

the Mortgage under the Act
Signed,
1862. **EDWARD BLAKE,**

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

SIR—Show me the man who, while attempting to discuss a subject, or at least attempting to do so, occupies the time and patience of his auditors in abusing an opponent, and, in nine cases out of ten, I will without erring, show you the man who has the worst side of the question at issue. This maxim, as I may almost call it, was most forcibly illustrated at Pembroke on Saturday last, where a mere mockery of a County meeting was held, pretending for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence of the people of the County of Renfrew to a petition to the Legislative authorities of the Province, to legalize the illegal proceedings of the Provisional Council, in their efforts to establish Pembroke as the County Town, and to erect the County Buildings there. That they deemed such a procedure requisite was a virtual admission on the part of the Pembroke leaders; that they had hitherto been blundering most confoundedly, and this in the most avoidable way, to reach the rest of the County, they certainly have. But if by mean, malignant, personal abuse of Mr. Smith—the man who has successfully exposed their deficiencies and selfish designs—they could avert their delinquencies, most happily indeed did they compensate for their culpability. After the treatment that gentlemen receive on a former visit to the County, I did not expect to see him present at the meeting on Saturday last, but there he was, and the moment of his appearance was, it seemed, the signal for opening the sluices of contemptible abuse which the masters and the minions of the County are so ready to open against him, and of which he has been laying out the most part of the speaking on that day consisted, and recalled to my mind the maxim alluded to at the commencement of this communication. Yet they, for shame, dared them to do otherwise, granted him a partial hearing, and a very partial one it was—and strikingly great was the contrast, when mentally and morally he presented, when compared to the intellectual pigmies who spoke or yelled out their venom around him. Answer him in reasonable argument, none of them—they evidently knew and felt, that to attempt, and that blackguardism and rowdiness were the only weapons left them to wield against him, and of these, with the employment of which, they seemed disgracefully familiar, they made more than abundant use.

In defence of their conduct respecting the County Buildings, they had in reality nothing to say, how could they, the truth would condemn them. That they had designed to make every inhabitant of the County tributary to them was as clear as a sunbeam, and not only so, but to compel them for all time to come to contribute to their wealth and aggrandizement, through toll, travel, and the inconvenience, without the least consideration, which they required them, to visit the capital of the County. But the issue of this contest what it will, Mr. Smith is entitled to, and I trust will obtain, the most cheerful and ample pecuniary aid that is required to fight out the contest to the end. He will not be left alone, but he will have the support of hundreds of his fellow-citizens, who will see that he is not alone, and to enable him to do so let us strengthen his arms by giving him a liberal support from our means. No matter how individually brave a man or a body of men may be, if they attack singly a strong party of men, they will be "run in" if united, it is victory. Let us unite then heart and hand and purse to sustain him in every step he takes, that when the day of triumph comes, we may feel in our hearts that we have a right to share in the joy of victory, knowing as we will know, if we have given our support to the cause, that we also helped to defeat the enemy of our rights. I thought while listening to the silly slanders heaped upon Mr. Smith, that those who his endeavors, if successful, could not fail to benefit, could not do too much for a man who has endured so much for their good. The County of Renfrew has perhaps seen enough, and more than enough already to stone for, but let not ingratitude to her champion be added to the number. To find himself so supported would blunt the fangs, and console him for the unmanly treatment he received at Pembroke from all connected with the late meeting there.

BAOUI.

January 6, 1863.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I promised to drop you a note for the deletion of the readers of the "Herald" and halting as I am, between two opinions, that I say, whether to go on or turn back, I am wide of a proper subject. "Tales of travellers" have become as common as ditch water, or as "pale brandy" in the backwoods, and that score will not interest those readers of the "Herald" whose names for the marvellous have magnified a "mole into a mountain," in other words, "discovered a mare's nest." To begin, the topic is "Municipal"—the motto "Revolution"—civil, not military. When I left you at the station, amidst the blaze of that awful petroleum which the "Brookville and Ottawa Railway Company" furnishes for the joyous station Master at C. P., I placed myself in the full light of the biggest lamp belonging to the "Ottawa and Brookville Railway Company," and took a "long look" at the station.

Twisted away in a corner, shrinking from public observation, a young woman, pale and anxious, looked forward, and in intellectual forty-second cousin of Lord Clyde's—calm and watchful and perhaps out-look in his motions—three seats forward and *viola* *Amsterdam* is marked out by a face of the Wellington type—triumphant amidst physical failings, and moral courage enough to supply half the young men in the country with the "rail road" stamina, which has made our country unripe in peace and war. But my dear P., amidst the wit and hard grind of that *paying* concern—the Ottawa and Brookville Railway, a man with a very hard, blue-looking, hooked nose, countedenance asked the reporter of your "wretched paper" whether the fact had culminated that the "old Councilors" had been ousted, the anxiety exhibited in his countenance would have astonished a "Lavater" or an "O'Leary" or a "Morton."

What a Revolution had taken place in Ramsey certainly, but from the latest telegraph received no lives had been lost! and that likely the verdict of the country would be that of *fole-de*!

How time passes even over that hard ground at a 430 pace—the whistle shrieks and Burnston is not there; ah! here is our friend—one single Yankee quarter is all we have in our financial possession, and Burnston, oh! Burnston is not there, but a young man with a *fresh* face, bows politely to the timid lady in the corner, looks on the Wellington type with a semi nod of recognition, and absolutely stares at the "dead-head." How nice it is, Mr. Editor, that you have been accustomed to go away in the backwoods at intervals to spend a few days under heaven's own canopy, before the frown of fate cast a gloom over the sunny side of your life, to come to an end of civilization with the last gasping groan of an overburdened debtor, in the shape of a locomotive, and—and—not a crowd—but a very respectable-looking select few—two girls in scarlet dresses, cute, sharp, well-dressed, and candid, and I may, physically and morally healthy, young, young—40 men, who appeared to be "wan-

dered" under the terrible excitement of a Municipal "Revolution"—a wool merchant looking for cotton, or perhaps crimoline—2 half-grown apprentices, Master Carpenter, whose face is the index of all that is manly, and L., whose sunny smile often lifts the load of care where it is perhaps heavy. "Lewis's" lights gleam in the distance, and as he does not keep an "omnibus" your correspondent shoulders his *gaiter* of Federal "alias" *front*—to wit, a "dieky" alias a "front," and he collars, and strikes a B line towards that lamp! What a nice selection *Almonde* produces of the *gens homo*; the *Bar* is perfectly sober—there are neither tailors nor shoemakers in the room; the spacious apartment. One successful Municipal, broad-shouldered gentleman is chewing his end of satisfaction, with an equally stout man. Bar-tender, police, pale and sharp—2nd bar-tender, loquacious, dignified, and—and—(stuck for a word)—fat Lewis—*non-est*—Sitting room, very private, four deacons and two private individuals, one of them a successful candidate, and "other a non-descript." For *Pakenham* "Gentlemen!" Bar-tender No. 1—"Yes, a lawyer, a B. A., and your obedient."

"Lewis's," Jan. 7th, 1863.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Pakenham, Jan. 1st, 1862.

SIR—Should I be kind enough to give gratuitous insertion to the enclosed address and reply, you will much oblige the parties whose names are appended to the form.

AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. ALEX. MANN, ON THE PRESENTATION OF A GOWN, AT HIS RESIDENCE IN PAKENHAM, ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

Permit us, in behalf of the ladies of your congregation, to present you with this Gown, as a token of sincere attachment. We cannot hope that you will share the same, and reply, you will much oblige the parties whose names are appended to the form. It is a token of sincere attachment, and we cannot hope that you will share the same, and reply, you will much oblige the parties whose names are appended to the form.

MARGARET MCADAM, ANN RIDDLE, KATE R. DICKSON, in part of the contributors.

To the Rev. A. Mann.

REPLY.

Pakenham, 1st Jan., 1863.

My Dear Friends.—About twenty years ago, I received a gift similar to that which you now present. It was given by members of our Church residing in the township of Fitchburg and Fitchburg. Some of these have been removed by death; others are living, and it affords me pleasure to think that I can still number them amongst my friends. A considerable time, however, has elapsed since they ceased to be under my pastoral charge, and therefore, I have not seen them again until we meet before the tribunal of God. It will then only be properly known what were the results of our spiritual relationship. I, however, cherish the hope that their kindness to me was the effect of sincere love to Him at whose altar I serve. These changes should remind us of the importance of improving present privileges. Before a like period will be added to the past eternity, our relative positions will be greatly altered. Though the lives of all that have kindly contributed to this testimonial should be extended to the length allotted to man, which is by no means probable, those now in their prime will be in the near time of life, and those presently in declining years will have gone the way whence no traveller returns. These considerations, then, should incite us all to increased zeal in reference to the things of eternity. Each succeeding year, indeed, is marked by more mournful vicissitudes caused by sin, which give warning of the fearful danger of neglecting the one thing needful. And from what has been, it may be fairly calculated that the year on which we have this day entered will form no exception. I beg to assure all my friends that I highly value this New Year's gift. I, however, chiefly do so, in the hope that my labours in the Christian vineyard have been accompanied with the Divine blessing, and that personal regard to me is the consequence of devoted affection to the adored Saviour.

To all then who have, on this occasion, given substantial proof of disinterested and continued attachment to me, I desire the enjoyment of the Divine favour during the whole of their pilgrimage on earth—whether it may be bounded by the year which has commenced this day or comprehend many years to come. And it is my earnest prayer that every member of my congregation may be made a partaker of those blessings which are commensurate with eternity.

Permit me to add, that while I feel very sensibly the kindness of all connected with this donation, I am under special obligations to the young ladies of my congregation with whom the matter originated and by whose exertions it has been matured. It is a very pleasing and becoming way of manifesting regard to a servant of the Lord. I am also encouraged to hope that they are not indifferent to the gracious Saviour, whom all are bound to love and serve.

I am, my Dear Friends, Yours very sincerely,

ALEXANDER MANN.

To Miss McAdam, Miss Biddell, and Miss Dickson, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR—The Municipal Councilors for Bromley for 1863 are Robert R. Smith, D. Cameron, Simon McEachen and Wm. O. Tool—elected by acclamation. In Gratton, Thomas Hickey, John Quilty James McKiernan, Thos. Power, and Wm. Boland were elected out of six candidates. High Livingston was thrown out by the casting vote of the Town Clerk, who was Returning Officer, him and McKiernan being ties. It is said that McQuilly will resign to let Mr. Livingston in.

In Adamsburg, Wm. Harris, Geo. Brown, George Cardiff, Thomas Gorman and Mr. Whalen have been elected.

In Wilberforce eleven candidates run. At the close of the poll the votes stood thus:—R. R. Smith, 145; Wm. J. Warren, 136; Thos. Lett, 106; John Shaw, 93; D. Edwards, 113; T. Griffith, 90; Samuel Ross, 50. The County Town question caused a deep interest to be taken in Bromley and Wilberforce. This vexatious question is likely to give some trouble yet. Smith has fought a good battle against the power and might of Pembroke, but the trouble is to get the right men into the *Reverend*—what between the Pembroke influence corruption and the vain conceits of some aspirants, the most competent man for the position is in a great measure lost. It is not known who will be the Reeve yet.

ELIZABETH.

Gratton, Jan. 9th, 1863.

LOSS OF THE MONITOR.—The famous Monitor is reported to have sunk off Cape Hatteras by foundering on Tuesday last, with a loss of two officers and 30 men.

AMERICAN NEWS!

New York Jan. 7.

The following is a special dispatch to morning paper—

Munfreboro, Jan. 5th, via Nashville, Jan. 6th.—The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind. General Neely pursued them with infantry, a cavalry force also followed. To-day Spear's first Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5000; several hundred on Thursday; over 1200 on Friday and 1000 on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1500 of them prisoners, including two Colonels and several Majors. The bodies of Brigadier Generals Rains and Hanson are here. General Brickeridge was severely wounded and General Adams had one arm broken. Major Clamer was wounded in the thigh.

The famous first Louisiana Regiment was destroyed. Our own losses in all the engagements was 1200 killed, about 6000 wounded, and several thousand prisoners. One-third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. The army was considerably depreciated by stragglers including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed—several for desertion. Col. Moody, 47th Ohio, Colonel Charles Anderson, 94th Ohio, Col. Nish Anderson, 4th Ohio, and Col. John E. Miller, are wounded; did not leave the field. Col. Widgely, 2nd Illinois killed. Lieut. Col. Hall, of the 7th Indiana, is wounded, not dangerously. We had twenty-five field officers killed and as many wounded. The Chicago board of Trade battery, which was captured, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded. Syria's 2nd Michigan battery lost eight, twelve wounded and thirteen horses killed.

A review of the field of battle since the evacuation shows that the enemy were much more formidably posted than we had developed even by our terrific fighting.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 1.

In Norfolk last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order issued for a different purpose, about 200 persons were arrested while returning from places of amusement.

On Saturday last, a large number of negroes of all kinds and colours, headed by a band of music, drum and fife, and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags and cheered loudly for the downfall of African slavery. It was understood that they were celebrating the day of the emancipation proclamation.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain a dispatch of Tuesday, which says that the rebels residing in the townships of Fitchburg and Fitchburg. Some of these have been removed by death; others are living, and it affords me pleasure to think that I can still number them amongst my friends.

A considerable time, however, has elapsed since they ceased to be under my pastoral charge, and therefore, I have not seen them again until we meet before the tribunal of God. It will then only be properly known what were the results of our spiritual relationship. I, however, cherish the hope that their kindness to me was the effect of sincere love to Him at whose altar I serve.

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against an interference with her state policy as unwarranted by the constitution. He says that the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebel States, indicates upon Kentucky a fatal and indelible blow. He says that the saddest effect of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inextinguishable hate. The proclamation will destroy all hope of restoring the Union.

Louisville, Jan. 6.

Headquarters here are apprized that, previous to the Munfreboro fight, a large portion of Anderson's troops mutinied at Nashville, and refused to advance; the remainder, about 300, went into action and behaved gallantly. Notices had been sent along the line for a great number of large number reported to have deserted, and to be returned to Nashville in iron.

New York, Jan. 8.

A Washington special says the rebel steamer Virginia was captured in the Gulf by one of Commodore Wilkes' squadrons.

Mexican News.

Tlacotalpan was occupied by the French on the 8th inst. Trade between Alvarado and this port is now re-opened.

On the 3rd Gen. Douai, with 8,000 men and the Second Zouaves, accompanied by General Marquez, with 1,500 co-operating Mexicans and a battalion of the 18th (French) Chasseurs a pied left Orizaba.

Juarez had named Doblado to the command of Jalisco, but did not know whether or not he would accept. He had a great number of points which command the capital of Guadalupe were occupied by the French by Colonel Losada, and Queretaro was besieged for by Mejia, who had beaten some of the Doblado troops, and taken from them \$24,000 in specie.

Dec. 27.

General Forey announces that his troops had captured from the Mexicans supplies sufficient to sustain the army for some days. The French had begun their advance. A division of 10,000 strong had taken up its line of march, and was occupying Orizaba. It had several skirmishes with the Mexicans, chiefly guerrillas, who were falling upon Puebla, where a serious resistance was expected.

Gen. Douai was reported at Amozoc. Gen. Berthier had moved from Jalapa upon Puebla, which place it was supposed would fall easily into his hands, the guns having been removed to Puebla.

The French expeditionary troops which returned from Tampico, had gone from Vera Cruz to Jalapa.

About 1,500 mules and horses, and 200 carts had arrived from the United States, but more transportation was daily expected.

Doblado is reported to have committed suicide to escape capture, his troops being beaten in an attempt to relieve Guadalupe, between Gonzales, Ortega, and Comonfort. The army of the republic is reported to be commanded by two divisions by Parodi and Yaner, the command-in-chief being conferred to Uraga and Comonfort.

Minutes of Lanark Council.

Middleville School-house, Lanark, December 27th, 1862.

Pursuant to the call of the Reeve, the Council met this day, a full Council present.

The Minutes of last Session having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read to wit: A letter from the Council of Lanark Village, offering to purchase the table and chairs belonging to the Municipality of the village of Lanark, and at present being in the possession of the Council.

Letter from Donald Fraser, Esq., Barrister, containing an opinion as to the powers of Municipal Councils to dismiss or appoint a Treasurer or other Municipal officer.

Mr. Mathie gave notice that he will, at this session of Council, introduce a By-law providing for the delivery of the books, accounts, vouchers, and balances of the late Treasurer of the Township of Lanark into the hands of the present Treasurer.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of his intention to introduce, at this session of Council, a By-law providing for the confirmation of the appointments of John Campbell, as Treasurer and Robert Stead as Inspector of Inns for the Township of Lanark.

Petition of Widow Lennan, praying the Council to attach her lands to School section No. 9, Lanark.

On the petition of the foregoing petitioner, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the consideration thereof be deferred to some future meeting of Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ireton, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the Treasurer be paid £15 annually in full for his services. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Auditor be paid \$3 each in full for their services. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the Inspector of Inns be paid \$124 for each day he may be necessary engaged in the discharge of his duties. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ireton, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that the Collector be paid \$38 annually for his services. Carried.

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The Wreck of the Monitor—Narrative of one of the Survivors.

The Baltimore American's special Fort Monroe letter, dated January 4, says:—

In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the Monitor, I gather the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of that noble little vessel and so many of her crew.

We left Fortress Monroe, on Monday, the 29th of December, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, with the Passaic in tow of the steamer State of Georgia. We passed Cape Henry on Monday afternoon at five o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind.

The Passaic was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until five o'clock on Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the south-west, with a heavy sea running and making a clean sweep over all.

At 9:30 Hattaras bore N. N. W., distant 20 miles. The gale still increased. The sea labored very heavily, the upper hull coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Monitor pump and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

At ten o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine rooms that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start Adams's centrifugal pump, capable of throwing three thousand gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under.

In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine-room that the water was gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ash-rooms, a great measure stopping the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the ward room floor.

"All hands were then set to work with every bucket on hand to bail. Water, however, was gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces, a great measure stopping the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the ward room floor.

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"A Coston signal was then flashed, to call the attention of the Rhode Island to our condition. After much delay, consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the Rhode Island and sent to our assistance. Our assistants, who succeeded in getting alongside of us.

"The Rhode Island at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly, and bringing her own counter very heavily down upon our side. For a time she could not move her engine. Getting on land, she finally succeeded in getting on the beach, and the launch, smashed as it was, succeeded in conveying to the steamer 30 of the crew of the Monitor.

"After the departure of the launch, those remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the sea making a clean sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the great bars of the furnaces, and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down, and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

"At this time three boats were discovered coming toward the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel. The Monitor was now sinking. Every pump was stopped, and her deck was under water. Several, in coming off the turret, were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them.

"The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although extremely cramped down and get into the boats, several remained standing on the turret, afraid of being swept from the deck, and thus perished. The boats succeeded in reaching the Rhode Island in safety, and all in them got on board.

"A picked crew, with the gallant officer of the Rhode Island, Mr. Brown, then shoved off to the launch to return to the Monitor. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds.

"At a quarter to 1 o'clock in the morning the Monitor's light disappeared beneath the waves. The Rhode Island then started for the spot where the Monitor was seen to go down. Coston signals were constantly kept burning. A strict lookout was kept upon all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

"At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with heavy hearts we ran round the point, as nearly as could be judged, where the Monitor had disappeared, until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken, to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat, but nothing could be heard.

"The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening on the Rhode Island. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel of the officers and crew stood in the compartment of both officers and men of the Monitor on that night was beyond reproach. No sign of panic was visible. Each stood to his post in the most heroic manner, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain until the last.

"The names of the officers who were saved are as follows: J. P. Bankhead, Commander; S. D. Green, Lieutenant; Louis N. Stoddard, Sailing Master; Wm. F. Keeler, Assistant Paymaster; G. M. Weeks, Acting Assistant Surgeon; James Walters, First Engineer; Mark Sunstrum, Third Assistant Engineer.

"The names of the missing officers are as follows: Norman K. Atwater, Acting Engineer; New Haven, Ct.; George Frederickson, Acting Engineer; Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Lewis, Third Assistant Engineer, of Baltimore; Robinson

To my Brother.
The most which weedy daisies
In their autumn beauty bloom,
Where the regal daisy bloom,
Breathe around their sweet perfume,
Early dying,
Ho is lying,
In the graveyard's solemn gloom.

When the genial summer zephyrs
Gently murmur in the trees;
And the shimmer and the glimmer
Of the twilight light the leaves,
Forth I wander,
Here to ponder,
On the solemn Sabbath eve.

Here I murmur thanks to Heaven
For the mercy God hath shown,
When he called my gentle brother
To his joyful starry home.
Thy part and dreary
Place where sin's fall legion's roam.

All the dead are not in graveyards,
Lying under grassy mounds,
Where the cypress and the willow
Stand like mourners weeping round,
Lying lowly,
In the Church's hallowed ground.

When the demons, Hate and Envy,
And Deceit, most rank and fell,
Blasphemy and the deadly blossom
In the heart's most secret cell,
This is heart death,
Though the life breath
In the body still may dwell.

Genial schoolmates, gentle brother!
When my trembling hand shall rest
On the mystic, awful threshold
Of the mansions of the blest,
Will you meet me,
Early greet me,
Fold me to thy sinless breast?

Melancholy.

We regret much to learn that death has
again entered the family of the Rev. Mr.
Bredin, of this town. Not many months
since we recorded the death of Mrs. Bredin,
while her husband was on his way to Eng-
land. Now, he has had to return, "to God
who gave" a very interesting boy nearly 7
years of age. What adds to the affliction
is, that his little son died at the house of a
friend in Woodstock, while he had gone
for a short stay, and that Mr. Bredin did
not reach Woodstock till some hours after
his boy's death. Mrs. J. Wright has for-
warded the following verses, addressed to
Mr. Bredin, on his sad bereavement:

There is a pang that rends the heart,
The climax of all sorrow—
'Tis felt when friends are doomed to part
For an unknown to-morrow—
When friend to friend must bid adieu, tho'
bright the sun may shine;
Its rays cannot dispel the hue that hangs o'er
sorrow's shrine.

There is an hour none may forget, though
days and years roll on,
Lingering it haunts our memory yet, though
brighter things be gone,
There is a hope buoy up the soul, 'e'en in the
darkest hour,
When fear would cry thought control, and
claim despot power.

'Tis the hope that we in heaven may meet,
nor meet to part to-morrow,
To join the hosts in songs of praise, and put
to flight all sorrow.
Oh! may this hope still stronger grow until
our lives shall cease,
And we be called from this vain world to
realms of joy and peace.

—Brockville Recorder.

Where did it Come From.

Two hundred lbs. of corn were dried in
an oven and weighed, and afterwards put
into a large earthenware vessel, and a willow
tree weighing 5 lbs. planted therein. Dur-
ing five years the tree was watered with
pure rain or distilled water and to prevent
any addition of dust, the vessel was covered
with a metal plate perforated with holes so
small as to admit air only. At the end of
five years the tree was found to weigh 1044
lbs. The crops of fallen leaves were not
taken into account. The earth was then
baked and weighed as at first, and had lost
only 2 ounces. Whence was derived the
164 lbs. of woody fiber, bark, roots, etc?
They must have come to the plant through
the medium of the leaves, roots, and bark.
We see all around us similar examples. Yon-
der old field of ten acres has annually pro-
duced one ton per acre of grass, straw, grain
etc., for a hundred years, or a thousand
tons (two million pounds) of materials which
have been carried off and consumed
elsewhere, while perhaps the only additions
to the field has been less than a quart of
seed. Yet the field has not sunk lower by
reason of any loss of substance. Indeed,
it will weigh more day than before all this
cropping, by nearly so much of the grass
roots and bark mould now in the soil. I
have lost a little of soluble mineral matter
that has been carried into the plants by the
sap and left there, either absorbed into the
substance of the plants as constituents, or
left there by the evaporation of the sap.—
American Agriculturist.

Beforehand.

It is an important element of success in
life to acquire the habit of being before-
hand with whatever you undertake. I can,
perhaps, best illustrate what I mean by an
example taken from another branch of the
subject. There are two friends, gentlemen
of large means, whose careers and whose
annual incomes are but equal. One of these
is always short of money, buys everything
on credit, and on the longest credit that he
can command; often when travelling has to
borrow money to take him home, and really
has to make many turns and shifts to
get along as if he were poor. All simply
because he lives just twelve months on the
wrong side of his income. The other man
whose annual income and expenses are about
the same as those of his neighbor, never has
an open account, buys everything for cash,
always has plenty of money in his pocket,
and plenty more in bank, and is apparently
without a care in the world, so far as money
is concerned. All simply because he lives
just twelve months on the right side of his
income. The two men have equal resources.
In the course of their lives they spend about
equal amounts. Yet the one is always poor
and harassed, the other is always rich and
at ease.

The picture has its counterpart with many
professional men. Some men in their intel-
lectual disbursements are always beforehand
and at their ease, while others of equal
resources live habitually from hand to mouth.
You will see an editor scratching and scrawling
for copy at the very latest moment, and
living, it is to be feared, in greater dread
of the office devil than of the other person-
age of the same name. You will see the
professor making over his incomplete ex-
periments or his half-finished manuscript,
anxiously dreading the summons to lecture.
You will see the clergyman looking himself
up on Saturday to push through under high
pressure the sermon that must be delivered
on the morrow. These all, and others like
these, simply in consequence of a bad habit

of mental action, pass through life in a per-
petual state of discomfort and professional
poverty. Brainwork so done is generally
badly done, besides being done at a ruinous
waste of the life-force.

What Does it Mean.

"Catastrophe," near Quebec, and recently
the residence of His Excellency the Govern-
or General, is advertised by the Depart-
ment of Public Works to be sold by auction
at the Quebec Court House, on the first of
February next.—Hamilton Spectator.

Thereby hangs a tale, which Mr. Rose-
or Commissioner of Public Works best can
tell.

Perchance it may be found that when the
late government leased Catastrophe for the
residence of His Excellency, for three years
at an annual rental of \$6000, that at the same
time executed an agreement according to
which the property should be sold by auc-
tion on the expiration of the lease. The
further agreed that in the event of the
price realized at the sale being less than
\$20,000, the Province shall pay the differ-
ence between that sum and the sum actu-
ally bid, whatever it be. The bargain
is not yet known, until recently,
and the result of it may be that
that the Province will be called upon to pay,
say \$8,000, being the difference between the
price guaranteed by the late govern-
ment and the price which will probably
be paid by some purchaser, as yet un-
known. The transaction was a very
nice one, and we trust now that the Spec-
tator now understands "What it means."

—Quebec Mercury.

Curious Phenomenon at Ottawa.

For some evenings past the residents of
Sandy Hill and the neighborhood have been
startled from their property by a most sin-
gular phenomenon. Soon after dark, at in-
tervals of about half an hour, the ground
beneath them has been found perceptibly to
shake accompanied by something like a
rumbling sound resembling that of an earth-
quake. The houses also have been ob-
served to be under the same influence. Ner-
vous persons were naturally somewhat al-
armed and many were under the impres-
sion that the phenomenon was the effect of an
earthquake. A long continuance, however,
and its repeated recurrence at short inter-
vals, forbid such an idea in the minds of in-
telligent persons, and the theory advanced
by them that the very severe frost which has
prevailed has so far penetrated the earth,
owing to the absence of snow, that it has
caused the ground to move. In support of
this theory a large crack appear in the ground
extending to the length of nearly a quarter
of a mile. They have been observed to ex-
tend even under the houses. The sandy
soil has naturally, of course had much to do
with the strange effects which we have
referred.—Quebec Mercury.

A COLOURED GIRL REFUSES TO GO
FROM TORONTO BACK TO SLAVERY.
Among the refugees who came from the
South to Toronto on the breaking out of the
American rebellion, where Mr. W. H. Hill
and family, of Louisiana. They brought
with them a coloured slave girl as nurse,
named Matilda, and took up their quarters
at the Rev. House of the Holy Trinity. After
the hotel when it was burned down, and after
the fire they removed to the Rev. House of
the Holy Trinity. A few days ago they re-
solved to leave Toronto for Cuba, by train en route for New
York when Matilda, in vulgar parlance,
"skedaddled." She had been accompanied
by a depot by one of the coloured waiters
formerly at the "House" named Smith,
and after her trunk was in the baggage
car she got it out and left with Smith.
She did not approve of leaving the free air
of Canada, to go back to slavery in the
sunny South. Mr. Hill and family staid
over till they could procure another servant,
and left by the evening train.—T. Globe.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.
Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR. ASHAW HAS OPENED A DRUG STORE

in the above mentioned place and will keep
constantly on hand a complete supply of
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES,
FRAGRANCES, HAIR OILS, BRUSHES,
FACIAL FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP,
Etc. Also—
Dry Goods, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alco-
hol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart
and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart
and half-pint—Maple Syrup by the barrel and
all articles warranted fresh and genuine.
December 12th, 1862. 15

Caution.

The Public are hereby cautioned against
purchasing Two Notes of Hand given by me
to R. P. Foy & Co. The first one for \$400, dated
12th March, 1861, payable two years after date,
12th March, 1863, for \$400.00, payable
three years after date. As I have received no value
for said Notes I will not pay them.
JAMES ROSS
Colborne 10th December 1862. 15-1

BRITISH HOTEL.

WILLIAM KELLY, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned in opening that new
and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge
and High Streets as a Hotel, would intimate to the
travelling public and the people of the surrounding coun-
try that, having furnished the House in a superior
manner, he is prepared to accommodate all who
shall favor him with their custom, in the best style.
The Table will be furnished with the best that the
market affords. Liquors, &c., of the very best
brands. There are excellent Stables, Sheds and Yard
attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.
WILLIAM KELLY.

Agricultural Ware Room.

ALMONTE.

THE Subscriber informs all whom it
may concern, that he has at the Agri-
cultural Ware Room in Almonte, all kinds of im-
plements in plenty. The best and most approved
of which from the best manufacturers in Canada; and
of which I will mention—
Combined Reaper & Mower, Iron and Steel
Plows, Threshing Machines, Stripping Machines, A
Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from
Wheat and other seed, like or unlike, also a
Barley and late Clover Seeds, Timothy Seed,
Liquors, &c., &c., and all kinds of Farm and
Household Goods, such as—
K.P. Farmers if you prize your privilege call
and examine for yourself, and you will find that you
have laboured under a great disadvantage and a loss
of time and money. JOHN SAYLOR.
Almonte, 19th March, 1862. 29

JAS. DUNLOP

HOUSE
CARPENTER.
Mill-Wright,
&c., &c., &c.
CARLETON-PLACE,
C. W.

BUREAU, Bedsteads, Table, Picture

Frames, and other articles of household
furniture made to order. He is also prepared
to build small fishing smacks, pleasure
and racing boats.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new
improved and very accurate instruments, and
will make every description of survey, by the Mar-
ket or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the most
moderate and lowest charges. Also in the laying
out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most
advantageous plans. The subscriber has a large
and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed
Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence,
(over the present Stone building, adjoining the
Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly
what kind of line, and when to be laid, or what
other survey to be made will be punctually attended
to, but no attention paid to verbal messages.—
JOSEPH M. O'DONNELL.
Perth, March, 1862.

A GOOD NAME.—

No wondrous way of
your first accomplishments; get a good name
and be very tender of it afterwards, for
'tis like the Venian glass, quickly cracked,
never to be mended, though patched it may
be. To this purpose talk along with you
this fable. It happened that Eve, Water
and Fame went to travel together—and you
are doing now,—they consulted that if they
lost one another, how they might be retrieval
and meet again. Fire said:—"When you
see smoke, there you shall find me." Water
said:—"Where you see marsh and moorish
low ground, there you shall find me." But
Fame said:—"Take heed how you lose me;
for if you do, you will run a great hazard
never to meet me again; there's no retriev-
ing of me."

A woman's mission, as the word goes, is
to make home happy; a man's to find the
means wherewith she may do it. Woman's
work should be, as woman was herself, the
completion of all labor. From her must
come those final touches and eliminating
graces which make a dinner of herbs a pleas-
ant banquet, and a cottage starred over with
jessamine, a palace of contentment.

A line of steamships from Philadelphia to
Liverpool, and another from Philadelphia to
California, will be established this year.
There will be five steamships on the Cal-
ifornia line and four on the European, and
it is said recently patented improvements
are to be adopted whereby the passage from
Liverpool to Philadelphia will be reduced to
six or seven days. Butler (King, a noted
Southerner, recently made a speech, on re-
turning from Europe, wherein he said, that
he had succeeded in inducing the French
Government to divert a subsidy which they
intended to give to a Havre and New York
Steamship Company, to another which the
South will establish, as soon as practicable,
between Havre and Savannah.

Missionary Meetings.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS in connection with
the Wesleyan Church will be held at the fol-
lowing places and times, of which all friends
desiring to be present are requested to attend.
CARLETON PLACE.
Services—Jan. 15th: (Carleton Place 104 Al-
monte 64; Clayton, 101; Boyd's 21; Blair's
64; McGill, 104; Almonte 19th, Clayton 20th, Blair's
1st, Boyd's 21st, McGill, 22nd, Almonte 23rd, Clayton
24th, McGill, 25th, Almonte 26th, Clayton 27th, McGill, 28th, Almonte 29th, Clayton 30th, McGill, 31st, Almonte 1st, Clayton 2nd, McGill, 3rd, Almonte 4th, Clayton 5th, McGill, 6th, Almonte 7th, Clayton 8th, McGill, 9th, Almonte 10th, Clayton 11th, McGill, 12th, Almonte 13th, Clayton 14th, McGill, 15th, Almonte 16th, Clayton 17th, McGill, 18th, Almonte 19th, Clayton 20th, McGill, 21st, Almonte 22nd, Clayton 23rd, McGill, 24th, Almonte 25th, Clayton 26th, McGill, 27th, Almonte 28th, Clayton 29th, McGill, 30th, Almonte 31st, Clayton 1st, McGill, 2nd, Almonte 3rd, Clayton 4th, McGill, 5th, Almonte 6th, Clayton 7th, McGill, 8th, Almonte 9th, Clayton 10th, McGill, 11th, Almonte 12th, Clayton 13th, McGill, 14th, Almonte 15th, Clayton 16th, McGill, 17th, Almonte 18th, Clayton 19th, McGill, 20th, Almonte 21st, Clayton 22nd, McGill, 23rd, Almonte 24th, Clayton 25th, McGill, 26th, Almonte 27th, Clayton 28th, McGill, 29th, Almonte 30th, Clayton 31st, McGill, 1st, Almonte 2nd, Clayton 3rd, McGill, 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