

# THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

Vol. VI.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, JANUARY 17, 1856.

No. 18



For the C. P. Herald.  
SOUND.

How strange, how very strange it seems,  
That pleasure's gay and brilliant beams,  
Should shine forever o'er a few  
Yet shade a world in sorrow's hue.  
While some seem born for naught but toil,  
The deep to dare, or plough the soil;  
To bend beneath oppression's load,  
And stumble on'er mystery's road,  
Dreading to allow their feet  
To touch the clay from which they sprang,  
That clay to which both old and young,  
Must one day crumble into naught,  
Their names—their all—save faintest thought,  
By the hap hazard hand of crew,  
Who ne'er the weary past review,  
To learn to know what life is true,  
And how to live in their short time,  
Though death perhaps in some lone room,  
Where Mary's eye is fast to look.

HENRY KEMPVILLE.  
Hawke Lodge, Nepean.

For the C. P. Herald.  
LINES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

How swiftly turns the wheel of time;  
And as the closing day draws near,  
When we look back on last year's span,  
Since entering on the bygone year,  
Yet as it swiftly sped its way,  
It left its impress on the land,  
And whithered as old time's ear,  
Changes to you are near at hand.  
Now entering on another year,  
It dawn just opening to our sight,  
Say are you now prepared to meet,  
Our part amidst the busy flight,  
Say are you just content to live,  
To rest and sleep and play,  
Or will we listen to the voice,  
That tells us to 'watch and pray,'  
Come friends and let us now decide,  
The day may be quite near at hand,  
When you and I shall meet again,  
Before the mighty Judge shall stand.  
Oh! may that great, that awful day,  
Find you and I at God's right hand,  
Where we shall join in lofty strains  
Of praise amidst the angel band.

Lanark, Jan. 1st, 1856.

PAIS WELCOME TO THE REAP-  
ING MACHINE.

The following bit of racy Irish humor is from  
the pen of James B. Mansion, lately editor of the  
Stirling Observer. It appeared in that journal  
last year shortly after the competition of reaping  
machines in the vicinity of Stirling, Scotland.  
We think the verses are likely to amuse many  
of our readers—

Och! I'm sick with the sickle, Molly dear  
And sleeping so long and so low;  
And it's little grief it gives me,  
To give the old bodder the go!  
And when another harvest comes—  
By the saints! I'd like to see  
The money or anything that 'd make  
A reaping-machine of me!

I've reaped in Scotland and England  
And I've reaped in the Lothians three,  
And I dar say it's twenty years since first  
I crossed the wheat and yer barley,  
I've reaped the wheat and yer barley,  
And yer oats and yer beans, sez Pat,  
But as for profit—it's sorrow the reaper,  
That ever I reaped of that.

And now the horse takes the harvest in hand  
And pulls the huge machine,  
That go clicking and snicking across the  
fields.  
Of wheat, oats, barley and beans,  
Ye've got machines for sowing and thrashing,  
And reaping, between and betwixt,  
And truth it's my private opinion, ye'll have  
A machine for eating it next.

So good luck to you, mister MacCormick,  
And yer rivenner, Mister Bell,  
And good luck to you, Mister Hunsay;  
I wish you honours well.  
The reaper's footing in the field  
You've fairly cut away,  
But it's not been worth the standing on,  
Bedad, this many a day.

Then we'll throw the sickle aside, Molly,  
And go and try our luck  
On the banks of the far Australian straits,  
Where the others have bills like a duck;  
For there's meat & drink & clothes, Molly,  
And riches and rank to be won,  
At the Anti-whit d'ye call the place,  
On t'other side of the sun?

And there'll be no land agents,  
Nor middlemen, nor Jews,  
But ye'll see me stoning pounds of gold  
At the thriving tin mines;  
Where there's nayther shooting of bullets,  
Nor breaking of bones for fun,  
In the land that lies beneath our feet,  
On t'other side of the sun?

And no more masses to pay for—  
Good day to you, Father O'Blaid,  
The last confession from me, folks,  
And the very last penny ye've had,  
It's little yer reverence leaves behind  
The day ye pardon sin—  
As the prophet sez, ye purge our dross,  
And take away all our tin!

Ye've a handage on your wrist Molly,  
That writ with gems I'll deck,  
And a string of nuggets like millstones  
I'll hang round yer neck;  
And we'll live in snug retirement,  
Where our nearest neighbor'll be  
The Emperor of China,  
Who will sometimes look in to tea.

Och! the world we're leaving, Molly,  
Is a world of grief and care,  
For even the pigs and pratties are not  
The angels that once they were;  
But the world we're going to, Molly,  
Is where the giants of old,  
Buried, for want of a better bank,  
Their stocking legs crammed with gold.

It's a world of wonders, Molly,  
A world without a peer—  
For what it has, and what it wants,  
We're nothing like it here;  
But of all its wondrous things it seems  
The strangest thing to me,  
That there are laboring men the man  
Glad to be at the top of the tree!

An Irish soldier in the British army was  
standing sentry, when an officer, noticing  
that he had a black eye, asked him, and  
charged him with having been fighting.  
Please sir," replied the soldier, "it was for  
that you charged me."

Written for Gleason's Pictorial.  
THE RUSSIAN GUARDSMAN.  
A TALE OF THE SEAS AND SHORES  
OF THE EAST.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.  
CONTINUED.

Consul Orloff, after the departure of  
gave himself up to a willing prey to the  
nor could the kindhearted Captain Paki-  
at first rouse him from his lethargy of  
The revengeful malice, the deliberate  
tion of his renegade son-in-law, each car-  
itself a sting more venomous than the  
death—yet, like the sting of death, they  
dead rather than infuriated him. Ma-  
was but a mysterious instrument of this  
rauding vengeance; Lavaleite but a  
even the Turkish arms were used to grati-  
diabolical thirst. That the husband of  
daughter should for years have plotted his  
and the destruction of Scio, as the spot  
he had refused to acknowledge, him as his  
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standing sentry, when an officer, noticing  
that he had a black eye, asked him, and  
charged him with having been fighting.  
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that you charged me."

on board, no eyelash uplifted with a sym-  
patizing tear; no voice was glistered with  
emotion of his crime; but he had it been one  
of themselves, he could not have been treated  
more carefully, or confined with more tenderness  
to prevent his doing himself harm. The  
iron were replaced by plaited strips of sail-  
cloth, and he was removed to an empty state-  
room on the gun-deck.

He was met at the door by an expression  
of hatred on his haggard countenance, he would  
shock even his sailor guardians by the blas-  
phemy and freedom of his speech. Then, with  
a despairing voice, he would call for Elissa,  
and the next moment, with an expression of  
deep cunning, he would narrate his early deeds  
of crime. But Manasseh appeared to be his  
greatest object of terror. He would kneel to  
him, pray to him, entreat him in the workings  
of his frenzy; and his imploring voice echoed  
through the frigate long after night had set her  
sail on the bosom of the sea.

The consul when he perceived that the poor  
fellow was bereft of reason, felt that his recent  
hopes of a restoration of his property were  
blasted, although the officers endeavored to  
persuade him that it was a temporary alienation  
caused by fright. The old man smiled incred-  
ulously, and retired to his state room, where at  
times he could hear the maniac-ravings of his  
stricken enemy. At length he fell asleep,  
wearing by his emotion.

When the steward called him in the morning,  
he found the old gentleman suffering all the agonies  
of a Levantine fever. His brow was burn-  
ing, his lips were parched, and he appeared  
somewhat delirious. Luckily for his repose,  
Lavaleite under the influence of powerful  
opiates and utter exhaustion, was comparatively  
quiet.

That morning, Captain Pakewitch returned  
the visit of Admiral Mialius, who invited him  
to visit the "Stance out." The consul had put a  
prize crew on board, but Zallah was still in  
possession of the cabin, and related her story  
with a delicacy that touched the gallant sailor's  
heart.

"Captain," said Mialius, "I gave you the  
criminal—will you take the innocent? This  
lady's property shall be restored to her, and  
will you give her a passage to Malta? She  
can bear of her daughter there, if she is in the  
Levant."

"Can I not get to Scio?" anxiously inquired  
Zallah. "I care not for the wealth if I can  
but obtain my daughter."

A shade came over the countenances of her  
new found friends—for they had no hopes,  
from her account, that Elissa had escaped the  
massacre—but what kind woman was she, who  
permitted her to go to Malta in the "Nicola?"

"We have a passenger who is dangerously  
ill, I fear," said Captain Pakewitch, as he  
escorted her to the state-room destined for her  
accommodation—"Consul Orloff, of Smyrna."

Zallah started, and the crimson tide of  
shame suffused her countenance as she thought  
how she had been deceived by his grand-  
son. Then, with true feminine delicacy, she  
sought the sufferer's couch, and soothed his  
delirious ravings by her soft words and tender  
sympathies.

As an examination of his papers, found concealed  
on board that vessel, proved that his ill-gotten  
gain had been derived from the sale of slaves,  
there was but little hope of his recovery, un-  
less that worthy could be found. A few days  
afterwards and Mialius went forth to meet the  
enemy, while the "Nicola" was dashing to the  
southward on her way to Malta.

Time, life's great physician, soothed the con-  
sul's agitated pulse, and his grand-son, Ma-  
tapan, and Zallah saw with joy that their  
patient was becoming less incoherent in his  
ravings. One sunny afternoon after a  
refreshing sleep, he awoke, perfectly conscious,  
but was surprised to find a lady sitting by the  
side of his berth. It was Zallah; and al-  
though time and trouble—those inexorable  
co-spoilers—had marked his forehead with  
their furrows, she might still have served as a  
model to those old Italian painters, who, with  
their palettes, spread with hucious tints, por-  
trayed ripened beauty.

"Not a word!" was her reply to his question-  
ing, and then vanished from the state room;  
but soon Captain Pakewitch entered his bluff  
heart overflowing with joy, as he saw the  
woman that had passed, and Zallah was introduced  
in due form. The consul's recovery was rapid,  
and he found in his nurse one who could fully  
sympathize in his misfortunes—indeed, from  
Osmer Bey's fickleness of heart.

"One thing gives me happiness," said he,  
after each had unfolded their griefs, "Osmer  
Bey did not refuse me a second wife, as I  
had feared. Where could she have gone?"

Zallah shuddered—for she thought how  
different would have been her own lot had he  
never, with insidious tongue, persuaded her to  
leave her husband and her child.

That night, the "Nicola" lay "off and on,"  
for by the reckoning they were near Malta,  
and she could but think of her childhood. Her  
husband was no more, but, perchance, her  
sister lived! Would she believe her story?  
Would she credit her assertion that, although  
for years she had been the reigning sultana of  
Malmebury's harem, she was now a poor, old  
woman, with long white hair?

Her pillow was wet with tears long ere she closed her  
eyes; nor did she awake until startled by the  
slurring tremor of the vessel, as she thundered  
forth a salute to the Maltese batteries. Look-  
ing out from the port at her side, she saw the  
well remembered fortress of St. Elmo.

The Russian consul at Malta came on board,  
and recommended his Smyrniote colleague to  
take lodging at a private boarding house, in  
stead of the noisy Caserma. The consul, how-  
ever, declined, and when he returned, he found  
himself, with Zallah, accompanied him to select  
room for the invalid. Landing on the crowded  
quay, they ascended one of the stairway streets  
to the Strada Mezzola, where their guide  
soon stopped before a fine old palace—one of  
the architectural legacies of the monk knights  
of St. John of Jerusalem.

"This," said the consul, "is the house."  
Walk in."

There could be no mistake! Springing forward,  
she clasped the astonished Elissa to her heart,  
exclaiming in joyous tones:  
"My daughter! my daughter!"  
"My mother!" was the ardent reply; and  
Elissa returned the warm embrace with undim-  
inished affection.

There were no questions asked, for the  
heart of each spoke in trumpet tones of confi-  
dence. The first joyous greeting over, they  
sat down side by side, and hand in hand. Each  
was too happy to speak.

Her daughter! There was a depth of joy in  
Zallah's soul that no words could measure. It  
was as if she had been a long-lost child. The  
prayer of her heart, that for so many years  
had ascended to a covenant-keeping God, had now  
down back like a messenger-dove over the  
ocean-waste of her sorrows, laden with the  
wishes for blessing. No longer did a veil of  
darkness hang over her future life, but the  
pathway was bright and clear.

Nor was Elissa less charmed; and as her  
eyes glanced from beneath their long over-  
shadowing lashes, like spring-violets from be-  
neath clusters of dark leaves, no one would  
have thought that care had ever touched her  
cheek, or that she had been a long time in  
captivity. Her countenance was paler than it  
used to be, but it was when her eyes were in-  
troduced to our readers; but its expression  
had gained in thought more than it had lost in  
sparkling brightness. Happiness murmured in  
her heart as the south wind echoes through a  
sea-shell cast upon a palm shaded beach.

There they sat, united after long, long years  
of separation, resembling each other, but only  
as autumn resembles spring. Language cannot  
convey the relief of their uncharged hearts—but  
no pen can record the power and beauty of their  
revelations; as they gushed forth in the  
full tide of womanly affection.

While sitting thus, a third lady entered the  
room in company with Captain Pakewitch.  
She was the Countess Orloff, the lady of the  
house, to whom the consul had introduced her  
in the street, and who had gladly consented to  
receive him. But to sooner did she see Zallah  
than she started back, saying:  
"Is this your friend?"

Poor Zallah! It was doubly hard to have  
been years in the seraglio's cloistered seclusion,  
exultant in her own heart's purity, and  
now to be judged by the stern, cold rules of  
her unforgetting step-mother, and by her  
sister. Sinking back upon her seat, she  
made a struggle as to speak, and then burst  
into a flood of tears.

"Aunt," said Elissa, advancing from her  
mother's side, "but a few days have passed  
since I came here, with Lord Byron's pas-  
sionate recommendation, and I found in you a  
relative, a mother. Yet I could not believe what  
you then told me about my own relative."

"Sister!" interrupted Zallah, rising, and  
with an energetic movement, seizing the coun-  
tess by the arm, "there hangs the portrait of  
our father. When he gave away the altar  
you heard my vows. Alas! in deserting my  
husband and this dear child, I broke them  
—but before him, upon whose likeness we gaze  
and by whose Heaven, I swear that I return  
to my home, my mother, and my dear ones."

"My dear child," said the countess, "I am  
glad to see you, but do not upbraid me."  
This earnest appeal could not be resisted,  
and tears coursed down the weather-beaten  
cheeks of Captain Pakewitch, as he saw the  
exchange of the kiss of peace. Then Zallah  
introduced her daughter, and soon the  
group was enlarged by the coming of Consul  
Orloff. Many a question was asked and an-  
swered, and that night the sisters again oc-  
cupied the room of their childhood, blessing  
each other, the daughter and niece, who had so  
provisionally been made the herald of their  
happines.

Consul Orloff found by consulting with his  
correspondents at Malta, that the papers ob-  
tained from Lavaleite would enable him to se-  
cure his property, could he but find Manasseh,  
and obtain his renunciation of his spoils in-  
stead of his money. He hoped, Elissa would  
soon see Osmer Bey, and patiently did he await his arrival.

Happy in the society of the re-united ones,  
whose web of life was so mysteriously inter-  
woven with his own, a pensive calm came over  
the old man's thoughts, as the gentle breeze  
that hails the ocean to rest after a tempest;  
and he took up his sorrow as coming from  
that Providence which doth severest hand wounds  
to heal, and chastens to amend.

Zallah never alluded to her strange inter-  
view with Alexis, at Constantinople, but she  
felt assured that he possessed her daughter's  
affections. Not that Elissa ever mentioned his  
name, although he was the object of her fre-  
quent thought. Did he ever come back?  
He had not, and every night she pondered  
over it, with her eyes filled with pleasant tears,  
until sleep closed them with its halcyon wings.

"Hark! hark to the war drum! its larum from far  
Chimes the mountain range at the note,  
Chimney, Hylion, and dark Solitude.  
Oh, who is more brave than the dark Solitude?  
To the world and the future he leaves his wild flock  
And descends to the plain, like a stream from the  
mountain's side, to the sea, to the sea."

Undying Love! Blessed and beautiful as  
the step of the messenger of glad tidings, though  
when the world is dark, and the heart is  
man's heart with the rays of gladness—yet and  
it is to whom thou bringest a burden of dis-  
appointment. Alexis on his first arrival at  
Missolonghi, felt every doubt respecting  
Elissa's conduct removed, and the tide of love  
flowed through his mind, drawing into  
it every current of hope and every  
thought. Had not a blockading squadron  
entered the harbor, he would have followed  
the object of his love to Malta without delay,  
nor did he even give the object of his errand a  
thought. But the Turkish cruisers sailed ob-  
stinately to and fro, cutting off all immediate  
prospect of leaving Missolonghi, now added  
by the death of the warrior bard. Heavy rains  
postponed the funeral ceremonies; nor was it  
until the fourth day after Alexis arrived, that  
he followed Lord Byron's corpse to the church,  
where the desolation around, the disappointed  
hopes, the mourning soldiers, and the sad pre-  
sentiments of the living, every countenance  
and every scene truly affecting, than is  
usually witnessed when the great are laid in  
the tomb.

A soldier's grief, however, is short-lived;  
and when Alexis was introduced to many of  
the officers that evening, by young Cordato, his  
companion on the march from Corinth, he  
found them gaily enjoying the pleasures of the  
table. Soon to the bar-joy of the young  
man, the conversation turned to Elissa, and he  
felt a glow of pride as all united in speaking  
of her with respect.

"Who were her parents?" eagerly in-  
quired a German officer, every countenance  
was turned to him.  
"Don't you know?" replied Count Gamba.  
"Why she is the daughter of Osmer Bey, the  
famous renegade, and one of Mahmoud's an-  
tagonists. There's a deal of romance about that  
man, and his daughter is no less so. A blood-  
thirsty dog after all."

Alexis gazed with burning eye-balls at the  
count, and every word hurried through his heart  
like water upon heated iron. The conversa-  
tion took a different turn, but making an excuse  
he left the room, and paced the streets like a  
madman, in a pelting storm of rain. He felt it  
not; neither could it extinguish the flames  
within his breast. Many a confirmation flash-  
ed, like lightning, upon his clouded mind, and  
he mused how he could so long have been  
blinded. The conduct of Zallah, at Con-  
stantinople, was now explained—she wished to  
convey money to her child. This, too, was the  
secret of the mysterious connection of Osmer  
Bey with Lavaleite; and everything now ap-  
peared to unfold itself before the mental gaze  
of the young man, who only wondered that he  
had not guessed the truth before. Hour after  
hour did he pace to and fro; and when wet  
and weary, he sought his couch, he felt that  
the love of a sister—pure and holy, and gentle-  
ness as it might be—was not the love that  
had led him to receive from Elissa.

Early dawn he was roused by young Cordato:  
"Up laggard," said he, "you stole off early  
enough last night, and should have been dressed  
long ago to receive in state a proposition which  
I have come to make you."

"Which is?" asked Alexis.  
"Which is?" repeated gallant major. I  
am to return at once to the Ischmes of Corinth,  
and as you can easily enough sail from thence  
—perhaps in the very felucca which carried  
you so bravely through the storm—I thought I  
would invite you to share the march."

"I will go!"  
Indeed had any one proposed going to Jeru-  
salem, or running the blockade in row-boat,  
Alexis would have volunteered with alacrity,  
merely to drown his thoughts.

Ere the sun was up, the Solistes were on the  
march, and soon leaving the plain, they were  
among the glorious mountains of that glorious  
land. The very air, and those classic shrines,  
a balmy softness that relaxes both mind and  
body, and those verdant islands, and although  
Alexis did not feel disposed to join Cordato in  
his merriment, the pure breeze had an ethereal  
effect, and he journeyed on, alike careless of  
the present, the past and the future.

Concluded next week.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

Why is plumbago improperly called  
black lead?  
Because it consists of iron, and a certain  
proportion of carbon; and thus, there is no  
lead in its composition. Many other in-  
stances might be added, in which the  
names of substances, have given false  
ideas of their nature and properties. Thus,  
white and green coppers contain no cop-  
per, but are formed, the one with zinc, the  
other with iron.

Why is plumbago much used for making  
crucibles and portable furnaces?  
Because, like charcoal, it is indestructible  
by fire, and is composed of the elements of  
atmospheric air.

Why is cast iron submitted to a long  
intense heat, to be converted into wrought  
iron?  
Because by this means the carbon burns,  
and uniting with the oxygen, both go to  
the state of carbonic acid gas.

Why do pit-coals vary in quality?  
Because of the different proportions of  
carbon and bitumen which they contain; but  
carbon is the chief ingredient in all.

Why are some coals called stony?  
Because they hold also from 10 to 40 per  
cent of earth; and some coals likewise  
contain a considerable quantity of iron,  
known by the name of martial pyrites.

Why is oxygen so called?  
Because it enters into the composition of  
a large majority of the acids, (from two  
Greek words, signifying the formation of  
acids) and was supposed to be the general  
acidifying principle.

Sir H. Davy oppositely observes, that  
the great chemical agents, oxygen, is at  
once necessary in all the processes of life,  
and all those of decay, in which nature as  
it were, takes upon herself to destroy in-  
struments, organs, and powers, which had  
for a while been borrowed, and employed  
for the purpose of the want of the living  
principle.

Growing vegetables, exposed to the solar  
light, give out oxygen gas; as do leaves  
laid out in various situations, the green  
matter, that forms in water and some  
other substances.

Why is lead, exposed to a strong heat,  
and free access of air, converted into a  
bright red substance, known as minium, or  
red lead?  
Because the lead gives out the oxygen  
which it had previously attracted from the  
air at a lower temperature. The red pre-  
cipitate of the druggists is similarly pro-  
duced from quicksilver, which in the  
operation, increases its weight about 8 per  
cent.

Oxygen gas may be obtained in its  
great purity from the salt called chlorate  
of potassa.

Why is chlorine so called?  
Because its color is green, from the Greek  
word for green.

Dr. Ure observes, "the introduction of  
this term, (chlorine) marks an era in chemi-  
cal science." It originated from the mas-  
terly researches of Sir H. Davy, on the oxy-  
genic acids, and the French School; a  
substance which, after passing through the most  
powerful means of decomposition which  
his sagacity could invent, or his ingenuity  
could apply, he declared to be, according  
to the true logic of chemistry, an element-  
ary body, and not a compound of muriatic  
acid and oxygen, as was previously imag-  
ined, and as its name denotes.

He accordingly assigned to it the term  
chlorine, descriptive of its color, a name  
now generally applied.

Why are chlorine and its aqueous solu-  
tion used to prevent infection?  
Because chlorine has the power of de-  
composing the noxious compounds which  
produce contagion, and resolving them  
with others, which are harmless. Even  
when combined with lime, in the substance  
usually known as bleaching powder, chlor-  
ine retains this antiseptic power. For the  
purpose of fumigating, chlorine liberated  
from manganese and sulphuric acid, may be dis-  
solved through the atmosphere of the infected  
chambers, or the infected goods may be  
exposed to it.

Why is bleaching powder always used  
in a liquid form?  
Because it has the property of bleaching  
only when water is present. Thus, a  
piece of dry litmus paper is introduced into

a jar of dry chlorine, it will suffer no  
change; but if previously wetted the color  
will speedily disappear. The colors of  
printed calico may readily be discharged  
by the same means.

School first remarked this bleaching prop-  
erty; Berthollet applied it to the art of  
bleaching in France; and from him Mr.  
Watt introduced its use into Great Britain.

A FACIL FOR FARMERS.—Every inch of  
rain that falls on a roof yields two barrels  
to every space ten feet square; and seventy  
two barrels are yielded by the annual rain  
in this climate on a similar surface. A  
barn thirty by forty feet, yields annually  
864 barrels; this is enough for more than  
two barrels a day for every day in the year.  
Many have, however, at least five times  
that amount of roofing on their dwellings  
and other buildings, yielding annually  
more than four thousand barrels of rain  
water, or about twelve barrels or 150 gal-  
lons daily.

A CURIOUS PRESENT.—A young lady at  
Ayr, Scotland, recently received a box,  
which, when opened, was found to con-  
tain a young tortoise, from the banks of  
the Bosphorus, near Constantinople, where  
he had been enjoying himself but three  
weeks previous. The box was padded,  
and though no rations were enclosed, the  
tortoise arrived live and well, after having  
been 18 days confined.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPECULATION.—Ill-  
inois granted two million seven hundred  
thousand acres of land to aid the construc-  
tion of the Central Railroad in that State.  
If the two million acres remaining unsold  
should bring the same prices as the seven  
hundred thousand already disposed of, the  
Company will realize from the lands alone  
about forty-five million dollars. It is  
thought they will realize a clear profit of  
\$20,000,000 over the equipment of the  
road!

A STRONG MAN WILL CARRY ME OVER  
THE MOUNTAIN.—This little incident will  
bear out recording. A sweet child, while  
in a dying state, had a vision of something  
which he could not explain. But it was  
very beautiful. He was enraptured at the  
vision. His parents told him God had given  
him a glimpse of heaven. Soon after the  
vision was marred by the appearance  
of great mourning, which soon intervened.  
His countenance darkened, for his momentary  
troubled. But a moment after it lighted  
up and he



## CLERGY RESERVE COMMUTATION

### STARTLING DISCLOSURE

(From the Globe.)

Our columns to-day expose to public view another of those scandalous pages in the secret history of the government of this country which have so frequently of late startled the public mind. When the facts were first narrated to us a fortnight ago we confessed we were sceptical—we could with difficulty bring ourselves to believe that the parties for whose benefit this plot against the public chest appear to have been concocted, could be participants in a transaction so culpable; we hesitated to believe that the members even of the present Government would have the audacity to face the storm which was sure to fall upon them did the facts ever happen to leak out. But these doubts did not continue long; diligent inquiry into the truth of the allegations, soon satisfied us that the whole charge was true and that the sum of \$100,000 had been extracted from the public chest by a deliberate violation of the letter and spirit of the Clergy Reserve Act.

It will be recalled that the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act became law on the 9th May, 1853, and that in giving to the Provincial Legislature power to secularize the Reserves it expressly provided that all annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy should be secured to them during their natural lives. The Imperial Government, however, proceeded to legislate on the Reserves question in bad faith, and to respect this proviso in the Imperial statute and to be accordingly declared in the Provincial Act, passed 18th December, 1854 that every amount paid to the Clergy from the Reserves should be paid annually in the sum of which he was actually in the receipt on the 9th May, 1853, and no more. The words of the Act are these:—

"The annual stipends or allowances which had been before the passing of the Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Queen and cited in the Preamble to this Act assigned or given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of this Province and chargeable under the Act of the said Parliament on the Clergy Reserves in each section (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) shall during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties receiving the same at the time to the passing of the said Act, be the first charge on the Municipalities Fund for that section of the Province and shall be paid out of the same in preference to all other charges or expenses whatever."

Having thus laid down distinctly the stipends that were to be guaranteed to the parties for life, the Act went on to provide that the Government "might" commute with the said parties such annual stipend or allowance for the value thereof, to be calculated at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the probable life of each individual.

It will be seen, then, that the commutation was to be with individuals only—and that it was to be founded on the sum each individual was actually receiving at the passing of the Imperial Act on the 9th May, 1853.

Now mark well the words of the astounding statement now made by the Rev. Mr. McNaughton—whose letter will be found in another column—

1. That the stipend or allowance paid to the ministers of the Church of Scotland on the said 9th May 1853—or rather for the year 1853—was \$112 10s. currency.

2. That the stipends or allowances of each minister for the year 1854, was \$112 10s.

3. That the managers of the Reserve Fund for the Church of Scotland after the passing of the Provincial Act, on the 18th March, 1855, sent a circular to each minister telling him to draw for \$27 10s. 6d. interest on the 9th May, 1853.

4. That each minister of the Church of Scotland with the one noble exception of Mr. McNaughton under cover of this may have drawn from the Church managers forthwith a solemn declaration with the Government that at the passing of the Imperial Act, on the 9th May, 1853 he had been in receipt of £150 per annum!!

5. That this disreputable evasion of the statute was accepted by Messrs McNab, Spence & Co., and upwards of \$100,000 paid over to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland by way of commutation above what they were entitled to receive!

These facts are stated over the signature of Mr. McNaughton which is sufficient guarantee for their correctness. But to make doubly sure we examined the public chest and there we found an official statement over the signature of Hugh Allan of Montreal Secretary of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners of the Church of Scotland—of the actual receipts and disbursements for the year 1853. This statement completely bears out Mr. McNaughton's position. It appears from it that the aggregate sum actually paid over for the benefit of the ministers of the Church of Scotland in 1853 was \$27,939 19s. 3d. of which \$27,773 7s. 11d. was divided among some 75 clergymen, \$2000 more was given among four laymen, \$1000 to a clerk \$259 16s. 3d. for contingencies and the balance of \$2556 15s. 1d. carried down. The statement moreover gives the name of each clergyman and the precise sum he received. The actual payment to each at the rate of \$112 10s. per annum.

The first part of the case was thus fully established—the sum to which the clergymen were entitled was clearly placed beyond a doubt. The next point was to discover from official sources the sum for which they had been commuted with. Recollecting how often members of Parliament had been urged by members of the Government to examine the public records for themselves the writer proceeded to the Inspector-General's Office and requested a sight of the official lists on which commutation had been made with the Church of Scotland. Mr. Dickenson at once handed over the book, and there sure enough stood disclosed the fact, that over 70 Ministers had received commutation money at the rate of \$1500!!

On an application to the Inspector-General for a list of names to be drawn from the public chest, Mr. Cayley refused, on the ground that it must first be laid before Parliament.

Having thus found officially the sum which each Minister was entitled by law to receive—the sum which he actually received—our next step was to discover the defence which the parties who by the operation, would set up for their conduct. We placed ourselves in communication with a member of the Synod, and heard all that could be offered in palliation of the transaction. The result was that every statement and additional confirmation have made received that the only plea set up was that though \$112 10s. was all that the ministers actually received in 1853, still the sum paid over to the Commissioners for their benefit during that year would have yielded them more than that stipend had it been distributed among them and not applied to the general purposes of the Church.

This plea, however, is totally untenable; for in the first place the official statement of Mr. Allan proves that \$2556 15s. 1d. was the actual surplus for the year 1853, which would have given but \$7 or \$8 to each minister not \$27 10s., the sum dishonestly extracted from the public chest. And in the next place even had the Reserves been true the plea would have been of no avail. The "faith of the Crown" was only pledged to each minister for the salary he had actually received, and no more; the sum actually received by each minister was \$112 10s., and to that only was he entitled.

A more deliberate imposition we hesitate not to say was never practised upon the public. But for the disclosure of Mr. McNaughton it

might never have reached the public eye—very painful are the reflections forced upon public mind on finding men occupying the position of clergymen, active participants so unprincipled a scheme. No wonder politicians are venal and governments corrupt when Christian ministers accept a sum of money in 1855 for the express purpose of evading the Act of Parliament and enabling them to make a colourable declaration that two years before their stipend or allowance was \$150, when was one-fourth less.

LETTER FROM REV. P. MACNAUGHTON.  
ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE OF COMMUTATION TRICKERY.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Editor,—May I take the liberty to ask you to give a small space in your paper to the following brief statement of my reasons for withdrawing from the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland? 1. Considering that the Imperial Parliament has given to the Canadian Parliament the power to secularize the Reserves it is so powerful, and resolute, that a government opposed to their secularization, ceased their position on finding it to be wholly vain, fruitless, and openly professed their resolve to make them available for municipal purposes, and to the Imperial Government. Parliament enacted a law, the avowed object of which is to render them available for municipal purposes—it appears to me that preachers of the Gospel, whatever their sentiments regarding the duty of government to support religion, must cast themselves entirely upon the support of the Imperial Government, which they may feel assured that God will sustain his own cause.

2. Considering that the Commutation clause is universally regarded as a deception, and that it may prove the origin of a renewal of strife and contention, it appears to me that whether its real good to the Church may be more than counterbalanced by the bitter position, and determined resistance from without to which it may expose her. Those who have contended for their secularization are likely to desist till they have fairly accomplished their purpose.

3. Considering that the Canadian Government and Canadian Parliament professed their resolution to make the Clergy Reserves available for municipal purposes, it appears to me that, as men of truth, candor and sincerity, they are pledged to carry their resolutions effect; further, considering that in my judgment, and opinion, the Commutation clause is a cunningly contrived device for the express purpose of creating and securing permanent ecclesiastical endowments; and that, to some extent, nullified and falsified their promises and declarations, it seems doubtful to me whether preachers of the Gospel, in carrying it into effect, are not giving their moral sanction to a promise that was intended to be performed.

Man, in the common affairs of life, in giving himself up to the guidance of pure and noble principles, secures to himself the approbation and esteem and respect of the pure and the unimpaired; Man, in falsifying his promise and practicing deceit and trickery brings upon himself contempt and scorn, indignation and condemnation. Are those in exalted position on whom the eye of so many are fixed, regard themselves as absolved from the immutable law of God, that binds heaven and earth to truth and sincerity?

4. Considering that the Clergy Reserve Commissioners constitute themselves judges ministers in spiritual things, and punish them by withholding a part of the whole of their stipends or allowances were their own personal property or funds which they manage as trustees for the support of religion. I consider that they assume a power and right which patron, no heritor, and no court in Scotland, sumes, it seems doubtful to me whether they are placing funds at their disposal may be forgoing letters that for ages to come place the ministers on the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, in a state of servility to and dependence on few persons who are appointed trustees of funds. There is something mean and detestable in the position of a minister, who is thus indefensible by those principles that give either Christians or gentlemen, something defensible by law or justice, in withholding a minister who is untried and uncondemned who has had no opportunity to justify himself in the stipend or allowance secured to him by the pecuniary loss in one thing, but there is a more valuable thing than money, a good name. It is the casting of a stain of blotchy character of a minister that retards his conduct so deserving of censure and reprobation. When his stipend is withheld inference is that he has been tried and found guilty. Without trial and without sentence, the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, withhold from individual ministers their allowances or portions of their allowances. In the Church of Scotland nothing is censurable what God's word condemns. In Scotland church courts try ministers and until regularly tried and condemned, no patron heritor, and no church court, can withhold a portion of his stipend. Scotland struggles against despotism and in behalf of free will; it is right that ministers in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland should be in bondage to a few Clergy Reserve Commissioners? Are they not acting a cowardly, and false to the Church of Scotland?

5. These considerations appeared obnoxious to me, and cast a dark cloud over the duty; but another and greater obstacle presented itself.

To commute my stipend in accordance with the Act of the Canadian Parliament I was led upon in March 1855 to attest my annual stipend or allowance was \$150, when I received one hundred and fifty pounds, from the Clergy Reserve Fund.

The Act of the Canadian Parliament, passed 18th December, 1854, secured to ministers annual stipends or allowances which had been assigned and given them before the 9th of May, 1853, when the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed 18th December, 1854, authorized the Canadian Parliament to legislate on the Clergy Reserves. To effect the commutation clause in the Act of the Canadian Parliament, it is necessary to ascertain the amount of annual stipend or allowance assigned and given to ministers before the passing of the Imperial Act on the 9th May, 1853. Now, it appears to me that the simple question is, does the annual stipend allowance actually assigned and given to me before the 9th of May, 1853, warrant or attest that an annual stipend or allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds is secured to me by the Acts of the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments? It requires no proof, that every document I sign to carry into effect commutation clause must derive their force from the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments, and from the Canadian Parliament passed 18th of December, 1854, now, the annual stipend or allowance assigned, given me before the 9th of May, 1853, warrant me to sign any document that would attest to the belief and conclusion that I am entitled to the sum of \$150, when I received annually from Government one hundred and fifty pounds!

Those who may take an interest in matters may judge for themselves, I shall find with an account of the sums I have actually received as a minister in connection with the Church of Scotland, I came to Canada May, 1853. For the Imperial Act of 1853, from the 1st of July, 1853, to the 1st of July, 1854, I received annually from Government

allowance of sixty-three pounds six shilling and fourpence. During these eleven years, I regularly received this fixed sum, and I regarded it as an annual allowance secured to me during my incumbency.

From the beginning of July, 1844, to July, 1846, I was absent from Canada. For the year 1846, I received from the Clergy Reserve Commissioners the sum of nineteen pounds six shilling and eightpence. For the year 1847, I received from them the sum of seventy-five pounds.

For the year 1848 I received an allowance of eighty pounds, and a bonus of sixty pounds.

For the year 1849 and 1850 I received eighty pounds per annum.

For the year 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854, I received annually an allowance of one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings.

In March 1855 I received a communication dated Montreal 27th February, 1855 stating that the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves had resolved that the payment to the ministers for the year 1854 out of the revenues of 1853 shall be at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum and authorizing me to draw upon their Treasurer for the sum of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings.

These to the best of my knowledge are the sums I have received from Government and from the Clergy Reserve Commissioners. A half year's allowance was the proof of this the 1st of July, 1855, but its amount I have not ascertained.

New on examining the annual stipend assigned and paid me before the 9th of May, 1853, unquestionably it does not warrant me to sign any document that would imply that the Act of the Canadian Parliament warrants me to attest that my annual stipend from the Clergy Reserve Fund is one hundred and fifty pounds.

But do the sums assigned and given me, since the 9th May, 1853 warrant me to attest that I am now in receipt of an annual stipend or allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds? It may be so stated in proof of this that the Clergy Reserve Commissioners on the 7th Feb. 1855 sent to all the Ministers of the Church authority to draw upon their treasurer for the sum of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings for the year 1854 out of the revenues of 1853 and that this sum added to the amount received in 1854, would make a sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.

But I ask in the first place where is the law that authorizes me to commute for a sum or sum, received since the 9th May, 1853? Both the Imperial and Canadian Acts make distinct reference to the sums already assigned and given before the 9th May, 1853. But I know no law that authorizes me to judge for myself as to what that period. I cannot see that the Act of the Canadian Parliament authorizes me to commute for any amount of stipend but for the annual stipend assigned and given to me before the 9th May 1853. Were I to commute for sums received since I would regard my commutation as illegal.

In the second place, I ask would I be acting a straightforward part were I to sign any documents that would necessarily contravene both the spirit and letter of the Act enacted to secularize the Clergy Reserves.

In the third place, I ask, would I be acting a straightforward part were I to sign any documents that would lead to the conclusion that a sum received for the year 1854 is the annual stipend assigned and given me before the 9th May 1853? Had the Clergy Reserve Commissioners given me out of their unappropriated public funds for the year 1854 an allowance of five hundred or of a thousand pounds would I be warranted to attest that I am in receipt so an annual stipend to that amount and that it is secured to me during my incumbency by the Acts of the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments?

In the fourth place, I ask, would I be attesting a truth or fact were I to attest that my annual allowance given to me in 1854, together with an additional stipend of one hundred and fifty shillings given in 1855 for the purpose of commuting the allowance for one single year of a hundred and fifty pounds, is my annual allowance from the Clergy Reserves Fund?

In the fifth place, I ask, if I am to regard the thirty-seven pounds ten shillings as any portion of the annual allowance to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, how could the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, with hold from me its second payment made to others? Their withholding it proves two things. 1st, That the Clergy Reserve Commissioners do not regard it as any portion of the stipend to which the faith of the Crown is pledged. 2nd, That the ministers of the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland in order that they may receive their allowances, must place themselves in a state of servility and bondage to the Clergy Reserve Commissioners.

These are the grounds on which I have formed my judgment from these grounds it is apparent to me that were I to attest that I am in receipt of an annual stipend from the Clergy Reserve Fund of one hundred and fifty pounds, I would be attesting instead of a truth and fact a willful and deliberate falsehood. Does Christianity require to be supported by such means? Do not shrink from and indignantly reject such support? Can support thus obtained receive a blessing from him who is the God of truth?

This viewing matter and being entirely alone in my view of matters I saw but one course to pursue, viz. to withdraw from the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

To carry my resolution into effect I laid before the Presbytery of Toronto in May, 1855, my withdrawing in a document addressed to the Moderator to be communicated to the Presbytery.

P. MACNAUGHTON.  
Picking 19th December, 1855.

The Herald,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!!

CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 17, 1856.

THE NEWS

From Europe, is very important. The renewal of peace negotiations appears to be occupying a considerable share of attention.

France and England are said to have agreed upon certain propositions of peace which have since been submitted to the Czar, with fourteen days allowed for consideration. A decisive answer is demanded to the propositions; and should be sent at Dresden; if he refuse, as he undoubtedly will, no more negotiations will be opened until after another campaign. The terms proposed to the Czar are:—1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and others. 2. A general protection of the great powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navigation of the Danube to be secured. 4. The fortresses of Sebastopol and Bomarsund not to be rebuilt.

Some of the European papers assert that the German Liberal and the Russian or Conservative parties are said to be changing sides—the former now desiring a continuance of the war, in order that it may ultimately break up the intrigues and worse than Chinese system which shuts out all possibility of progress,

while the Muscovite aristocracy, seeing the defeat of their long-cherished dreams of universal dominion and European slavery, and fearing the loss of their serfs and the growth of new ideas, are turning in favor of peace. These results, it is observed, moreover, would have been extraordinarily rapid but for the virtual alliance between Prussia and Russia, and the consequent activity of the overland traffic, which, while it prevents the immediate ruin of the landed proprietors, serves also to enrich a new class of the community by the constant employment of about twenty thousand men and horses, besides an immense quantity of river craft.

The Imperial Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on the 31st instant. The eldest of the five Rothschild's died lately at Frankfurt. His property is said to amount to \$15,000,000. This is the third of the brothers who have died within the past year; and James Rothschild of Paris is now the last surviving brother of the five. His will survives 1,200,000 francs to continue the weekly allowance which the deceased was in the habit of distributing; 50,000 francs are bequeathed to the Institution for giving a dowry to Jewish girls; 50,000 to the Jewish School; 10,000 francs to the Jewish Hospital, and an equal sum to the Institution for the relief of sick Jews.

Smaller sums are bestowed on several Christian Institutions, while the bulk of the property is bequeathed to the members of the Vienna, Paris and Naples branches of the family.

From Odessa we learn by the Cologne Gazette, that the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived there on the 5th December. A large quantity of medals are to be distributed to the Russian soldiers in commemoration of their defence of Sebastopol; those of the officers to be of gold, and those of the privates of silver.

The invalids of the Grand Duke Nicholas with Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

From Dr. Ryerson's report of the state of the Normal, Grammar and Common Schools, in Upper Canada, at the close of the year 1854, we obtain much valuable information.

The "Globe" in a digest of this report reckons the number of Canadian Schools in operation at the date of the report as 3,244; add to these 64 county Grammar Schools, and we have a total of 3,311 of these "colleges of the people," exclusive of the Provincial University and nine Colleges. The total of salaries paid to common school teachers amounted to \$151,756 10s. 2d., being an advance of \$21,717 16s. on the expenditure under the same head in 1853.

The sum expended for libraries, maps, and apparatus for common schools rose from \$1,377 10s. 1d. in 1853 to \$15,040 10s. 1d. in 1854; the increase in each instance being the more gratifying, as the Chief Superintendent remarks, because it must be regarded as "the result of an increased local self-taxation for the promotion of the objects specified." The attendance of pupils at the Common Schools in the two years scarcely maintains the same ratio of increase. The boys increased only from 107,392 in 1853 to 112,883 in 1854; the girls from 87,344 in 1853 to 91,283 in 1854.

The improvement of the system—the elevation of the standard of teaching and the more equitable remuneration of the teachers.

There were 2,508 male teachers reported and 1,081 female, of whom 632 stand in the first class, 1661 in the second class, and 1180 in the third. The average of their annual salaries is still very low. That of the male teacher, with board, is set down at \$43; without board, at \$29. That of the female, with board, at \$20; without board, \$18 5s. Remembering that "some male teachers in the cities and principal towns get from \$200 to \$300 per annum," it is apparent that "a large proportion of the teachers in rural districts are constrained to eke out existence on the most miserable pittance."

The average period during which each school was kept open in the year slightly exceeding nine months and a half.

The information furnished in regard to Grammar Schools indicates an inappreciable feeling, and affords a cogent apology for regulations since adopted with the view of imparting vitality and usefulness to this important class of institutions. The salaries paid to Grammar School Masters and Teachers actually declined from \$11,923 13s. 4d. in 1853 to \$10,743 11s. 1d. in 1854.

The schools of this class are stated at 64, of which 26 being situated in county towns, are styled Senior Grammar Schools. It is barely creditable—and yet the Chief Superintendent reports the fact—that of these schools, designed as they are supposed to be, to occupy a place midway between the Common School and the College, not less than 56 per cent. received pupils unable to write, while 33 per cent. received pupils unable to read! Adding to the salaries already specified, the outlay in 1854 for maps, apparatus, and contingencies, we have a total expenditure in connection with Grammar Schools of \$12,763 16s. 8d.; whereas \$4,374 3s. 4d. was contributed by pupils, \$2,904 13s. 4d. was received from municipal assessments and other sources, and \$5,485 was voted by the Legislature.

The year's expenditure of the Normal and Model Schools including the weekly allowance to student-teachers amounted to \$2,403 17s. During the septennial period ending with 1854, there were received into the Normal School 929 males and 547 females of whom a total of 736 obtained certificates of attendance or proficiency on leaving.

Amongst the tabular summaries appended to the report is one showing that the year's aid granted by the Legislature towards the maintenance of the Public Schools connected with Dr. Ryerson's department amounted to upwards of \$39,254; whilst the sums contributed for the same object by the different municipalities amounted to \$40,696. "This is independent," the report remarks, "of the large sum contributed by the people themselves, through the trustees, corporations, amounting to \$1,133,332 12s. 7d., for a total sum of \$173,780 15s. contributed from local sources." "making a grand aggregate of \$212,969 7s. 8d."

"expended in 1854 for the maintenance and support of the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada, under the supervision of this department."

With much greater pleasure we turn to Dr. Ryerson's reasoning in favor of maintaining the non-sectarian character of our Common

Schools. Without professing ability to reconcile an argument against sectarian teaching at the public expense with the fact of official sanction to separate or sectarian schools, we are glad to find on record such a mass of testimony as that which now appears in an appendix to the report. The testimony was gathered by the Chief Superintendent during a visit to New England and has already been printed by the Imperial Parliament; its reproduction in the present form will tend we hope to strengthen the determination of western reformers to persist in their endeavors to purify our educational system from the blight of sectarianism.

The witnesses cited include the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Hon. R. C. Whitcomb, Hon. E. Everett, Dr. Sharps, President of Harvard University, and other no less known or less able men. Their statements tend unequivocally to the conclusion that the absence of sectarianism is a primary source of the strength of the New England free school system—that system is sustained by the people, irrespective of denominational differences, as the only one which can render popular instruction "universally attainable" and "that by means of Sunday Schools, combined with the teaching of parents at home, and instruction from the pulpit in church, the children of the free schools are, for the most part, taught the peculiar tenets of the various religious denominations to which they respectively belong."

After putting our last issue on the press, we received a letter from the Rev. Mr. McNaughton, containing disclosures in reference to the apportionment of the Commutation money, which if true, is a little lower than any trickery that has been attempted hitherto in relation to the Clergy Reserves. In the letter to which we allude, and which our readers will find in the Herald to-day, it is gravely charged against the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, that they have sent in a statement to the government that their annual stipends or allowance from the Clergy Reserve funds was \$150 when in fact it was only \$112 10s. It will be remembered that the Imperial Act passed in 1853 secured to the Clergy annually the amount which had been already assigned to them; hence it became necessary that a statement of the sums annually received by each should be laid before the government; and the letter of the Rev. Mr. McNaughton, and the statements of the "Globe," accuse the ministers of making a return of \$37 10s. to each, more than they had annually received. It is a painful duty to bring such matters before the public; but to accede to a statement of this kind, if it is to be believed, is either true or false. If false, it ought to be at once manifestly contradicted; and we shall be most happy to publish anything which may be offered in refutation of the charges, or even in extension of the guilt of the accused parties. If true, the guilt is of a two-fold character—against the government for allowing the clergy for practicing a fraud upon the people, and both parties should be punished—the former by being hurled from the responsible offices they are so disqualified to fill, and the latter by being at once divested of all participation whatever in the public funds, and left entirely dependent upon the tender mercies of the government.

We refrain from further comment at present, hoping that some one will furnish us with the other side of the story, if indeed, it has a more favorable appearance. It is but natural to expect chiselling and trickery from coalition governments, but it is incredible, that ministers should resort to unfair means of obtaining the pieces of silver. We say it is incredible, and we trust that it may prove untrue.

In the mean time we would suggest, that the movements of the clergy of the other denominations who share the spoils, should be narrowly watched. The Methodists, Church of England and Roman Catholics, have each a finger in the pie; and they are all more or less in love with the precious metal.

Since the above was written we received the Montreal Transcript, which offers the following explanation of the affair to which we have alluded above:—

"The Clergy Reserves money has never been paid over to the authorities regularly, or in a particularly stated sum, so that a year's salary could at any time be paid. The interest of years, on some portion of it, has often been received at once; to meet emergencies a reserve fund has always been maintained, and when this fund, including back payments and interests would accumulate to a certain amount it was divided among the Clergy as additional salary. At one time the Clergy only received from the fund \$60 per annum; then this was increased by the circumstances we have explained, to \$200; again the managers were enabled to raise it to \$112 10s. and the back payments and accumulations for 1853, having in March last all been collected, \$37 10s. additional was paid to each of the Ministers. A surplus even now remains in the Treasurer's hands and we understand, on account of these arrears—badly collected, and never paid in time—a supplemental claim for an additional commutation allowance will shortly be put in by the Church of Scotland, and will be, we doubt not, entertained by the Government."

We think the case looks bad, but we are not in a position, nor are we at present possessed of positive information, to enable us to criticise the statement of the Transcript. The "Globe" asserts that the reservation of 1853, instead of yielding \$37 10s. to each minister, only yielded seven or eight pounds to each; and this large discrepancy is not removed by the explanations of the Transcript. It is to be presumed that the matter will be brought before the tribunal of parliament, when full and accurate information, which Mr. Cayley at present withholds, will, doubtless be made public.

The annual examination of the school section No. 15, Montague, now, and for a considerable while past, taught by Mr. William Girvin, was held in the newly-erected and commodious school-house, on Monday, Dec. 24th, 1855.

The Rev. Messrs. Hurlbut and Aitken, from Smith's Falls, attended the examination, and quite a number of the magistracy and heads of families, connected with the district, were present on the occasion. The various exercises were performed in a manner highly creditable at once to the proficiency of the pupils, and the skill and success of Mr. Girvin, as a Teacher.

At the close of the examination, some excellent remarks were made to the scholars by the Rev. Mr. Hurlbut.

The Queen in Council has been pleased to appoint an assessor for her approval passed by the Council and Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick entitled "An act to prevent the importation of manufactures and trade in foreign goods."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

Mr. Editor,—Being obliged to reside for a few weeks at a Water-Cure, it was suggested to me, that I might note down whatever came under my observation, that I thought might be useful to neighbors at home; and offer such notes to them, provided they met with your approbation through the medium of the Carleton-Place Herald. Before going further, permit me to say, in order to disarm criticism, that no love of display, no egotistical motive prompts the penning of these lines. A simple desire to be of use, in however small a degree, silenced the voice of constitutional indolence, which said, "there are others who know more, and are better qualified to write than thou; leave it to them." Conscience whispered in still, yet very audible murmur, "whatever of truth thou knowest, write; there may be, nay, there are, those who only require to know what is right, in order to do it. Thou hast been placed in circumstances favorable to the acquisition of a certain kind, and degree of knowledge, that others not so favorably placed, may be ignorant of, and although thy language may be feeble and imperfect, yet, will it be welcomed by those who desire to receive the truth in the love of it."

It is a very prevalent, yet, a very mistaken notion, that Hydropathic Physicians, so called, depend only upon water as a curative agent. Air, exercise and diet, Nature's great restoratives, are equally with water, enforced upon the attention of the patient at a Water-Cure. The writer has neither the intention nor ability, to enter into the details of the *modus operandi* of Water-Cure treatment; all she has in view, is simply to direct the attention of as many as she can reach, to water, as a remedial agent. She would especially aim at influencing those, who have the care of children. Limited as her experience has been, she has seen enough of good resulting from hydropathically treating infantile diseases; that, had she never seen more, would justify her in endeavoring to persuade every parent, to think it an imperative duty to enlighten himself on this important subject. Several very interesting cases, successfully treated by water, have come under my own observation, since residing at the Cote. The greater length of time that a beloved friend has stayed here, has enabled her to give me information, as to the pleasing results of the same healing method on individuals whom she personally knew.

These cases the writer thinks, cannot fail to excite interest and awaken inquiry in the minds of those who are unprejudiced, and anxious to know the truth, in whatever shape or form it may appear. These facts I propose, Mr. Editor, to lay before your readers from time to time, with the additions of anything which I see (taking place around me, that will tend either to instruct or amuse.

Liesig says that the human system will tolerate greater changes in the water treatment, than it would in three years of the ordinary course of living. They only, to whom this name is familiar, will know how to value this testimony, as coming from such a source. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, after having resided for his health in Malvern Water-Cure, (England), in a pamphlet published some time after leaving it, says, that if it were in his power, he would have every parent, every mother especially, instructed in the simple principles of water treatment, so as to be able to treat her children hydropathically, when afflicted by those diseases to which they are so liable, and to which so many loved little ones, fall early victims. To use his own words, "In the acute diseases of children, it works like a charm."

In an article published lately in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, a book was noticed wherein an allopathic physician says that "scrofula or incipient consumption is curable by water treatment, along with strict attention to pure air exercise and diet. This, same physician, (not having the Journal by me, I cannot recall his name), has an establishment similar to the Water-Cure of Germany, and the United States, near the Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Scotland. It cannot be said of this gentleman, that he is a quack-pretender, as he is a respectable member of the old Medical School. Why do I mention these things? Because there are those, who believe that none but weak, silly and credulous persons believe in water-cure. Because there are those who believe that Water-Cure Physicians are all quacks, who wish to make money by imposing on those weak enough to believe them.

It is pleasing to think that the light of physiological knowledge is dawning for the masses, and that the number of those who believe Water-Cure to be quackery, is decreasing. Indeed! the time has gone by, when this great reform can be sneered down. Many there are who scoff still, but so many do in every new movement, such persons think it a proof of their wisdom, to believe on what their fathers believed, and that to act rightly







