

# Carleton Place, C. W., DECEMBER 16, 1863.

No. 15.

VOL. XIV.

## SABBATH READING.

### A Little While.

A little while to walk this weary road;  
A little while to bear this heavy load;  
Then all our earthly pilgrimage shall cease,  
And we shall wear the crown in perfect peace.

A little while to love with earthly love,  
And then we share the 'fulness' from above;  
A little time to dwell on life's rough sea,  
Then the bright home whose light shall never cease to go out.

A little while and sadness here below;  
A little time to watch and plant and sow;  
Then Jesus calls his laborers away  
Where everlasting joy and gladness stay.

A little while of storm and wind and rain,  
And then the shining heaven we shall gain;  
A little time to leave on life's rough sea,  
Then in that peaceful home our rest shall be.

A little while! Oh, Saviour make us strong  
To bear that little, though it seem long;  
Guide thou our way with thine own loving hand,  
Till we shall enter in the Promised Land!

### Try Again.

"Will you let your son attend Sunday-school, ma'am?" said a Sunday-school teacher to a mother who did not cherish the fear of God in her heart.

"I don't care if he does, for I am glad to get him out of the house especially on Sabbath. He is an unruly fellow, and if you can manage him I shall be glad, for I am sure I can't."

With this ungracious permission from the mother, the teacher took the boy. But the good teacher soon found that the boy was more than he could manage. Though only ten years old, he soon became the plague of the class and the Arab of the whole school. He was brimful of antics. Now he would pinch a child near him till he screamed, and when a face came within his reach, he would pinch it. He was full of mischief, and he would not be restrained. Finding him so intractable, the teacher had him turned out of school. But when the deed was done he reflected, "I have turned him out of school. Into what have I turned him? The street—the gutter—the gutter where he has no control over him whatever. What will become of him? He will certainly be ruined. I cannot give him up; I will try him again."

Once more, then, the boy was taken into the teacher's care. But he had by no means improved by his expulsion. He was reckless, troublesome, ungovernable as before. No school could tolerate such a pupil. What more could the teacher do? He took the little rebel after school into a small class room, and begged him to kneel by his side. The boy knelt, the teacher prayed, and the heart of the boy was touched. The teacher arose and taking the hand of his pupil told him how Jesus loved his soul, and desired to save it. The boy's heart melted, and between the intervals of his own sobs and his teachers remarks he said:

"I never knew this before. I never thought of this before. I never believed any one loved me. I never thought I was wicked, and that Jesus saw me."

That half hour of prayer and personal instruction did the work. The young rebel was subdued. His heart was won. Henceforth he became a quiet, industrious, faithful scholar. The seed of a strong, healthy, pious young man was sown. Years rolled round, and that boy became an upright man, a Christian sailor. He is now mate of a large merchant vessel, a distributor of tracts, Bibles, and religious books, the supporter of his mother and family, and a zealous friend of his former teacher. In a word all the sunny vitality which, when guided by his self-will and fancy, made him so intractable, now turned into channels of Christian activity, and he is as earnest for Christ as he was formerly for Satan.

What if that teacher had not tried that boy again? In all probability he would have been brought to disgrace. Trying again that half hour of personal effort, with God's blessing.—*The Quiver.*

## THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

A true Christian living in the world is like a ship sailing on the ocean. It is not a ship being in the water which will sink it, but the water getting into the ship. So in the like manner the Christian is not ruined by living in the world which he must needs do, while he remains in the body, but by the world living in him.

The world in the heart has ruined millions of immortal souls. How careful are mariners in guarding against leakage, lest the water entering into the vessel should, by imperceptible degrees, cause the vessel to sink. And ought not the Christian to watch and pray, lest Satan and the world should find some unguarded inlet to his heart, and thus entering in bring him to destruction, both of body and mind. The world and the things of the world press upon us at all points. Our daily avocations, our most lawful enjoyments, have need to be narrowly watched, lest they insensibly steal upon our affections, and draw away our hearts from God.

What wonderful provision God has made for us, spreading out the Bible into types of nature!

What if every part of your house should begin to repeat the truths which have been committed to its symbolism? The lowest stone would say in silence of night, "Other foundation can no man lay." The corner stone would catch the word "Christ is the corner stone." The door would add, "I am the door." The taper burning by your bedside would utter up a moment to tell you "Christ is the light of the world." If you gaze upon your children, they reflect from their sweet sleeping faces the word of Christ, "Except ye become like little children." If walking, you look towards your parents' couch, from that sacred place God calls himself your father and your mother. Disturbed by the crying of your children who are afflicted in a dream, you rise to soothe them, and hear God saying, "So will I wipe away all tears from your eyes in heaven." Returning to your bed, you look from the window. Every star hails you, but chiefly, "the bright and morning Star." By and by, fainting from the heat, the floor of morning bathes your dwelling and calls you forth to the care of the day, and then you remember that God is the sun, and that heaven is bright with his presence, drawn by hunger, you approach the table,

The loaf whispers as you break it, "Broken for you," and the wheat of the loaf sighs, "Bruised and ground for you." The water that quenches your thirst says, "I am the water of life." If you wash your hands, you can but remember the teaching of spiritual purity. If you wash your feet, that hath been done secretly by Christ, as a memorial. The very roof of our dwelling hath its utterance, and bids you look for the day when God's house shall receive its top stone.

Go forth to your labor, and what thing can you see that hath not its message? The ground is full of sympathy. The flowers have been printed with teachings. The trees, that only seem to shake their leaves in sport, are framing divine sentences. The birds tell of heaven with their warblings in the green twilight. The sparrows and broods her chickens, unconscious that to the end of the world she is part and parcel of a revelation of God to man. The sheep that bleat from the pastures, the hungry wolves that blink in the forest, the serpent that glides noiselessly in the grass, the raven that flies heavily across the field, the lily over which his shadow passes, the plough, the sickle, the winn, the barn, the fall, the threshing floor, all of them are consecrated priests, unrobed teachers, revealing that so no vision themselves, but that bring to us thoughts of truth, contentment, hope, and love. All are ministers of God. The whole earth doth praise him, and show forth his glory!

Morality is character and conduct, such as is required by the circle of commandments in which the man's life happens to be placed. It shows how much good men require of us. Religion is the endeavor of a man with all his mind, heart, and soul, to form his life and his character upon the true elements of love and submission to good, will, and a spiritual Christian life like a man who learns the principles of music, and goes on to the practice. A moralist is like a man who learns nothing of the principles, but only a few airs by rote, and is satisfied to know as many tunes as common people do. Morality is good and is accepted of God, as far as it goes; but the difficulty is that it over goes. It is not my fifty fathom cable as good as the hundred fathom one?" said the sailor. Yes, as far as it goes; but in water a hundred fathoms deep, if it does not go within fifty fathoms of anchorage, of what use will it be in a storm?

The Christian and the moralist are alike in many things, but by and by the Christian will be admitted to a sphere which the moralist cannot enter. A barren and a fruitful vine are growing side by side in the garden, and the barren vine says to the fruitful one,—

"Is not my root as good as yours?"

"Yes," replied the vine, "as good as mine."

"And are not my lower leaves as broad and spreading, and is not my stem as large and my bark as shaggy?"

"Yes," said the vine.

"And are not my leaves as green, and have I not as many buds creeping up and down the stem to a sphere which the moralist cannot enter. A barren and a fruitful vine are growing side by side in the garden, and the barren vine says to the fruitful one,—

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Ode to the Stars.

Ye stars that rule the night with glorious splendor  
Forever shining from your azure dome,  
Will you to earthly mortals knowledge render  
Of that far home?

Tell us your mission, for in vain we ponder,  
And search each mystic page with zealous care,  
Lost in rapt thought, we meditate and wonder  
Why ye are there.

Lights of the upper world that beam in glory,  
Say, are ye what the ancients deemed of yore,  
Rulers of men, and fraught with fabled story  
Of mystic lore?

Tell us mysterious orbs, have ye the power  
Astrologers declared and sought to scan—  
Can ye unveil the future's hazy hour  
To ages of man?

Or are ye worlds in the far distance beaming,  
With valleys bestowed with rivers, trees  
And flowers;  
With sinless life, and love, and pleasure  
Teeming,  
Purer than ours.

Aye, there ye shine and glisten now as brightly,  
As when ye first the azure heavens trode,  
Lighting the path that leads the wayward  
Nightly,  
To his abode.

Then twinkle on, ye beacons ever flaming;  
Years must elapse, and ages circle on,  
Ere thunders roll the mighty voice proclaiming  
Your mission done.

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## Execution of the Murderer Fralick.

Zachariah Fralick, who was convicted at the late Assizes of killing Elizabeth York, in the township of Richmond, on the 28th June last, and sentenced to be executed on the 14th December, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning within the goal walls. The murder was one of the most atrocious character, and created an intense sensation throughout the whole district in which it took place. The leading facts of the tragedy are briefly these: Fralick had contracted a deep passion for the deceased girl, who was the eldest daughter of Harman York, a farmer residing in the same neighborhood with the murderer's family, but she did not reciprocate the feeling, and several times refused his offers of marriage. On the evening of Sunday, the 28th June, Fralick leaving the work and went to the residence of Harman York, in company with two young men, who had spent the day with him. She remained at her uncle's till ten o'clock, when she left herself for home, and that was the last she was seen alive. No anxiety was felt for her until the morning of the 14th, when her mother sent to Daniel York, in company with two young men, who had spent the day with her. She remained at her uncle's till ten o'clock, when she left herself for home, and that was the last she was seen alive. No anxiety was felt for her until the morning of the 14th, when her mother sent to Daniel York, in company with two young men, who had spent the day with her. She remained at her uncle's till ten o'clock, when she left herself for home, and that was the last she was seen alive. No anxiety was felt for her until the morning of the 14th, when her mother sent to Daniel York, in company with two young men, who had spent the day with her. She remained at her uncle's till ten o'clock, when she left herself for home, and that was the last she was seen alive. 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nada enjoys such a right—that Australia enjoys such a right—but that the States of America, which never for a moment relinquished the title of sovereignty that belongs to them individually, ought to be debarred from the enjoyment of a similar right.

There remains, therefore, no other policy by which these territories can be governed except that which was formally adopted by England toward Ireland, and which is now practiced in Poland by Mowat and Berg, under the sanction of the tyrant Alexander. This is the policy of conquest, devastation and extermination which will resemble the plantations of Ulster and the cruelties of Cromwell, is extremely natural; but it is a spectacle painful and humiliating to all lovers of freedom to find one of the representative men of the Irish race—himself an exile and a Catholic—vindictive at a court of policy similar to that which expelled the natives of Ireland from their possession of their homes.

I have spent much time in analyzing the letter of Gen. Meagher, because although it is addressed to a private friend it was evidently written as an appeal to the public opinion of this country. Though it is overlaid with cumulative epithets of declamatory invective, it is a production which has evidently been prepared with care and deserves a deliberate response. In this respect it contrasts favorably with an election speech recently addressed by Mr. Meagher to the electors of Ohio in opposition to the claims of Vallandigham, in whose person all the rights which belong to a free citizen have been violated. Said indeed it is to me to find that our countryman who was once the champion of human liberty, has enlisted himself as the defender of every sort of tyrannical usurpation.—T. F. Meagher, the young Champion once the champion of his country's freedom has become the advocate of a system of government which arrives in effect its policy.

By suspending the right of habeas corpus, and thereby subjecting the personal liberty of every citizen in the United States to the caprice of a single ruler or of his minions.

By coercing into the ranks of the Federal army, through the instrumentality of conscription, all who cannot afford to purchase their deliverance by an enormous ransom; and by driving under the execution, unwilling conscripts into field of battle where they perish for a cause which is not sanctioned by the approval of their conscience.

By superseding the rights which, under the constitution of the United States, were guaranteed to each individual State.

Lastly by fraternizing with the tyrant of Russia, who at this moment engaged in carrying into effect such a system of conscription against the noble Polish nation, as has won for him and all who abet him, the execration of mankind.

Alas! that we ever should have witnessed such backsliding on the part of an Irish patriot! If such be the result of American freedom (so called) in America, what soon learn to be reconciled to the worst form of European despotism.

Possessing the confidence of several millions of Americans, natives as well as Irish born, he might have applied a persuasive decision to the restoration of Peace, instead of trying three millions to throw their sons into the fire which now burns before the altar of Moloch. He might have taught the Canadians to look to America for a model of political institutions and for a identification of interests instead of repelling them by the taxation, by the conscription, by the monopolizing tariff, and by the loss of personal liberty, which have followed as consequences from this civil war. He might have gladdened the heart of all who belong to the oppressed nationalities of the world by boldly vindicating the cause of human freedom on behalf of those who suffer in every clime, instead of standing foremost among those who welcome to America the emissaries of the cruel despot who now tortures a brave and noble race.

The enemies of England will rejoice that he has made such a choice between these alternatives; but though he may find defenders and apologists among a few attached friends, our heads droop with shame when we find one of our chosen chiefs thus lending the support of his great abilities to the cause of the oppressor rather than to the protection of the oppressed. To no one has the language employed in America upon many occasions by Gen. Meagher since the commencement of this war given more pain than to myself, and since he has invited an expression of the opinion of his countrymen, no longer find myself at liberty to preserve silence. Earnestly, therefore, do I warn all those who are about to emigrate from Ireland against taking any part in the disastrous contention which is now going on in America, even though they are tempted by the rhetoric of one of Ireland's most gifted sons to fling themselves into the abyss in which so many who have gone before them have perished. Believe me my dear friend, very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN  
P. J. SMITH, Esq.

NEW POSTAL RATE.  
The following circular has just been issued from the Post Office Department at Quebec:

Quebec, 24th Nov., 1863.  
POSTAGE ON CERTAIN MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS PASSING WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, OR TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1. Packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, or grates, may be posted in Canada for delivery within the Province, or to an address within the United States, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of one cent per ounce; and when received from the United States addressed to any place in Canada, such packages may be delivered on payment by the person addressed of a like rate.

2. The limit of weight of such packages will be one pound. No communication, whether written or printed, must be enclosed in them; and they must be so put up as to be easy of examination, for the purpose of verifying the alleged contents. If put up in bags, the bags must be simply tied at the neck, so as to admit of inspection; and, in the case of such packages mailed in Canada, the nature of the goods, such as "seeds," &c., as the case may be, must be marked by the sender, as a statement of the contents, and the reduced rate hereby made applicable to such matter.

3. Book manuscript, and printer's proofs, sheets (whether corrected or not), maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs when not on glass or in cases containing glass, and sheet music, whether printed or written—may pass in covers, open at the ends or sides, and provided that no letter, or other communication intended to serve the purpose of a letter, be enclosed therein, on prepayment, when posted in Canada, by postage stamp of the ordinary printed matter rate of one cent per ounce, or on prepayment of that rate on delivery of such matter when received in the mails from the United States.

TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS, PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE, AND SAMPLES, BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
4. On and from the 1st of January next, patterns of merchandise, and samples, may be forwarded between Canada and the United States, at the rate of one cent per ounce, at book post rates, and subject to the following conditions:

A. The patterns or samples must not be of any intrinsic value; and this rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; nor must the quantity of any material or article sent as a pattern or sample be so great that it could have on this ground an intrinsic value.

B. The patterns, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and like articles, may be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, simply tied at the neck; but bags closed against inspection, although transparent, must not be used for that purpose.

C. There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the pattern is intended, the manufacturer's or trader's mark and number, and price of the article.

D. Any infringement of the above regulations will render the packet liable to be treated and charged as a letter.

E. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, will apply to patterns and samples; and any package transgressing this rule is to be sent to the Postmaster General.

5. The book post rate between Canada and the United Kingdom remains unaltered at 7 cents for a packet not weighing more than 4 ounces.

For a packet exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 12 cents; for a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 lb., 25 cents; for a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb., 37 cents; and so on, adding 12 cents for each additional 1 lb. or fraction of 1 lb. weight.

6. No printed or printed matter will be allowed to pass by book post between the United Kingdom and Canada, unless printed on paper, parchment or vellum.

7. As regards packets posted unpaid or only partially prepaid, the following rules are laid down by the Imperial Post Office:

When a book packet is posted in the United Kingdom for Canada, or in Canada for the United Kingdom, either wholly unpaid or prepaid less than a single rate of book postage, it is to be forwarded to destination charged with double the amount of book postage set on the packet; deducting, however, the amount of postage actually prepaid, if any has been prepaid. But if the partial prepayment of a book packet amounts to a single rate, then the book is to be forwarded charged with additional postage equal to the deficiency, and another single rate as a fine.

O. MOWAT,  
Postmaster Gen.

**Trial of the Six Hundred Pounder.**

A preliminary trial of Sir William Armstrong's monster gun, lately manufactured at Elswick for the War Department, was made yesterday at Shoeburyness, with the most satisfactory results. The day was all that could be desired. A slight mist out at sea lifted just before the experiments commenced, and the sun shone out as clear and as warm as on a spring day. The wind, too, which in the early morning was somewhat cold and biting, moderated into a gentle breeze setting across the range, just sufficient to waft away the smoke from the mouth of the gun.

Sir William Armstrong's gun weighs over 22 tons, and is mounted on an ordinary gun carriage of great size and strength. Its length over all is 15 feet, that of the bore being 12 feet. Its internal diameter is 13 inches, and its rifled on the "shunting" principle. The grooves are 10 in number, and turn once in 65 calibres. In its construction it differs little from the other large muzzle-loading guns manufactured under Sir William Armstrong's direction, consisting of a number of coiled tubes of enormous strength shrunk one upon the other. The thickness of the gun at the breech is 22 1/2 inches; the total diameter at the trunnions being 55 inches. It carries a conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, weighing 510 lbs., or a shell of ordinary make weighing 600 lb., and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than 40 lbs. of powder. The charge used yesterday with shot was 70 lb. with shell 60 lb.

Although the experiments were to commence at half-past 10, the first shot was not fired until 12. By the time every thing was ready the interest of the spectators had reached the highest pitch, it was a unanimous surprise and wonder from every veteran artilleryman that the men serving the gun put into it and rammed home first the powder, looking like a tolerable bolster, and next the conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, measuring nearly 30 inches in length, by 12 1/2 inches in diameter, and weighing as much as a small family. The shot is first placed in a cradle and lifted to the mouth of the gun by means of a movable shear provided with blocks and pulleys. The cradle hinges on to a couple of hooks at the mouth of the piece, and holds the ponderous shot in the proper position for being rammed home. Though the gun looked strong enough to have borne loading to the muzzle, the spectators naturally exclaimed themselves behind the traverse and breast-works about the place, taking care to choose a position commanding a full view of the target running out to sea across the well known wastes of sand. The gun was given one degree of elevation, and the word passed that all was ready. The last bugle call was sounded, and the great gun was fired for the first time. The ponderous shot burst from the mouth of the piece with a terrific rush and roar, striking the sand at about 700 yards from the shore, leaping and dashing onward, ricocheting five or six times, and finally burying itself near the 4,000-yard target. A rush and a cheer immediately made to the gun to see its condition. An attentive examination, however, soon proved that not the slightest injury had been sustained by it in any part; in fact, that it was what every one knew it would turn out to be—a perfect piece of workmanship. Two more shots were then fired at the same elevation, the second and third reports being apparently less loud than the first. It was a matter of frequent observations during the day that the report of the gigantic piece of artillery was much less loud than its size would have led one to predict.

The next three rounds were fired at an elevation of 2 deg. Three dead shells weighing 600 lbs. each were then fired with charges of 60 lbs., an 800 lb. round shot with a charge of 70 lb. completing the day's experiments. Up to the sixth round the initial velocity was taken by Captain Noble with the very ingenious electric-battery apparatus invented by Major Navas, of the Belgian army. The mean initial velocity as determined by this delicate instrument was 1,260 ft. in a second, as nearly as possible. The last round was not fired until nearly dark. This ended one of the most important series of experiments ever performed at Shoeburyness. Before the party left the ground the gun was again most attentively examined, but not the slightest defect could be detected in the most critical artificialities present. A target of larger size is being built to test the smashing capabilities of the great gun, and will be completed in three weeks. There were present during the day General Tul-

loch, General Daines, Colonel Leffroy, Colonel Davies, Colonel Bingham, Colonel Anderson, Major Hay, Major Millman, Captain Heath, Sir William Armstrong, Mr. William Fairbairn, and many other nobilities in the military and engineering world. The gun was easily served by a party of 20 men. At first, not being accustomed to such a monster, the men worked rather slowly, but as they became used to their work they at last succeeded in abridging the space of time between the rounds to ten minutes. The destructive power of "Big Will" (as the monster might be christened) will be enormous. A shell with a bursting charge of 40 lb. may be readily fired at it, the largest charge yet used in a shell being, we believe, no more than 30 lb.—London Times.

COAL.—We observe that the directors of the Oswego and Syracuse railroad have voted an appropriation of \$400,000, to extend their railway and effect a connection with the roads from the Pennsylvania coal mines. When the railway is completed the Pennsylvania coal will be set down direct in the harbor of Oswego. The event will be a matter of importance to the dwellers in the cities and towns on this side of Lake Ontario. The transport of coal from Oswego to Kingston will be a cheap and easy matter, and when the coal monopoly is broken up and the panic prices subside, anthracite coal may fairly compete in Kingston market with wood as an article of fuel. Were it supplied at a cheaper rate, coal would come into more general use as fuel, and an enlarged trade would spring up, benefiting the Oswego as well as the people of Oswego.—News.

The police of Warsaw have recently invented a new expedient for levying contributions on the inhabitants, by monopolizing the manufacture of the lanterns which all persons are obliged to carry when out in the streets after nightfall. Each lantern is to bear the name and address of the party carrying it, and in order to distinguish persons suspected of disaffection to the government, the glass is to be of different colors white for persons who have never been arrested, yellow for those who are considered doubtful, and red for those who are positively suspected. It is said that this measure is to come into operation immediately.

A short time since a poor woman of this city had her minor son drafted at Rochester into the Federal army. She went to Mr. Consul Giddings and gave him documents proving her son was not of age, to be forwarded to the proper authorities. He told her his son was ten dollars, but that under the circumstances he would take three dollars down, which she paid. Last week she went to the Consul's office and found her papers still lying there, the Consul having taken her money and done nothing to earn it.—Mont. Herald.

**The Herald.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1863.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially the Irish portion of them, to the letter of Mr. Smith O'Brien in reply to Mr. Meagher's address to his countrymen, published some time since, advocating the cause of the Federal Government, and abjuring them to take up arms on its behalf. This letter is not only well written, but comes in the very nick of time. For it is beyond a doubt that thousands of Irishmen have been deceived from their country under the most plausible pretences, to find, when they set their feet on the land said to be enlightened and free, that they were only intended as marks for the target, and food for the powder of the Confederate aggressors, in the place of those who are legitimately bound to maintain and uphold and defend the Union. The letter will not only tell at home, in the old country; but, we trust, it will also do good here. For it cannot be denied that in Canada also, a vast number of our Irish population, excited by the hopes held out to them, or anxious to "go where glory waits," have been tempted and led away by the betrayer; to find, alas! to their everlasting sorrow and regret, how very different indeed, is the real from the ideal. The very fact, which cannot be denied, that already over two hundred thousand bold and brave Irishmen have fallen during this horrible struggle, ought to be sufficient to deter others from filling up the gaps thereby left in the ranks. There might be some excuse for those taking part in this unnatural war, who have been naturalized in the Northern States, and made America the land of their adoption. But even they are beginning to see that they are pushed to the front, while those who are bound by the ties of kindred and country are kept in the rear; and not only that, but when the hour of danger comes, and the deadly attack is made, they are deserted by their supporters, and left to be cut to pieces, or work out their own salvation as best they may. We say, there may be some reason urged on behalf of such men taking part in this struggle—but what have Irishmen in the old country or in Canada to do with it? What has any Canadian, English, Irish, French or Scotch to do with it? Nothing whatever. It is a fight, the merits of which we cannot understand, and from which we should all hold ourselves wholly aloof. Mr. Meagher has not only achieved honor, but has had honors thrust upon him. Who knows but that he may yet wield the sovereign power in the disunited Republic—march at the head of Armies, and crush all his opponents. He already ranks as a Brigadier General in the Federal Army, and could he but get some additional thousands of his countrymen to enlist, in obedience to the decree of the President, he might consider himself the most popular Yankee in the North. We hope and trust, however, they have been taught by experience, and are not such fools. So far as the Irish in Canada are concerned, we believe there is not a man of them would have a hand in the invasion of England, if they had the chance. That General Meagher may have had some such object in view when first he turned warrior, and may hold such an opinion still, is possible. If the events which he is daily witnessing, and the turmoil amid which he lives and moves, do not satisfy him as to how futile are his hopes, no words of ours can have

that effect. Better for him, so far as England is concerned, to try and possess his soul in peace. Better for him to reflect upon the misery, the desolation and the poverty he has created already—he carried twelve hundred fine young Irishmen into the battle of Fredericksburg, and brought out of that engagement unharmed, only two hundred and fifty—before inciting others of his countrymen in like manner to go and sacrifice themselves. Smith O'Brien, and if Ireland has a living patriot and a wise one, we believe it to be him—may well ask, "Could the worst enemies of Ireland desire that the Irish should be spurred to destruction by infatuation—more insane than that which induces Irishmen to butcher each other in this accursed war?"

**TOWNSHIP COUNCILS AND THE LATE EXTENSION OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.**

Below will be found the clauses which have been added to Section 275 of the Municipal Institution Act of Upper Canada. The following extract from the aforesaid section (275) of this Act will, of itself, explain the object of adding to it:—"275. Electoral Townships.—Wherever a Township is not divided into Wards, the Council may from time to time pass By-laws for dividing the Township into two or more convenient Electoral Divisions for establishing Polling Places therein, and for appointing Returning Officers therefor, and may from time to time repeal or vary the same." Thus it will be found that the extension of the above section does not in any manner whatever affect the Townships which are divided into wards, but merely those which are separated and classed as Electoral Divisions. By consulting the Municipal Institution Act, incorporated in the Consolidated Statutes, the difference which exists between Townships divided into Electoral Divisions and Townships divided into Wards, will be immediately discovered, and those on whom it is incumbent, by reason of their official position, to be conversant with the ins and outs of this Act, should study it carefully before volunteering any explanation of it:—

An Act to extend the provisions of the two hundred and seventy-fifth Section of the Act "respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada," and to provide for the Election of Councillors in the several Townships of Upper Canada, when ever the same may be divided into Electoral Divisions under the authority of the said Section.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Whenever a township in Upper Canada is divided into Electoral Divisions, and Polling places established therein, and Returning Officers appointed therefor, under and by the provisions of the Two hundred and Seventy-fifth Section of Chapter Fifty-one of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, a meeting of the Electors of such township shall take place on the first Monday but one in the month of December, before the Annual Election as provided by the said Act, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the nomination of candidates, for the election of the Township Clerk, and to provide for the Election of Councillors in the several Townships of Upper Canada, when ever the same may be divided into Electoral Divisions under the authority of the said Section.

2. The Township Clerk shall preside at such meeting, or, in the case of his absence through sickness or otherwise, the Council shall appoint a person to preside in his place, and if the Clerk or the person so appointed does not attend, the electors shall choose a chairman, being an elector, to officiate from among themselves.

3. Such clerk, or person so appointed, or chairman, so chosen, shall have all the powers of the Returning Officer.

4. If only five candidates have been withdrawn in one hour proposed by any of the electors present at such meeting, the clerk or person so appointed to preside, or chairman so chosen, as the case may be, shall declare such candidates duly elected Councillors to serve for the following year.

5. If more than five candidates shall be proposed at such meeting, any such candidate proposed after the first five, or any elector on his behalf, shall demand a Poll, the said clerk or person so appointed, or chairman so chosen, shall, on the following day, post up in the office of the clerk the names of the candidates so proposed, and give notice of the names to the returning Officer appointed for each and all the said Electoral Divisions.

6. In case of the nomination of more than five candidates, and no candidate nominated after the first five, or no elector on his behalf then demanded a Poll as aforesaid, the clerk or person so appointed, or chairman so chosen, shall declare such five candidates first nominated duly elected Councillors to serve as aforesaid.

7. In case a demand, by the Returning Officer for each Electoral Division in such Township shall cause a Poll to be opened at the Polling place appointed in such Division, on the first Monday in January following, and shall take place on the same day, the clerk or person so appointed shall, on the day following, open the Poll for the full time required by law for taking the votes in cases where no Electoral Division shall be established.

8. Every Returning Officer shall, on the day after the close of the Poll, return the Poll-book to the township clerk, or to any Justice of the Peace for the county or union of counties in which the said township may lie, as to the due and correct taking of the votes for the said Electoral Division.

9. The Township Clerk or person so appointed, or chairman so chosen as aforesaid, shall add up the number of votes set down for each candidate in the respective Poll-books, and ascertain the aggregate number of votes, and shall, at the Township Hall, or such other place at which the nomination was held, at noon of the day following the return of the Poll-books, publicly declare the same, beginning with the candidate having the greatest number, and so on with the others, and shall thereupon publicly declare elected the five candidates respectively standing the highest on the Poll.

10. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the said clerk, whether otherwise qualified or not, shall give a vote for one or more such candidates, as he may decide the election; and except in such case the township clerk shall vote as any such elector.

11. This Act shall be taken and read as part of the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada."

**ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.**—The English government has declined to take part in the European Congress proposed by the Emperor of the French. This is an important decision and will have its influence with other courts. Austria and Prussia, with a springing of the minor German Dukedoms and principalities, will probably return the same answer and the Congress will become an unrealized project. The event will mark the wane of Napoleon's influence as a leader in the councils of Europe. His position of arbiter will be gone, and the secret influence emanating from the Tuilleries will be shorn of its wonted power. But the event has even a greater significance. The English government has given its reasons for declining the Emperor's proposal. While professing admiration for the object, Her Majesty's government believes the Congress an ineffectual means to gain the end in view. If, then, peace be deemed unattainable by a Congress, the opposite idea that events must run their course, though they culminate in war, would seem to be entertained at least by the British government. War in Europe—war with Russia, since Russia seems to be preparing a war for the liberation of Poland—war between Denmark and the Pretender Holstein prince, backed up as he may be by a German alliance! Great Britain through her Cabinet Ministers evidently believes in the probability of war, and instead of entering into the discussions of a Congress which is deemed inadequate to prevent the bursting of the gathering storm, she holds aloof from such impotent means, and stands prepared to adopt the measures which events may force upon her.

**THE GREAT DIVORCE COURT SCANDAL.**  
We notice that those who are supposed to be "well informed," state that it has now been clearly ascertained that the petition in which Lord Palmerston's name was included as a co-respondent, is a mere matter of the vilest extortion, without any ground whatever of foundation. According to English papers, a rumor is also current to the effect, that an endeavor will be made to obtain for the case an immediate hearing, it being held that such a charge thus allowed to hang over the head of the First Minister of the Crown, is prejudicial to the interests of the State and that a Special Commission should be issued to try the issue at once.

**RETIREMENT.**—Since May, 1862, when the Reform Administration took office, the departmental expenses have been reduced as follows:

Provincial Secretary's Office.....	\$ 3,811
Provincial Registrar.....	2,390
Receiver General.....	3,744
Crown Lands.....	12,504
Public Works.....	1,600
Attorney General West.....	400
Adjutant General.....	6,689
Customs Department.....	18,072
	\$49,300

Deduct from this \$1,560 increase in the Bureau of Agriculture, and we have a total annual saving in these branches of expenditure alone of \$37,740.

The Postmaster General has issued an order from his department, which establishes a very liberal tariff of postage for the conveyance throughout Canada and between the province and the United Kingdom and the United States, of seeds, cuttings, roots, proof sheets, books, copies of music, printed or written. Patterns of goods and samples of merchandise may be sent from England by the Canadian steamers at book rates. Seeds and roots may be sent throughout Canada at the uniform rate of one cent an ounce.

**THE NEW YORK MERCURY'S MANIFESTO.**  
—This charming paper, which for twenty-five years has been increasing in popularity, and now claims to be out of sight of all competition, has put forth a fascinating programme for 1864, which we publish in our advertising columns to-day. It is a prosperous paper, and owes its prosperity to the energy, tact, and skill of its publishers. They make large promises for the coming year, but they have the reputation—and they deserve it, of performing what they promise.

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—The Quebec Mercury of Monday says:—"So far as it is possible at present to judge, there are good reasons for believing that the removal of the departments to Ottawa will take place about next October. The approaching session will, then, in all likelihood, be the last appearance of the assembled wisdom in this good city of Quebec."

**The Half-yearly Examination of the Carleton Place Union School** will take place on Monday and Tuesday, 21 and 22nd inst. The Grammar School Examination on Monday, and that of the Common School on Tuesday, commencing each day at 9 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

Persons having nice groves of young Cedar will be interested in the notice which we publish to-day, waiting for hope. Since the introduction of railroads into the back country, the farmers may be said to have a cash market at their own doors for every article they have to spare off their farms.

We cannot accede to the numerous orders we receive to send the *Herald* on Credit. Persons who wish to become subscribers, had better comply with our rules and send the dollar in advance. Otherwise they need not expect to receive the paper. We want no names on our list except those of paying subscribers. We hope this hint will be sufficient to prevent persons from sending us their names with a promise to pay at some time in the future, which very often, in such cases, means never.

**MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—A Quebec paper announces semi-officially that Parliament will be summoned to meet in the month of February.

**To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.**

Sir,—Mr. D. C. McNab, Principal of the Arnprior Public School, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall here for the purpose of raising a fund to procure prizes for the School at the ensuing examination. I send you the peroration.

E. C.  
"If we look at the history of nations we find that literature has gone hand in hand with freedom, wherever the mind is untrammelled by legal and despotic checks, it soars aloft into the almost godlike attributes of its origin and becomes spiritualized. It has free scope for the exercise of the most refined pleasures—unrestrained by human enactments it has achieved the most marvellous exploits, dazzling mankind by the boldness of its flights and the majesty of its conceptions. It makes us scarcely credit what it has effected and what it will accomplish. We wonder at its discoveries; we pause to contemplate; we are amazed at the awful sublimity of its grandeur and the splendid effects produced by its unfettered exercise. Look at the British Empire—the freest nation under the sun, and to what a some of glory and of power has literature elevated the people. Who could rise from reading the glowing eloquence of a Curran, a Pitt or a Gladstone without feeling refreshed and elevated by the personal presence of the great man? Who could read the tender pathos of Burns, the terse grandeur of Shakespeare, or the lofty flights of Byron—like the Conductor of the Andes soaring aloft beyond the reach of mortal eye or human conception—but be astonished and amazed at the vast powers of the human mind? It is to that freedom—to that liberty obtained by our ancestors through many a struggle, defended by their bravery and sealed with their blood, that we are indebted chiefly for such emanations from the mighty intellects of such gifted beings, endowed by one Supreme Creator so much beyond their fellows. But alas! when we turn to countries, where despotism reigns paramount, where tyranny is rampant, where the press is subjected to a censorship, and an embargo placed on human thought both in Christendom and Heathendom, we find literature at a low ebb—commerce, trade, manufactures, inventions—all that lifts man from sense and the gratification of sense to the spiritual enjoyment of mental culture in a state of insipid dullness stagnant from the want of energy, and the facilities of the paralyzed subject, servile, conservating, and unmanly fear. Look at the contrast: on one side we have freedom and human illumination; on the other despotism and the ebb of darkness and despair. Behold what science has done for us here. Our prospects now are bright and glowing—hope points onward. Never was Arnprior in such an auspicious position. The harbingers of success have opened up the vista of prosperity. The Railroad, so long deferred, before another year closes is in a fair way of being completed. This will open up the fertile lands of the north, and the stirring of the iron-horse will be heard amid the pine glades of the Madawaska, and the whistle of the engines, as they wind their way to the banks of the Ottawa, will fill many a heart with joy, which had almost given up the expectation of hearing its exhilarating sound. Then our mineral wealth will be developed. The marble quarries, which surround us on every side, will send their beautiful pedestals, and slabs, and blocks, and architectural columns—decorations for many a palatial structure—to continental Europe. Then our agriculture, now so stagnant from the want of energy, and the facilities of the paralyzed subject, servile, conservating, and unmanly fear. Look at the contrast: on one side we have freedom and human illumination; on the other despotism and the ebb of darkness and despair. Behold what science has done for us here. Our prospects now are bright and glowing—hope points onward. 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## News Items.

Almost every train from the frontier, says the *Globe*, brings families from the United States, who are anxious to take land and invest their means in making for themselves homes in Canada. We learn that a large number of persons are locating in the western counties, who purpose to become residents in this country.

Major Gen. George Bell, C. B., an officer well known in Canada, has succeeded to the Command of the 104th Regiment.

Le Journal de Quebec says the navigation of the river this year has been fortunate, as not one of the 1465 sailing vessels and 46 steamships from sea suffered shipwreck. No shipwreck either occurred with in portage limits. Some accidents occurred in the vicinity of Gaspe.

A coin sale in New York, last week, a silver dollar of 1794 brought the absurd price of two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

The Empress Eugenie sent a drawing-room clock, ornamented with portraits of herself, the Emperor, and the Prince Imperial, to Dublin, as a prize to be competed for at the Christmas drawing, in aid of the St. Mary's Industrial School.

An audacious robbery has just been committed in the Historical Museum of Dresden, where articles to the value of 7,000 thalers, exclusive of their historical and artistic interest, have been carried off. Among them are a large chased silver cup and two horse caparisons adorned with pearls and precious stones. One of these harnesses alone is of the value of 4,000 thalers.

A meeting has been held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, Boston, relative to a proposed steamship line from that port to the British Islands. The sense of the meeting was strongly in favor of the execution of the project, the most decided opinion being expressed as to its practicability, certain success, and great advantage to the city. Another meeting is to be held to urge the matter further.

Two military schools are to be established—one at Toronto, the other at Quebec.

Joseph Shoemaker of Indiana, 105 years old, was seen by the editor of the *Republican* of that town hard at work chopping cordwood a few days ago. He had been at the work eight or ten days during the summer.

A Federal prisoner in Richmond writes to his father in Maine, Nov. 21st—"If you see anything in the papers about our suffering, don't worry. I am getting along nicely."

On Tuesday evening last a lad about 15 years of age was drowned in the canal at Edwardsburgh. He had been at a dance and drank considerable liquor.

Charles Downey, who twelve years ago was a wealthy man in New York and drove his \$1,500 team, has been arrested for sending a woman to death in a miserable den in the Five Points. Drink and gambling brought him down.

A report was current in London at the time the *Arabia* left, that Sir Richard Airey was about to leave the Horse Guards, in order to replace Sir Fenwick Williams as Commander of the forces in Canada, and that General Eyre would become Quartermaster General.

Four muzzle-loading guns, manufactured at Low Moor in the Baker Ordnance Company, have been landed on the wharf of the Royal Arsenal, in order to be proved. They are said to weigh about 20 tons each.

An order in Council directs that all public moneys throughout the province are after the first day of January next, to be deposited in the Bank of Montreal or its agencies.

The small pox is alarmingly prevalent in Washington just now. In the Kalorama contraband hospital there are nearly one hundred cases. The city hospital is also full.

A single firm pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the London Times for advertising, and the amount is truly returned to the advertisers. Moral—advertise.

The Presbyterian, an excellent monthly published by Mr. John Lovell, Montreal, is so prosperous that it pays the printer and incurs no loss. It is creditable to the denomination it is organ of. This is one of the rare exceptions of a religious paper paying in Canada.

Jeffries, the Boston fast man, refuses to tell the Bankruptcy Court what has become of the \$375,000 which he received in the six months previous to his arrest. He was sent to prison for contempt of court, which does not hurt him much, as he was in prison before for fraud.

**PHILOSOPHY OF A HEARTY LAUGH.**—No other exercise is equal to laughing. Nothing acts so directly and happily upon the organs within both chest and abdomen. Ten hearty laughs, real shouts, will do more to advance the general health and vitality than an hour spent in the best attitudes and movements. If done in a sober, solemn spirit. Of course, you cannot laugh at will; so you must play with the dog, play with your children, introduce a humor-dread game which involve competition and fun. Open the folding doors, move back the centre-table, and go it. Play with the dog, run for the pins, play any of the games which you can recall from your early experience. One good laugh is worth more than medicine to restore health.

New York, Dec. 8.—Gen. Butler has issued a lengthy order relative to colored troops, the effect of which is to call upon negroes to volunteer to fight for the freedom of their race, and to instruct every officer and soldier in his command to aid the coming of all colored persons into our lines. Negro soldiers are to be paid a bounty of ten dollars, and paid ten dollars a month, while their families are to be furnished with subsistence. All offences by citizens against negroes, except of a high and unprecedented nature, are to be tried by Provost Court.

New York, Dec. 8.—The *Herald's* Army Despatch, dated Culpepper 7th, says the Infantry corps are apparently going to winter quarters. The cavalry corps is more busy than ever scouting for guerrillas. This rebel cavalry makes frequent incursions into the side of the Rapidan, and pick numbers of stragglers. No recent attempts have been made by the enemy to cross the Rapidan in force. Our first and third divisions of cavalry are between Culpepper and the river. A rumor says that Gen. Meade is to be relieved by Provost Court.

A man in Troy a few months ago commenced a suit against another for passing a bad five dollar bill. The case was adjourned several times, and numerous lawyers employed. It was finally put on trial the other day, when a delegation from the State Bank appeared on the witness stand and pronounced the bill good, offering to pay ninety-nine cents on the dollar for it.

Why is a short negro like a white man? Ans.—Because he is not tall (at all) black.

Why is a negro with no hair on the top of his head like a candidate for a club who has been rejected by its members? Ans.—Because he's a black-head individual.

Washington, Dec. 9th.—The following proclamation is appended to the President's signature.

**PROCLAMATION.**—Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas a rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed acts of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to the said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and whereas the Congress has declared for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to the said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and whereas it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in the said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States and to inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known that all persons who have directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as heretofore excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights and property, except as to slaves, and that the pardon and restoration of rights and property shall have no effect until the third parties shall have intervened, and upon condition that every such person shall take and subscribe on oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath in violation of which oath shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit: I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support, all acts of Congress in reference to the existing rebellion, and I will support to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, held void by the Congress, or by decision of the supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who or shall have been civil or diplomatic agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States and the Rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the Rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such persons or white persons as prisoners of war, and which persons may be included in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; and I do further proclaim, declare and make known that, whereas any of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of 1860, each of whom has received and taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing prior to the so-called Act of Secession, and excluding all other, shall re-establish a State Government which shall be Republican, and shall retroactively as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion on application of the legislature or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and I do further proclaim and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize or declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the executive; and is engaged as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary and subdivisions, the constitution and the general code of laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proposition, so far as it relates to State Government, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained; and for the same reason it may be proper to further say that neither members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive; and in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the 8th day of Dec., A. D. 1863, and the Independence of the United States of America the 88th.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

**SUCCESS OF A MONTREALER.**—Mr. Stephens, son of the late Dr. Stephens of this city, formerly a High School boy here, and afterwards educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took high honors, has recently received the appointment of professor of Astronomy in the University of California, with a salary of \$240 sterling per annum.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A soldier's wife died in Mansfield, Mass., last week, of small pox, leaving four small ones. One woman had the care of the sick woman and the four children, day and night, as no other person entered the house after it was known the disease was small pox. This in Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord 1863.

## An Authorized Commentary on the Scriptures.

The London *Guardian* states that an authorized Commentary on the Bible is to be published. "The honor of originating the plan," says the *Guardian*, "is due to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has consulted several of the bishops on the subject, and the Archbishop of York, at his instance, undertook to organize a plan for producing a Commentary which should put the reader in full possession of whatever information may be requisite to enable him to understand the Word of God, and supply him with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentation of its contents. The plan has received the sanction of the Primates. A committee consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Litchfield, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Lytton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, Dr. Jacobson and Dr. Johnson, has taken the general supervision of the work." The whole work is divided into parts, each of which has its particular editor with contributors, and over them, under the committee just named, there is a general editor.

In a town adjoining Utica, N. Y., lives a man who is the father of three children and husband of a wife whose fidelity he has justly or unjustly suspected. Recently the wife went into the house of a widower in the vicinity, and became his house-keeper. The husband a few nights ago followed her and applied to her to come home and do some baking for the family over out of bread. The appeal was made to the presence of the widower, and he was a participant in the conversation which followed. In the course of the fact that "wives have been sold" was mentioned, and the widower offered the husband a cow or \$30 for his spouse. The married man accepted the offer and chose the cow. The bargain closed amicably, all parties retiring to rest—the widower and his wife, the house-keeper, the parted wife lodging with a female servant. In the morning, however, the husband repented; but the wife insisted that she had been fairly disposed of and refused to accompany him home. The unhappy man departed with the cow, musing that he had disposed of the "partner of his existence," but convinced that the woman was now beyond his reach.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF KAGOSIMA, JAPAN.**—The late proceedings of Admiral Kuroshima, the Japanese admiral, who have been a history a short time ago, have been variously commented on by the English press, and in many instances strongly condemned as an act of cruelty, it being contended that the citizens of Kagosima, a place with a dense population, have committed no offense whatever, and that the admiral has been unfairly punished. Taking this view of the matter, Mr. George Crabtree, at the anniversary entertainment which followed his inauguration as Mayor of (Gateshead, declined in his presidential capacity, to propose the toast of the army and navy, in consequence of that which has recently taken place in Japan. He administered the toast to the Admiral Kuroshima, who he said, had graciously accepted the instruction of Earl Russell, and the reduction of Kagosima he characterized as an act of "wanton cruelty."

What throat is best for a singer to reach high notes with? Ans.—Sore throat.

## MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

all Flour 100 lbs.	\$2 25 @ 2 50
Spring Flour.	2 25 @ 2 35
Spring Wheat.	0 85 @ 0 90
Buck Wheat.	0 35 @ 0 40
Indian Corn 50 lbs.	0 45 @ 0 50
Barley 45 lbs.	0 55 @ 0 60
Fall Wheat.	0 90 @ 1 00
Potatoes.	0 20 @ 0 25
Rye.	0 45 @ 0 55
Oatmeal, 100 lbs.	3 00 @ 0 00
Peas.	0 45 @ 0 50
Hay 30 lbs.	0 30 @ 0 35
Beef 100 lbs.	4 00 @ 0 00
Pork 100 lbs.	4 00 @ 0 00
Prime Mess.	10 00 @ 0 00
Wool 10 lbs.	0 30 @ 0 40
Butter.	0 15 @ 0 18
Eggs.	0 10 @ 0 12
Turkeys.	0 10 @ 0 12
Fowls 10 pair.	0 20 @ 0 30
Geese.	0 20 @ 0 30
Sauces.	0 10 @ 0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb.	1 10 @ 1 25
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75 @ 2 00
Iron Men per 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 50
Lard.	0 16 @ 0 18
Tallow.	0 08 @ 0 10
Hardwood.	2 00 @ 2 00

Perth, Dec. 10, 1863.

Pot Ashes per cwt.	\$5 00 @ 0 00
Pork Prime Mess.	5 00 @ 0 00
Do Prime.	4 45 @ 0 00
Beef do 100 lb.	4 00 @ 0 00
Wheat per bushel.	0 80 @ 0 85
Oats do.	0 30 @ 0 35
Peas do.	0 45 @ 0 50
Barley do.	0 60 @ 0 65
Potatoes do.	0 25 @ 0 30
Oatmeal per barrel.	4 25 @ 0 00
Butter per lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per doz.	0 12 @ 0 15
Hay per ton.	10 00 @ 0 00

Ottawa, Dec. 10, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, 100 bush.	\$5 00 @ 0 00
Fall, 100 bush.	4 75 @ 0 00
Wheat—Extra, 100 bush.	4 50 @ 0 00
Superfine No. 1, 100 bush.	4 50 @ 0 00
No. 2, 100 bush.	4 40 @ 0 00
Farmers', 100 bush.	4 00 @ 0 00
Oats, 100 bush.	4 75 @ 0 00
Barley, 100 bush.	4 00 @ 0 00
Peas, 100 bush.	0 70 @ 0 75
Oats, 100 bush.	0 00 @ 0 35
Peas, 100 bush.	0 50 @ 0 60
Beans, 100 bush.	1 25 @ 1 50
Corn, 100 bush.	0 60 @ 0 65
Potatoes, 100 bush.	12 00 @ 0 00
Hay 100 tons.	0 00 @ 0 00
Straw 100 tons.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef 100 lbs.	4 30 @ 0 00
Do 100 lbs.	3 50 @ 0 00
per lb.	0 04 @ 0 05
Mutton per lb by the qr.	0 04 @ 0 05
Ham.	0 08 @ 0 10
Tallow.	0 08 @ 0 10
Lard, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	0 00 @ 0 10
Fowls, per pair.	0 25 @ 0 30
Chickens, each.	0 00 @ 0 25
Wool, fleece washed.	0 30 @ 0 35
Wool, grease.	0 20 @ 0 25
Apples per bush.	2 75 @ 0 30
Geese, each.	0 30 @ 0 40
Butter—Fresh per lb.	0 17 @ 0 18
Do " "	0 12 @ 0 14
Eggs per dozen.	0 12 @ 0 15

Corrected weekly by M. Gorman, Commission Agent.

Pembroke, Dec. 10, 1863.

Flour, per bush.	\$5 00 @ 0 50
Wheat, per bush.	0 90 @ 0 00
Prime Mess, per lb.	16 00 @ 17 00
Prime Mess, per lb.	14 00 @ 15 00
Oats, per bush.	0 40 @ 0 45
Peas, per bush.	0 50 @ 0 55
Oatmeal, per bush.	1 50 @ 0 00
White Beans, per bush.	1 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes, per bush.	0 25 @ 0 30
Butter, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs, per doz.	0 12 @ 0 15
May, per ton.	12 00 @ 14 00

**THE HUMAN EYE.**—The language of the eye is very hard to construe. You can read in the eyes of your companion, while you talk, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offices of hospitality, if there be no holiday in the eye. How many futile invitations are accepted by those who are away from a company; he has heard no important remark, but in sympathy with the society, he is cognizant of such a stream of life as has been flowing in him through the eye. There are eyes which give no more admission into them than blackberries; others are liquid, and deep wells of wisdom might fall into; and others are aggressive and devouring, and take too much notice. There are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, eyes full of faith—some of good and some of sinister omen.

A saddle-wheel steamer, of 600 tons burden, named the *Will of the Wisp*, left Genoa, for Bermuda last week, to run the blockade, having been fitted up within a few days after first taking the water. She is a very fast vessel, having reached a speed of over seven miles an hour, with a full cargo on board. This is the fourth steamer that has sailed from the Clyde for the blockade within a month; and another which was launched on Saturday at Glasgow, is being fitted up with great despatch.—*Scotch Paper.*

What is everybody doing at the same time? Ans.—Growing older.

## Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, South Elmley, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, S. J. Treman, of Hamilton, to Miss Rebecca Goodfellow, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Goodfellow, of S. Elmley.

On the 1st inst., at the house of the bride's father, Clarendon, by Rev. J. Evans, A. M., Peter Woolchelen to Miss Margaret Barr, third daughter of the late David Barr.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Clarke, at the residence of the bride's father, James Affleck, Esq., Mr. James Stewart to Miss Margaret W. Affleck, both of Middleville.

## Died.

In Ramsay, on the 5th December, Mr. William Denoboe, aged 47 years.

At his residence, in the Township of McNab, on Saturday evening, the 28th November, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Miller, sen., aged 85 years.

## ARRIVALS AT LYON'S HOTEL, AMTPIOR.

For the week ending Saturday, 12th Dec.

Thomas Deacon,	Pembroke.
R. Delahay,	do.
A. Brooks, C. E.,	Brookville.
W. Ryan,	Perth.
J. C. Foster,	Brewer's Mills.
G. B. Hume,	Montreal.
J. G. Cormack,	Pembroke.
T. M. Carwell,	Weston.
J. Smith,	do.
John Gordon,	Portage du Fort.
Mr. Edley,	do.
James Kennedy,	do.
John Elliot,	Fitzroy.
A. Foran,	Perth.
R. White,	Perth.
Elliot Johnston,	Perth.
C. Moffat,	Perth.
R. Johnston,	Weston.
D. Goodwin,	Perth.
W. Bann,	Perth.
F. Campbell,	Perth.
W. Raftery,	Perth.
J. A. Fraser,	Fitzroy.
J. A. Dunlop,	Perth.
J. McAndrew,	Perth.
R. P. Cooke, C. E.,	Perth.
W. H. Waley, C. E.,	Perth.
C. Chapman, C. E.,	Perth.
Wm. Moffat,	Perth.
D. McLeod,	Perth.
A. Colton,	Litchfield.
J. Stoddard,	Ottawa.
Mr. Waggoner,	Perth.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Good Sleighting

WANTED.

TO DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

30 Chests and 1 Chest, Japan and Green Tea.

1 Doz. Boxes and Caddis Tobacco, at the following low rates by the quantity.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Best uncolored Japan, 5 lbs., for \$3.25 colored 3.00

Cheap Young Hyson 2.25

Good 3.00

Best 4.25

5 lbs Good Tobacco 1.25

5 lbs Best 1.50

5 lbs Currants .50

5 lbs Raisins .55

Other Groceries Cheap in proportion.

STOVE PIPES, 1 per length.

All other Tinware given away.

JUST RECEIVED

20 doz. Men's and Boys Caps.

An assortment of

LADIES FURS

PLAIDS

SHAWLS & MANTLES

REDUCED IN PRICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

3000 Bushels Oats, and \$3000 Cash on account.

D. WARD.

## Hop-Poles Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER purposes being at LAYALL'S HOTEL, Carleton Place, on Thursday, the 7th inst.

LEWIS HOTEL, Amont, on Friday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of meeting parties desirous of contracting for the delivery of Hop-Poles on the line of the BROOKVILLE OTTAWA R. ROAD.

Poles to be of 20 feet long, round and straight, not less than 3 inches over 4 and a half inches in diameter at the butt end, and well trimmed.

T. E. WARD.

Smith's Falls, Dec. 11, 1863.

## Stray Cow.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, about Thanksgiving Day, a Fat Cow, all except a few white spots on her face and sides, the right horn turned downward. The cow can be seen by passing property and paying attention.

By the subscriber, BENJAMIN RAMSAY, Carleton Place, Nov. 30th, 1863.

## THE NEW YORK MERCURY

FOR THE COMING YEAR.

After more than a quarter of a century of uninterrupted success, the *New York Mercury*—standing first on the list of the Literary Press in this country—proudly to its past career as a guarantee of new triumphs in the future.

Heretofore it has eclipsed all rivalry, but it proposes to make the coming year memorable by eclipsing its own past history, and lowering its before the world as the most marvellous specimen of a fascinating, brilliant, amusing, and comprehensive Literary Newspaper that has ever been published in either hemisphere.

THE GENIUS OF EUROPE will be laid under contribution, Dr. Jacobson, to its columns, and side by side with original productions of the most powerful and original of the Old World, will be placed the choicest treasures of the most eminent story-writers of the New.

MISS M. E. BADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "John Marchmont's Legacy," etc., who has suddenly risen, like a Star of the first magnitude in the literary horizon of Great Britain, has been specially engaged to supply the *New York Mercury* from time to time with the wonderful creations of her genius, at a cost which no other weekly in America could venture to incur.

Among the multitude of distinguished writers and artists who have become familiar to the masses through the pages of the *New York Mercury*, all of whom are still upon its staff—

W. M. CARLETON, COUSIN M. CARLETON, DR. J. H. ROBINSON, GEORGE M. CARLETON, NED BUNTLINE, GEORGE MARTIAL, ARTHUR GRANGER, JULIA S. INGRAM, GRACE HARDY, EDWARD WILLIAMS, FELIX O. DARLEY, MARY CHIEF, MISS M. E. BAD



