston was well defended, and that Gen. Lee had about 40,000 troops under his command.

The French steam dispatch boat Parfait, at Cherbourg, had received orders to be ready to sail for North America on a special mission.

A London letter in the Patrie asserts that the English Government will protest against the measures for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce.

After strenuous exertions access had been gained to part of the Huntley coal mines, and about 100 of the 215 buried miners had been discovered dead. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mine.

The Paris Monitor of the 22nd publishes a budget in the shape of an address to the Emperor. For the sake of economy in figures we convert the francs into pounds sterling. Foubi's estimates for 1863 exceed those of 1862 by £2,800,000, but the increase is only apparent, as there will not be the extraordinary and supplementary credits which amount to more than £5,000,000 last year. The military and naval estimates show an increase of £260,000 over 1861, but in fact the army will be reduced by next January to the total establishment of 400,000 men and 57,700 horses, while the navy's average strength was 467,000, and it is still 460,000. The naval estimates amount to £672,000, and they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, they will show a diminution. To cover the expenditure Mr. Foubi proposes additional taxes on houses and carriages kept for pleasure, increased dues on registration of deeds, and an augmentation of the stamp duties. From these sources he expects £2,000,000, although workmen are to be exempt from tax on personal property, and by the close of the year he expects a surplus of £8,000,000.

The total accumulated deficit at the end of 1862 is stated at £29,220,000. Mr. Foubi declares it will not be necessary to convert a loan. He proposes the conversion of 44 per cent stock to 3 per cent, but if holders decline the terms, the state shall subsequently redeem its stock. The extraordinary budget of 1863 is to be made subject to a special law to provide for the construction of railways and public works.

Foubi recommends the temporary establishment of additional duties on salt and sugar, which he expects will produce £2,500,000. With the help of all these ways and means ordinary and extraordinary, the expenditure for 1863 will be fully met, and although the accumulated deficit still remains it will not only cease to increase but will soon diminish.

Mr. Foubi's report caused great excitement on the Bourse, and funds declined considerably, at the close however there was some recovery, and Renten were quoted at 102 to a decline of about 1 per cent.

The Times congratulates Europe that the military force now bids fair to sink to reasonable limits. Let it be once understood France has no desire to disturb tranquility and the industry of central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the free world.

Princess Clotilde was reported to be en route to Italy.

The Turin papers have published despatches from Rome, asserting that the Austrian government was about to address the great powers, demanding that the state of Rome constitutes a perpetual menace, and renders it necessary that she should be required to disarm.

A marriage was talked of between Prince Oscar of Sweden and the second daughter of the King of Italy.

Monseigneur de Caracciolo, Cardinal Antonelli, had been arrested at Lecce.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a sharp discussion, voted a deputy of 40 per cent on railway passenger receipts.

SPAIN.—The official Gazette formally announces that the Queen is en route.

PERU.—An Imperial ukase is published stating that an augmentation will be made in the poll and stamp taxes, and in the import duties, which, in the case of the latter will be 5 per cent on articles entering Russia by the European and Asiatic frontiers.

A tax will also be levied on registered letters. Brazil.—Additional details, by the French mail, report that General Flores had taken possession of Santa Fe. Rosas, the late Governor, and General Lopez had fled to the desert, and troops had been sent in pursuit.

There were heavy arrivals of Sugar at Pernambuco, and large stocks on hand, but prices were unaltered.

The Daily news continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says it is time the Country should utter its voice against it in an unmistakable tone.

Lord Elgin was about to leave for India.

BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT NEW YORK.

The question of European intervention in America was much more freely discussed in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and the alleged general efficiency of the blockade being the excuse. Lord Russell in a letter to Liverpool shipowners, says the British Government had notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing that such a cruel plan would seem to imply a disparage of the restoration of the Union, the professed object of the United States government to destroy the cities for which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and irreparable injury against an enemy. Lord Lyons was far from being even as a scheme of embittered and sanguinary war, such a measure could not be justifiable. It would be a plot against free intercourse of the Southern States with the civilized world. Lord Lyons was directed to speak in this sense to Mr. Seward, who, it was hoped, would disavow the illegal project seems to have been carried out by Lord Lyons, who will be instructed to make further representations to Mr. Seward with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction at other ports.

It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French government in chocking up of Charleston, and would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The Times continues the denunciation, and asserts that the project against Boulogne in 1804 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet, and not to prevent the free intercourse of the de facto government of the South with the world.

The Morning Post says that matters are evidently approaching a situation in which the de facto government of the South may claim consideration in Europe. Some journals say, if in spirit of remembrance of the American people, like Charleston, England and France will have nothing for it but to interfere.

The Liverpool Post emphatically declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation if possible, by force if absolutely necessary.

It was reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade inefficient will be taken by France.

The French government journals continue to make the most of the Charleston blockade.

The privateer Sumpter having been ordered from Cadiz, she reached Gibraltar on the 19th, and during the passage burned the American barque Neapolitan, from Messina for Boston, with fruit, and also captured the brig Investigation of Newport, for Newport with ore, but allowed her to proceed. Six of the Sumpter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American consul, and the Sumpter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

The Tuscarora and Nashville remained in statu quo at Southampton.

France sends large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in operations there. Two hundred and fifteen soldiers were buried alive in the Hartley mine near Newcastle, for six days efforts at a rescue were unavailing, and it was feared they were all dead.

The Times' city article says that an uneasy feeling prevails with respect to the complications with respect to America. Prices and duties are expected to increase, and the feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers on Monday, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France and England, or Europe generally, seems looked for. The belief generally ground that the French government will not permit the proof of the fiction character of the blockade have long been to complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to these public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedent.

The article of the Herald says that accounts from America are of the most depressing character, the commercial situation of New York being unparalleled.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT—FIVE MEN KILLED AND TWO HUNDRED BURIED ALIVE.

MEWCASTLE, FRIDAY NIGHT.—One of the most alarming colliery accidents that has occurred in this country for several years past took place yesterday morning. New Hartley, a colliery in New York, situated close to Hartley Junction of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, and on the western side of the line. It belongs to Messrs Carr, Brothers. The workings have been carried on by means of a single shaft by passing through the yard seam, to a depth about 100 fathoms, and penetrating to the bottom mine, which lies about 100 fathoms below the surface. Closely adjoining the shaft, on the east side, stands a substantial stone structure, containing the machinery employed for keeping the pile clear of water. The pumping engine is a powerful looking piece of work—one of the largest we are acquainted with in the coal trade—with a power equal to 100 horses. The beam of this machine was an immense beam of iron, weighing about forty tons—such a mass indeed as one would suppose capable of enduring a far greater strain than any to which it could possibly be subjected. It is a curious fact, however, that the fracture of this beam, the melancholy affair we have to chronicle, took its origin. The accident occurred about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and could scarcely have happened more inopportunistically. The progress of changing the shaft had just been commenced, and several workmen were penetrating to the bottom mine, which lies about 100 fathoms below the surface. Closely adjoining the shaft, on the east side, stands a substantial stone structure, containing the machinery employed for keeping the pile clear of water. The pumping engine is a powerful looking piece of work—one of the largest we are acquainted with in the coal trade—with a power equal to 100 horses. 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