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SABBATH READING.

Things that Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The strivings after better things—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That gives a friend indeed—
The plea for mercy, softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart,
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles, sweet and frail,
That make up life's little bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And by a true and honest life,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have
met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounds as it is said,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell,
The hard repulse, that chills the heart,
Whose hopes are bounding high,
In an unfeeling record kept,
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass for every hand
May find some work to do;
Let no chance be wasted,
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

Why am I loth to leave this earthly scene?
Have I so found it full of pleasing charms?
Some drops of joy with draughts of ill be-
tween,
Some gleams of sunshine amid renewed
storms.

Is it departing pangs my soul alarms,
Or death's unbending, dreary, dark abode?
For guilt, for guilt, my terrors are in arms,
I tremble to approach an angry God,
And justly smart beneath his sin-avenging
rod.

Fain would I say, "Forgive my foul of-
fense,"
Fain promise never more to disobey;
But should my Author health again dis-
pense.

Again I might desert fair virtues ways,
Again in folly's path might go astray;
Again exalt the brute and sink the man,
Then how should I for heavenly mercy pray,
Who act so counter heavenly mercy's
plan?

Who sin so oft have mourn'd, yet to tempta-
tion ran?
O Thou, great Governor of all below!
Thy nod may raise a lifted eye to Thee,
Thy nod may make the tempter cease to blow,
Or still the tumult of the raging sea,
With that controlling power assist our
need,
Those headlong furious passions to con-
fine.

For all I feel my power to be,
To rule their torrent in the allowed line,
O and me with thy help, Omnipotent Di-
vine!

ROBERT BURNS.

Selling Old Things.

Sell the old table? No. I don't sell it!
It is only a pine table, that's true; and it
cost but eighteen shillings twenty-five years
ago, but your ten dollar bill is no tempta-
tion. And I don't swap it either for the
prettiest mahogany or cherry table you
bring me. If it has plain turned legs, in-
stead of a pillar in the middle, with lions
claws, and if the marble top is only varnished
and paper, still, I will not sell or swap it.
It has been to me a very profitable invest-
ment. From the day it came home it has
been earning dividends and increasing its
own capital. My children made a play-
house and drank out of their toy cups under
it, for which I thank the fair lady, and
when they got tired of it they way they
turned it upside down, and made a four-post
bedstead with curtains, or pulled it round
the carpet for a sleigh. Then they climbed
on it for an observatory, and I never count-
ed the glorious rump they had round it.
And also, all along for twenty-five years, it
has paid its dividends of happiness to my
family circle. These dividends could never
be separated from it, until its value is not
told in money. It has had its quiet use,
for nobody could tell it from a round
table of granite and corneal, with its sal-
mon-bordered top cover.

Nothing lasts forever. The top of the
table was loosened by the hard use it got,
so I took a punch, drove in the eighteen
nails below the surface, added a few screws,
putted them over, and pasted marble pa-
per over the top. Then it was a really hand-
some table. It has had hard usage since,
but bears it all.

My watch is thirty years old. It is one
of those thick silver levers which some poor
wit call "turnips." It has been several
times suggested to me that I might exchange
it for a thin modern gold watch, which wears
easier in the pocket. When I do, you may
set me down for a barbarian! No, the best
gold and jeweled "hunter" in existence
would not tempt me to swap. The watch
marked the time when my children were
born, and the record is set down in the
family Bible; it has ticked on their ears
when they could only speak by laughing at
it, and kicking up their heels. It has
marked the hours when the doctor's medi-
cines were to be given, and counted their
pulses when they beat low at midnight, and
when the heart ached. It has made many
records that are fast sealed up, to be opened
only when another time comes.

Twenty-seven years have passed since my
wife and I went out one evening and bought
a teakettle. The fitting of the lid was a
little imperfect, so that the escape of steam
shook it, and caused a peculiar noise, near-
ly enough resembling the chirping of some
insect, to suggest the name by which it has
now been known in the family for a long
time—"our cricket on the hearth." Like
the table and the watch, the kettle has been
adding dividends to its capital every day
since its first purchase, and, though nothing
but iron, it could not be bought for its
weight in silver. It has sung so long, and
regularly, and cheerfully, that not only the

kitchen, but the whole house would be lone-
ly without it. It has given us its fragrant
bleeding morning and evening, and come al-
most to be regarded as a living and talking
creature.

It is never a good fortune that sells such
old friends out of the family, and takes in
new ones that have no history and no ton-
gue. In all changes that have so far taken
place I have kept these silver bowls unbrok-
en, and surely no change in the future shall
break them.—Century.

Sneering.

Little folks often speak and act in a man-
ner that is very improper, never justifying
themselves. No matter how much they may be injured,
it is wrong to sneer at anybody. Indeed,
this is often to those who do you very little
harm, and many times to those who do you
no harm at all, but good.

What is it to sneer? It is to show con-
tempt by turning up the nose, or by a par-
ticular kind of look or glance at a person
you are displeased with. To insinuate
things, in the use of unkind words.

Remember, to act respectfully.

You can sneer with your lips, or with
your eyes, or with your whole face, or with
your feet. For there are sneering words,
and sneering looks, and a sneering face.
And then when you walk away with con-
tempt, then you sneer with your feet.

Young friends, do not give good cause of
sneering? Does it not rather feed an evil
temper in those who sneer, and those who
are sneered at? In the breast of the sneer-
er it stirs up bad feelings, that wrangle,
and hiss, and sting, like a nest of vipers.

And besides all this, it leaves ugly
wrinkles on the face. You may try ever so
hard to smooth your face over after turning
up your nose, and putting your lips, and
making faces, it won't do. It leaves a
mark. You can hardly see it, to be sure,
but by and by your constant cross looks will
tell the story. And worse than the wrink-
les on your face will be the wrinkles on your
heart. They will give form and tone to all
your conduct and conversation. For out of
the heart proceed all your actions, as well
as your thoughts and words. So that if
you would keep your heart and your face
smooth, avoid all sneering.—Golden Rule.

Which is Worse?

I was thinking yesterday, as I walked
behind a lame boy, how sad it is to be lame.
To limp when others walk, to be left be-
hind when others run, to walk apart from
the busy throng alone, to pass through
days of pain and nights of weariness, to be
pitied, or to be scorned—ah, it is a sad
thing to be lame!

Just then, across the street, I heard loud
talking and laughter. I looked and saw
another boy limping too, or staggering, not
lame, but drunk. My feeling for the lame
boy changed at once. He needed my pity
solitude, after all, and the drunken boy so
much. The body will be dropped off by and
by. Death will relieve the lame boy of his
poor, imperfect body. To heaven he shall
be perfect as the angels that stand before
our Father, not lame.

But the soul lives forever, and a stain
upon that is a fearful thing. Christ's blood
alone can cleanse it. "It is better for thee
to enter into life with a little of the world
to be cast into hell."—Child at Home.

"Give me that Glass Wife."

It is hard to change habits deeply rooted,
but the result can be accomplished by a res-
olute will. And as the habit of intemper-
ance is rapidly gaining ground again in our
large cities, it is time that philanthrop-
ists and Christians were exerting them-
selves to reform the vicious. The following
incident, told by Sydney Smith, is a fine
illustration of the power of a firm resolve.

I remember a man in Staffordshire who
was drunk every day of his life. Every
farthing he earned went to the ale-house.
One evening he staggered home, and found
at his door, his wife sitting alone and
drowned in tears. "Was a man not de-
ficient in natural affections? he appeared to
be struck with the wretchedness of the wo-
man, and, with some earnestness, asked her
why she was crying.

"I don't like to tell you, James," she
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of this blessed day. As for me, never mind
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Minutes of McNaab Council.

May 25th, 1863.
Pursuant to notice the Council met in the Town Hall as a Court of Revision, and after finally reviewing the Assessment Roll met as a Council. The Council were all present, the Reeve in the Chair.

The Minutes of last Council were read, approved, and signed by the Reeve, and the following original communications were presented and read, viz.:

The Petition of John Campbell praying for assistance for an individual taken ill in his house.

Petition of Donald Carmichael and others praying that the poundage fine be refunded to the widow Ryan.

Petition of Agnes Lowrie praying to exempt her from statute labor.

Petition of Alex. Stuart and others for money to repair the bridge across the Wabash Creek at Paris's mill.

Petition of James Stewart and others for aid to open up the Road leading through the Clay Bank settlement.

Petition of John Sutherland for a grant of \$10 to open up the Road allowance between lots Nos. 15 and 16 from the centre of 5th Concession to 7th Concession line.

Acct. of Wm. Gemmill for the support and burial expenses of Andrew Robertson amounting to \$14.57.

Account of Daniel McLachlin for lumber for White Bridge, Arnprior village, amounting to \$157.55.

Report of Survey of a Road across the Liffy Gully near the 10th Concession line.

Report of Commissioners appointed to make out the proportion of the current expenses that the village of Arnprior is entitled to pay to the Municipality of McNaab provided for in the Act incorporating the said village.

Mr. Fisher gave notice that he would at the next sitting of Council move for leave to introduce a By-law to establish a Road across the Liffy Gully near the 10th Concession line.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That this Council do now resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole to take up all communications &c. that may be brought before them and report thereon.—Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.
With regard to the Petition of John Campbell we recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

Petition of Donald Carmichael we recommend that the fine be refunded and that the Clerk do instruct the Poundkeeper to do so.

Petition of Agnes Lowrie we recommend that her statute labor be exempted for the current year, also the statute labor of the widow of the late John McNaab on lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession.

Petition of Alex. Stewart, we recommend that the Reeve, Hugh Hamilton, and Duncan Robertson, be Commissioners to set the contract, the amount to be paid when available in the Treasury.

Petition of James Stewart, we recommend that part of the labor in Path division No. 7, be performed between lots No. 3 and 4 in the 7th Concession.

Petition of John Sutherland, we recommend, that John Sutherland, Daniel McIntyre and Alex. Stewart, be commissioners to set the contract, the amount to be paid when available in the Treasury.

Account of Wm. Gemmill we recommend that it be paid.

Account of Daniel McLachlin, we recommend that it be paid.

With regard to the Collector's Roll, we hereby order that the Treasurer be instructed to produce the Collector's Rolls for 1861 and '62 at our next meeting.

Report of commissioners on the Arnprior business be received, and the Clerk do forward a statement of said Report to the Treasurer of Arnprior.

Mr. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Committee Report now read be adopted. Car.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, That the Reeve do grant an order on the Treasurer in favor of Wm. O'Connors for the sum of \$1 being his claim for compensation for land for a Road taken by this municipality.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the Clerk do instruct the Pathmaster of Burnstown to have the earth removed of the south end of the Madawaska bridge. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That John Campbell, John Carmichael and George Kidd, Pathmaster, be commissioners to set the contract, and that at early date, for building a bridge over the Dochart Creek, 12th line, and that the contract do not exceed \$250. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Clerk's salary for the current year be \$20, without pay for municipal Elections and that this resolution be certified and sealed. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Clerk do lay before this Council at the next meeting a statement of what shop and Tavern licenses have been granted this year in this municipality and the amount of money received for the same. Carried.

Mr. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, That the Pathmaster of Road division No. 19, be instructed to expend the sum of \$10, non Resident Commutation money on the Sand Point Road. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, That the Reeve do give an order to the Trustees of school section No. 5, for the sum of \$14.37, for the surplus loss assessment in the said section. Car.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on the 3rd Monday in August next at the hour of nine o'clock a.m., to take up school and other matters that may be brought before them. Car.

JOHN D. McNAAB,
Town Clerk.

Useful Receipts.
INDIAN BREAD.—Here is a good recipe. Soak one quart of Indian meal and sponge it with hot water. Next morning add two teaspoonfuls of molasses, one of salt, and a little salt. Harden with wheat flour, not making too stiff. Bake nearly an hour in a slow oven.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of butter; one pound of sugar; three pounds of flour; half pint of water; one teaspoonful of soda; two of cream of tartar; and caraway seeds to your taste. Roll them out and cut in diamonds, stamping them with any pattern you choose. They are excellent, and will keep fresh a long time.—Rural New Yorker.

FOR THE RATS.—Write to the American Agriculturist, that after fifty years of ineffectual contest with the rats of his barn, he has finally expelled them by sprinkling fresh slacked lime around the sills, and wherever the rats were likely to get their feet into it. They don't like it, and quit the premises. Mr. G. pronounces this a valuable remedy. Several other correspondents send similar recipes. Some say it burns the rats, and others that it kills them like the odor of the chloroform gas.

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The State of Parties.

Our contemporaries of the Press who were quite content that the Upper Canadian majority in the Legislature should be governed by the Lower Canadian majority, "politically as a continuing body," for a period of years, notwithstanding the fact that the Upper Canadian majority, as such, could not be detrimental to the public welfare, are now fearfully exercised at the prospect they conjure up, that the large ministerial majority in Upper Canada will follow the evil example under which they have suffered. There is, however, no ground for such apprehensions. In the first place it may revive the spirits of our opponents to learn that there is a prevailing opinion among the idea of the Ministry that in a minority in Lower Canada is a chimera conjured up out of their own brain, and that there is a strong probability of the first division showing a larger array in Lower Canada on the Ministerial than on the opposition side. Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Casheon and the whole set are looking to the men who will enlist under the Oppositionist flag will be few indeed. Assuming, however, for argument's sake, that there were a majority of some three or four, or say half a dozen against the Ministry, would their party have any right to complain if the votes of at least twenty majority in favor of the Ministry overruled them; could they plead their own practice, when in a majority during the last two parliaments, against the doctrine that the majority must rule in the Legislature body? Examine the records of the Legislature during the entire Parliament, elected in 1857, and see if there is a single measure—whether Upper or Lower Canadian—whether local or general—on which a difference of opinion between sections existed, and which was sanctioned by a majority of the former. Did not the Lower Canadian Premier tell the Upper Canadians that he valued them and their votes less highly than he did so many codfish from Gaspe Bay? At that right time would the Lower Canadian majority—if there were such—have to raise their voices, were the measure they meted to others meted to them in return? They would assuredly have no legitimate ground of complaint. This, however, is merely in reply to the sectional cry attempted to be raised by our antagonists. In the first place, no such design is conceived, and, as in the bosom of Ministerial supporters in Upper Canada as is imparted to them. Their fair share in the government of the country they of course demand; but to govern Lower Canada, through Upper Canadian majorities, they evince not the slightest disposition to do. Were they to attempt to do so, the present government, they would overthrow. Take the political complexion of the terms on which the present Administration has been formed—and the character of the men who form it is a sufficient guarantee for their faithful observance—and they are as clear and precise as the most ardent friend of Lower Canada could desire. The constitution of the present Ministry we take to be as much to recognize differences of nationality and sectionalism as it is to substitute economy and honest government for extravagance and corruption.—Montreal Herald.

The True Soldier's Example.
"I send you," wrote Nelson, "my plan of attack, but it is to place you perfectly at ease respecting my intentions, and to give you full scope to your judgment for carrying them into effect. We can, my dear Coll., have no little jealousies. We have only one great object in view; that of annihilating our enemies and getting a glorious peace for our country." These words of a British Admiral, almost a century ago, might have been said, ought to be said, by every Federal General. But hear the rest. Collingwood, before the battle of Trafalgar, had come on board the "Victory" to hold a final conference.
"Coll," said Nelson, "where is your captain?"
"The fact is," answered Collingwood, "we are not on good terms with each other."
"Terms!" exclaimed Nelson; "not on good terms with each other! I'll soon arrange that."
Accordingly a boat was dispatched to the "Royal Sovereign," and the captain was ordered to the "Victory." As soon as he reached the deck, Nelson led him to Collingwood.
"Look," said Nelson, "you are the enemy!"
"Yes," they both replied.
"Well," he added, "shake hands like Englishmen."
Need say those two men had no enemies that day but France and Spain? This is a lesson needed by Americans at this hour.

How to Raise Soldiers.—Mr. Artie Ward, the American showman, has organized a company upon an entirely new plan, which he explains in the following:—"I am captain of the Baldersville Company. I fix gradually but majestically from drummer's secretary to my present position. I determined to have my company composed exclusively of officers, everybody to rank brigadier-general. As all air commanding officers there ain't no jealousy; and as we are all ex-soldiers, we can rest muskets with anybody. Our corps will do its duty. We'll be chapt into assidue meat before they'll exhibit our coat-tails to the foe. We'll fight till there's nothing left to us but our little toes, and even they shan't be taken away."

A singular circumstance occurred at Avon New York, recently. A Mrs. Baker was in her garden when suddenly she heard a buzzing in the air, and upon looking up saw a swarm of bees coming directly towards her. She stood still, and the whole swarm alighted on her bonnet. With due presence of mind Mrs. B. removed the bonnet and placed it on a stick, took them to a hive and secured them without assistance.

The editors of the Scientific American have received from California a piece of wood from a tree 30 feet in diameter, the annual rings upon which indicate the age of the tree to be 6,300 years! This leaves the saplings of our ancient friends, Nebuchadnezzar and Solomon, standing out in the cold, and carries our mind back to the period when Eve ate the stolen fruit.

Last Sunday, little Ike, three years and a half old, went to church for the first time. His mother gave him a penny to put into the contribution box, which he did, and sat quiet for a few moments, and then wanted to know how soon the man was coming with the candy.

It is remarkable that, although the ancient monuments of the Egyptians contain many painted figures of cats very similar to the cat in the Egyptian Museum, the cat is nowhere mentioned in the canonical book of the Bible as a domestic animal.

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The Weather and the Crops.

There is not, of course, entire uniformity in the condition of the crops throughout the country, but the general tendency, as far as our information goes, is that they are promising and satisfactory. In some parts where the country was parched with drought last year, the fields are green and fresh; and both grass and grain crops are fine for the season. The growing wheat looks unusually well, and promises a bountiful harvest. The prospects of a good fruit crop the coming season are fair. The indications are that the crop of apples will be unusually large, while plums give every evidence of being equally plenty.—Queen's Sound Advertiser.

Never was there a brighter prospect of good crops in this section of the country, than the fields at present promise. The weather has been very favorable, particularly in the absence of frosts, which so often produce such sad effects in the early part of the summer. The hay-making season is fast approaching, and from all parts we hear that it looks exceedingly well. The fall wheat of which a larger amount has been sown than usual, is a fine looking crop; and, unless rain or weevil interfere, the yield will be abundant. The spring crops are equally promising, although slightly affected by the drought. A most magnificent fruit season is anticipated, and the abundance of strawberries, cherries, &c., already imported from the States, shows that our neighbors are also blessed with stores of fruit.—Stratford Beacon.

It affords us pleasure to record the fact, that the crops of this country have never presented a more promising appearance. If the present favorable weather continues, the crop—indeed we may say the Province at large—will be blessed with an abundant harvest. Fall wheat is looking fine, and will soon be ready for cutting. Spring wheat promises well, and there is a great breadth sown. Oat fields look very luxuriant. The hay crop is both heavy and abundant everywhere.—Berlin Telegraph.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF WHEAT.
We were shown to-day a few stalks of wheat, grown on the farm of Mr. Samuel Shannon, of the township of Carleton Place, of Bosc. It measures five feet ten inches, and presents an uncommonly healthy appearance. The growth has been so extensive that the fences had to be raised. This is a good omen for the grain crop will be this year.—Hamilton Evening Times.

The weather, along the Lower St. Lawrence, must be rather different from that which we have enjoyed during the last few days, inasmuch as a Meteor correspondent states that the total snow-fall from the banks of the Matane on the 3rd of June, and a light fall of snow on the 16th.—Quebec Chronicle.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

There is no doubt that the Confederate army, under the command of Gen. Lee, have suffered a defeat; but late telegraphic reports have shown the victory of many points and greatly diminished its proportions. As on former occasions, the Northern press and telegraph have greatly exaggerated the Federal victories. We have published the telegraphic reports just as they have come to us and the reader can judge for himself.

Grant has seemed to have done his work effectually. He has obtained possession of the great stronghold of the Mississippi—Vicksburg—as he did Fort Donaldson—with his vast munitions of war and his complete control of the river. This is one of the greatest disasters that has yet befallen the Confederates, and may yet be claimed a victory. With Port Hudson in Federal hands, which must now soon follow, the mighty Mississippi river will be again open to the commerce of the world.

Gen. G. Meade, who has been appointed to the command of the Potomac in place of Gen. Hooker, was born in Spain in 1816, entered the military academy at West Point from the district of Columbia, and was graduated there in 1839, and was appointed second lieutenant in the third artillery. He resigned his commission in October, 1840, but six years after re-entered the service and received the appointment of second lieutenant in the topographical engineers, May 19, 1842. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in Monterey in 1846, became first lieutenant in Aug., 1851, and was made Captain in May, 1856. On the 31st Aug., 1861 he was commissioned as a brigadier-general of volunteers, and received the commission in the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862. On the 27th of December he superseded Gen. Butterfield in the command of the 5th army corps.

The very latest reports represent Lee as by no means reluctant to fight a second great battle on the North side of the Potomac. It now appears that he has the means of crossing the river if he chose to do so, having already sent over his wounded men, and the cattle and provender he captured in Pennsylvania. He appears more inclined to remain and fight it out; and it does seem somewhat strange that the Federal army have not followed up their great victory. It appears to us that Meade can be very powerful nor his army encounter a second attack ere this.

It was thought that iron ships were the most buoyant that could be constructed, and undoubtedly this was true as compared with wooden vessels of whatever kind; but it is now found that steel combines, as a shipbuilding material, the desirable qualities of strength, toughness and lightness, in a much greater degree than iron. The first cost is considerably greater, indeed, but this is more than compensated by the greater cargo which the steam vessel can carry, and her great durability and safety. This is, doubtless, only one of the many applications of steel which must soon be made. It will, for instance, probably take the place of iron in firearms and artillery of all kinds, and of wood in omnibuses, cars and other carriages. To have the same or greater strength and toughness in half the weight must be a sufficient inducement to invention when the weight has to be carried or drawn by man or beast.

The new parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 13th of August. This does not look as if the new government were afraid to meet the representatives of the people. On the contrary, it accords with English precedents and with the well-known policy of the liberal party to spend no money without the sanction of Parliament. For the additional expense of an extra session the opposition are to blame; they compelled the ministry to ask a verdict of the people at the polls, refused the supplies, and necessitated an extra session.

A boy named John Milligan, seventeen years of age, was drowned at Clark's mills, near Napanee, on Sunday last. He was amusing himself on a log in the river, when he fell into the water and being unable to swim lost his life.

"A History of Ireland from the Union" is preparing for publication by the Right Hon. William Keogh, one of the judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Works on hydrography sell best in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Ample in Japan.

Later news has been received from Japan. The result of the twenty days' ultimatum of the English was not different from what was anticipated. The Japanese asked time for consideration of the demands, on the ground, that the "Tienchen" and his Court were absent, and no council could be held until his return to Yedo. Thirty days were asked for, and half that time was finally granted. As the additional time began to wear away, great uneasiness was manifested, especially by the merchants, and on the 5th of May, a regular panic set in.—Household goods were removed, and all the roads to the country were blocked with laden horses and swarming with fugitives. On the 6th the panic increased; business was suspended; half the population had moved away, and rumors of impending attack from the Japanese were on the increase. The foreign community became also thoroughly alarmed for the safety of their persons and property. One American merchant was surrounded at his own door, knocked down, severely beaten, and probably would have been killed but for the interference of his servants. A French merchant who had been similarly treated shot one of his assailants. The excitement grew each moment more intense. The Japanese Government no longer exercised any control over its people. During this time a conference was going on on board of Admiral Kuper's flag-ship, the result of which was that the Japanese were again allowed fifteen days for consideration. The danger was passed for the moment, but the opinion gains ground that the Japanese will utterly refuse to meet the English demands.

Carleton Place Rifles.
Some individual, desirous of gratifying his vicious or malignant feelings, has put a report in circulation, to the effect that the Carleton Place Rifle Company had disbanded. The story is about as true as other stories, which have emanated from, and been manufactured in, the same establishment. It is true that a few of the volunteers have withdrawn from the Company, and have absented themselves from drill because the Captain refused to receive their overcoats which were much damaged, and to certify that they were in good condition. And on Saturday last, another "tendered his resignation," because he would not be allowed to disturb the Company while at drill. A few more, of high political metal, have scarcely got over the excitement of the late election, and do not attend drill because the Captain voted against the candidate of their choice! and one or two of them may, probably, withdraw, which will be for the good of the Company, as all these vacancies can be filled with better men.

It might greatly gratify the feelings of one or two of our citizens, to see the Company broken up; but, so far as we know, there is no intention of anything of the kind. In a few days, the new clothing will be ready for distribution, and Carleton Place will be able to turn out one of the best looking Rifle Companies in Canada. The Company will continue to drill as usual every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, as if nothing had happened.

The readers of the "London Times" were, some weeks ago, alarmed at the apparent prospect of a war with Russia. Its terrible "thunder" seemed to shake the Empire. Its political articles on the danger of the situation seemed to touch the sensitive pockets of the moneyed men and capitalists, and was very high causing a mercantile panic. The relief this made was sought to be undone the next day by the labors of the commercial editor, who quoted historical precedents to show that the alarm of anticipation, was often inconsistent with actual consequences. Other English journals have been eagerly discussing the probabilities of war with Russia growing out of the Polish question. The result of this discussion is a restoration of the public feeling, and a belief that there will be no progress to war. The activity said to be in progress at the French military and naval establishments went a great way to convince the English people that France was preparing for an alternative which England would have to adopt; but it was soon shown that the French preparations are intended only to gain a more considerable hearing at St. Petersburg for the French note on the Polish question. The change in the Emperor's Cabinet was also deemed pacific, and the commercial alarm soon subsided.

The new parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 13th of August. This does not look as if the new government were afraid to meet the representatives of the people. On the contrary, it accords with English precedents and with the well-known policy of the liberal party to spend no money without the sanction of Parliament. For the additional expense of an extra session the opposition are to blame; they compelled the ministry to ask a verdict of the people at the polls, refused the supplies, and necessitated an extra session.

A boy named John Milligan, seventeen years of age, was drowned at Clark's mills, near Napanee, on Sunday last. He was amusing himself on a log in the river, when he fell into the water and being unable to swim lost his life.

"A History of Ireland from the Union" is preparing for publication by the Right Hon. William Keogh, one of the judges of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Works on hydrography sell best in Cincinnati and Chicago.

The Rebels are Coming.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Sir—Having a little leisure at present, I will take up my pen to give an off hand sketch of the Allegany Iron Works and Mines in Cumberland, on the borders of Maryland. Here, indeed, I am surrounded by the beauties of nature. To the South and West the land rises gradually at an elevation of 30° some eight or ten hundred feet, all dotted over with farm cottages and buildings belonging to the Company, surrounded by patches of cultivated land and vegetable gardens. To the West rises a spur of the Alleghany, in majestic grandeur, towering some thousands of feet above the vale, covered with green foliage—with acres of fruit trees growing along its base. The blue and yellow plum, the peach and apple grow abundantly. The climate here is much warmer than in Canada, and, I am told, that the winter is short and but little snow lies on the ground. To the South and East, at my feet, lie the town and the Iron Works. But Sir, I am deviating from my subject. The sight of the Iron Works brings it to my mind. The Iron Ore is taken from the Mountains. They are not required to sink a shaft in order to obtain the ore, but walk right straight into the mountains, which it rises in veins through the matter of course, the Miner follows the vein, sometimes as far as three or four miles into the bowels of the mountains, and frequently finds himself in rather a tight place, frequently without head and even elbow room, the thickness of the ore being in many places not over five feet. But undoubtedly he perseveres and works his way onward. Some Miners make from four to five dollars per day. The ore is taken from the mines by "Tramroads" or small railroads—the Drays or Chocks being pushed by the hand. How insignificant a man feels when two or three miles into the bowels of the Alleghany, surrounded by impenetrable darkness in a way well with scarcely breathing room. The first feeling that seizes the spectator is that he wishes himself out in the shortest possible space of time. The first operation the ore undergoes, when taken from the mines, is to pass it through the Blast Furnace. Under this process it comes forth, when cooled, in the shape and capacity of a large barrel. It is next conveyed to the Refractory or Puddler's Furnace, where it is melted, stirred and rolled about with iron bars for about two hours, by men called Puddlers, to abstract the dross and render it malleable. Puddlers, on an average, make from three to four dollars per day. But, judging from their position, standing at the mouth of a furnace furnace for three and four hours together in this warm climate and under heavy physical exertion, you may fancy that their position is not to be envied. The iron, after being wrought by the Puddlers, is taken from the Furnace in the shape of balls, larger or smaller according to the size of the bar required, at a red heat, and the next liquid state, and passed through the Crucible when it comes out in a cylindrical form, called Bloom. It is then passed through a series of rollers, these rollers varying according to the shape and size of the bar required. The operator takes hold of the bloom with a pair of large pincers, and passes it through a pair of large rollers, suspended from the ceiling, takes hold of the iron by the centre, and, using the legs of the pincers as a lever, he raises it up, and passes it back again over the top of the rollers. The first man again takes hold of it by the end and passes it through the whole series, or until it is drawn out in the shape and size required. The whole operation, from the time it leaves the Puddler's Furnace until formed into bars of wrought iron, not exceeding more than three minutes. The whole machinery is propelled by steam. All the railroad iron requires to pass through this process before it is formed into rails. These iron bars then run through a cutting length, from four to five feet, according to the size of the rail required. Fourteen of these pieces go into every rail. These fourteen pieces are put into a furnace and heated to a welding heat. They are then taken out and passed through a roller, forming the whole into a solid mass. This mass is again passed through a series of rollers until brought to the shape and size required. The next operation the rails undergoes, is to make it straight. The rail is placed on a block, it is turned by the hand, and struck with a hammer until sufficiently straight. The holes are then punched, being driven through with a single stroke, when the rail is fit for market. When the rails are going and all the machinery in working order, from twenty to twenty-five tons of iron pass through these works every twenty-four hours.

There are extensive coal mines not far from this, and wrought on an extensive scale, but I have not time at present to visit them. You may hear of them again, I now start for Frostburg, a town in the West of Maryland, as I am about as far South as I can get at present. I am not long here when a cry is raised "The Rebels are coming!" A dispatch came in to-day, the 16th, stating that the Confederates' several regiments of artillery and cavalry were drawn up in battle array on the heights above the town of Cumberland, the place which I had left but a few days before. I looked out, and perhaps thrown three shells into it; by this time the Iron Works are all in ruins. Here all is excitement and confusion. All the shops and public houses are closed. Owners of horses are fleeing with them to the mountains, to conceal them. Quite a number of horses have been taken by the Confederates, and all are running West to the mountains for fear of being captured, and sold as slaves. While I am writing this, soldiers, men and women, are traversing the streets; and the citizens are endeavoring to muster a force sufficient for a defence. In the midst of this excitement another dispatch arrives, stating that Cumberland has been surrendered to the Confederates. It is useless now to make any resistance here, since Cumberland has surrendered. Crowds of people are now coming in from Cumberland, which is some eleven miles distant. About one-half of the people here are "Secessionists." In this way the Confederates have got many secret friends, to give them all the information they require. This, Mr. Editor, is the ruin of the Federal army. By this agency, the plans and arrangements of the Generals and officers are ascertained and undermined before they are brought to maturity and helps to account for the many defeats of the Federals. All along there are traitors in camp, even among the soldiers.

Today, 17th, the confederates have evacuated Cumberland, without destroying much property, except Government works and stores. The Government here to-day has somewhat cooled, but a battle is daily expected at New Creek, some 17 miles distant. It is uncertain if this will reach you some time, all communication being interrupted at present. A great part of the railroad track between this and Baltimore, and the way in which I came, is torn up, and all the bridges are destroyed. But it is expected that it will soon be in running order again. Men are now employed in repairing it—but I must bid you adieu at present.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, 3rd July, 1863.

Adjourned till Saturday, 8th August.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Cairo, 7th. The despatch boat has just arrived. It left Vicksburg at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. Passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, and offered to surrender if allowed to march his men out. Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as prisoner of war. Pemberton then, after consulting with his commanders unconditionally surrendered. This is perfectly reliable.

Special to the Times.

Gettysburg, 6. Reports from the front are very cheering. Our cavalry, assisted by infantry, were close on the enemy and important results are likely to occur before night.

A despatch from Gen. Gregg of this morning reports that the Rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing on to Greencastle.

Special to the Herald.

The following facts have been obtained from a source which guarantees their correctness, and the statement may be relied upon as strictly correct. On Saturday the 4th, the rebel gunboat General came down the James River with a flag of truce. Acting Rear Admiral Lee sent an officer to meet it, when it was ascertained that Alex. H. Stephens and Confederate Cabinet members were on board. They represented that they were the bearers of an important letter from Jefferson Davis, Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, requesting permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon, and present the letter to President Lincoln in person. They declined to reveal anything further in relation to their mission. General Lee, in reply, had no authority to grant their request, and they endeavored to wait until they could communicate with the authorities at Washington and receive instructions in the matter. He accordingly telegraphed the facts, and requested instructions.

This morning a special Cabinet meeting was called to consider the matter.

The granting of the request involved many delicate and important questions as to how such a proceeding might be construed into an acknowledgment of the nationality of the pretended Confederate Government, and after all the matter might be some comparatively unimportant affair, such as the employment of negro troops. No decision was arrived at, and the Cabinet meeting was accordingly adjourned until tomorrow. Admiral Lee was instructed to ascertain, if possible, the object of the mission.

In the meantime, however, the tug containing the Confederate ambassadors had turned about and steamed up the river without any further explanation, and thus ended the mission.

A general just arrived from Richmond, who left the day before yesterday, says that great consternation prevails there. The defenses are occupied chiefly by armed citizens, and fears are entertained that Lee will be cut off and Richmond captured before an army can be concentrated there.

Washington, July 6 evening. In reference to the application of Mr. Stephens and Commander Lee, to present in person a letter from Jeff. Davis to the President, it was decided to-day that the application could not be granted.

Frederick, Md., July 6. Gen. Buford, who set out with the intention of meeting Stuart, had a fight with him to-day south of the vicinity of Boonsboro. He whipped him badly. No further reliable information has been received.

Stuart's rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, commanded by himself, was seen in action yesterday. He had eight pieces of artillery, which he sent by another road, far from losing them. This is supposed to be the force that met Buford to-day.

Deserters from the rebels report that they are much dispirited and out of ammunition. It is believed by parties high in authority that the rebels will endeavor to cross at Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

Yesterday, Gen. Kilpatrick, with his division of cavalry, attacked an ambulatory train of the rebels under a strong guard at Smithsburg, 11 miles from Hagerstown. The train consisted of ambulances and wagons of the number of 100, and a great many of which he destroyed. The train extended over a mile in length. He captured 307 prisoners, among whom are a number of wounded officers. The prisoners arrived here to-day. He also captured the enemy's artillery of two pieces. Our loss is very slight, and that of the rebels heavy.

Baltimore, July 6. I have direct reliable information that Gen. Ewell expired this morning at the residence of Sterling Galt, 2 miles from Taneytown, from wounds received at Gettysburg on Friday. I have the names of military authors and they request me to give them if the report is denied. They are the best in the state.

Additional from Gettysburg, July 6th.—The roads were very heavy on account of the recent rains. The heavy rain abandoned all his wounded on the retreat. Every barn and house for 15 miles is a hospital. They are leaving all Generals and Colonels as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands. We have taken thus far over 6,000 prisoners besides the wounded.

Brig. Gen. Farnsworth was killed while charging a heavy column of infantry on Thursday evening, the latter was broken and driven back.

Washington, July 7—1 p.m. The following despatch has just been received.—U. S. S. S. Squad ship Black Hawk, July 4.—To Hon. H. W. Bates, Sec. of the Navy, St. Louis. We have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces, on the 4th day of July.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
(Signed)
D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

New York, July 7.—Stocks better. Additional from Gettysburg.—Another despatch states that the head of the rebel retreating army passed through Greenwood, 12 miles north-east of Hagerstown, Sunday noon.

Sunday night Longstreet's headquarters were at Jacksontown, 10 miles from Gettysburg, and Ewell's at Fairfield, 8 miles distant. When the Rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly, three columns ahead. The slaughter among the rebel general officers was very great. Major General Fremont is a prisoner within our lines. His left foot is gone. Brig. Gen. Keupler is a prisoner in a dying condition. General Armstrong captured. Major General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Both, Pender and Bicket are also known to be wounded, Burksdale and Garret killed. The enemy is reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac above Williamsport. If so, I fear their main force may escape.

A Tribune letter states that the 11th corps lost in killed wounded and missing 4,000 men; the 1st corps lost foot up nearly 5,000; the 12th corps lost in killed

and wounded 973, missing 242; 17 officers killed and 443 wounded.

Bloody Run, July 6.—Gen Jenkins has made of his rebel Cavalry.

A portion of the rebel Cavalry under Gen. Lee is reconnoitering the Potomac for a ford.

Hagerstown, Pa., July 6.—Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the rebel rear. The rebels have abandoned their wounded and they are mostly in our hands.

We have buried large numbers of their dead. Our scouts report that Gen. Lee is straining every nerve to gain a position in the South Mountain Gap.

Lee is in the country roads, which are almost impassable, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with great fatigue.

Another battle is imminent.

Frederick, Md., July 6.—General Me Reynolds sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy towards Harper's Ferry. The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

The rebels are retreating from Gettysburg in all directions. Portions of the rebel army have passed through the South Mountains, but the Potomac is high and their pontoon bridge is broken.

Gen. Kilpatrick is after the rebels sharply. Baltimore, July 6th.—The whole number of prisoners arrived here is 4,063, and more are on the way.

No intelligence has been received here of the capture of rebels by regiments or brigades.

Philadelphia, July 7.—The Enquirer has the following:—Carlisle, June 6th, 6 p.m.—The rebels were at Williamsport at 6 p.m., on Sunday. Sedgwick is in their rear with 25,000 fresh men.

Chambersburg, July 6.—All accounts agree that the Potomac is swollen.

Washington, July 6.—Gen. Stoneman leaves to-night to take command of the army of the Potomac.

New York July 7.—The Baltimore American of yesterday says every available man in Baltimore and Washington is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee.

A great battle will probably come off very soon.

Meade's forces are reinforced by Couch, Schenck, and Heintzelman, who will nearly double Lee's army.

New York, July 8.—The 12th Vermont Regiment, 9 months men arrived to-day, and leave for home this afternoon.

Louisville, July 8.—The steamers Alice Dean and J. S. McComb were captured by about 200 rebels at Brandenburg, Ky., yesterday afternoon. Gunboats are in pursuit.

A letter in the Commercial says that Admiral Wilkes arrived there, having been relieved from duty with the West India Squadron.

The rebel pickets have fallen back beyond Fairfax.

Washington, 8. The War Department has received intelligence that despatches from General Grant, with the details of the surrender of Vicksburg, are now on the way to Washington.

Headquarters 18th Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn., July 5. To General Halleck, General Grant was attacked in force by the Rebels under Holmes and Price at Helena yesterday. He estimates the force of the enemy at fifteen thousand but I think nine thousand will cover their strength. Prentiss sustained the attack from daylight until 3 p.m., when the Rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us twelve hundred prisoners.

Memphis, July 7th. General Harbath has furnished the following extracts of letter from General Prentiss: Headquarters district of Arkansas, Helena, July 4th.—We have been hard pressed since daylight, by the combined forces of Price, Holmes, Marmaduke, Parsons and others. Thus far we have held our own and captured several hundred prisoners whom I send you on board the Tycoon.

The enemy are now preparing for a renewed attack in force. Send on another gunboat if possible. The Tyler has done good service to-day.

Later—3 p.m. We have repulsed the enemy at every point. Our soldiers are now collecting their wounded. We have taken in all 1200 prisoners. The rebels lost in killed will reach five or six hundred. Although the rebels are badly whipped, there is no doubt but that they will renew the attack, and are now massing their troops for the purpose. My force is inferior to the rebels, but with the aid expected from you and the gunboats, the rebels may be severely beaten.

The steamers Tycoon and Silver Moon have arrived with 800 prisoners, captured yesterday, including eighty commissioned officers. No details of the fight have been received.

President officers report our loss in killed and wounded at not over sixty. The rebels captured six of our guns, which were afterwards recaptured.

It is reported that the colored troops fought well.

Gen. Harbath will send forward reinforcements promptly.

Washington, June 8th. No information has been received from Williamsport up to 2 o'clock to-day. It is not believed that there was a fight there yesterday, although it is probable General Sedgwick has done the enemy's rear much damage.

New York, July 8. The Tribune has the following special:—Chickasaw, Bayou, Friday 3rd, via Cairo 7th, Vicksburg is ours. Firing from our front ceased this morning, pending negotiations for a surrender, which have occupied the greater part of the day.

The only contest reported touching the surrender has been in reference to what shall be done with Gen. Pemberton's army. He asks and demands that while the surrender is unconditional in other respects the garrison which has so long and so heroically resisted our army shall be spared unnecessary humiliation, and shall be paroled in Vicksburg. This will probably be conceded from motives of expediency alone, and not as a condition, as it will save an immense expenditure for transportation and subsistence. Grant and Pemberton, at the latter's request, had a long private interview in relation to the surrender before it was determined on.

Officers accompanying the flag of truce have indicated by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the sufferings of the rebels in Vicksburg has been but half the truth. There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburg, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possession tomorrow morning.

Col. Markland, of the special Post Office Department, will, on the 5th, establish a Post office in Vicksburg.

Baltimore, July 8th. The American's special despatch, dated Frederick, Wednesday, noon, July 8th, says: The position of the rebels and their condition have been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funktown, Md., to Tealing waters, and behind this line they are doing almost superhuman exertions to get their trains, such as they have saved, and their artillery and am-

munition across the river. The best military authorities here doubt tonight almost say are convinced, that they have no pontoon train besides, that destroyed at Tealing Waters, and that with such canal boats as they had previously beyond, and with timber, they are endeavoring to supply the deficiency of their exhausted Engineer corps. They are not crossing their horses on boats, and leaving their wagons on this side, probably intending to take them to pieces, and thus transport them on the canal boats.

Baltimore, July 7. The American's special from Frederick says that parties who left Hagerstown to-day, report that the head of the army had already commenced coming there, and there seemed to be intimations that it was to be massed there, perhaps to try conclusions again with the Army of the Potomac. This is, however, very doubtful, the greater probability is that Lee will push rapidly on to the river if possible, and try to regain for his army the great advantage of the confidence and prestige which he had lost on this side of the line. If with his army buoyant and assured of victory he could not win at Gettysburg, how can he expect to do so now when the conditions are so greatly changed?

Sanguine people may say that the odds are against the rebel army, and sensation corresponds ornament hyperbolic paragraphs with such predictions, but the doing of this is next to impossible in this case. There are geographical facts that increase the difficulties. The Potomac above Harper's Ferry makes a constraining bend toward, and Lee's line of retreat from Gettysburg to the river at Williamsport, is shorter than any other route that we can pursue. His own knowledge of an intention to retreat before it became known to Gen. Meade, and consequent preparation for it, even to two hours start, though the rebels may reach the other side of the Potomac without further punishment, it will still not be for want of effort on our part to inflict it on them. Our cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton is on their flank, and will not fail to strike hard.

Gen. Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick are miles in front of Lee, and the advance of our infantry columns are also where they ought to be. The South Mountain passes are ours, and with these evidences of further possible success we must await the result.

Comparing various estimates which reach me, I think that our captures in prisoners will reach 9,000 or 10,000. To this number is to be added the badly wounded who will be gathered up all along the line of Lee's retreat, and stragglers, who it is reported are already gathering up by the hundreds.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss up to 25,000.

Of prisoners we lost none, except a few officers whom Lee was able to carry off. 3,000 of our men who fell into their hands are paroled, but this parole under the terms of the cartel is of no effect, because Gen. Meade positively refused to agree to it.

Phila., July 7. The press has the following: Gettysburg, July 5th, 2 p.m.—Haupt, who is in the advance, announces that the Rebels are rapidly retreating. We are now moving all our sick and wounded in this vicinity into town.

1 p.m.—The 12th corps is now moving in haste through Middletown, towards Williamsport to cut off the retreat of the rebels. Our left wing has just received marching orders. Part of the cavalry and artillery of Gen. Pleasanton is moving toward Frederick.

The Weather and the Crops. THE CROPS IN LOWER CANADA.—Major Campbell informs us that the crops generally look remarkably well, and all promise a large yield with the exception of May, which will be a little light. Early snow in the fall, and beyond danger from the fly, which has not hitherto made its appearance.

The Smith's Falls Review says:—The excessive heat of the past two weeks brought on a severe thunder storm, attended with a heavy shower of rain, last Friday night; and on Saturday and Sunday large quantities of rain also fell. This opportunity of moisture, with the summer heat, which has again set in most stimulating, and gladden the farmer's heart, with the prospect of luxuriant harvest fields and returning prosperity.

Crops in Montague, Beckwith, North Elmley, Kitley and Wolford, it is said, never looked better. The farmer's own observation well justified his anticipations. The last week satisfies us that the farmer never had better cause for rejoicing. Along the Rideau every grain field, without exception, is totally laden, and many of the tracts of wheat and rye, now finely headed out, indicate an early harvest.

The only deficiency we observed was in the corn, some of which appears to be seriously damaged by the attacks of the grub. Turnips in this quarter, as yet, have generally been a failure, some farmers sowed them as often as three and four times, only to have the mortification to find the fly cutting them off as soon as they appear. With these exceptions, the prospects generally are very gratifying, and we sincerely trust that no unfavorable change may occur to blight the hopes now hastening to fruition.

(Letter to Toronto, Leader, from Dover Court.)

Sir, I am sorry to inform you that upon examination of my autumn wheat this morning, which appeared to be a very promising crop, I find that it is infested with that little pest, the midge, so many years injurious to the crops. The potatoes that have so seldom blossomed since they were attacked by the rot are this season well for them. We may therefore augur well for them.

Yours, &c.,

The Ottawa Union says:—In consequence of rumors that instructions had been given to the Contractors to push on the works, and that all the force of workmen possible, should be at once engaged, many of the stone-cutters employed on the Parliament Buildings have demanded a higher rate of wages than they had accepted of late, and their demand is being at once complied with, some of them gave up work. We are led to believe that the inconvenience will be got over by some prudent arrangement. Reasonable demands and liberal treatment will meet the difficulty. Cash payments—plenty of work and steady employment are the most important things in the belief that no war will arise with Russia, and the expectation of large specie arrivals. The discount market was unchanged, and a large business was done in foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. The market was quiet, but closed lower. The 28th June—Confederate Loan 24 to 13 discount. The Peruvian's advice excited attention to-day. The impression prevails that Lee has made a great mistake in invading the North; that it will give President Lincoln great assistance in raising money, means, and will again excite a warlike spirit throughout the North, and also tend to prolong the war. Provisions—Generally dull. Beef frames and fine qualities have slightly improved. Pork is inactive.

London—Broadly dull; coffee firm; sugar quiet; tea inactive.

Arrival of the "Asia." Halifax, July 7. The Asia from Liverpool on the 27th and 28th, arrived here this p.m.

The Hammonia arrived at Southampton on the 25th, the Peruvia arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Morning Post says, we are far from wishing to predict a European War, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather in name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very serious or serious, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the breaking off of free transport of arms, and the breaking off of free relations, would be a war of war across her Gallician frontier, and placed a corps d'armee of 60,000 men in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded on the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of St. Petersburg, the Poles could do for themselves.

There is no reason why any European power should not be a soldier abroad. It would be in other words, merely amount to making a ring, and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no obligation either upon France or England to do more than make a naval demonstration, it is with no desire to see any such consummation arrive that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bug bear of European wars, as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions.

The Daily News says that the position of England is one of some difficulty, and perhaps some danger. We have no firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Car accept the six propositions our position would become grave and serious. For it is not only the matter of a scheme which the Poles, in their situation must not so much resent as ignore a scheme the failure of which would give the Car a right to claim our approbation and support as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The Morning Post announces the conditions of a new alliance, which would be concluded with the Polish National Committee.—First, the armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland; second, plenipotentiary on the part of a national Government must be admitted; third the National Diet to be composed of delegates from the Province under the guarantee of Russia, and the army of the national army which occupies all the provinces. If these conditions are not complied with, the Poles will hold out to the last. The post adds: Such being the temper of the Nation, we can hardly expect Austria to accept the proposals for an armistice.

The London House authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the Gibraltar, the late Sumter, that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London Globe controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the neutrality of the United States. He endeavors to get permission from Gov. Dallas to settle on British territory, but was refused. This was done with the intention of fleeing there when the forces of the Union are not likely to be able to distinguish the boundary line, and the bloodiest portion of the Indian war may transpire on British soil. If Little Crow should be captured there, Great Britain would probably demand his immediate surrender, a la Trent affair.

The Government would be relieved of any precluding responsibility in the matter, and would such a demand could be sent. Little Crow himself says that we will catch him, but thinks it will not be this season, and I am inclined to think he is about right.

We shall hear nothing from Gen. Sibley for two or three weeks save he will not communicate with the world at large and unless Fort Abner is captured, it is not likely that an Indian accidentally or otherwise, I will let you know.

Three white boys, the oldest 14, the last of the prisoners taken last Fall, have been rescued and will be heard to-morrow. They have endured tremendous hardships. The oldest being wounded, and the last being a boy of 14, they were rescued from captivity to find themselves homeless and without a relative to whom they can look for aid and protection. Such is the result of the horrible massacres.

The Red River traders are arriving with their trains loaded with fur, having travelled a distance of 500 miles. Nearly 400 are on the way down. A train of 150 carts are driven here to-day with \$50,000 worth of furs, and the remaining trains will increase the amount to \$150,000. They are a strange, wild-looking set of men and mark the boundary line between civilization and savages.

Our crops are suffering terribly from want of rain. We have had but one rain, and that a light one, since the wheat crop was sown, and it is not irreparably injured. If it does not rain in a few days it will be a total failure, and the great source of the wealth in this State will be cut off for this year at least.

THE PRINCE MINISTRY.—The change in the French Ministry, long expected, is at length announced. M. Persigny gives place to E. Boudet. M. Behne succeeds M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture. M. Duruy, Minister of Education, is known as an author of educational works, but has not before taken part in public life. M. Rouher, late Minister of Agriculture, and formerly Vice-President of the Council of State, becomes President of the Council. M. Baroche is to be Minister of Public Instruction, and M. de Moray is again President of the Corps Legislatif. The new Ministry is certain other changes in the arrangement of the various offices.

BRUTAL STABBING ASSAULT.—From the London Free Press we gather the facts of a most cowardly stabbing assault which took place in that city on Saturday last, and which may result fatally. The perpetrator is a brute of a man, a tall, powerful man, of the name of Humphreys, who was at the time of the assault, and the victim, Wm. McDonald, is only a lad. The origin of the affair is not yet known, but whether provoked or not, nothing could justify a strong man in stabbing a mere boy. The popular were greatly excited about the matter, and there were even talk of lynching the prisoner.

The Bradford Examiner gives an account of a serious encounter with an Indian family. It appears that a considerable number of the Bradford Indians, named Hignam, were at Bradford, and a number of people went to the house determined to arrest the man that had been found full of rations prepared to resist. More trouble is anticipated.

A FUGAL MAN.—There was once a Scotchman who was so terribly thirsty that he would sometimes induce his own wife, by a bribe of a penny, to go to bed without his supper, and would make him buy a roll for his breakfast next morning with the money.

The Indian War—The Fur Trade. (Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.) St. Paul, Minn., June 25th, 1863. Amid the excitement attendant upon the recent rebel movement, it has been almost or quite forgotten that a little army of plains men, for whose ferocity is only equalled by the "chivalry" of the South.

It is now over a week since Gen. Sibley started with 2,000 men from his camp on the Upper Minnesota River, and Gen. Sully at Fort Totten, with a similar force, to Dakota Territory. Reports from Gen. Sibley, two days out, are all that have reached here. He was then 21 miles out and that will probably be his average rate of travel, 10 miles a day. We of Minnesota do not look for any practical results from this army, and should be agreeably surprised if any should accrue. A preponderant train of hundreds of wagons and thousands of mules, carrying pontoon bridges, and all the equipments of a mighty army, is not considered just the style for Indians. An Indian can travel a hundred miles a day with comparative ease, so that one day in ten is all that they need to spend in keeping out of the way of the expedition even on the supposition that they keep right in front. Supposing cavalry expeditions do branch off from the main trunk they carry but limited supplies, and after a three or four day's march, they would be reduced to rations, and every day's travel would increase it 18 at least and most likely 20.

The authorities at Washington seem to have awakened to the impracticability of this plan, and Major Hatch, a gentleman of this city, has accordingly been authorized to raise a regiment which will be sent to the Indian style, and carry the war home to the Redskins. He is independent of all Generals, Pope not excepted, and reports directly to Washington. The force will be composed largely of Chippewa Indians, and Red River traders, and for both, a dashing and sneaking fight will probably ensue. The Indians will be fighting the devil with fire, but that is a matter of little consequence if the end is accomplished and the brutal savages subdued. The only question is the propriety of placing our improved weapons in the hands of Chippewa Indians, lest they should turn again and read us.

Little Crow the leader of the Sioux, has sent word to Gen. Sibley, that he will close the war if he will be "let alone" and his braves, who are prisoners, released. This magnanimous proposition has not yet been accepted. He sends this message through the Governor of Dakota, at Fort Totten, whom he has recently visited at Fort Totten.

Little Crow wears a broadcloth suit, taken from the murdered of last year, and some squaws that were with him were dressed in silk with a complete outfit and underclothing and jewelry, such as white folks indulge in.

There is only about fifteen hundred warriors, all told and a portion of them are not hostile enough for him to rely on them. He endeavors to get permission from Gov. Dallas to settle on British territory, but was refused. This was done with the intention of fleeing there when the forces of the Union are not likely to be able to distinguish the boundary line, and the bloodiest portion of the Indian war may transpire on British soil. If Little Crow should be captured there, Great Britain would probably demand his immediate surrender, a la Trent affair.

The Government would be relieved of any precluding responsibility in the matter, and would such a demand could be sent. Little Crow himself says that we will catch him, but thinks it will not be this season, and I am inclined to think he is about right.

We shall hear nothing from Gen. Sibley for two or three weeks save he will not communicate with the world at large and unless Fort Abner is captured, it is not likely that an Indian accidentally or otherwise, I will let you know.

Three white boys, the oldest 14, the last of the prisoners taken last Fall, have been rescued and will be heard to-morrow. They have endured tremendous hardships. The oldest being wounded, and the last being a boy of 14, they were rescued from captivity to find themselves homeless and without a relative to whom they can look for aid and protection. Such is the result of the horrible massacres.

The Red River traders are arriving with their trains loaded with fur, having travelled a distance of 500 miles. Nearly 400 are on the way down. A train of 150 carts are driven here to-day with \$50,000 worth of furs, and the remaining trains will increase the amount to \$150,000. They are a strange, wild-looking set of men and mark the boundary line between civilization and savages.

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The Montreal Witness—in its article on Presbyterian Union in Scotland, says:—One of two Presbyteries of the Free and U. P. Churches in Scotland, made advances towards a Union, these being two or three years ago. When the demonstrations in favor of that measure have been multiplying since, although the matter was treated coldly by the laity, and the leading men on both sides. The strikingly happy results of Union in Australia and Canada have, however, doubtless, had a strong influence on the home Churches, and this year the question has been entertained by the highest courts of both bodies. The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church appointed a committee on Union with the Free Church and the General Assembly of the latter appointed a committee on Union with the former. These committees, consisting of thirty-five or thirty-six of the most influential men on both sides, met in Edinburgh at the Free Church offices on the 17th of June, when Dr. Harper, of the U. P. Church, was called to the chair in the forenoon, and Dr. Robert Buchanan, of the Free Church, in the evening. At this joint meeting preliminary resolutions were passed and a Joint Sub Committee was appointed to examine the standards of each body. A resolution was also passed, "to intimate in a suitable manner to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, (Covenanters), and Original Secession Synod, the action which has not been taken by the committees of the Free and U. P. Churches, with a view of affording to each of those bodies an opportunity of entering into communication with the Joint Committee."

Should the four Churches above named arrive at the conclusion, which is evidently desired, the united body will, we assume, include all Presbyteries in Scotland, with the exception of the Established Church.

Forsyth, Bell & Co., Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c. Quebec, July 2, 1863.

White Pine in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average &c. measured off 4 to 6 for Superior do do 6 to 7 to 10 1/2 in shipping order according to average and quality do do 6 to 6 to 10 1/2 board, 18 to 21 inch, in shipping order 0 9 to 1 0 Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off, do 0 7 to 1 1 in shipping order 40 feet. 0 9 to 0 10 Oak, ordinary—by the Dram..... 1 7 to 0 10 Lake St. Clair Measured off by the Dram..... 1 8 to 1 10 1/2 Elm, by the raft according to average and quality do do 0 8 to 1 3 in shipping order 35 to 40 feet..... 1 0 to 1 3 Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft..... 0 7 to 0 11 Flatted do do 0 4 to 0 7 Slaves, for presentation Merchandise..... \$13 10 to \$13 15 Do. All Pipe, according to thickness..... \$45 00 to \$50 00 Do. W. O. Panchon Merchandise..... \$13 15 to \$14 15 Deals, Bright, according to specification \$16 for 1sts, 2-3rds, 2nds..... \$13 to \$13 10 for 1sts 2-3rds for 2nds.

Do. Spruce do. \$7 10s for 1sts, \$5 10s for 2nds, and \$3 10s for 3rds. English Specifications of Deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-eighth under 11 inches broad, and eight-eighths 11 inches wide, and upwards to 14 inches and 15 inches are worth \$2 to \$3 more than the above quotations, and if first quality alone from \$2 to \$3, Dry floated are worth 10s more than our

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 The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 39

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 Astronomical Lines run with the best instru-
 ments, and in the most approved methods. All
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 of Canada.

CAPITAL.....£500,000
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
 Agent at Pakenham.
 December 13, 1861.
Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
 Capital.....£500,000.
 APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices
 of Losses promptly attended to, by
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Almonte House.

 **W** C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1892. 3

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WILLIAM DICKSON.
HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel,
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ses in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of good description, while attentive men will make the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.

establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF. 12
Nov. 26, 1861.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they are now on hand a good supply of such things as they will sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Ploughs, Cuts, Cultivators and Coolers, Boar and Cooking Utensils, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheet Metal taken in exchange for castings at the Annprior Foundry.

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WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the Rochester Straw Cutter, which is a strong, easy and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fast and can-

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G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Smith's Falls, Nov 22, 1862 12

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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.
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WE BEG to call attention to our **NEW BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER**—
success and rapid sale is a convincing proof of its merits. It is the best
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Our **DOUBLE FINISH HORSE POWER** is warranted to be the strongest, most perfect,
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the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for mill or market. Parties who want to buy a reliable Thresher and Cleaner, contact with us in their orders early.
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Smith's Falls, 22nd June, 1863. 43-22
