

SABBATH READING.

Sweet Spirit of Summer.
Sweet spirit of summer, with tresses of gold,
And fair laughing face that was mine to behold;
Who tripped o'er the hill-tops, each meadow and dell,
Sweet spirit of summer, thou'rt sighing farewell,
In vain the brown robin is thrilling his song,
In vain the blue bird is wailing along;
The breeze-breathing music in woodland and dell,
Sweet spirit of summer, thou'rt sighing farewell,
In vain the green linnets are singing in air,
And butterflies glancing, yet buoyant and fair;
Thou hast bound thy gold tresses that over the hill,
And tumbled away sighing thy mournful farewell,
In vain all our wooing and pleading they stay,
Thou'rt flung thy garlands of beauty away;
Thy mate thou art seeking from hill-top and dell,
Sweet spirit of summer, thou'rt sighing farewell.

"Very Proud To-Night."

It was a very odd night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was hurled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath the cloaks and hoods and in the very hair of those who were out. A very distinguished lecturer was to speak notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear him. William Ansell, buttoned up to the chin with his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was very difficult to walk through the new-fallen snow against the piercing wind, and William said to his mother: "Couldn't you walk more easily if you took my arm?" "Perhaps I could," his mother replied as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they breasted the storm—the mother and the boy who had once been carried on her arm, but who had grown up so tall that she could lean on his. They had not walked far before he said to her, "I am very proud to-night, mother." "Proud that you can take care of me?" she said with a heart-gushing with tenderness. "This is the first time you have leaned upon me," said the happy boy. "There will be few more hours in that child's life of more exalted pleasure than this enjoyed that evening, even if he should live to old age, and should in his manhood lovingly provide for her who watched over him in helpless infancy. It was a noble pride that made his mother love him, if it was possible, more than ever, and made her pray for him with new earnestness, thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future. That you can take care of me," said the affectionate, devoted obedient child.

Nullifying Prayer.

One Sabbath afternoon a prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. Emmons. He took the lead of the meeting and offered a fervent prayer. After meeting and before the people had dispersed, he suddenly disappeared. His hired man informed him that he had been in driving some unruly swine from the wheat field into which they had broken. The wheat was nearly ripe. To eject the destroyers was a work not inconsistent with the sacredness of the Sabbath. The swine proved more than usually perverse and a large amount of wheat was trodden down by them and their pursuers. Mr. Emmons was a warm-hearted and conscientious man. At the same time he was very easily excited. He soon got out of patience with the swine, and spoke in consequence rather sharply to his hired man. As he did so, Mr. Aaron and his wife were passing along the street near him. "What is Mr. Emmons doing?" said Mrs. H. "He is nullifying his prayers," replied her husband who was remarkable for using rather singular modes of expression. Anger is not the only instrument by which prayer may be nullified. Closely connected with it is another, namely our unforgiving spirit. If we forgive not men their trespasses, neither will our heavenly father forgive us. How many prayers nullified are rendered to no avail, by the presence in the heart of an unforgiving spirit. Rushing into temptation is another mode of nullifying prayer. We pray, "Lead us not into temptation." We pray to be delivered from the spirit of covetousness. We pray that we may be benevolent. If, when we have offered our prayers we place ourselves needlessly in circumstances adapted to bring temptation, if we visit scenes in which conformity to the world will be almost the necessary consequence, if we enter upon pursuits in which self-indulgence will be the result of what we will our prayer be? Neglecting to use the appropriate means of obtaining the object for which we pray is another means of nullifying prayer. We pray for holiness, but we neglect to use the means which God has given us for the cultivation of holiness. We pray for the conversion of a friend, but we use no effort to induce him to consider his way, and repent of his sins and turn unto the Lord. Prayer must be followed by the diligent use of all the means in our power for the attainment of the object prayed for. Let us take our lead in nullifying our prayers.—S. S. Times.

Benefit of the Sabbath.

How rich a treasure to us is the rest of the Sabbath in seasons of especial trouble! At all times we need such rest. The ordinary labors and cares of life are too weighty to be continuously endured. We should soon flag under them, and so the Sabbath is thrown in to suspend them for a while, and leave us to rally again for their return. But how much more urgent the need of such a rest-day in such times as these. What untold burdens press upon us. How many labors how anxious, how oppressive, how weary, how exhausting than both, all tax us as never before, and each day would witness our fainting but for the stimulus which the exciting movements of the day minister to our intellects and hearts. And the very excitement which thus rouses us becomes the most effective of all agencies for our spiritual and temporal preservation. So, then, if long confined, the freshest nervous system will give way, and the stoutest brain will, and the inevitable result of this interrupted pressure would be either the frenzy of the maniac or the helplessness of idioty. Happy is he who has learned to allow

MISCELLANEOUS.

Affairs in Europe.
London Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.
Affairs in Italy seem to be growing worse, and worse, and Lord Russell has suddenly retired to town, in consequence of an Irish watering place in consequence, it is said of unpleasant complications in that quarter. It is much to be hoped his lordship is discreet in this matter as in American affairs. Garibaldi seems disposed to take his life in his hand and make a rush against the French troops in Rome. He is tired of holding the liberties of Italy at the will of a foreign sovereign, and proofs are growing stronger every day that a large number of his countrymen, if not the majority, share his opinions. A state of siege has been declared in Sicily, and the Italian government seems disposed to crush the popular movement if they can. It seems most unlikely that Garibaldi and his adherents have no more patience. They seem to have chosen an opportune moment for the work they have undertaken.

La France, the new French paper said to be inspired from the highest sources, has declared that the French Ambassador had announced to the Pope that the Emperor will permanently maintain him on his throne. Le Constitutionnel, as well as other papers deny this, but says that the Emperor will crush out, by force of arms, the bands which will not respect the flag that gave Italy its liberties. Yet it admits that behind this solution of the military question, there must remain the political question, which must, sooner or later, be solved in favor of Italian liberty. But will Garibaldi bring on a war which will lead to the French conquest and occupation of Southern Italy—the setting up, perchance, of a Bonaparte or a Murat there for King? Will Great Britain consent to such a thing, destruction of Italian liberty to the profit of France—while Austria has been humiliated for no worse an intervention? Garibaldi must rely upon the resistance of some or all of the great Powers to the permanent occupation of Southern Italy by France—or—and as he is—could hardly venture on so great a risk as measuring strength with the Emperor.

Meantime, Austria is surrounded with troubles. Arms are sifting their way into Hungary through the eastern dependencies of Turkey. The police in Galicia, imitating the rule of Russian Poland, are growing restive and every day are to be made to drive her forces and distract her councils, so that wherever the howl falls she is at least prepared for it. She is doubtless best prepared on the side of Venetia—so well, that it is hinted she means aggressive war, and should France and Italy have trouble at Rome about the occupation of that city, she might try to regain Lombardy—but this is certainly not probable. Russia is in a very troubled and inquiet state, her finances being at the same time in any thing but a healthy condition; Cesar has his hands full of work and anxiety at home. He will hardly carry on aggressive policies on his neighbors just now. Prussia still drags out its fight with King and Commons about the army, adding thereto fresh disputes with little German States about the Zollverein and the commercial treaty with France.

The Prince of Wales is, it seems, about to meet the Princess whom it has come to be generally believed he is to marry very shortly. The papers say, moreover, that photographs show her to be very good looking, and report makes her amiable and highly accomplished. It is expected that the Crowns of Denmark, Sweden and Norway will be united in the person of her father or brother, completing the long wished for Scandinavian unity, and making the alliance a most important one in the eyes of Europe, and his sister and her husband will be able to settle the long standing quarrel between Prussia and Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein? It will be a great blessing if they can hit upon some reasonable compromise, by means of which peace may be kept.

The Cheerful Voice.

The comfort and happiness of home and home intercourse, let us here say depend very much upon the kind and affectionate training of the voice. Trouble, and care, and vexation will and must, of course; but let them not creep into our voices. Let only our kindly and happy feelings be vocal in our homes. Let them be so if for no other reason, for the little children's sake. These sensitive little beings are susceptible to the tones. Let us have consideration for them. They hear so much that we have forgotten to hear. For as we advance in years, our life becomes more interior. We are estranged from outward scenes and sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past, as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ears grow dull to external sound; it turns inward, and listens chiefly to the echoes of past voices. We catch no more the merry laughter of children. We hear no more the clear tones of the morning bird. The heart that used to prattle so gaily to us, rubs by unheeded—we have forgotten to hear such things. But little children, remember, sensitively hear them all. Mark how at every turn the young child starts, and turns and listens! And thus, with equal sensitiveness, does it catch the tone of human voices. How were it possible therefore that the stern and heavy word, the fretful and complaining tone should not startle and pain, even depress the sensitive little being whose happy life is so newly and delicately strung, vibrating even to the gentle breeze, and thrilling sensitively ever to the tones of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful spoken in our homes.—Once a Month.

I Will Tell God.

Lester was preparing to retire for the night, and was waiting for his mother to hear his prayer as usual. "Ma," said he, "hear me say my prayer, please." "His mother replied that she was busy and could not attend to it just then. Lester persisted, and at last said, "If you don't I will tell you." "When will you tell?" inquired the mother. "When I die and go to heaven," he replied seriously, "I will tell God on you." "Ah, there is doubtless much in that," said his mother, "but how much do you think God would like to have her children tell God how much she had neglected them." Mr. Blodgett, the architect, drives his carriage and pair, and occupies a handsome mansion at the West End of London.

Bushrangers in Australia.

A good deal of excitement has been engendered throughout the colony of New South Wales by the exploits of one Gardiner, a bushranger, whose successes bid fair to place the adventures of Dick Turpin in the shade. For some months past this ruffian has, with his party, defied the attempts made for his capture. The police, both mounted and on foot, have been trying the present time to capture him. Gardiner's gang consists of some half-a-dozen desperadoes, and in a country like that which they infest, so thinly populated, with numerous tracts of forest, it is no easy matter to effect their capture. They are well provided with horses, firearms, money, &c., in addition to which they have apparently a lack of supplies; and thus, for three months, they have, as it were, defied the whole of the police force. The term "robber" simply applies, or rather it is not a term strictly expressive; they are not robbing, but they are engaged in a desperate, fast-paced and places of hiding known only to themselves. A degree of audacity, poetic sentimentality has been engendered in the minds of many of the country people in the man's favor, which perhaps more than ought to tend to prevent his capture, as, although robbing right and left, he carefully avoids mauling poor people, and in cases has aided the commission of violence. To ladies he is especially polite and tales are told of his retreating watches, sometimes adding a present from himself, but never committing violence to the fair sex. His last exploit placed all his former ones completely in the shade. The gold in the various diggings is conveyed to the sea by the Government sloop, consisting of some eight or ten mounted policemen, and from the car exercised in its transmission, is generally considered secure. Some ten days since Gardiner, with his associates, "stuck up" the Lachlan sloop, and all the troopers were wounded, succeeded in carrying off £16,000 worth of gold, and the Government offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of the robbers. No effort will be spared to secure the capture of the sloop, but judging from previous experience, if secured, it will be more by good luck than good management.

The Roupell Case.

One of the most extraordinary cases that ever occurred has just been tried at Guildford, England. It may be briefly explained as follows:—Richard Palmer Roupell had made a fortune of about £320,000 stg. in the Lead trade, £200,000 of which was invested in land in the county of Devon. His eldest son, William, was born of a poor and illegitimate parentage, but was legitimated by his father. During his father's lifetime, William forged his signature to various mortgages and sales, by which he obtained large sums of money on the estates; and immediately after his father's death, he forged a will revoking all former wills, and appointing himself executor. Under this forged will he obtained entire control of the property, and sold and spent it all in the most unbounded extravagance. At that time Richard Roupell, the real heir, was a boy at school, but becoming aware of the position of affairs, he had instituted a suit to set aside the forged will, and to have himself appointed executor. 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The North Invaded.

(From N. Y. Tribune 9th inst.) The Division leaders have clearly resolved upon the invasion of the loyal States. At least, they propose to "horate Maryland," and to do it forthwith.

In taking this step, they doubtless listen to the counsels of desperation. Their States are exhausted, their arms are ragged and starving, and they seek food and clothing where alone these are to be found. Their advance is a confession that they shiver on the brink of ruin.

The Inroad into Maryland.

Correspondence of the New York Times. Forty-six miles from Baltimore on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Saturday, 13 p. m. Sept. 6. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere for the culpable mismanagement of affairs in this department. Heaven send the guilty offenders; I wrote you from Harper's Ferry that the enemy were appearing in every direction. On every hand were to be seen the unmistakable evidences of their speedy approach in overwhelming numbers.

It is painful to look upon the rich agricultural products which are gathered on every hand and realize that they may soon become food for the millions who will be prositituted upon Maryland. The known loyalty of these border counties will be made a pretext for their waste and desolation.

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Gen. Lee has issued the following proclamation: "I, of the North, Va.," "Near Frederick, Sept. 8." To the People of Maryland. It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

unlawful arrest of its members, freedom of the press and speech has been suppressed, words have been doled off by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by military commissions for what they may dare to speak. Believing that the people of Maryland possess a right too valuable to be sold to such a government, the people of the South have long desired to aid them in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable them again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State. In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been so unjustly deprived.

From Maryland.

Conducted from the Correspondence of the N. Y. Times. Rookville, Md. Sept. 8. When and where we shall overtake the grand army of the rebels which is invading the north no one pretends to guess. Jackson will know velocity renders it more improbable that we will find him in our rear in South York. We have the capacity for marching a whole army a score of miles a day without food, clothes or baggage. But we are moving; and if Jackson should be unable to cross some river—the Susquehanna for instance—he might give us time to catch up with him, perhaps.

The crossing of the river by the enemy has been going on since Wednesday night, the 7th inst. The spies and scouts who crossed that night were followed on Thursday by a division of infantry, under Gen. Hill, who crossed at Noland's Ford. On Thursday night Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, namely, about five thousand, crossed at a point eight miles west of the mouth of the Monocacy river. They found there a bar in the river, with water sufficiently shallow to admit the passage of artillery in single file. But it was not fordable for infantry or artillery.

While Washington and Baltimore editors and "sage" military men who practice their profession on the billiard tables of this city are flattering themselves that this is only a "raid" or a "feint," by a small portion of their force, things are going on in the front, and evidence is being received hourly that nearly the whole force of the enemy is on this side of the river, and are making the most gigantic kind of a thing out of it. It will be worth to them ten thousand in money, and the preservation of their whole army for an effective winter campaign, unless they are destroyed before they can recross the river.

The enemy is holding his "line of retreat" well open, though it may be contrary to some yesterday tactics on our side. From Poolsville directly North, their line is covered with artillery. Yesterday, two squadrons of Col. Gregg's English Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent to destroy the line of the Monocacy when they were shelled from one of the enemy's batteries, but without doing any damage. If they are determined to hold this line open, and not be cut off, then I predict there will be a desperate battle between Poolsville and Sugar Loaf Mountain. They are now using this mountain as a signal station, and it is of great value to them. It overlooks the Potomac on the south and Frederick on the north, and signals from any direction can be detected from the clouds of dust at a distance of ten to fifteen miles. It is the only bold point for many miles around and of great value for the purpose for which it has been used.

I find a very strong impression prevailing in the minds of leading officers that the enemy will hold his line of retreat, if he can; if not then he will rely upon what he does, superior generalship, fighting his way home, and making the attempt, which has so frequently succeeded, of turning one of our flanks if our forces get in his rear, then our right flank will be toward Washington, in which case it cannot be too strongly protected.

The prisoners taken on Sunday were positively that, up to that time, Generals Hill, Jackson, Stuart, Longstreet, and Lee, had crossed with their commands. Baltimore, Sept. 8. This condition of affairs to our west, as you will naturally imagine, brought the agitation that has been growing here for a week to an extraordinary pitch. The preachers denounced to empty pews and wandering eyes—eyes that were more interested in the door in expectation of the "devo-out" "Stonewall" than toward the appetite for the words of devout parson. Baltimore street was lined the living day with excited and chattering people. Men brandished their fists and women their tongues. An evening approached the crowds about the bulletin board increased. One or more were knocked over for semi-seditious utterances. The sequester kept close house. At the approach of the cavalry, scouring the streets for stragglers in uniform, door-step groups of traitors were observed to disappear suddenly. Large bodies of troops passed through the city by rail, and over the Frederick road on foot. The country round about was well patrolled. Provost Marshal Vannostred recruited the police to the number of four hundred, and showed a resolve to keep the public peace. And he kept it. The quiet and orderliness of the town was surprising. The groggeries were closed except to a drunken man who was visible or invisible at all, not long.

IMMIGRATION.—Up to the present time this year only 3,757 less emigrants have arrived at the Port of New York than during the like period last year. A large landed proprietor in Tipperary said he had adopted a plan for preventing his own assassination, which would no doubt be successful if generally adopted. He has made a will to the effect that if he is assassinated all his estates are to be divided, their houses levelled, and the land converted into a sheep-walk. Ormer sometimes shock us too much; vice almost always too little.

The Cotton Supply in England.

The cotton question is discussed by the London Daily News in a desponding spirit. It says:—The supply of American cotton is rapidly becoming exhausted, and there can be no doubt that it will be exhausted in a few weeks. The cotton supply in England is rapidly becoming exhausted, and there can be no doubt that it will be exhausted in a few weeks. The cotton supply in England is rapidly becoming exhausted, and there can be no doubt that it will be exhausted in a few weeks.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 12. (Correspondence of the morning papers from Washington.) In the situation of the rebel army in the Illinois cavalry changed and broke into two regiments of horse, and took Peoria for the third time at least, according to authentic accounts. Franklin was reported to have used his artillery in front at Barnsville, and there were indications that the rebels were in force a few miles beyond Middlebrook. Your correspondent expresses the opinion that the rebel strength will be found between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Monocacy bridge; but that it is not so complete, that nothing is revealed. Gentlemen from Frederick report that the admission of 100,000 to 150,000 rebel recruits to the rebel lines. A company of 60 rebel recruits were raised in Emmetsburg immediately on receiving Bradley Johnson's proclamation. The rebels are all well armed, but entirely undisciplined, and when turned into the cornfields seized and devoted the ears like hungry cattle.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11. Mayeville, Ky., was taken by the rebels to-day. The rebels were reported to have been a family of six children, three of them sons. The Princess Alexandria was born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is consequently not quite 17 years of age. She is tall and well-looking, and has received a most careful education in her own family, which is generally esteemed as a model of all the domestic virtues.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—Mayor Henry issued the following address:—Citizens of Philadelphia, the Government has addressed to me the following dispatch:—"We have reliable information this evening that the rebel generals have moved their entire army from Frederick to Cumberland Valley, and their destination is now Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We need every available man immediately to stir up your population to fight the march to our camp, and send us twenty thousand to-morrow. No time can be lost in massing a force on the Susquehanna to defend the State and your city. "Arouse every man possible and send them here."

An Envious Acrobat.

As regards the large sums of money which M. Blondin is making by his performances, and which have been erroneously asserted to exceed what was paid to the Swedish Nightingale, a number of our friends, he is a sort of parallel to the famous Maddox, who 50 years ago astonished the world by his wonderful power of balancing himself under extreme difficulties. Leigh Hunt, speaking of him, sets down his income at the rate of £11,000 for a single season, being £2,500 more than David Garrick ever made in any season during the most prosperous days of his career. One of Maddox's great feats was to jump a straw and causing it to alight on any part of his body he chose; and his biographer reports that he done this at the rate of 20 guineas a time. "Head of Po!" exclaims Leigh Hunt, "what would Confucius have thought of it?" And pray what would Confucius think of M. Blondin's feat of jumping the sum of 15,000 guineas for 200 performances on the tight rope. It is nevertheless a fact, and M. Blondin drives his carriage and pair, and occupies a handsome mansion at the West End.

CONFEDERATES IN WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the "Tribune," writing from Rockwood, Md., relates the following:—An officer, on Friday, while we were on the march to the place told me that the night previous two men were observed riding rapidly along Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. For some time they continued their rapid speed unmolested, it being no rare sight these war times to see a couple of men riding at breakneck speed through the Avenue. All at once an officer exclaimed, "Stop those men, they are rebels." And so they proved to be, after they were overtaken, their horses being marked C. S. A., and the brass clasp which fastened their belts also bearing those letters. They were both intoxicated, and it is supposed they were acting pickets, and having drunk too much whiskey the glorious idea of a raid on Washington was agreed upon, when off they started to show how easily it could be done.

A DYING TESTIMONY AGAINST POPE AND M'DOWELL.

The following was written by Col. Brodhead, of Michigan, on the battle field, a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood. "DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS,—I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. I have been the victim of Pope's impolicy and M'Dowell's folly. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our halloved flag into such hands. "But the old flag will triumph, and the soldiers will repel its poles, now polluted by impolicy and treason." "John, you owe a duty to your country; write—show up Pope's impolicy, and M'Dowell's infamy, and force them from places where they can send men to assured destruction. I had hoped to live longer, but I die amidst the danger of battle as I could wish. Farewell! To you and my wife and children, I commend myself and mine."

Irish Emigrants Returning from America.

The Cork Constitution states that the number of passengers coming from America by the return steamers touching at that port has lately been much increasing. The Asia, which arrived here on Sunday, brought 139; the City of Washington, on the Wednesday previous, 236; and the

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The Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The Dagbladet of Copenhagen confirms the news of an approaching alliance between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the throne of Denmark. Prince Christian left Copenhagen some days since with the Princess, his wife and two of his daughters. After visiting his father-in-law at Louisaevad in Schleswig, he intends to go to Ostend. It is generally supposed that his Royal Highness will afterwards proceed to Reinharburs, in Coburg Goth, where Queen Victoria is to stay some weeks. Queen Victoria was born in 1818, and married in 1842 the Prince of Wales, daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse, by whom he has a family of six children, three of them sons. The Princess Alexandra was born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is consequently not quite 17 years of age. She is tall and well-looking, and has received a most careful education in her own family, which is generally esteemed as a model of all the domestic virtues.

PRESENTATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

On Friday last the troops in garrison at Quebec were paraded on the fields of Abraham, in presence of a large number of the people of that city, when Capt. Barslem, of the 60th Rifles, was presented with a Victoria Cross by Col. Paynter commandant of the garrison. Col. Paynter complimented Capt. Barslem upon the honorable mark of distinction conferred upon him, and trusted it would prove to others as it had to him, an incentive to gallant and meritorious conduct. The commandant, who is about retiring from the station, also made a laudatory address to the officers and men of the garrison. He alluded to the recent sad occurrence at Quebec, and warmly appealed to the men to have more courage to dash from their lip the intoxicating cup which led them into vice and crime. The troops then marched past their Excellencies Lord Monk and Mulgrave, who were present, and a "sham battle" followed, in which some interesting evolutions were made. The whole display was exciting and imposing.

To tell our secrets is generally folly but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which you are entrusted is always treachery and treachery for the most part combined with treachery. CLEVER WOMEN.—Within the last three months, three women, in the Parish of Christ Church, in this island, were delivered of nine children; three at a birth to each; and they are all doing well. The same medical gentleman was second: for them all—"Barbados Globe." Prolific country that!

The Cotton Famine.

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City of New York, on the Wednesday preceding that, 272. The Etow, which arrived on Wednesday, brought 361, of whom 355 were young, able-bodied men. The Cork Herald adds that the majority appeared to be of a better class of laborers and tradesmen. The cause of this influx is found in the fact that a day or two before the Etow sailed, the Northern Government issued a general conscription order, also a proclamation against naturalized citizens leaving the State. According to information received from one of the Etow's passengers, the Irish population felt very indignant on these steps on the part of the government, not that they would refuse to take part in a war against a foreign foe, but that they felt the present was a fratricidal one, which must terminate at an early period in the disruption of the Union into three or four republics. It is a strange circumstance that the greater proportion of emigrants from Etow, on Wednesday, although from Northern States, are thoroughly Southern in their feelings. They dwell with pride on the fact that the Northerners have been beaten in every stand-up fight.

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The Negro on the Fence.

A wagoner, with grist for mill, was stalled at bottom of a hill. A heavy negro passed that way. So stout he might as well say, 'I'll put my shoulder to the wheels. If you'll bestir your horse's heels!'

Curiosities of Water.

Water exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the dryer bones of the dryer salt, one hundred each of alum carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains in exchange for his money, not less than forty-five pounds of water in the first lot, sixty-four pounds in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to seventy-three and a half pounds in the third.

Closing Fruit Jars.

The Homestead gives the following advice respecting jars for preserved fruit, and the manner of closing them when filled. It says:—For the preservation of all kinds of fruit, use glass bottles or jars. Select those of even thickness, or rather of even thinness.

A Religious Dog.

The Christian Inquirer (a Protestant) tells the following story of a dog. In the ancient and beautiful town of Chatham, is a very remarkable dog, whose character and behavior would excite the admiration of all good men.

Remarkable Works of Human Nature.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls which were 75 feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates.

Mysterious Discovery of Human Remains.

On Friday afternoon last a singular discovery of human remains was made by a man engaged in digging out the cellar of an old house in Brook street. At first the laborer thought the large quantity of bones which he discovered were those of some animals that might have been buried formerly, and therefore parties were called to take them away and dispose of them.

Some Facts about Tobacco.

Ree's Cyclopaedia says a drop or two of the oil, placed on the tongue of a cat, produces convulsions and death in the space of a minute. A college of physicians has said, that not less than twenty thousand, in our land, died annually by the use of this poison.

Conjugal Affection.

Of all the gratifications human nature can enjoy, and of all the delight it is formed to impart, none is so pure, so solid, so permanent, as that which springs from a long tried and mutual affection.

Statistics for Drinkers.

Gentlemen, politicians and others, who drink their whisky regularly and vote the ticket for the regular party, will be surprised to learn how much they can put down in a lifetime.

The Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, the persons named in the Act to provide for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government, met at Chicago for the purpose of organizing a body for the management and prosecution of this great enterprise.

A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss.

Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never come, and for crows to rub themselves against, and for snails and bugs to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among poisonous weeds?

FOR SALE.

IN the centre of McNab, on the Madawaska River is a VALUABLE FARM, with 100 acres of choice hardwood land, within 7 miles of Arnprior, and on the main road of McNab. For particulars apply to ALLAN STEWART, McNab, Lot 13th Con. 6, McNab, Aug. 30th, 1862.

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ON the road between Almonte and Carleton Place, a Physician's Medicine case, lost, by proving property and paying expenses, can receive it at this office.

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine), OLD HYSON, (extra fine Moyune), YOUNG HYSON, (extra superfine Ping Sney), IMPERIAL, (curious fine Ping Sney), in BLACK—a superior article of SOOCHONG TEA.

Hanging a Spy.

To-day has been further signalized by the hanging of a spy, a man named Charles Longstreet, of Pennsylvania. It appears that one of the couriers of Gen. Longstreet was carrying an order, he was met by this man, who inquired "whose division do you belong to?" "Longstreet's," the courier then asked, "whose division do you belong to?" "Jackson's," was the reply.

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Lord Palmerston's Gallantry.

An incident occurred in the neighborhood of Walmer on the 17th, which proved that the gallantry which distinguished the Premier in the days of his youth, has not departed, spite of the weight of years and the activities of public life.

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Brookville & Ottawa Railway Company.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c. TENDERS additional to the Undermentioned, will be received until Friday, the 12th inst., for the erection and completion of a Freight House and Platform at the Grand Trunk Junction.

Notice.

ALL assignments of CONVEYANCING executed promptly at this office with neatness and dispatch. All kinds of Blank Forms constantly on hand. Sums connected with the Registry Office, Co. Renfrew, transacted with accuracy.

Notice.

THE annual show of the North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society for the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, and other live stock, Farm produce, and implements, Dairy products, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy work, &c., &c., will be held in the Society's ground at Almonte, on Tuesday 10th Sept at 10 o'clock forenoon, at which hour exhibitors are requested to have their articles on the ground.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the most picturesque situations in this section of Canada, THE Subscriber offers for Sale that beautiful situated and valuable farm lot No. 12 1/2th concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the south bank of Missisquoi Lake. There are about 50 acres under cultivation and a House, Barn, and out-buildings on the lot.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the spot of nature and lowest charges. He also has a large and complete set of maps of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans.

AGRICULTURAL WARE ROOM.

THE Subscriber informs all whom it may concern, that he has at the Agricultural Ware Room in Almonte, all kinds of Farming Implements. The best and most approved, and from the best manufacturers in Canada. A few of which I will mention:—Combined Reaper & Mower, Iron and Steel Plows, Threshing Machines, Sowing Machines, A Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from Wheat and other seeds likewise or so, also Barley and fine Clover Seeds, Timothy Seed, Land Plaster &c., &c., Looking and Parlor Stoves, and Cooking Stoves from \$24.50 to \$28.50, with furniture complete. Parlor Stoves from \$5 to \$15.

Farm for Sale!

CONTAINING 100 acres, with 100 half a mile of Pasture, and a good House, Barn, Stable and out-houses. The farm is well watered, with a good House, Barn, Stable and out-houses. The farm is well watered, with a good House, Barn, Stable and out-houses.

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ON Reasonable Terms, a Second-hand SINGLE WAGON, a first rate DOUBLE WAGON, new; and a span of HORSES. GEORGE McPHERSON, Carleton Place, April 28th, 1862.

Brookville & Ottawa Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Thursday, May 15th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 6 45 a.m. Leave Brookville for Almonte, 7 45 a.m. Leave Perth for Almonte, 8 45 a.m.

Latest News by Telegraph!

NEW ORLEANS TAKEN BY THE FEDERALISTS!! McLELLAN MARCHING ON RICHMOND!!! Important results expected!!! THE Subscriber hereby informs the public and his customers in general of far more important results to them, that is, that he has at a great expense repaired the well known Wolverson Mills, put them in efficient working order, and now expects a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, the persons named in the Act to provide for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and the Commissioners appointed by the Government, met at Chicago for the purpose of organizing a body for the management and prosecution of this great enterprise.

JOHN DEACON JR.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. Parth, County of Lanark. REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal; William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.

BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. Parth, C. W. THOMAS W. POOLE, M.D. CORNER, NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Almonte, Ramsey, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonte, C. W.

J. SWETLAND, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, Inset of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W. [Graduate of McGill College; Provincial Licentiate.] JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D. [Graduate of McGill College; Provincial Licentiate.] PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES.

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &c. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy. All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA.

WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, & Engraver. (Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel) Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and most reasonable terms. 2500 Seal's furnished and engraved for \$2 each.

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Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms. GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

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GEORGE MAY & CO.

DEALERS IN SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER. French Calfskin, Emamelled Leathers, Kids, Morocco, Roms, Bindings, &c., Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, Sundry street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA.

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

MANUFACTURER OF ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKY, Brockville, C. W. Orders for any quantity punctually attended to. The highest price in Cash paid for Barley.

Machinery Castings Implements.

MURRAY & MILLER MANUFACTURERS FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot, PERTH, C. W.

GEORGE FOSTER.

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

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000 APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and a notice of losses promptly attended to, by RICHARD H. DAVIS, Agent at Pakenham. December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000. APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices of losses promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Almonte.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON, HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to the charge. Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Smith's Falls. Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

METCALF'S HOTEL.

G. A. METCALF, Proprietor. THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to. ROBERT METCALF, Nor. 26, 1861. 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Churns, Box and Cooking Stoves, Wagon, Cart, and Rags Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry. RORISON & McEWAN.

Lake Huron Grindstones.

THESE unground, having examined and tested the quality of Lake Huron Grindstones brought into this neighborhood by Alex. Kitch of Ramsey can confidently recommend them to the public. They are every way superior to the stones now in constant use, and being put at a very low figure, are within the reach of every farmer and mechanic. None should be without one. They are to be seen at the Railway Station in this village. John Sumner, N. McNeely, John McGee, F. L. Lay, John Hogg, Jacob Hogg, John Graham, Carleton Place, 7th Feb. 1862.

The Carleton Place Herald

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