be forgotten.

It was when I was about ten years of ago that a strange drover, in pursuit of his avocation passed through our district. He was a young man for a drover, about twenty-six I should say tall and manly in appearance, and spoke with a broad accent that told plainly of his Border parentage. I remember very well how I, in my boyish way, was pleased by his sedate manner, and how everything he said and did was marked by a quiet simple expressness, which contrasted strongly with the boisterous heartiness of the manners that prevailed in our part. As he gradually succeeded in forming a connection with the surrounding farmers, his visits became more and more frequent, and his company more welcome; for his was one of those characters which make little or no impression on being first introfaced, but which gradually and imperceptibly grow in estimation the longer they are known.

After passing thus to and fro for over a year a house, with some grazing land attached, became vacant by its tenant emigrating to Australia. It was a pleasant though solitary place, being indeed the only human habitation in the glen in which it was situated, we being their nearest neighbours, and distant four miles. In whilly country like ours, fit only for rearing sheep, nouses were necessarily few and widely scattered When it was noised abroad that the low-country drover had taken a lease of the house thus left tenautless, general satisfaction was expressed, mingled with a good deal of surprise, for the drover was unmarried; a circumstance which gave occasion for some sly bantering, which he took in good part, but he kept his own counsel. He left for the south with a drove he had collected, and returned six weeks after-with a wife. She came from the same place as himself, in fact they had known each other from infancy, and the whole parish agreed that there could not be a better fitted couple. The days in the glen passed happily for the youthful pair. He continued to make his usual journeys, but his wife's was not a nature to sink during these intervals, for bers was one of those patient, contented dispositions that are equable and cheerful under all circumstances; busying herself with her household duties, time passed lightly by, and as she said herself, the joy attending his return more than offipensated for the loneliness she felt in his

It was in in the succeeding spring, after they had lived about a year in this way, that she observed with alarm, on her husband's return from one of his customary expeditions, a great change in his spirits. He was inert and mel meholy, seemingly as if brooding over some secret subject of disquiet. From a sensitiveness as to seeking to know what he thought best to keep from her. she avoided any direct questioning, and tried even to suppress the fact that she noticed any thing unusual in his bearing, trusting the cause of it would wear away in course of time, or that he would tell her of his own accord. He went about his usual duties and evidently strove to conduct himself in his usual manner, but it was plain that whatever the cause that discomposed for a fresh journey to the southern markets.

The evening before his departure he was

ting alone with his wife. She had been busy all day preparing for his journey, but she had not been so busy as not to observe the changing moods of her husband, which seemed to darken and increase in intensity as the day were on. The conversation he exerted himself to maintain for the moment flagged, when he sunk into an absent at, staring glosmily at the dying embers on the hearth, his impossive features telling, in in very blankases of expression, of the silent on within. It was too much for the yearning nature of his wife, she rose and placing her hand on his shoulder, asked "What ails you?" in a

"Nacthing, nacthing," he replied, abruptly arousing himself. "Ave, but you ken yoursel' there is some

thing: how can you no tell me?" There is maething," he said softly, as he me her affectionate gaze, "naething bodily wrang." "Then you ha'e ha peace o' mind : somebody has done wrang by you.

"Na, nae man has done aught o' to me." "Ye'll ha'e lost siller, then," she said timidly.
"I have lost mae siller. Dinna trouble your

self about me." "Oh, John," she said, "there is something wrang wi' you. You gang daunderin' about wi' your head bent, and dinna lippen to what is gangin' on about you. Ye've nae heart in what you dae. You're no your auld sel'. I am weel posuaded there is in your bosom a secret trouble. it na frae me: I will share it wi' you and to God he may remove this sair weight frae

With this affectionate outburst, delivered with all the earnestness of her nature, her husband was obviously touched. He stretched forth his arms to move her gently away, as if he wished he could have so cast his thoughts behind him, as he

"I have tauld you already there is mething wrang wi' me. Dinna tak on as you do, for that oubles me sairly; never mind how I gang on; am aye the same to you. I can tell you unught. When I am awa' dinns be and about me. That I'll be back again," and he spoke slowly, his voice sinking into a solemn tone, "I have not doubt—

Next morning, as the sun was slowly rising above the hills that hemmed in the little gien. streaking their brown sides with mingled bars of sunshine and shade, the drover stood at his doorway, ready for his journey. His shepherd's plaid without which he never travelled, was hung over his arm; in his hand he grasped the crook char-

acteristic of his calling.

"It's a braw morning," he said to his wife, who was standing by his side, and a tranquil expression passed over his face, for the beauty of og ning had awoke rememberances of many happiness. "Good bye, gude-wife," he said, grasping her hand, "we'll ha'e a blithe meeting to mak' up for this. Dinns be saxious about me tak guid care o' mysel'."

Do so, do so," she said warmly, " may God

He answered with a tighter grip and turned way. She watched him as he followed the de-vious footpath that led through the glon, now ap-pearing and disappearing according to the in-equalities of the ground, till his tall form, with the plaid dangling from his arm, was finally lost

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NO. I.

a stout Border drover was hustling and pushing his way through the crowded streets of Mano exter on a Saturday night. While thus slowly making his way, his keen eye was caught by the waving of a plaid from the shoulders of a figure, that rose above the crowd, before him. "If I'm no mista'en. I ken that chiel's swagger " was the mental circulation of the Borderer, as he pushed more vigorously forward. "How's a' wi' you. John," he exclaimed, as he grasped him sudden ly by the arm.

Eh " said he thus startled, who was none other than our old acquaintance the drover. It's you, Brodie, is it," he added, as he recognized in the interrupter of his reverie an old acquaintance and warmly shook his hand. "Ay it's nic, man, sure enough, though

didna thinkso meeting you here at this time, "L's onto my usual road, but I cam' here to settle strate than whit boott my knowle at Huddenfield fair, but it 's settled now, and I leave

on Monday mornin' for Name." " Ay for your wife, pair body; she's weel, I They'll no forget you or her at Boughead in a hurry. An' what kind o' ransom got you for your knowte?" And the Bordezer, keen at bargains, reverted to subjects in which he had a John was a native of the same dale as his triend. who had known him from a child, and had watch ed his progress in life with something akin to paternal interest, walked along together, indulgng in such desultory conversation as the crush and bustle around them permitted. It did not escape the notice of the elder drover, however, that though John answered his questions with his usual shrewdness and equanimity, that a change had come over him - that their was something weighed upon his mind. When they came to the corner of the street at which their ways separated, John seemed to make some internal affort as he said, "I wad like to see you again before I gang awa'; I ha'e something on which I wad ha'e you advise me.'

"I ken a quiel howff where you can do so now." said the elder.

" Na, no just 1 oo, and it wadna maybe lawfu to speak o'it to-morrow, for it is the Sabbath, ye'll meet me at the tavern at the right hand of

" Aweel, John, gin it will no do now, I'se meet on on Monday mornin' as you wish." And

with this mutual agreement they parted. The sun was beginning to peer above the roofs of the lofty houses that line the streets of Man chester, when Brodie was walking along its silent and descried streets. On entering that which had been agreed upon for the appointment, he perceived him walking back to and fro, moddly and absorbed, waiting him. On the Borderer hearty salutation he aroused himself, and led the way up a harrow, overarched entry, which open-

"Hech, that fits weel sae early in the morn ing; though it be no sae guid as our north-country spirit," quoth the substantial Brodie, as he smacked his lips after a hearty sip at the measure which a trim servant-girl had placed on the table. Now, what ha'e you to tell me, John? You

seem dull; I maun be on the road in an hour." "You have travelled the bye road to Perth that gangs by Callender?" commenced John abruptly, unbeedful of his friends remarks.

"I have," was the reply. " And ye'll maybe mind a burn that crosses t'ie middle of the moor before ye' reach Bal

"That I do," again replied his companion. whom every mile of Scotland was familiar. "Weel what I have got to say is soon tauld ve'll may be laugh at me, but it has been a sair burden to me for the last eight weeks. I had been at the fair of Kelso, and was on my road hameward, when I entered on that moor at night full. I had been away for ower four weeks, and the thought of being with my wife so sune, made me forget the loneliness of the road and my ain weariness. It maun have been near midnight when I reached the burn; it was pit-mirk though clear, for their wasna a cloud in the heavens. Weel, I wasna thinkin o ought but what was pleasant, my spirits were as guid as ever they were and my head as clear, but the moment I put my foot across the burn (there's a muckle grey stane at the spot), something, I ken na what, came ower me, my heart sunk within me, my flesh clouved to my bunes as if it wad enter them. and the conviction flashed across my mind, as dis tinct and sure as if an angel had thundered it is my lug, that when I crossed that burn again I wad be a dead man. But I saw naething; nor was their a sign o' a living creature, nor a soun' to be heard, on the whole moor. Aweel, I recovered in a moment from my dwam, or what you may like to ca' it (but it wasna a dwam, for I had a' my senses and they were sharper than or dinar'), and I tried to repollect something and sought to explain it awa' to mysel', and to shake aff the awfu' feeling that bere down my mind, but I couldna. No nor though I've focht against it ever since. It's there and winna be shaken aff

moment as it was then.' The drover paused: his narration had added terrible carnestness to his speech, which needed not the solemnity of his manner and countenance to convince one of his sincerity and strength of belief in the mysterious visitation of that night. His brother-drover, hard-headed and practical in the business of life, shared in the then general belief of the supernatural, "God save us," he ejaculated, " I never heard o' the like this. And have ye seen onything connected with the foreeast since, or felt ye ever onything like it before?"

The conviction that settled on me at that mo-

ment is as deep, as strang, and as certain at this

No; nor did I ever think o' sie things." "It's fearsome, and ye saw naething? But ye'll tak' the warning and no tempt the specific

by crossing the burn as lang as you live."
"I winna do that; what's forcordained maun come to pass. I dinna ken that I ever did onything why my life should be shortened by mair way. She watched him as he followed the devices for your specific pearing and disappearing according to the inequalities of the ground, till his tall form, with the plaid dangling from his arm, was finally lost to her sight by the road taking a more decided decination. It was the last time she was ever to the inequalities of the ground, till his tall form, with baith in earthly and spiritual matters. And I am prepared. It is a surgeon, and I can set the broken limb. In a short time he will again be at your excellency, answered the man, who had overheard the exclamation of the noble, then other folk's. The warning may have been sent to me in mercy, that I might prepare mysel'. I am a surgeon, and I can set the broken limb. In a short time he will again be at your excellency. This suggestion seemed to please the noble, the immediately summoned one of the public

it wad ha'e grieved her to nae purpose; I thocht the o' tellin' the minister, but he could one mair, than ony other mortal, put back the hands o' time. Gin I meet my death before my wife sees time. Gin I meet my death before my warred eity.
me," and here the observer might have marked eity.
The party were driven to a palace that stood.
The party were driven to a palace that stood. tauld you, and see that she gets her rightsthere's no a bodle due me and tell her it was o' her I thocht last."

With all his solicitude and compassion for his young friend, the Borderer knew not how to advise him. "Weel, John," he said, "I hope yo apartment, and the surgeon proceeded to examine may be mista'en as to what the forecast means, and I wad ha'e ye tak' anither road; but if so be it wull. I'll do your bidding, though I trust in Providence their may ne'er be cause to do it."

With that they rose and re-entered the street. The factory bella were ringing, and groups of artizans and mill girls were passing to resume their monotonous labour. The paths of the two drovers here separated, with a strength of grasp that indicated the depth of attachment on the one side and of affection on the other, and the conviction that it might be for the last time, they silently shook hands and each took his respective way. It was on the beginning of the week succeed-ing that on which he had held his conference with Brodie in the Manchester tayern, that the drover reched on his way bomeward, the inn that stood on the verge of that moor associated in his mind with such terrible anticipation. The moor, a vast bleak expanse, formed the barrier at that point between the Lowlands and the Highlands In the one side the diversified country of the south, rich and cultivated, rose gradually till it melted into the table-land of the moor, which in in its turn extended northward till it was broken abruptly by a range of lofty mountains, that sprung almost perpendicularly from its marshy Openings here and there could be detect ed in this formidable rampart, being the passes or glens by which access was had to the country beyond. To one of these openings, which lay obtraveller would meet till he reached the dwellings of the store-farmers buried among the hills be youd), the drover's road lay, It was nightfall when he had reached the inn, but some inward though to be sure we are no in Scotland; but gin imprise urged him to continue his journey; by walking all night it was possible for him to reach the the wool-market, on Monday morning, I'll be his own home by daybreak. The public room of the inn was crowded; there was to be some fair or gathering at a neighbouring village next day. so that a confused gathering of shepherds and farmers filled the little room, banishing quiet and quafort from its walls by their ceaseless talking and restlessness. He recognized none of the ascurblage. ...d was in no mood to be interested by their motions or conversation. He sat down in a set r d nook by the fire that bloud in the wide chimney, and there unnoticed he ested himself and took some refre-hment to prepare himself for his further exertions. On the the air of a man who could adapt himself to any opposite side of the fire-place, crouched on a low place or circumstance. plain that whatever the cause that discomposed him might be, it was too strong to be even out wardly disguised, far less suppressed. Months wardly disguised, far less suppressed. Months passed, but the gloom that and sected on him showed no abutement. Whatever was wrong, he did not cease on that account his preparations with the place, and were soon seated in a small with her own thoughts and as indifferent to the of the Council of Regency. drover had perhaps discovered some kindred resemblance to his own sad thoughts, or more probably her presence reminded him of her who was

> but took the money she held towards him, and The day that had closed had been a fine one. and the evening was serene and beautiful. The moon rode high in the unclouded expanse. Resolutely the drover bent his stens towards the moor of so dreadful omen to him, determined to brave his fate, and was soon lost to sight as he

> at that moment, in the solitary glen, waiting for

him at his own lonely fireside. When he rose to-

depart, and had adjusted his plaid, he approach-

ed the woman as she hung over her child and

dropped a shilling in her lap. She raised her head, for the first time that he had observed, and

fixing her large liquid black eves on his face for

a moment, she said, as she resumed her old posi-

tion, "Tak' it back, sir; I canna tak' the siller

o' a doomed man." The words seemed a confir-

mation of his own forebodings, he said nothing,

strode rapidly on his solitary course. TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT:

THE STORY OF AN ADVENTURER.

MIDWINTER at St. Petersburgh two centuries igo. A man, thinly clad for that inclement eason of the year, paced with brisk steps before the cathedral dedicated to St. Alexander of Neuski, ever and snou plucking a handful of loose snow from the earth and applying it to his nose. A novel substitute for snuff, you will say. It is a necessary precaution. In that severe climate a man rubs his nose every five minutes or it freezes. If he neglects this simple precaution be loses his nose. Remember this, if you ever visit St. Petersburgh.

The bells were jingling merrily, and the sleighs dashing along the thoroughfare at lightning speed. The solitary and thinly-clad pedestrian gazed wistfully at the splendid equipages of the nobles, sighed enviously, stopped for a moment in an abstraction of thought, then gathered more snow and rubbed his nose mose, vigorously than before.

A sleigh, drawn by two fiery steeds of the Ukraine breed, driven by a serf and containing a single occupant wrapped in rich furs, came dash ing up the street. It surged with a noise like the report of a pistol against the sidewalk, the noble plunged into a snow bank, and the frightened orses dashed madly down the street, dragging after them the wreck of the sleigh.

A crowd gathered around the noble and eleased him from the snow. The thinly elad man alone assisted the driver. The noble was raised to his feet and approached the serf.

'Is he hurt?' he inquired of the man, w was bending over the prostrate form of his late

'He is, worthy sir,' was the reply. 'His log s broken. An imprecation burst from the lips of the noble, and he stamped his heel angrily upon the

' Malediction on the slave's carelessness! the dog was valuable, and now his services are lost to me!' muttered the noble-

Not so, your excellency, answered the man

It was a fortnight after his departure, that a I will likely ever see. I didna tell my wife, for sleighs and had his wounded serf placed within for your new situation. In a fortnight be preit, while he invited the surgeon to a place beside him in another. It was evident from the readiness with which his commands were obeyed, that

> upon the banks of the Neva. The serf was con veyed within by the attendants, who flocked nstantly to the portal at their master's summons. The noble and the surgeon followed. The serf was placed upon a low table in the centre of the

'Shall I send for your instruments?' inquired the noble.

'I have them all here,' answered the surgeo drawing a small leathern case from the breast pocket of his furry coat, "I never stir a step without them—so, you see, I am always prepared for accidents like this."

'Your forethought is excellent,' returned the noble, nodding his head approvingly. 'Call for whatever you require. My servants will attend you. When you have performed the operation, come to me for a few momenta.

He turned to one of the servants, saying Stroloff, you will conduct the gentlemen to my abinet at his good pleasure.' And with a slight bend of the head he withdrew.

'Evidently a person of distinction,' thought the surgeon, as he proceeded, with much skill, render his professional sid to the serf.

The fracture was a compound one, and the preration of resetting the broken limb necessarily painful ohe. With all his skill and care the surgeon knew he must be inflicting great pain. He could see the large drops of perspiration cone from the pale brow of the poor serf, yet no cry of anguish, not even a moan, broke from his lips.

'You are a brave fellow!' cried the surgeon with admiration, when the operation was suc cessfully performed.

Did anybody catch the horses, Blazek

lemanded the serf, of one of his companions. 'Yes,' returned Blazek, 'yes, Lapoukin, th orses have been caught, and are now safe in the master's stable.

The surgeon gazed enriously at his patients. His abnegation of self was something new

'I shall see you again, my brave fellow,' said

'If you do not,' returned Lapoukin, 'I shall ever forget you. Even dogs are grateful."

The surgoon followed Stroloff, and was soon unhered into the cabinet of the master of the serf. He found the noble disencumbered of his furs and wearing a rich robe, beneath which, upon his embroidered white waistcoat, was the insignia of several orders.

ed him to be seated. The surgeon did so, with

'I am called Lestoq-born in Moldagia, but lately from the surgical school of Paris. Here is my stock in trade. He pulled out the leathern case and opened it

so that the count might see its contents. contained - a single bencet! With another profound how. Leston resumed his seat. Goloffkin smiled pleasantly, crossed his

leg over his right, nursed his knee gently, and all the while looked fixedly at Leston, who bore the scrutiny unflinchingly. Each felt that he had encountered a kindred spirit. Craftiness was as equally personified in the yellow eyes, hooked nose, and thick lips of Goloffkin, as in the broad forehead, long straight nose, clear gray eve, and thin lips of Leston.

When did you arrive in St. Petersburgh? asked Goloffkin.

This morning.

'Your object in coming hither?"

' Tomake my fortune. 'Umph! Foreigners have ever done well it Russia, since first they were induced to visit our bleak climate by Peter the Great. You depend upon your wits to work your way to profit and

'I have nothing else to depend upon.

'You have come to a good field. Our Russians are sluggish. Like most of your class the opportunity meets you half-way. Some people self this fate. We will not debate it. I was

looking for just such a man as you, when lo!

accident throws you in my path.' 'I felt assured that your excellency would find use for me.

'You are shrewd and skilful-a master your profession, that I saw at once. You have dents beyond that profession. Your fortune

is before you; shall I show you the way to it? If you will condescend to favor me so much ? The Princess Elizabeth requires a physician

that office shall be yours, The Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of Pete he Great? Yes. When Elizabeth was offered the thron

she refused, and Anne of Courtland was growned empress. Elizabeth retired to Neuski, where she now resides. There are ever discontented men, who seek to foment disturbances. The name of Elizabeth is a strong rallying ery for conspirators. As the daughter of Peter the Great, she is idolized by the people. Anne of Courtland has resigned the throne in favor of her nfant son, Prince Ivan, and formed a Council of Regency, consisting of herself, Osterman, Munich

and myself. Now we do not know that Elizabeth

conspires, but she may. It is therefore, necessary that a strict watch should be kept upon her

actions. I send you to her as her physicianyou understand? I do-thoroughly. You will report to me at stated periods all

that takes place at Neuski. Be faithful, and you reward shall be ample, dare to breathe a whisper of your true mission, and Siberia shall be your doom. It is colder there than here, returned Leston pleasantly; your excellency knows that it not a d sirable residence, and, therefore, I need not assure you that I shall endeavor to abstain

pared to depart for Neuski.
'I will be ready.'

Goloffkin summoned a serf, and Leston was

onducted from the palace.

I have found a capital tool for my purpose mused Goloffkin

Be true to him by exemimed Leston, men tally; 'I will be true to myself. I came to St. Petersburgh to win honor and woulth, and the threat of Siberia shall not determe from my purpose. I have risen one step, let me see what will be the next."

At the expiration of the fortnight, he departed for Neuski, and was installed as physician to the Princess Elizabeth. Time passed on Lestoq had found favor in the eyes of the Princess Elizabeth, and Goloffkin was moresthan satisfied with him. Let us look in upon them in Castle Neuski. You would hardly recognize him now. His long black hair is combed back from his forehead, powdered, and tied in a one upon his neck. His shabby, furry cost has been changed for one of velvet, richly embroidered, and his wairtcoat and small clothes are of satin. A jewelled sword hangs by his side, more for ornament than use.

He sits at a table, writing. He throws down the pen, and reads aloud what he has written. It is but a line.

The princess does not conspire! My usual despatch to Goloffkin, says Lestoq communing with his own thoughts. The princess does not compite -ny, but she shall! It is time to take another step upward. I will

He rang a bell upon the table, and a courier entered the spartment. Lestoq folded up the despatch, sealed and directed it, and gave it to

the courier, who instantly departed. Leston remained at the table absorbed in thought. A distant door opened, and the rustling of silk proclaimed the approach of a female These sounds were lost upon Lestoq—absorbed in meditation he heeded them not.

The lady, for so her dress proclaimed her, ap-proceded him cautiously, a mischievous look quivering in her eye. She was a true Muscovite, you could see that at a glance. Petite in figure. with a fair complexion, auburn hair, and light blue eyes. Her age could not have been over twenty. The most casual observer would have pronounced her pretty. She was more than this -she was shrewd, witty and intelligent. Such was Rozetsky Potemkin, the favorite maid of honor to the Princess Elizabeth.

The young surgeon, Leston, could not fail to be attracted by the wit and pleasantry of the sprightly Rozetsky. An acquaintance had spring sp between them which soon ripened into warm feeling. You will not wonder then that Rozetsky rested her plump, dimpled arms upon cestoq's shoulder and peering, mischievensly in his face, exclaimed:

Dreaming, in broad daylight, Lestoq! Are Both faith! cried Leston, rousing from his bstraction, and with a quick movement catching Rozetsky around the waist and foreing her to a

seat upon his knee. You know, Rozetsky, that conspire to make you mine.

You have not asked my consent yet, Rozetsky, demurely. Nor do l'intend to do so, until I have won title that will make me worthy to claim the

heires of Potemkin." · Have you ever been to Siberia Leston asked Rozetsky, looking with a mocking expres

ion in his face. 'No. Bah! that cold ghest cannot frighter me. I will be something or nothing. This little hand is one of the prizes I seek. If within six months I become the first man in the empire,

He held that f ir, plump hand in his own firm grusp as he spoke, and he felt a gentle pressure in answer to his question. He tried to catch Rozetsky's eye, but her head was averted and a adiant blush overspread her check. She sud douly untwined herself from his embrace and stood likely that they would ever meet again." In the and gazing earnestly into his face, asying:

Be careful, Lestoq O, be careful for my · Fear nothing, Rozetsky; I have too much

stake to be careless. A few more words and they parted. The hold schemer went sedulously to work. His eloquent pleadings induced the Princess Elizabeth to make an effort for the throne of ber father - that effort was successful, and in the six months that Leston had given himself the princess was made exarina

and he, as her prime minister, was, indeed, the first man in the empire? He was created a count by the grateful Elizabeth, and, Rozetsky gladly shared his

We have not been dealing in fiction: this is true chapter from Russian history.

ENGLAND.

THE REDISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS.—The Registrar Generals' quarterly returns for England contain some interesting facts. The birth rate of the quarter was a fraction under 36 to a thousand of the population. The number of births was 189,611, exceeding the deaths by 71,226. This gave for each day of the three months an annual increase to the population of 783 souls. Emigration, however, modifies this increase, for during the quarter, the emigration from Great Britain reached the high figure 83,290; the number of emigrants to the United ure 83,290; the number of emigrants to the United States was 56,436. The number of marriages re-ported is 35,454. Of these there has been an ineleven Lancashire districts.

The Georg. The Mark Lanc Express thus speaks

of the harvest in Great Britain ; "With another week of splendid weather, a large proportion of the fine crop of wheat may be considered guthered or safe. It would appear that it will be no difficilty this season to find samples weighing 66 pounds per bushel. Barley must vary much, and but a small yelld of oats will be gathered on the light soil. Peas also turn out less than expected. beans will be very partial. Potatoes are good, but not abondant, and the west and south-west of Ire-land are now begining to complain of disease; while in Prossia the yield is very deficient. The morth of Europe, it would appear, has not had weather equal to our own, the harvest having been impeded by rain which has affected the condition of much of the new corn brought to market, but prices have generally been pointing downward from the want of encouragreement from England. France continues to take the lead in a lower scale of prices, the liberal offers and fine quality of the new wheat giving millers a from visiting that extreme portion of the Russian empire.

Goloffkin nodded his head, approvingly.

You are the very man I need. Be true to me, and rich honors are before you. Take this purse, furmish yourself with all things needful what a conviction that rates have not yet reached their lowest.

It is at last officially stated that the Amstron This announcement takes up one by surprise; for it has long been perfectly manifest that there could be no other sequel. Every French set in Mexico has betokened a systematic carrying out of a programme thoroughly settled in advance. Even so long ago as when the French Emperor put forward the Necket claims as his pretext for invading Mexico to secure indemnity, it was morally certain that his real object was the establishment of a throne; and that necessing

occupy it.

The Queen, it is said, will be several weeks it Germany, and will afterwards spend part of the autumn at Balmoral. These tours, it is to be hoped will finish the protracted and me the royal mourner.

THE BROKEN VOW.—The following story of a faithless lover is true in every part but, for obvigue reasons, the names of the principal actors will not, in the meantime be brought prominently forward. Though it is not invested with much of the romantic, yel like all romances, it has a hero and a heroine; but in this instance, these neither distinguished for their wealth nor their chivalry. Trained to habits of industry, they at an early are herock themselves to rural occurations. an early are belook themselves to rural or an early age belook themselves to rural occupations, the one to follow the plough—"trudge on the field, and whistle over the plans"—while the other entered the service of a farmer as a dairymand. Though originally belonging to different districts of the com-try, time and the viciasitudes of life brought them into close continuity in one of the close contiguity, in one of the most picturesque valleys in the West of Scatland. A friendship sprung his which gendually ripened into love love pure and genuine on the one side—but whether it was faithfully genuine on the one side—but whether it was faithfully reciprocated, the sequel will show. The yestern was a wain — ever cool and calcuiting—side binaself merely a "bewer of wood and drawer of water" in this country, with little prospect of ever making it better. Therefore he resolved, after mature deliberation, to seek in a foreign clime a congenial spot where he might make a comfortable home. Australia deliberation, to seek in a foreign ctime a congenial spot where he might make a comfortable home. Australia was the place of destination, and though bound to file native land by many associations, yet there was one tie above all others which he knew would be heard to loose. They had met at lick and markets, and at country rockings where all usually went "merry as a marriage bell," by the "green bern side "and beneath the shadow of an ancient eastle, when glayming spreads its martle grey, they had often breathed in each other's ears the "soft and the tender tale," but the time at length arrived when they must part. Before the final atlies—which certainly was final—they solemnly vowed (exchanging pledges in the way of sealing the vow) that, should no unforescen circumstances intervene, they would continue constant and true to each other for seven years, when according to the agreevene, they would continue constant and true to each offer for seven years, when according to the agreement, he would return and claim her as his heide. Part they did,— the young ploughman to follow his fortune on a foreign shore, while the object of his affections remained in her native land. Nothing worthy of special notice occurred during the voyage; and on arriving at Methourne he soon found employment. His pathway was not, however, always strewn with flowers. Many obstacles he had to encounter; but these he had been prepared to meet and by foreshought, energy, and untiring industry, managed to surmount. Ultimately, he was admitted into partnership in a firm extensively engaged in trade, and as time rolled on, his progress continued to be upward and onward. He increased in wealth, he also rose in the estimation of his follow-colonists, while the mistress of his affections, in her native country, continued nearly in the same position cotousts, while the mistress of his affections, in her native country, continued nearly in the same position as he left her. His letters to her were usually conched in the tenderest terms, and showelithat his mind was uncringly fixed. In one of them he says.

"On the same moon at once we fix our eyes, And the same sun invites us both to rice;
"Tis not a river nor a mountain's brow,

tralls, yet in that home there was one vacant sunt. Six long years had now clapsed since the two lovers had parted, and the time was approaching, according to their row when they should meet to railly their engagement. Like Jacob of old the term of his "sextitule" was drawing to a close. Accordingly, he left Australia in a ship bound for Liverpool, where he arrived in good health and spirits. Expensive purchases of finery were there made for the expensive marriage, and by the aid of one of Neptune's "lion cars," a few hours brought him within reach of his native shore. Ere, however, he had reached the happer scenes of bygone years,—"the valley and the village church," which were endeared to him by many tender associations.—his progress was unexpectedly brought associations, his progress was unexpectedly to a stand by meeting on the road an old familiae friend, from whom he learned the sad things that his Jarie had, a few months previously, become the wife of another. What were his feelings on ascertaining this intelligence, it would be rather difficult to say; but, as may naturally be supposed, the manly dignity and strength which supported, him in all his undertakings, did not desert him in the hour of trial. He proceeded no further, his footsteps were retraced, and proceeded no farther, his footsteps were retraced, and the two lovers never met again; he turned and left the anot. The valuable dresses which had been purchased for the marriage were never used, at least not for that purpose. The spell by which they were bound was now severed—the row was broken. On learning that her long absent lover had retarned to fulfil his made the more poignant from the difference in their eircemstances—she being now the wife of another man, and in sheer poverty, while he was a gentleman, both as regards wealth and character. Diring his brief sojourn, she made repeated efforts to procure an interview, but to all her entreaties he turned a deal ear. In reply to a letter on the subject, which had been forwarded to him. "He could not, he said, accede to her request. An interview would be both painful and injudicious; and in the course of a few days be intended to leave the country, and it was not

pool to his Australian home. - Glasgow Morning Journal, A GLASGOW NOTORIETY.-The name of Madeline Smith has almost passed from the recollection of a sensation-loving public. We happen to know, however, upon unexceptionable authority, that this young lady, after having resided for several years in the family of a Shropshire clergyman, and having won golden opinions, was recently married to an artist, who is devotedly attached to ber.—Weekly Paper.

A granite stone, says the Peterheud Sentinel, has

been successfully cut from the Cairngall Granite Quarry at Peterbend, which is to form a tomb for Prince Albert—on a smaller scale, but on the same principle as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris, being principle as the tomb of Napoleon at Paris—be'ag placed on the floor of the vanit, and not underground. The stone is ten feet long, by about seven feet broad and three and a-half feet deep; and is to be cut into a sort of sycophagus, to rest on a pelestial. Two cysts are to be cut in the stone for the insertion of coffins and lids left to be comented down. The hody of the late Prince is to occupy the one cyst; and we believe it is the express wish of her Majesty that her cown remains shall be deposited in the other. The obtaining of this stone has been a work of extreme difficulty—one or two fine blocks having been already rejected for flaws. The stone weighs above eighteen tons, and will at once be conveyed to Mr. Macdonald's establishment in Aberdeen, to be dressed and polithed.

Mr. Alexander Smith the Glasgow poet, is previag-Mr. Alexander Smith the Glasgow poet, is prepar ing a new edition of Burns' Poems, carefully edite

We are assured that the following actually took place not many days ago — A countryman from Aberdeemshire, who was in London as a witness on a Aberdeenshire, who was in London as a witness on a Railway Bill, was one afternoon walking through Regent Street, when he felt the desire for enjoying a smoke gaining upon him. On examining his pipe, however, he found it choked, so that he had no alternative but to want his smoke or get the pipe cleared. He determined to adopt the latter, and after fooling right and left, he thought of trying his luck in one of these magnificent shops for which Regent Street is femous. Entering one devoted to ladies, and after waiting for a few minutes, one of the assistants came. waiting for a few minutes, one of the assistants come up and politely asked what he could do to serve him, then something like the following colloquy ensued :-Aberdonian—There's a braw day—Assistant—A very fine day, Sir; very warm.—Aberdonian—Av, it's gay fiet. Man, ye've a gran' shop here. There's nae the like o' this atween Fittle and the hack o' beyont. Keep ye ony tibuccy?—Assistant—Sir?—Aberdonian—Pa spearin' gin ye keep siccan a thing as tibaccy?— Assistant—I don't know what ye mean!—Aberdonian —Dinna ken fat I'm saying; I'm needin' a fuff o' no cuttie, that's a'.—Assistant—Really don't understan on -Aberdonian Claughing-Weel, that bleeks Maybe ye wid be sayin' ye dinna understan' me gin l was to spear for the lain o' a preen?—Assistant—Sir —Aberdonian (indignantly)—Man, ye're a nout. this is Lunnan, an' a man canna get twa blaws of his shop. There was, however, a Setcle shopman present who had heard the colloquy, and who followed the indiguant Aberdonian to the door, where he presented him with a pin, drawing forth the remark that he was glad that there was one in the shop who and under stand good Queen's English, Northern English

A somewhat interesting discovery was made by a political principles that we claim support. As a oung man and woman in the late expension of the workspeople to Pitlochrie On leaving the village they asked at an elderly woman whom they road what direction they should take for the Pass of Killiecrankie. The good fady very courteously explained the route, but still more kindly observ ed that, as the distance was rather far, they might step along to her house and get at least the refreshment of a drink of milk. After falling on the " crack, however, the young woman was persuaded to remain behind, and allow her brother to make the journey himself, as the roads were rough. In the interval of hi absence the old body very naturally asked of the g'cl where she came from, and on being told Carron claimed-"Ay! dae ye though? Weel, I yince had a sister married there, but I'm thinking the hale family, after a bit, went aff to America. May be ye'll hae heard o' the folk. They ca'd the man she got Courie." -" And what was your sister's ain name?" asked th girl. The answer was given-"Ah! weel," said the young woman, "my brither an' me are jist the son an d other o' your sister, an' ye'll jist be oor antie." The s one which ensued must be left to the reader's imagination, as-also the feelings of the brother and when the singular discovery was revealed to im on his return .- Stirling Observer

DARING EXPLOIT BY A SEAMAN. - On Friday & purty of sailors, ashore from one of the vessels of the Channe fleet, visited the Scott monument in Edinburgh. On reaching the upper balcony, which is about twenty feet below the pinnacle, one of their number volumterred to climb to the top. By the aid of the carved which decorate the final stage of this Gothic pyramid, the daring fellow climbed up to the very apex, on which he stood erect, threw out his lege piroquetted round, and waved his cap, giving three The unparallelled feat was beheld by hundredof spectators in Prince street with the utmost astonshment and most painful alarm. The great altitude (about 50 feet) and the slight and precarious footing the seaman had, residered the exploit secondly frightful to witness, for every moment he seemed likely to fall headlong on the buttresses of the structure. As he came down, a shipmate, challenged by the success of his fellow, also began to climb; but a repetition of the perilons feat was presented by the keeper of the monument, who had hastened up

IRELAND.

Asserting latest Assertating -A "monster" meeting of Irish Nationalists was convened on Saturday, on the nummit of Slievenamon, in the county Tipperary, "to hear the suggestions of several patriots on the wrong of this grand old country, and the best means to restor to her the blessings of nationality." The weather was anfavorable, and this circumstance no doubt prevented many who would otherwise have attended. There were about 700 present, chiefly of the laboring class. Several speakers addressed inflammatory speeches to the andience

The following lately took place before the magis trates of Loughborough :- Mr. Barnes, of Six Hills summoned his servant, a young man named Frederick Pick, for a wilful violation of the Sabbath, in cleaning on Sunday a pair of lace-up boots! The complainant told the Bench that on Sunday morning he went into ont-houses, and there saw the defendant cleaning bimself before a piece of broken looking-glass, and lying by the side of him was a pair of lacetup boots, which had just been polished, together with the just used blacking brushes. He asked the defendant if he had violated his orders and cleaned the boots on the The defendant attempted to justify his acby saying that he had not time to clean himself or The lad in his defence, said be thought it would be much more criminal if he went to church dirty then in cleaning his boots and shaving himself and in going to church like a Christian. The magitrates fined the lad in the sum of 40s, and costs, which their worships ordered to be paid out of the wagedue to him from his master.

There was great excitement in Londonderry from the fast of iron-clads, now on croise round the diffement coasts, having anchored in the Lough. freedom, of the city was presented to the Admiral vast crowds daily visited the vessels and finally grand ball and supper were given by the inhabitants

THE CANADIAN GLEANER

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THE CANADIAN CLEANER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863 In issuing the first number of our papercommencing we sincerely hope a long and cordial acquaintance with our readers—it is natural we should say a few words regarding our enterprize. In the course of the post few years, pointleal questions have sprung up vital to the peace and prosperity of the people of Lower and Upper Canada, and to the continuation of that bond of union betwixt the Provinces which has been of such incalculable benefit to both. There are men in both sections who think by blinking these questions and by decrying all agitation on their behalf, to avoid them and put by the difficulty. Long since, however, the electors of Huntingdon baye shown, at the polls and on the platform, that on these questions they have decided views that they are ready to grapple manfully with the present difficulties and by fair compromise and concession restore harmony to the country and obviate the dangers that threaten it. It is to represent these views, to defend and advocate them, to answer the imputations and calumnies thrown out by that worthless portion of the press that only sought for by the mob. We, however, are continues the willing slave of a still more worthless elique, against those patriotic men who are now battling for their adoption, that the GLEANER | complaint which more than half the people of is started. We shall do our utmost to prevent | Janada seriously make. It is but adding insult the return to office of the late Coalition, who left to injury to say that " things must remain as they to their successors an empty treasury, an overtaxed country burdened with debt, and what is worse then all; a people in no slight degree estranged and discontented, and give our hearty support to those who are now seeking to give us an honest and economical government, one which knows no creed in preference to any other, but which, respecting the rights and privileges of everyone, will deal out the same even-handed justice to all. In doing this we decry all party feeling for in politics we see but one end to be attained, and that is, the consolidation of the two Provinces into one not only in name but in reality, one in interest and fellow-feeling, affording to each other mutael aid and support, and thereby forming such a powerful and united people as would constitute our best security for the integrity of our institutions and the continuance of our cherished connection with the mother-land. In pursuing this course, we feel confident we carry with faction to power, we may rest assured as the hearty approbation of the great majority of the people of this County and of no inconsiderble number in Chateauguay and Beauharnois. we ask too much, then, in seeking their supto enable us to thoroughly establish a newsthat will honestly and fearlessly speak their

well-wisher of our enterprize put forth now a

little exertion on our behalf and the desired ob-

But it is not alone on the grounds of our

favourably with my of its contemporaries. No ment deserves the support of the country. endeavour of ours will be spared to make it an instructive and entorthining weekly visitor. In these respects the present number will speak for itself. What it is, it will continue.

Before closing, we would again urge the cooperation of our friends. We shall earnestly and to the best of our ability do our part; we connot doubt but that the noble yeomanry of these Counties, in return, will do theirs.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

There has been little of an exciting nature in the proceedings of the Parliament during the past week. The withdrawal from the House of Mr. Sicotte, and the consequent addition of strength to the Ministry, has made the opposition despaire for the time of regiming theirseats on the Treasury Benches, so there has been less of factious opposition. Very little, business has been done as yet; the Militia Bill being the only measure of any importance that has been debut-

The Exhibition and Rifle Match at Montreal ave caused considerable excitement in that city. The chief item of interest from the States, is the abandonment of Fort Wagner to the Union forces. By last morning the Confederate had renewed their his with i scressed vigour, and that General Gill nor was strongthening himself in his new position.

From Great Britain there is little of importance. The Times and several other of the London papers were arguing that the Government should stop the building of several ships of war. in course of construction on the Civde and Mersey, and intended for the Confederates.

WHY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT DESERVES THE SUPPORT OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE has been sufficient evidence given to show that we have at last a Government determined to carry out the reforms demanded by the great mass of the people, which their make-shift predecessors never attempted to grapple with, but allowed public dissatisfaction to go on in creasing, and the expenditure of the country to rise at an enormous rate. Those now in office have, in the first place, set thenselves zealousiv to work, to save Canada from the run she had been for years hastening to. The immerous disadvantages of useless officials, the toppege of "jobs," and the very scarebing inquiries made into them, and the different public departments over the Province, and the sharp intimation given to public delitors to pay up," -give good evidence of the deermination of the Government to carry out Retrenchments stringently in every possible

Before the McDonald-Sicotte Ministry existed, whoever heard of any attempt at Government Retrenchments? On the contrary, day by day more pensioners were placed on the country, and the most rickless extravaganes was the distinguishing feature of every public work. The consequer was, that, according to the tant to increase largely the public expenditure, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, even for so desirable an object. Discarding the appointed by the Cartier-McDonald Ministry. our debt last year was at least \$84,000,000 ! an increase of over 50,000,000 in about ten vears!!

plainly shows to what an alarming condition we ave arrived.

We are confident that these grave difficulties. which Mesers. Galt & Co. spoke of to the Imperial Government, in 1858, when they went to England, on the subject of a federal union of all the British-American Provinces, will be encountered boldly by the present Ministers, who have proved most conclusively that the ' Double Majority " is no remede at all for the grievine s complain a of chiefly by Upper Canada. We think that the Hon. George Brown's proposal o have a committee appointed to inquire into what is likely to be best to settle the sectional contest, now becoming so alarming, is a good one; and we trust be may succeed in it. Mons. Cartier & Co. would delay the matter till next eensus (1871), and his right hand adviser, Hon. John A. McDonald, would till dooms-day, as he looks upon all changes as " Demogratic," and sure that Messrs, J. S. McDonald and A. Dorior will not make a mockery in this way of the rea are," and point to a Treaty of Union, made over twenty years ago against the will of a majcrity of the people. The Opposition leaders continually assail Upper Cana da, and express determination to concede nothing to its people although the fact is beyond a doubt that her sectional line and fosters no particular race or population exceeds that of Lower Canada by over 300,000. Is this the way to calm the storm that is increasing in fury every day? Is this the conduct of true statesmen? Does it not show a low, vindictive, and intolerant spir-

handful of Upper Canadian followers-truitors to their constituents-obtain power again, the flames of sectional discord will be so fanned. that there will be almost an impossibility o controlling ft. When Upper Canada, by 434 out of 65 of her representatives, protests emphatically against the return of the Cartier that there will be a stern determination not to submit again to his dictation. Our conviction is, that if we wish the Union to continue, the violent and abusive members now in the House ments, that will do credit to the prosperity rion and Sicotte to that of Cartier and Turintelligence of these counties, and to the cotte! The former are the kind of statesmen we have all alike at heart? Let every we need at the present critical period, to conduct the affairs of the country, and we regret, that the Hon. Mr. Sicotte, although he did oppose the existing Government on one point, has seen proper to retire forever from the House.

We feel assured that, if Mr. Cartier and his

We think that we have said enough at present newspoper our sheet will, we think, compare to satisfy our readers why the present Govern-

FACTS.

public debt was only twenty-nine millions of doleighty-six millions of dollars!

For the list five years our expenditure has excoeded the income by about five millions of dol. do so.

The interest on the public debt last year amounted to \$3,774,314.

Under the Macdonald-Cartier regime the expenses of every department were enormously increased. For instance, the expenses of the Crown Land Department, in 1858, were only \$82,147, but in 1861 they were \$130, 480. The outlay on printing and stationery rose from \$11.724 in 1858, to \$133.248 in 1861. This is an illustration of how matters were generally mismanaged. There was reckless extravagane everywhere.

When the Hon. Sidney Smith was Postmaster General, he made a pleasure-trip to Europe, and charged the country \$16,000 for expenses. The Hon. Messrs. Sicotte and Howland went to England lost year, and remained there some time, on the business of Intercolonial Railway project and other import act matters. Their united expenses only amounted to \$1,200

The Ottawa Buildings are cert in to cost about two millions of dollars, over three times the sum the contractors estimated for; but the corrupt Government left a loop hole for "extras," and the jobbers took good advantage of it. As long as political support was gained, the Corruptionists shut their eyes to the wholesale awindling going on. They sent up a tool (Killaly) to estimate the value of the work done. He reported that after the contractors had been paid over a million of dollars, that \$475,000 were still due them. The McDonald-Sicotte administration appointed a commission to flud out what was the value of the work done, and the Commissioners reported that the contractors, instead of being entitled to \$475,000, had been over-paid close on \$50,000! A greatery was raised about the expense of the Commission, but the country has saved nearly half a million of dollars by it.

All the other Commissions—such as the Cus toms and Post-office ones--were of great service in revealing that numbers of lazy and uscless on player were pensioned on the country for politica services rendered to the Cartier Macdoudd party The Finance Commission, still sitting, has brough matters to light that will el arly prove how corrupt and reckless were the predecessors of the Retrenchment Government.

THE MILLITIA BILL

Among the most important questions before the House is that of placing the militia force on sound and permanent basis.

Every one admits the necessity of a large, and efficient force, and the only cause that hinders the wish being realized in its fullest extent, is the expense. Ministers, with a yearly deficiency in the revenue staring them in the face, are reluction, they have endeavored to give the country a small, but effective, millitia-force, which would form the nucleus of a larger in time of need, or The enormous interest paid by this country, as the country would be better able to bear the expense.

At the present moment, Canada has a militia of 25,000 men, enrolled and equipped, and 10, 000 more are offered. On its present basis this force would cost the country at least \$200,000; but the Hon, J. S. McDonald, in introducing his Militia Bill, proposes to accept the 10,000 men offering, which would raise the annual expense, he says, to \$300,000 or \$400,000. It seeins doubtful to us, whether it would not be better to leave the number of men as at present. and use the additional money instead in paying the present force a larger sum annually, and in rendering it otherwise more efficient. In the rural districts especially, the volunteers, however zealons, find it difficult to attend to the necessary drill without neglecting their other duties. Composed of men who depend for a living on their own labor, as the companies mostly are, it out hardly be expected that they will for years continue to surrender a portion of their valuable time to the service of their counby without some compensation. It is not only besides, been compelled to provide for the enrecessary that each man should be provided ormously increased militia expenditure. To with arms, clothing, and instruction, but that bring back the finances of the country to a he should have, over and above all, a small yeary gratuity for his services. If this were done. they would feel it incumbent on them to attend that all that can be done, Mr. Holton is doing, drill regularly, and would be more eager to continue in the force. It is much better for the interests of the country that it have a small, but thoroughly effective force, than a large and loosely constituted one.

CAUGHNAWAGA ROAD.

WE are sure our readers will be glad learn that the sum of \$1,500, appears in the estimates submitted to the House of Assembly, as an appropriaton towards putting the road, through the Caughnawaga woods, in a proper state of repair. This act of the Goverament is a practical illustration of its desire to advance the material interests of the Province, and contrasts favourably with the promises made by the former Administration

As might be expected, the Opposition journals cannot let pass the grant for so necessary an object, without raising an outery that it is a job, a direct bribe to Mr. Holton's must be kept on the Opposition benches. What constituents. At this we are not surprised. a contrast between the conduct of Messrs. Do- It is quite beyond the comprehension of the editors of the Gazette and Advertiser that a sum of money should be granted from the Government chest for any other purpose

Caughaswaga road into a condition that will admit if not a little more. In Upper Canada a of traffic, is one that will be shared by every few of the older settlements complain of the farmer and resident who lives south and west of it. In winter it is the principal, if not WHEN the Corruptionists went into power the the only, access to Montreal, and it is clearly the duty of the Government to take upon lars; when they left office last year, it was about themselves the expense of making so necessary a road passable, when the Indians, who hold the lands about it, are wholly unable to

"WHERE WAS OUR MEMBER?

" On Friday night last Mr. Ferguson, member for South Simcoe, moved as an amendment to the address, that representation by population should have been declared in the Governor's speech. The yeas and nays on the motion will be found in another column. The supporters of the principle of Representation by Population will, we are sure, be surprised and disappointed at not seeing the name of our honorable nember among the yeas. Now, we heard him say but a few months ago that he should vote for Representation by Population every time, and upon all occasions it came before the House The question, then, naturally arises, where was he when the vote on Mr. Ferguson's amendment was taken? He happened to be present but a few moments before, and voted against Mr. Sicotte's amendment; surely he could not have been far away when the Rep. by Pop. amendment came up. But the question is, where was We are auxious to know. Was he unavoidably absent, or has he again seen "new light" on this "deep" question?

It is worthy of note that out of sixty members from Upper Canada but thirty two voted for Representation by Population. What are we o infer by this? We have all along been led o believe that Upper Canada was unanimously for the measure. Surely the vote of Friday does not furnish tangible proof of the assertion. But where was the hon. (?) member for the 'ounty of Huntingdon? That is the ques-

WITH reference to the above article, which we have clipped from the Huntingdon Journal, of the 4th inst., we have made inquiry at the proper quarter, and find the facts to be simply these: The division on the amendment to the address, proposed by the Hon, Mr. Sicotte, took place at midnight; shortly afterwards, on the sixtieth paragraph being read. Mr. Currier moved a resolution respecting the Government Buildings at Ottawa, upon which a debate arose that listed nearly there hours. Between two and three in the morning that gentleman pro posed to withdraw his motion, and no notice of my other amendment having been given, the general impression throughout the House was that no further opposition would be made to the passing of the address, and, in consequence, the members for Huntingdon and Chicoutimi paired off, and proceeded to their respective quarters. With regard to the motion on the Representa tion question: The friends of constitutional reform had resolved on bringing it before the House in a more practical shape. But the member for South Simcoc, without having given any previous intimation, according to usual practice, that he intended to adhere to the system of moving in the matter, as an amendment to the address, brought up the resolution referred to, at the unseasonable hour of ten minutes to three o'clock in the morning, and which was negatived without debate. Now, we would ask our readers to compare this simple statement of and say, whether they think such a mode of at tacking an adversary is either fair or honorable or such as will gain the approval of every honest and right thinking individual? Three hours at least clapsed between the votes taken on the amendments of Mr. Sicotte and Mr. Ferguson, and yet the Journal calls it a feer moments. Judging from the antecedents of the honorable member, we have no doubt when the question comes before the House, in a proper shape, which it assuredly will, he will be found voting, as he always has done, consistently and indpendently.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Tire financial condition of the country is by no means cheering. Notwithstanding all the present Ministry's efforts towards retrenchment and economy, Mr. Holton anticipates as large a deficiency in the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, as that of last year. Many branches of expenditure can be curtailed, and have been, but it is impossible to reduce the heavy burden of paying interest on the enormous debt that the Corruptionists left as a legacy to the country. The Ministry have, sound condition, will be a work of time and nationt economy. It is satisfactory to know His estimates for 1863 have been laid on the table of the House, and show a reduction even on those of Mr. Howland. Mr. Howland's estimates for 1863 shewed a total expenditure of \$15.672,480; those of Mr. Holton a total expenditure of \$15,119,190. The estimate for legislation is, of course, greatly increased by the holding of this second session; Mr. Howland's estimate was \$435,000; Mr. Holton's is \$680,000. The estimate for agricultural societies is increased from \$83,000 to \$108,000; that for public works and buildings is reduced from \$890,000 to \$518,000. That for roads and bridges is reduced from \$263,000 to \$100,000—the vote to be asked for colonization roads being \$25,000 for Upper, and \$25,000 for Lower Canada, instead of \$75,000 to each. That for redemption of seignorial rights is reduced from \$600,000 to \$290,000. Supplementary estimates are to be brought down, containing, with perhaps other items, the votes necessary for extra expenditure on the volunteer force, to be incurred by the legislation now introduced.

THE HARVEST.

THE crops are now all but secured throughout than bribery. Their long and intimate ac the Province, and we can now form an estimate quaintance with the way in which money as to the yield. With exceptional reports, from matters were managed by Cartier and John A., a few districts, the reports are universal in a wholly unfits them for such a conception. The greeing that the, present harvest, over

deficient return of full wheat, and in sur own county we have met one or two farmers who have been disappointed at the lightness of their yield of barley. The cause of these exceptional failures is attributed on the one hand to the insect, and on the other to the wetness of the spring.

That the harvest has turned out as it has lone, is particularly fortunate for the prosperity of the country. After labouring through the evils of a succession of bad seasons, the farmer is now placed in a position to regain his old standing. The heavy amount of indebtwhese that prevails in the Western Province will undoubtedly be largely reduced during the coming winter, and a fresh impetus be given to local improvements and commer-

The prices for grain are not improving, and the benefit conferred by the abundant barvest will be in part counterbalanced by the lowness of the prices. Over the United States. and in Great Britain, and in Europe generally, the harvest has been equally good. Still it is not possible to say how the present complications now going on in Harde may result; and it is not improbable that higher prices may soon prevail.

THE SHOW.

THE arrangement for the Show, next week are dl completed; and should the weather provefivourable, it will undoubtedly prove most sucessful. No effort has been spared by the Committee or its energetic Secretary to make it the sest that has been held, and we feel confident exhibitors will not be slack in seconding their efforts. The grounds will be opened at ten 'clock, and the doors of the Show at two. The grand feature of the day will be the Military review, to take place on the review grounds at 2 o'clock. The force expected will conist of the Gore Company, Capt. McWilliams; Athelstan, 'apt. Leonard; Capt. Hall's Company, Capt. White's and the Durham Company, Capt. Mc-Eachern accompanied by their excellent brass band. The Rockburn Company is also expected. Brigade Major Fletcher, will act as commanding officer. On Friday, the horse races will come off. The course is all finished, and every preparation has been made for their successful result. The institution" is a new one in this quarter, but in the hands of its present managers will doubtless be a permanent one.

Social. -- We understand that the Pic-Nic and Bazaar of our Weslevan friends of Franklin and Hinchinbrooke, held at Rockburn on Thusday of last week, was a decided success. A fine display of fancy articles an excellent dinner, superior music and speeches, together with a lovely day, formed the attractions of the secasion, of which nearly 400 persons availed themselves. The amount realized was \$172. We trust that our readers will see that the Poirce in Mr. Anderson's Church, this evening, is equally well

FIRE. -On Monday night the 14th inst., the barn and stables of Mr. Peter Nelson, Trout full of hay and straw, and the total loss will be over 8400. The fire was accidental in its origin, being caused by a boy playing with matches.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Botham has seen appointed Custom's officer at the newly opened outport of Percy's Corners. This announcement will be received with satisfaction by the numerous friends of the respected gentleman.

A GRIEVANCE.

For a long time back, suitors with cases in the superior Court have had to complain of the expense and loss of time, in having to go to go to Beaubarnois to attend its sittings. With a view to remedy ing this, the Municipal Council of this village have forwarded to Parliament a petition, praying, that sittings of the Superior Court of the Judicial District of Beauharnois be established at the village of Huntingdon, for the hearing and trial of causes within the said County; and also one from the same body, praying that sales by the Sheriff of Beauharnois, o lands within the said County, be held and do take place within the County of Huntingdon.

We observe that at a meeting of the Board of School Examiners in Montreal, Daniel Gage, of Huntingdon, received a diploma of the 1st class, elementary schools; and in the second class, Martha Burke, of Hemmingford ; Catherine Cuscaden, of Hemmingford; Isaac McCourt, of Hatelock; and Sarah Pringle, of Franklin.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the village Council was seld on Thursday night. Present, his Worship Mayor Anderson in the chair ; Couns. Fortune, Wm. Hunter, Miller, and Thos. Hunter.

PUTTING THE STIERTS IN ORDER. After the minutes of the previous meeting were ead, some discussion took place as to clearing the streets of weeds, previous to show-day, and whether the Council pay a man for doing the same, or oblige the occupants to clear the road before their own pre-

It was moved by Councillor Fortune, and seconded y Councillor Thomas Hunter, that the Council pay for cutting the weeds .- Carried.

Moved by Councillor Miller, and seconded by Councillor Hunter, that Mr. Riley be paid \$1.50 for loing the same .- Carried. It was suggested by Councillor Miller that

ide-walks should be repaired before the show-day THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

Mr. Fortune wished to know if the Secretary had eccived any communication from Government since their last meeting. The Mayor read a letter that had been received, stating that if the sum due by the village of Huntingdon to the Municipal Loan Fund, amounting to \$4,698, be not paid by 1st October, steps would be taken for its recovery. SPECIAL CONSTABLES FOR SHOW-DAY.

Coun. Wm. Hunter suggested the propriety of pointing special constables for show-day.

Coun. Fortune thought that two at Barrett's and two at Milne's would be sufficient; the Show-Committee would keep the peace within the grounds. Coun. Hunter moved, seconded by Coun. Fortune, that four special constables, at \$1 per day, be appointed; the Mayor to select and swear in the same,

Some conversation took place as to the necessity

benefit that will be conferred by putting the whole breadth of Canada, is an average one, appointed for one or two days. The latter point was finally left to the discretion of the Mayor.

> HOSE FOR PERS-ENGINE. Coun. Fortune enquired if the Secretary had recieved any answer from Mr. Perry of Montreal as to the price at which he would furnish the hose requir-

The Secretary replied that he had received an answer from Mr. Perry, stating that the price of hose required would be 4s. 6d. per foot.

It was thought by several of the members that lead could be got changer, and it was agreed that his Worship the Mayor should make enquiry when in town. The securing of a suitable building for the fire-engine gave rise to some conversation; but it was agreed to leave the matter over till the hose was

After further conversation regarding the sending of a petition to Parliament in reference to fevring assessments, the Council adjourned

THE CHATEAUGUAY OBSTRUCTIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the parties aggrieved by the obstructions in the dams on the Chateauguay at Huntingdon, was held at Barrett's Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 28th ultimo. From so many of the farmers being busily engaged in harvesting, the meeting was not so largely attended as it undoubtedly would have been. Daniel Macfarlane, Esq., occupied the Chair. In a few remarks, he briefly stated the present state of the question. In accordance with the instructions of the meeting held on the 19th Febr. last. he had forwarded a copy of the resolutions to Mr. Her. derson, to the purport that if he did not put in floodgates within five months from that date, they would withdraw their custom from his mill, and would take jegal means to compel him to put in flood-gates. To this communication no reply had been received. The following resolutious were then submitted to the weet

Moved by George L. Macfarlane, and seconded by William Stark, " That the resolution just read of the 19th February last, be strictly adhered to and put in force forthwith; because for a small expense Mr. Henlerson can put in flood-gates, which he promised to do, and which would not only relieve the farmers from being flooded, but would prevent Mr. Henderson's ow property from being carried away -in proof of which is the road being carried away both at Hendersouville and at Hunting on, so that flood-gates will be a mutua; enefit—and that by Mr. Lloyd's statements, so long as the dam is in its present state, the lands will be overowed at time of flood, and that at Colonel Reids, the day Mr. Henderson's dam was closed, the river rose 14 inches, though there was no rain - Carried ananimous-

Moved by Cantelo Blanchford, and seconded by Jas-Robb, "That this meeting appoint a vigilant commitre, who will have power to appoint experts, and to notifiy Mr. Henderson so that he may appoint his.experts, to find out what damages have been done to the rops and otherwise on the first great flood; and that he said committee be also empowered to put the Ag. ialteral Act in force, to prevent the owners of sawmills from putting their refuse, such as edgings, slabs, &c., into the rivers and streams, covering the lands with said refuse in times of flood, polluting the water and destroying the fish, and choking up the fish-way a - Carried unanimously

A third resolution, regarding Mr. Knox's dam, was read, but upon some explanations from that gentleman, who was present, it was allowed to drop.

The following are the names of those appointed to form the Vigilant Committee: Messrs. Hugh Barr, Alex. Robb, George Pringle, Cantelo Blanchford, Thos. Burrowes, Nathaniel Shearer, Wm. Marshall, Daniel Macfarlane, Daniel Black, Thos. Cairns, junr., and Wm. Stark, scur., with power to add to their number

COUNTY COUNCIL

The regular Quarterly Sassion of the Municipal Council of the County of Huntingdon was held in the Court House in this village, on We me day last, 9th inst.; Alexander Anderson, Esq., Ward m. in the chair

Present-William Anderson, Esq., Mayor of Hinhinbrooke; Jonathan S. Priest, Esq., Mayor of Franklin; Peter Brady, Esq., Mayor of Godmon-Franklin : Peter Brady, Esq., Mayor chester : Joseph Seriver, Esq , Mayor of Elgin ; ter Aubrey, Esq., Mayor of Dundee : and William arrett Karr

Col. Reid presented a petition praying for a copy f the records of the late County of Beauharnois It was moved by Conn. Anderson, seconded by

oun. Priest, that said petition be received and read Moved by Conn. Brady, seconded by Conn. Anderon, that the Warden and Coun. Barrett be delegated o confer with the Registrar of the County of Chatauguay as to the expense of transcribing all the cuments in his possession relating to real estate in he County of Huntingdon, registrared between the Hat of December, 1841 and the 7th of March, 1887, ooth by the hundred words and in the aggregate, distinguishing between the expense of furnishing full copies and extracts, and that they report thereon at next meeting of this Council-Carried.

Noved by Coun. Priest, seconded by Coun. Anderon, that Andrew Somerville be paid the sum of \$12 for auditing the Secretary-Treasurer's books .- Car-

Moved by Coun. Scriver, seconded by Coun. Aubrey that D. Macfarlane and J. Spencer's account, amountng to three dollars, for writing specifications for the Holbrook bridge, be paid.-Carri Moved by Coun. Brady, secondal by Coun. Priest,

hat Messrs, R. & A. Rowe be paid the sum of \$16 for printing bills and financial statement.—Carried. On motion, the Council adjourned for half an hour On re-assembling, it was moved by Coun. Scriver, seconded by Coun. Aubrey, that a resolution, passed at the last meeting, whereby it was ordered that Stephen H. Schuyler, Jr., be paid the sum of \$6 for serving special notices, be rescinded, and that he

Yeas-Mesars, Scriver and Aubrey.-2. Nays-Messrs. Barrett, Priest, and Anderson .- 3. Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun Scriver, that as it is necessary to deepen the cansi dready out above the Percy bridge, Andrew Mor. gomery be appointed special superintendent to sen and superintend the same ; the cost not to exceed the sum of forty dollars.-Carried.

receive the sum of \$10 instead

Moved by Coun. Anderson, seconded by Coun. ubrey, that Peter Macfarlane, of Elgin, be appointed to demand and receive all iron used in a former bridge at Percy's, in the possession of D. W., Johnton, and that the Sec.-Treasurer hereby inform him of this resolution. - Carried.

Moved by Coun. Barrett, seconded by Coun. Priest, hat Messrs, Robertson & Branchaud, advocates, be employed to plead in the suit brought against this Conneil by Stephen H. Schuyler, Jr., for serving notices for a special session of this Council.-Carried. Moved by Coun. Barrett, seconded by Coun. Priest that the report of Hugh Cameron, special superintendent of the Dewitville bridge, be accepted, and the contractor, Robert Johnston, be paid the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars, the contract price, and five dollars for extra work ; said sums to be paid equally by the Municipalities of Godmanchester Hinchinbrooke, and all other expenses attending the

ame. - Carried. Moved by Coun. Priest, seconded by Coun. Anderson, that Mr. Hugh Cameron's account, ammounting to six dollars, for drawing plans and superintending the repairs at the Dewittville bridge, be paid.—Car-

The Council then rose.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

After a number of Private Bills had been read first time, in reply to Mr. Galt, Mr. Holton stated that he would bring down the financial statement an Tuesday, if the Militia and Volunteer Bills passed that evening.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald then moved the second reading of the Militia Bill the chief features of which are noticed elsewhere, Messrs, McGiverin, Rose, Perrault and others spoke at length in favour of the Bill, which was attacked as inadequate by Messrs. Carling Cameron and Bellerorse, by the latter with great bitterness. The Bill finally passed by a vote of is to 7. The second reading of the Volunteer Bill was then agreed to by a vote of 82 to 13.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes before

Monday was spent in considering several private oills. On Tuesday, the House went into Committee of the whole to consider the Budget. Mr. Holton made statement of the estimated expenditure and revenue Some conversation took place as to the necessity for the year, the principal items of which appear in of a lock-up, and whether the constables should be another column. The gross debt of the Province by

declared his intention of imposing direct taxation. heart-rending scene followed. Opening the window in desperation, she came to the daring resolution to He would be willing to avail himself of any auggration from members on either side of the House.

The Debate on the Millia Bill was sesumed on Wednesday. The House adjourned without taking a vote hu the question.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE full that has prevailed in carrying on the Waf for the last two months, shows signs of being at an end. Gen. Gillmore, at Charleston is pushing the siege of that city with more energy, and in the West. Gen. Roscerans has again taken the field. The Army of the Potomac alone shows no sign. of life.

THE WAR IN THE WEST

If all reports be true, Gen. Rosecrans has gained a decisive victory in the west for the Northern cause, Moving in concert with Gen. Burnside, Roscerans advanced on the Southern army encamped at Murfreesboro, under Gen. Johnston, and he finding himself flanked and outnumbered by the two Northern armies, each of them numbering 50,000 men, declined battle and slowly retired. He was closely followed up by the Federal armies, occasional engagements taking place with the rear-guard of the retreating army, and small quantities of baggage, which Johnston was forced to abandon, falling into their hands. In this manner Johnston continued his retreat for over two hundred and fifty miles, finally leaving middle Tennessee. which the Southerners have held so long and determinedly, in the possession of the Union forces. Johnston, with his army, is probably now safe, as the Northern generals will hardly venture on pursuing him across the mountains

THE RIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The siege of Charleston continues, notwithstanding the movements in the West, to engross the public attention. Beauregard displays so much skill and detraination in the defence, and the Northern commanders such energy in the attack, employing all the vast resources that the wealth and Ingenuity of the North can supply against the devoted city, that the siege will take its place among the most famous of history. Landing two months ago on Morris Island, Gen. Gillmore, on the opposite side of the harbour from Morris Island, rendered untenable by an enemy. The Confederate flag continues to ware defiantly over its ruins. and a small garrison to fire occasional shots from the guns they had succeeded in remounting. Upon thus siloncing Fort Sumpter, Gen. Gillmore sent a communication to Beauregard demanding the surrender of Ports Sumter and Wagner, under penalty of bombarding the city; four hours only being given for decision. The communication was without signature. We will leave Gen. Beauregard to tell the rest. In his indignant protest to Gen. Gilmore, he says :-

"About half-past one o'clock at night one of your bat teries did actually open fire and threw a number of large shells into the city, the inhabitants of which were of course asleep and unwarned. Generally the time allowed is from one to three days, which is time for the withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children. You, sir, gave only four hours, knowing that your notice, under existing circumstances ould not reach me in less than two hours, and no less than the same time being required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to battery Wagner. would appear, sir, that despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turn ing your guns against the old men, the women, and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city.

This protest was joined in by the Consuls resident in the city. In his reply, Gen. Gillmore says that the inhabitants have had forty days' notice to leave since he appeared before the city, and that they had really left. The bombarding of the city was suspended solely on account of the Pederal artillervists not having a supply of shells suitable. Since this oot having a supply of shells suitable. Since this event, Fort Wagner has fallen into the hands of the Northern general. In a dispatch, dated September at Toronto. 8th, he says :---

Battery Gregg are ours crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner, on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock, this morning, that being the hour of low

· Abos, en o'clock last night, the enemy menced execuating the island, and all but 75 of them mole their escape from Cumming's Point, in small

"Capital despatches show that the Fort was commanded by Colonel Keith, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 10 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind; its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,400 men, remains intact, after the most fersubardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large surely of excellent amunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns -----

CANADA.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN TORONTO. - The citizens of Toronto have been horrified by one of the most wanton and attrocious acts of crime ever committed in Ca unda. The facts we condense from the Globe, which are as follows: Messrs. Barry and Son, wool and hide merchants in that city, discharged one of their employes, named McGlyn, for drunkenness, and took on in his place another place another man named Elliott, McGlyn seems to have taken his discharge much to heart, and complained loudly of Elliott superseding him. Notwithstanding McGlyn's dismissal, he continued to occupy, with his family, the upper story of Messrs. Barry & Son's warehouse as a dwelling. A short time after McGlyn was discharged, a number of skins were missed by Elliott from the store-house, and the discovery reported by him to Mr. Barry, who made inquiries and becaused that they had been sold to a merchant by Mc Glyn, who was thereupon taken into custody on a charge of theft. As he had hitherto borne a good character for honesty, Mr. Barry agreed not to prosecute if McGlyn would vacate his house, to which he assented, and Elliott and his family took possession. about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the 5th inst McGlyn called at Elliott's place, and wished to get possession of some chairs and a quantity of stove piping, which he stated were on the premises. Elliott was absent at the time, and his wife refused to allow McGlyn to go up stairs to get the articles till her hus-When Elliott came back the articles above mentioned were handed over to McGlyn, who took his departure from the premises. In a short time, however, he appears to have come back, when he loosed a dog belonging to Elliott, and led it away. This coming to the knowledge of the latter, he followed McGlyn' when an altercation ensued. From words they came to blows, and in the southe McGlyn, who is said to have been under the influence of liquor, was thrown to the ground by his more powerful and younger antagonist; when Elliott, getting possession of the dog, went back to his work. McGlyn followed him, stating that there was still another piece of store pipe on the premises belonging to him. Another cuffle ensued, and the parties were separated by Mrs. Elliott and a mun named John Blair, who took Mc-Glyn away. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and it was then that McGlyn appears to have conceived the horrible idea of firing the premises. He was seen to walk backwards and forwards in front of the store, and then to enter a side door on the west side of the premises, leading to the floors above, where, it is said, he lighted a match. A few minutes afterwards a dense volume of white smoke was observed to issue from the cellar, in which was stowed a large quantity of straw, and in a few minutes flames were seen to burst forth from the several flats. The smoke rose quickly and tilled the premises, the stairway which led to the the sthe building acting as a funnel. The tlames as quickly succeeded, and seemed to have least almost past the first and second stories and ignited the third floor of the house, occupied by Elliott. In the house at the time were Mrs. Elliott, her daughter, Elize Jane, four years of age, her son, James, twenty mon, he old, and her aunt Mrs. Milligan, wife of James Milligan. The oldest child was playing about the kitchen floor, the infant was asleep in its cradle, and the two women were engaged sowing. The sight of the smoke and flames seems to have thrown the mothe and aunt into the greatest consternation. Mrs. Elliott ran to the stairway, but all means of escape in

o meet a deficiency of two r-illions a year. He was at least forty feet from the ground. A most leap from it into the yard. She got out upon the window-sill, and accounted fearfully several times, her aunt adding her voice to the call for assistance, but no help was near. She then threw herself out at the window, holding on to the sill, afraid to drop, until her hands and arms were fearfully scorched, when she let go her hold, and fell into the yard. She alighted on her feet, and then fell backwards, where she lay unonscious for some time. Strange to say, none of her bones were broken : but she was enciente, sustained several injuries both of an internal and external character. Her sunt, Mrs. Milligan, seems to have acted with the courage of desperation, and sprung straight out at the same window, alighting also on her feet, and smashing her left ancie in a manner that the bones protruded through the skin. Her injuries, externally and internally, are also of serious character, but as she is a woman of strong constitution, hopes are entertained that she will recover. Cabs were procured, and Mrs. Elliott was conveyed to the house of her adopted father, and Drs Ross and King were quickly in attendance but although everything was done for her relief she never rallied, and at seven o'clock in evening death came to her relief. Mrs. 1 Mrs. Milligan was taken to the General Hospital, where now lies in a very precarious state The cry soon arose among the crowd, who rapidly nescenbled, that there were two children still in the burning building, and ladders were brought to the Some persons got inside the house, and tried to make their way to the upper story by crawling on their hands and knees, but they were driven back by the rapidly spreading flances, and in a few minutes the rear of the building was in a blaze. The namest excitement prevailed among the crowd, while the wretched father was to be seen gazing anxiously at the spot where his poor little children were being surned to death without being able to render them the slightest assistance. He wrung his hands, while he tears coursed down his cheeks, as he exclaimed in pitcous tones, " my poor, dear children, I will never see them more!" Meanwhile the fire-engines arrivd, and commenced playing upon the flames. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the fire in Elliot's house was subdued, when two young men entered by cindow, while the crowd maintained an almost sceathless silence. In two minutes one of them preented himself again at the window, and announced that he had found the bodies of the children. couple of baskets were handed up the ladder, and the bodies were brought down. As the charred boly of the little girl was carried down the ladder in riew of the crowd, women burst loudly into lamentttious, tears were to be seen coursing down the heeks of strong men, while many shudderingly turned away, unable to behold the harrowing spectacle. The head and trunk of the little girl were fearfully

> to the next assizes for murder and arson. Lord Lyons, the British ambasador at Washington has been making a tour through Canada. He stayed Quebec several days, leaving it on Thursday last Monttreal, where be stayed with Gen. Williams and has since left for New Brunswick. It says well for the relations betwirt Britain and the United States when Lord Lyons can leave for so long a time his inportant post

corched, while her feet were completely burned off

but the little boy seems to have been smothered by

the smoke in the cradle, where he was found lying.

McGlyn has been taken into cutody, and committed

The Intercolonial Railway is likely to again come up. Two delegates from the Lower Provinces, Messrs. Tilley and Topper, were at Quebec last week, dunning the Ministry about it. Mr. Shanly declined the appointment of Engineer to survey the line, so it was offered to Mr. Sandford Fleming.

In the House of Assembly, on motion of Mr. A Mackenzie, a committee was appinted to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Outario, by way of Lake Simcoc and Lake Scugog.

On Wedensday, 9th inst. Mr. Brown moved for a ommittee to enquire into the present state of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and when they could be finished. After a warm debate, the motion was lost by 56 to 52. This does not settle the matter, however; it comes up again.

As a newly married couple were proceeding home from Peterboro the horses took fright, and both were thrown from the baggy and severely injured. They have had a grand volunteer review in Brant-

A ROMANTIC MARGINGE - A few days ago a romantic "I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and marriage occurred at Ningara Falls, which caused of a sensation at that fashionable and crowded resert. The chance promenaders and loiteabout thirty or forty persons, had their enriesity excited by observing a carriage drawn up containing party of ladies and gentlemen and among them a dergyman. They alighted and formed in a group when the clergy man commenced to read the impressiv marriage service according to the forms of the Epis copal Church, ouiting in the holy bonds of matrimony S. Sherman, Esq., of Medina, and Miss Marion Mc-Kennan of Marietta Iowa. An eye witness describes the affair as one of the most impressive scenes that be ever witnessed in his life. The bystanders gathered around, and there, amid the solemn grandeur of the wildest scenery, with the heavens for a canopy, the grand old woods upon one side and the majestic cataract on the older, the two hearts were united, and the 'twain were made one flesh.' The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Starkey of Niagura Falls. The newly married couple had met by correspondence at this place to be married. A marriage in the presence of such august witnesses should terminate pily -St. Catharines Post

THE YORK ROADS .-- The Government, by Order Council passed on Friday, resumed possession of the York Roads, on account of continued default. No syment whatever has been made since the new araugement concluded on Mr. Calt's recommendation 1800. The warrant to the sheriff went West immediately. It is understood the Government is vorable to the York Rowls passing into the hands of the Municipalities.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred last Friday t Milton, county of Halton. A young woman named llogg, recently from Ireland, while staying with her friends at Milton, became lonely, and being dissatisfied with the country she frequently expressed a desire to return to her native land. Her friends tried to persuade her that she would soon like the country, and refused to furnish her with money to take her home. This seemed to press heavily upon the poor girl's mind. She left the house on Friday last, and as she did not return in the evening her relatives became anxious about her delay, and justituted a search for her, but did not succeed in discovering her whereabouts till Satarday afternoon, when her lifeless body was found suspended from a tree in the woods, near the village. The thought of being unable to return 'home' was more than the unfortu-nate girl could bear, and the result was the commit-

During the month ended, 1,445 horses were purchsed in Kingston and vicinity, for the Federal army The tital paid for them was \$121,780, being an aver-

age of \$84.25 per bead. Mr Dunkin has introduced his bill of last sion to amend the laws respecting the sale of intoxi-cating liquors. This bill gives Councils the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating fiquors. uld like a clause introduced, to. give, say, two thirds of the legally qualified voters the right to vote for no license, upon which vote the Councils

shall be required to prohibit the traffic. Witness. THE FORTUNE OF THE LATE HON P. H. KNOWLTON -The Quebec Canadien tells a story of how the late Hon. P. H. Knowlton came to his fortune, of which this is the substance, and we believe it to be well founded :- A number of years ago there lived in England an old maid named Miss Knowlton, a mil lionaire, whose pre-occupation during the last years of her life was to find a relative to whom she might leave her fortune. Having in vain sought for one in all the corners of the United Kingdom, she saw a Canadian journal, in which the name of Colonel Knowlton figured, in an account, we believe, some frontier battle, during the recent troubles. S was struck with a presentiment that she had at last found the inheritor she had so long sought. She wrote to Colonel Knowlton, who, at her request, went to England, and, lucky man, he got the fortune

There is something in a name, and still more in having it eat in newspapers sometimes.

TALL CORN. -Mr. Watson, of Cote St. Catherines, has two stalks of corn in his garden, which are of an extraordinay size, one measuring 10 feet 7 inches in length, and the other 10 feet 6 inches

POLITICAL SOUND OF A CHURCH BELL .- The bell of the Catholic church of Acton played, it seems, or Sunday, the 26th ult., an important political part, which is now the subject of a bitter discussion. Le Page states that on that day a great election meeting was taking place at the door of the church, and that that quarter were cut off, as the flames were quickly devouring the wood-work. Finding escape impossible, she laid hold of her aunt and drew her towards the people without interruption, but when it came to

set down as \$70,000,000. Taxation is to be increased , back window, which looked into the yard, and which | the turn of Mr. J. B. E. Dorien, brother of the Aftorney-General-East, to reply, the bell began to' toll, and drowned his voice. The bell ringer was remove trated with, but he said he was ringing for the venper service, and had his neder from the priest to do

> so. Instead, however, of ringing as usual for three minutes, it went on, silencing all attempts at speaking, for twenty minutes. There was then a great contention of parties about the bell; three limes its unansycrable opposition sounds were interrupted and resumed until a Rouge succeeded in taking possession of the rope and hauling it over the bell. juncture the priest came to give orders, and set loose again the tongue of the bell. When at last the ringing was over, there was again a difficulty! the pries wanted the people to come immediatly into the church for vespers ; but they remained out, listening to Mr. Dorion, who was determined to have his chance, and not to be frustrated and conquered by the bell. It was evident that some compromise had become necessary, so the priest left the church, where he had been standing without an audience, and proceeded to the political meeting, interrupted Mr. Dorion, and remonstrated with the receive. The Mr. Dorion, and remonstrated with the people. matter was finally settled by an adjournment to vespers ; all went into the church, -as one might suppose, not in the most devout state of mind, and as soo as the service was over the political meeting was re-sumed. The last number of Le Journal de Quebec has four columns of explanations of that extraordinary bellringing, showing that it was the hour appointed for vespers, and that the priest of Acton had a right to cause the bell to be tolled until the people came in and that there was also some justifiable extra ringing to be done on that day, -once for a funeral and after-wards for a baptism. After the very abusive and personal discussion of this episode of our elections has closed, it will perhaps supply the matter for national poem. - Wilnes.

THE GOOD WORK PROGRESSES. - The Guelph Adveriser says that the public will be pleased to learn that Ministers are pushing on the great work of retrenchment in the public expenditure. In the Quebec Post Office no less than \$2,500 are saved annually; \$2, on are saved by reforms in the (University) Bursar's office at Toronto ; while a host of sinecure offices have been ab dished in the Custom's Department, in both sections of the Province. Mr. Dickenson takes the place of Deputy Inspector-General, in room of Mr. Carey, who retices, by which a considerable saving is effected. Nor is this all, for we observe that the Commissioner of Crown Lands is lopping off all the useless branches of his department. No less than \$2,000 a year will be saved by a single stroke in this connexion. These nice berths-the ' Keepers of Archives - at Montreal and Quebec, into which two gentlemen had managed to ensconce themselves at an annual cost to the public of no less than \$1,-600, but who had nothing to do except to give a recript for their salaries, have likewise been abolished. And that other little job, by which Dr. Pratt was sent off to an outpost where he was not wanted, to make room for Dr. Pominville, who happened to redde at St. Vincent de Paul where he could be useful to the late coalition, and act as Physician to the Juvenile Reformatory Institue at the same time, has been brought to an end, by the dismissal of Dr. Pominville and the return of Dr. Pratt to his old post. Such are a few of the evidences Ministers afford us that they intend to pursue their avowed policy of reducing the public expenditure to the lowest point

consistent with the discharge of the public service STATIONERY IN PARLIAMENT - A member of the House - correspondent of L' Ere Nouvelle-state. that a great economy has been introduced this year in the Halls of Legislation by the diminution in the former supply of stationery. For the last two years each member was in the receipt of a box of assorted stationery, worth \$50, which for 202 members, makes a total of \$10,100. This year the members have re reived each a parcel of writing materials worth only about \$5, and which is said to contain as much as an man may require for six months' consumption. Th saving thus effected amounts to over \$8,000 .- Many such apparently small items of economy will, when added, realize a large sum.

BLINDED BY LIGHTNING -- During the storm of last Monday week a young girl, of the name of Dodds, residing in Griffintown, received an electric shock just as she reached her home. She fell to the ground partially stunned: but rose up herself, and found that she was blind. The nerves of the eye were so paralysed, that even a lighted candle, placed near the sell, produced no movement of the visual muscles as placed under the care of a medical man, and on Saturday her eyes began to become sensitive to light, and her medical attendant then gave her a slight shock from an electric-battery, since which, her eye light has gradually improved .- Witness.

UNITED STATES

Intelligence of a terrible desaster on Lake Superior has been received. The American steamer Sunbeam, with a large number of passengers on board, became water-logged and unmanageable in the gale of the 28th The crew and passengers took to the boats, all with the exception of one wheelsman, who preferred staying on board. The boats had not proceeded far, till to his horror, Mr. Frazer (the name of the man who remained on board) saw them disappear below the raging waters. The steamer soon after sunk turret to which Mr. Frazer had lashed himself, got loose and continued to float. For thirty hours the unfortunate survivor was exposed in this manner; benumbed with cold, seas continually over him, and no other nurishment than some portwine. He was finally picked up by a coasting ressel in an insensible condition.

A drafted man presented himself at the Provost Marshal's office in Norwich two weeks ago, having the forefinger of the right hand freshly cut off at the first The Board on the whole thought the finger was not amputated close enough, and that a trigger might be pulled by it, when healed up. The man passed.

The Fremont (Ohio) Sentinel says an Irishman who attended the Union mass meeting there lately, in reply to a question as to how he was going to vote, said "Bednd, and I have voted the dimocratic ticket for fifteen years, and niver voted for a man in Canada

WORK OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—The whole number of vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers up to the present time, is 150, comprising I gunboat 1 steamer, 1 steam-tug, 39 ships, 34 larques, 43 schooners, amounting to 61,429 tons, valued at \$3,-056,000; value of cargo, \$8,900,000, making a total loss of \$11,950,000.

THE BIG GUN AT CHARLESTON .- The celebrated 300sound Parrott gun which General Gillmore has been using with such terrible effect in bombarding Charles-ton, weighs 17,000 pounds. It took two thousand men nine nights to get the monster into position, the drag teams breaking down seven nights in succession the enemy shelling the party all the while, and men being killed nightly. Nothing was done with it by day, the gun being covered with bushes to conceal i from the enemy's fire. The diameter of the hore i ten inches, the charge of powder 25 pounds, and the shell that goes out of it is as high as a flour barrel, weighs 300 pounds, and contains 17 pounds of mortar powder. The execution of one of these shells on funiter is considered equal to three 200-pound shells. But two of these immense rifled guns have been made. although twenty more have been ordered for the army. None have been ordered for the navy.

THE " ALABAMA."

Her Majesty's ship Clio, on her passage home from Rio, about a week out, came across the Alabana. "On the evening of the 2nd of July, at 7 o'clock, a fire was reported on the port bow, so the ship was immediately kept away for it, and at 9 o'clock a vessel was descried to windward, coming toward us, and when within a mile and a half off fired a blank gun, which we at once returned. She then 'hatiled her wind and bore away in the oppsite direction, so we thought we had done with her. About 10 p.m. we cam abreast of a large American vessel on fire, and almost burnt to the water's edge, and a bark was also seen lying to close by her. We burned a long light, in case any persons were adrift or required assistance, and at 12 20 midnight a vessel was reported coming after us under sail and sseam, and furling sail in very quick time, under our stern, steamed up on our weather quarter, going apparently double our speed—viz, seven knots, with all her men at quarters and cleared for action, and commenced beiling us as follows:—' This is the Confederate war steamer Alabama. Ship shoy What ship is that? On being asked if they burned that ship, they said they did. The excitement on board among officers and men was very great, all eager to catch a sight of the far-famed vessel Alabama over the bulwarks, or wherever a good view could be obtained."

BIRTHS On the 12th inst., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Watson f a daughter.

MARRIED

At Huntingdon, on the 14th, fast, by the Rev. Alexr. Wallace. The Reverend Joseph White, H. A., Waltsfield, County of Ottawa, to Elizabeth, eldest laughter of Mr. William Chalmers. At the residence of the bride's father, at Efinchic brooke, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Wallace, Mr. John Edward Robson, Hinchinbrooke

to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Kelly MONTREAL MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 80c to 82c,; Fall . \$1.02. Peas, 67je, to 70c per 60 lbs. Butter, 10c to 11j and 12c to 14c for ext.u; Barley, \$1 08.

Post-Office Notice.

THE following letters remain in the Huntingdon Post Office unclaim

James Bell, John Snemeth, John Dinady, Thomas Savage, C. P. Mallory, Joel Streeter, Clark Wyman & Co. September 12.

T. RIDDELL, 22 Great St. James Street, NEAR POST OFFICE, MONTREAL

MPORTER OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STA-TIONERY AND BEST ENGLISH INKS, from 9d per dozen of battles upwards; also, MAGAZINES, PAPERS, and BOOKS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NOTICE.

TOTICE is hereby given, that this Department will not recognize assignments or transfers of intalments paid in respect of any lot of Public Land with a view to the moneys being passed to the credit of the assignces or transferces in respect of other lots. WILLIAM McDOUGALL,

Department of Crown Lands. Ouchec, 13th May, 1863.

Good Opening.

NO RENT, for such period as may be agreed upon. the Blacksmith, Wheelwright, and Carriage Shops at Athelstan. These shops are situated in one of the best localities in the County, for the Blacksmithing and Carriage-making business, and an extensive trade has formerly

For particulars apply to the undersigned Proprietor, or to the Miller at Athelstan, who will shew the pro

AL. ANDERSON. Hantingdon, Sept.

CHEAP CASH STORE

DRY GOODS

GO TO

Williamson's London House.

286 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

LL parties purchasing at the above Establishment A may confidently rely on the quality of their Goods, as they are all carefully selected from the best

Huntingdon Drug Hall.

IME Subscriber having just returned from Montreal

Druga, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, DYE-STUFFS. TOBACCOES AND CICARS,

of the best quality. Also, a select assortment of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, HAIR OILS, POMADES, LU-

BIN'S EXTRACTS, in fact, everything that is required n a lady's or gentleman's toilet. Also, Pereira's Indian Syrup,

The only sure cure for coughs, colds, hooping cough, asthma, and all affections of the chest or lungs, and RAREY'S CONDITION POWDERS.

he best in market; to be had from all respectable roggists and dealers in patent medicines throughout the district. All the above for sale by JAMES TULLY

17 American money taken at Montreal quotations.

J. R. ELLIOT.

ADVOCATE,

WILL attend the Superior and Circuit Courts at
Beauharnois and the Circuit Court at Hunting-

DOffice on Little St. James' Street Montreal.

Selling off! Selling off! REDUCED PRICES!!!

100 make room for the Fall Purchases, the sub-A scribers will, from the 21st inst., to the 3rd of October next, sell off the balance of their Summer Stock, at REDUCED PRICES, for cash or reads pay. They have also a choice collection of CANADIAN TWEEDS, SATINETTS, &c., &c., suitable for Fali

and Winter wear, to which they would invite the in-spection of intending purchasers. An excellent assortment of TAAN always on hand, which they will sell cheap.

American Bank Notes taken at New York rates BREADNER & CO.

Athelstan, Sept. 17th, 1863.

WANTED!!! 250 Tubs of Butter, 100 Bushels of Oats, 500 do f Peas, for which they will allow the highest

BREAUNER & CO.

Athelstan, Sept., 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

LL parties having claims against the late James CAMPBELL, farmer, Hinchinbrooke, are requested to lodge the same, within one month from this date with ANDREW SOMERVILLE.

Huntingdon, 17th September, 1863.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT.

CRYSTAL BLOCK.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CARLISLE & McCONKEY. PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors beg respectfully to return their most sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they have been in business, and inform them that, at the solicitation of a number of their patrons, they have added to their establishment, a LADIRS REFRESHMENT ROOM, which will be devoted exclusively for the accommodation of LADIES and thei. iamilies, who can at all hours during the day be supplied with refreshments of every description, consisting of every delicacy in season.

They would also state that the Ladies' Refreshment Room is quite distinct from the Restaurant, the entrance being next door to Mrs. McConkey's Millinery Estab-

CARLISLE & McCONKEY, Proprietors.

THIRD & KNOX

Importers and General Warehousemen. HAVE now received a full and complete Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

COMMETING OF MANTLES, SHAWLS: DRESSES, COBURGS, WINCEYS. DELAINES, HOOPSKIRTS. CHALLES, GREY COTTONS. TICKINGS. FULLED CLOTHS, PRINTS,

STRIPE SHIRTINGS, TWEEDS, DENIMS, &c., &c., &c READY-MADE CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, SALT,

Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccoes,

TEAS,

General Family Groceries. The above have all been imported direct and co tracted for at an early date and will be formed con siderally below present prices. Our Business having been eminently successful, almost beyond our expectation, and in order to meet more satisfactorily the wants of our Customers we have considerably enlarged our store enabling us to keep an assortment of Goods not to be found in any other store in the Country.

THIRD & KNOX Huntingdon Sept 18, 1863.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods! MR. WALSH

BEGS to intimate to his numerous friends and customers that he has just returned from Montreal with a large and assorted Stock of Goods, suitable for the Fall trade, which he has bought and will sell as ow as any Store in the country

His stock consists of a large assortment of GROCERIES Dry Goods,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Groceries, he particularly recommends his

TEAM. which are fresh and carefully selected, also,

TOBACCOES, SUGARS & SPICES. n Dry Goods, which consists of Woollen, Cotton, and Fancy goods, he would most particularly call the at-tention of buyers to his stock of

HEAVY CLOTHS.

mitable for winter wear, consisting of Scotch Tweeds,

> Black Cloths, Canada Greys, and

Canada Twee is COTTON YARN,

of the best quality, for sale cheap.

Huntingdon, Sept. 18.

WOODS AND FORESTS. NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of TIMBER BERTHS in the following Territories will be held at the places and dates, and subject to the con-

ditions mentioned below, namely: St. MAURICE TERRITORY; at the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, on the 25th of August next. SAGURNAY TERRITORY; at Grand Bay, on the 28th of

August next. CHAUDIERR AND MADAWASKA TERRITORY; at the Crown Timber Office, Riviere-du-Loup, Frazerville, on the 30th of September next.

Lower St. LAWRENCE TERRITORY; at the Court Timber Office, Trois-Pistoles, on the 2nd of October next.

ONTARIO TERRITORY; at the Crown Timber Office Belleville, on the 5th of October next. UPPER OTTAWA TERRITORY; at the Crown Timber

St. FRANCIS TERRITORY; at the Crown Timber Office, St. Hyacinthe, on the 1st of October next. HURON AND SUPERIOR AND PRIMERLA OF CANADA WEST TERRITORY : at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, or the 1st of October next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. First. The Berths, at their estimated area, more or less, to be put at Public Auction, at such upset Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Crown Lands Department.

The Berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus. The Bonus and first year's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged, in each case.

Second. Parties to whom Berths are adjudged, t he at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued

by the Crown Lands Department. Third. All Berths disposed of on the River St Maurice, or its tributaries, to be subject to an annual charge for the benefit of the St. Maurice Road Fund at the rate of Forty Dollars for fifty square miles in area; this charge to be paid every season before the

Pourth, Licenses to issue to the successful cor petitors within one month from the day of sale. Fifth. In all other respects the Berths to be subject to the general Timber Regulations, now in force, or which may be herein after in force

The Berths to be offered for sale can be accertained ou and after the Fifteenth proximo, at the respective rown Timber Offices.

A Plan showing the Bertin for Sale on Lake Huror will also be on view at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, o and after that date.

WILLIAM McDOUGALL, Department of Crown Lands,

ADAMS & CO.. MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS.

HAVE FOR SALE

Quebec, 24th July, 1863.

CORN BROOMS, (our own manufacture), TELEGRAPH MATCHES, (do do do) VIENNA MATCHES. WASH-BOARDS.

PAINTED TUBS, in neats (3)(8)&(5)(9) CLOTHES PINS, round and square, SKIRT CANE, round and flat, CHAIR CANE. PAINTED PAILS. PAPERHANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES

Wooden and Willow Ware, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS.

Also, a General As ortment of

The attention of the Trade is invited to Stock of the above, and other items in our line. ADAMS & CO. No. 49 Great St. James st. David's Block,

COAL OIL LAMPS.

H AVING purchased the entire Stock of a Coal Oil Lamp Store, we will retail the lot at five per cent above cost, thus offering a rare opportunity procure Lamps at less than wholesale prices.

G. GRINTON & CO. 258 Notre Dame-st

258 Notre Dame-at

Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and Gents' Satchels School Bars, &c.

THE largest and cheapest assortment in Town. G. GRINTON & CO.,

(nearly opposite Alexauder's Confectionery). RUBBERS, Rubber Coats, Rubber Rings, Rubber Pipes, and a seperal assortment of Rubber Goods G GRINTON & CO

G ENUINE KEROSENE OIL, sent free to any part of the City.

G. GRINTON & CO., 258 Notre Dame-st., Montreal.



NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned quantities of Public Lands in the following Townships are now open for sale on the conditions stated elow; applications to be made to the respective agency In the Townships of Chesham, Ditton, Hampden Marston, Whitton, and Winslow, in the County of Compton; and Townships of Ditchfield, Spaulding, and Woburn, County of Beauce, about 370,000 acres.

Wm. Farrell, Esq., Agent, Robinson, R. T. Townships of Cawood, Leslie, and Alleyn, County of Poutfac, about 85,000 acres. G. M. Judson, Esq., Agent, Clarendon.
Townships of Portland, Bonman, and Villeneure, County of Ottawn, about 75,000 seres. E. W. Mur-

ray, Esq., Agent, Buckingham. Townships of Northfield, Sicotte, Wright, Bouchette, County of Ottawa, about 70,000 acres. M Mc-Bean, Esq., Agent, Northfield, Aylwin P. O. Townships of Hincks, Aylwin, and Denholm, Coun-

y of Ottawa, about 70,000 acres. Robert Farley, Keq. Agent, Cheisea.

Upset price of lands in Counties of Compton. Ottawa, and Pontiac, 60cts per acre; in County

of Beauce, 40cts. Not more than 200 acres will be sold to one individual. Purchaser to take possession of the land within six months of sale, and from that time continge to reside on and occupy the same either by himself, or through others, for at least two years; and within four years, at farthest, clear, and have under crop a quantity thereof in proportion of at least ten acres for every one hundred acres, and erect thereon a hab-Itable house of at least sixteen by twenty feet. No timber to be cut or allowed to be cut before the

issuing of the patent, except by Licence to the actual settlers, under the Regulations of 18th of January,

No transfer of the purchaser's right will be recognized in cases where there is default in complying with any of the conditions of sale. In no case will the patent issue before the expiration of at least two years of occupation of the Land, or the fulfilment of the whole of the conditions even though the Land be

WILLIAM MeDOUGALL, (Signed) Department of Crown Lands,

MONTREAL WITNESS.

Quebec, 10th Sept., 1863.

maid in full.

Subscription price

freezed to

THE Montreal Witness is non-sectarian in religion, and free from party politics. It spares no paints to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether it is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. Of this paper three rditions are published, as under :--

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The Weekly Witness, containing 11 pages is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mall at \$1 50c. per annum,

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terly in advance, at his own Post-office, at the rate of half a cent each number. For all Subscribers out of Canada, half a cent a umber is to be remitted with and in addition to the

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JOHN DOUGALL, & SON.

Proprietors "Witness,"

Illustrated Scientific American. THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

NEW volume of this popular Journal commences A on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are pre-

pared expressly for its columns. TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUPACTURES.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing with-out" the Scientific American. It costs but six cetan per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVESTOR. The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains Allustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country.
We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpicing in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious ex-

tracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interests to our readers. A pamphlet of instruction as to the best made of obobtaining Letters Patent on new inventions is furnished

Mesers. Meux & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business. No charge is made for examining sketches and mo-dels of new inventions and for advising inventors as to

ther patentability.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful ournal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to the new inventions and discoveries appearance these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information permining to the intefests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found in the Scientific American, which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American ; most of the improvements

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free on application.

CHEMISTS, ABCRITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND FARMERS.

in agricultural implements being illustrated in its olumns.

the first of January and July. Specimea copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country

MUEN & CO Publishers.

Twe only indigenous long tailed eat in America north of the parallel of 30 degrees is the panther, on more properly speaking the cougar. It has received many trivial appellations. Among Anglo-American hunters, he is called the ponther in their patois, painter. The absence about fifty mile or thereabout below Nacketosh, of stripes, such as those of the tiger-or spots, whar I built me a shouty. I hed left my wife as upon the leopard-or resettes, as upon the an' two young critters in Massissippi state, injaguar, have suggested the name of the naturalists, concolor.

The purther of mature age is of a tawny red colour, almost over the whole body, though somewhat paler about the face and the purts an' the buildin' o' a chimbly, when what shed underneath. This colour is not exactly the tawny of the lion; it is more of a reddish huenearer to what is termed calf-colour.

The cougar, or panther, is far from being a well-shaped creature: it appears disproportioned. Its back is long and hollow; and its tail does not taper so gracefully as in some other animals of the cat kind. Its legs are short and stout; and till I guessed what it war in raality; so I jumped although far from clumsy in appearance, it does not possess the graceful tournure of body so characteristic of some of its congeners. Though considered the representative of the lion in the New World, his resemblance to the royal beast left the stumps a good three feet high; that bob-sawyers. I could see all the while that the is but slight; his colour alone entitles him to such an honour. For the rest, he is much more akin to the tigers, juguars, and true panthers. Congars are rarely more than six feet in length meluding the tail, which is usually about a third turned back into the shanty, an laid my claws of that measurement. The range of the animal is very extensive. He is known from Paragnay to the great Lakes of North America. In no part of either continent is he to be seen every day, because he is for the most part not only necturnal in his activity, but one of those fierce creatures that, fortunately, do not exist in large numbers. Like others of the genus he is solitary in his habits, and at the approach of civilization betakes himself to the remoter parts of the fores'. Hence the conger, although found in all of the United States, is a rare unimal everywhere, and seen only at long intervals in the mountain valleys or in other difficult places of the forest. The appearance of a congar is sufficient to throw any neighbourhood into an excitement similar to I to get that? It war night, I mout lose my that which would be produced among us by the way, and ride chuck into the river. When I chase of a mad dog. He is a splendid tree climber. He can mount

a tree with the agility of a cat; and although so large an arimal, he climbs by means of his claws floated away; an for meself, I could climb on -not only by hugging, after the manner of the bears and opossums. While climbing a tree, his claws can be heard crackling along the bark as he mounts apward. He sometimes lies squatted along a horizontal branch-a lower onefor the purpose of springing upon deer, or such other animals as he wishes to prey upon. The ledge of a cliff is also a favourite haunt, and such are known among the hunters as pantherledges. He selects such a position in the neighbourhood of some watering-place, or, if possible, one of the salt or soda springs (lickso numer us in America. Here he is more certain that his vigil will not be a protracted one. His prey -olk, doer, antelope, or buff-lo-soon appears beneath, unconscious of the dangerous enemy that cowers over them. When fairly within reach, the cougar springs, and pouncing down upon the shoulders of his victim, buries its waste I. In five minnits we kim out on the edge claws in its flesh. The terrified animal starts forward, leaps from side to side, dashes into the war k ivered with water, an lookin' like a big paper thickets, or breasts the dense cone-brake, m hopes of brushing off its relentless rider. All in vain! Closely clasping its neck, the congar clings on, tearing its victim in the throat, and drinking its blood throughout the wild gallop. Faint and feeble, the rummant at length totters and falls, and the fierce destroyer squats himself along the body, and finishes his red repost. If the cougar can overcome several animals at a ction he will kill. With him life seems to be an instinct.

The cougar is called a cowardly animal; some naturalists even assert that it will not venture to make the high ground; so I spoke to the critter attack man. This is, to say the least, a singular declaration, after the numer ous well attested instances in which men have been attacked and did meself that war danger, an she war a doin even killed by cougars that they are cowardly now her darndest, an no mistake. Still the water riz when found in the United States to say they are and kep a-risin', until it come clur up to her shy of man, and will not attack him, may be true enough. Strange, if the experience of two hundred years' hunting, and by such hunters riz much more we ad her to swim for it. I too, did not bring them to that. In many parts of South America, both jaguar and congar attack there. In Pera, on the eastern doctivity of the Andes, large settlements and villages have been abandoned solely on account of the perilous proximity of these fieree animals.

In the United States the cougar is hunted by dog and gun. He will run from the hounds. because he knows they are backed by the unerring rifle of the hunter; but should one of the yelping pack approach too near, a single blow of the cougar's paw is sufficient to stretch him out. When closely pushed, the cougar takes to a tree, and, halting in one of its forks, he humps his gleaming eyes, and utters a sound somewhat like these hyer ribs had a sight more griskin upon the purring of a cat, though far louder. The em than they hev now. I wan't much under these demonstrations, and the cougar drops to weight I reckin. Wall I war about reckinin the ground either dead or wounded. If only the up. I hed got to thinkin' o' Mary an the childea mark that distingushes them for the rest of their lives.

The scream of the cougar is a common phrase. It is not very certain that the creature is addicted to screaming although noises of this kind heard in the noeturnal forest have been attributed to him. Hunters, however, have certainly never heard him, and they believe that the scream talked about proceeds from one of the numerous species of owls that inhabit the deep forests of America. At short intervals, the cougar does make himself heard in a note which somewhat resembles a deep-drawn sigh, or as if one were to utter with an extremely guttural expression the syllables; 'Co-oa,' or even 'Congar.' Is it darker; but thar war still light enough to show from this that he derives his trivial name?

Some years ago, while residing in Louisana, I was fold a squatter's story, which I have reason to believe to be true in every particular. I had better chance for herself; an' maybe when eased it from the squatter himself, and that is my reason for endorsing its truth, as I knew the narrator, rude creature though he was, to be a waited till she got a little closter; an' then. man of undoubted verseity. As an incident of lettin go o' her tail, I clasped the log, an 'crawlhunter life, the story may possess some interest ed on to it. The mar swum on appearintly for the general reader; but to the naturalist it will be equally interesting, as illustrating a curious trait in the character of the congar, as well as other preying animals, when under the influence of fear-the fear of some common danger. These lose at such times their ferocity, and will not molest even those animals upon which they are accustomed to prev. I have cheered this forbearance oftentimes myself, but the story of the squatter will fully illustrate it. I shall give it in the language that fell from his own lips as nearly as I can remember it :--

Wal, strenger, we hev floods hyur in Loozyanny, sich as, I guess, you've never seed the like o'

THE PANTHER AND AN ADVENTURE acquaint with yur jography. I know, howsom- left the shanty, but it wur clear enough to shew the deer, but I darn't do it. I war afeard to sailed a skift more'n a hundred mile acrosst one 'o 'em, whar thar wan't nothin' to be seen but cypress tops peepin' out o' the water. The floods, as ye know, come every year, but them ar big ones only onest in a while. Wal, about ten yours ago, I located in the Red River bottom tendin' to go back for em' in the spring; so, ye see, I war all alone by me-self, exceptin' my ole mare, a Collins's axe, an of coorse my rifle.

I had finished the shanty all but the chinkin' come on but one o' 'em tarnation floods. It war at night when it began to make its appearance. I war asleep on the floor o' the shanty, an' the first warnin' I hed o' it war the feel o' the water soakin' through my ole blanket. I had been adreamin', an' thort I war bein' drowned in the Massissippi; but I wan't many seconds awoke, to my feet like a startled buck, an' groped my way to the door. A sight that war when I got thar. I hed clurred a piece o' ground around the shmity - a kupple o' acres or better -- I hed wars't a stump to be seen. My clearin', stumps an' all, war under water; an I could see it shinin' among the trees all round thusbanty. Of coorse, my fust thoughts war about my rifle; an I upon that quick enough. I next went in serch of my ole mar. She wan't hard to find ; for if ever a critter made a noise, she did. She war tied to a tree close by the shanty, an' the way she war a squealin' war a caution to cits. found her up to the belly in water, pitchin' an' flounderin' all round the tree. She hed nothin on but the rope that she war hitched by. Both suddle an bridle hed been washed away; so I mode the rope into a sort o' halter, an' mounted her barebacked. Jest then I began to think whar I war a-goin'. The hul country appeared under water; on' the nearest neighbor I hed lived senset the parairy ten miles off. I knew that his shanty sot on high ground, but how war thort of this, I concluded it mout be better to stay by my own shanty till mornin'. I could hitch the mar inside to keep her from bein the roof. Howsomdever, it war a deepenin', sa' it jest kim into my head, that it ad soon be deep coough to drowed my ole more. For mercif I warn't frightened. I ment a clomb a tree, an stryed thor till the flood fell; but I vallvable to think o' sich a sacryfize; so I made up my mind to chemee crossin' the parairy. That warn't go time to be wasted ne'er a minnit; so I gin the mar a kick or two in the ribs an started.

I found the path out to the edge of the parties easy enough. I hed blazed it when I fust come to the place; an', as the night war not a very dark one. I could see the blazes as I passed atwoon the trees. My mar knew the track as well as meself, an' swaltered through at a sharp, rate, for she knew to that wan't no time to be o' the parairy, an' jest as I expected the hul thing pond. I could see it shinin clur acrosst to the other a de o' the openin'. As luck and hey it, I could jest git a glimp of the trees on the fur side o' the patrairy. Thar war a big clump o' cypress, that I could see plain enough; so I gin my critter the switch, an' struck right for it. As I left the timmer, the mar war up to her hips. ()! coorse, I expected a good grist o beavy wadin' but I hed no idee that the water war a-gwine to time, he will kill them all, although but the git much higher; thar's whar I made my mistwentieth part may be required to satiste his take. I hedn't got more a kupple o miles out, the island. I could see both the deer and my house Ordinance, 1862, give notice that we prohunger. Unlike the lion in this even in re- when I diskivered that the thing war a-risin mar dancin' all over the ground, as if old Nick hibit all and from supplying the said Mary rapidly, for I seed the mar war a-gettin deeper an' deeper. Twan't no use turnin' back new. I ad lose the mar to a dead certainty, if I didn't to do her best, an kep on. The poor beest didn't need any whippin' she knew as well as I I had hardly drawed my dripplin' careass out o' shoulders. I begun to get skeart in airnest. We warn't more'n half scrosst, an' I seed if it wan't far astruy about that. The minit arter it seemed to deepen suddintly, as if that war a the safest place about, and that warn't very safe, man, and numerous are the deadly encounters hollow in the parairy: I heard the mar give a loud gouf, an' then go down, till I war up to the waist. She riz agin the next minnit, but I could tell from the smooth ridin' that she war off the bottom. She war swimmin', en' no mistake.

At fust I thort o' headin' her back to the shanty; an' I drew her round with that intent, but turn her which way I would, I found she could no longer touch bottom. I guess, stranger. I war in a quandairy about then. I gun to think that both my own an' my mar's time war come in airnest, for I had no idee that the critter could iver swim to the other side, specially with back, bristles his hair, looks downward with me on her back, an purticklarly as at that time crack of the hunters rifle usually puts an end to two hundred at the time, an' that ar no light latter, a desperate fight ensues between him and | and the old shanty in the Massissippi, an' a hear the dogs, with several of whom he usually leaves o' things that I had left unsettled, an' that now come into my head to trouble me. The mar war still plungin' ahead; but I seed she war sinkin' deeper an' deeper, an' fast loosin' her strength, an I knew she couldn't hold out much longer. I thort at this time that if I got off for it smelt as nothin' but a cussed polecat can o' her back, an' tuk hold o' the tail, she mout smell. manage a leetle better. So I slipped bickwards over her hips, an' grupped the long hair. It did do some good, for she swum higher; but we got frey o' critters; but I kin tell you I war stil mighty slow through the water, an' I had but lectle hopes we should reach land.

I war towed in this way about a quarter o' a mile, when I spied somethin' floatin' on the water a lectle ahead. It hed growed considerably me that the thing war a log. An idee now entered my brain-pan, that I mout save meself by takin' to the log. The mar ud then have a o' draggin' my carcass, that war a-keepin' her back, she mout make footin' somewhar. So I 'ithout missing me. I seed her disappear through the darkness; but I didn't as much as say good by to her, for I war afeard that my voice might bring her back agin, an' she mought strike the lay quiet, an' let her hev her own way. I wan't long on the log till I seed it war

driftin', for thar war a current in the water that company, and staying all the time close by the set tolerable sharp acresst the parairy. I had erawled up at one eend and got stridelegs, but as the log dipped considerable, I war still over the hams in water. I thort I mout be more comfortable towards the middle, an war about to pull the thing more under me, when all at once England ain't big enough to hev sich floods. I seed thar war somethin' elemped up on t'other

dever, they're mighty big freshets hyur, as I me that the thing war a varmint: what sort I couldn't tell. It mout be a bar an' it mout not; thing's gender. The log kep makin' circles as it drifted, and when the varmint came round into a different light, I cought a glimp of his eyes. I knew them eyes to be no bar's eyes: they war painter's eyes, and no mistake. I reckin, stre-n ger, I felt very queery just about then. I didn't try to go any nearer the middle o' the log; but instead o' that. I wriggled back until I war right plum on the eend of it, an' could git no further. Thar I sot for a good long spell without movin' hand or foot. I darn't make a motion, as I war afeard it mout tempt the varmint to attack me. I had no weepun but my knife; I had let go my riffe when I slid from my mar's back, an' it had gone to the bottom long since. I wan't in any condition to stand a tussle with the painter nohow; so I war determined to let him alone as long's he 'ud me,

Wal, we drifted on for a good hour, I guess, 'ithout either o' us stirrin'. We sot face to face, an' now an' then the current ud set the log in a sort o' up an'-down motion, and then the painter and I kept bowin' to each other like a pair o' varmint's eyes war fixed upon mine, an' I never took mine from his'n; I know'd it war the only way to keep him still.

I war jest prospectin' what ad be the endin' o' the business, when I seed we war a-gettin' closer to the timmer: 'twan't more than two miles off. but 'twar all under water 'ceptin the tops of the trees. I war thinkin' that when the log should float in among the branches I mout slip off, and git my claws upon a tree, without siyin' anything to my travellin' companion. Jest at that minnit somethin' appeared dead ahead o' the log. It war like a island, but what could hev brought a island thar? Then I recollects that I hed seed piece o' high ground about that part o' the parairy -a sort o' mound that hed been made by Injuns, I s'spose. This, then, that looked like a island, war the top o' that mound, sure enough. The log war a driftin' in sich a way that I seed it must pass within twenty yards o' the mound. I determined then, as soon as we should get alongside, to put out for it, and leave the painter to continue his voyage without me.

When I fust sighted the island I seed some thin' that I hed tak for bushes. But thar warn't no bushes on the mound -that I knowd. Howsondever, when we got a leetle closer, I diskiverd that the bushes war beests. They war deer, for I spied a pair o' buck's horns atween me and the sky. But thar war a somethin' bigger than a deer. It mout be a horse, or it mout be an opeshed a lost the mar, an' that critter war too lous or ox, but I thort it war a horse. I war right about that, for a horse it war, sure enough, or rayther I should say, a mar, an' that mar no other than my ole critter! Arter partin' compairs, she hed turned with the current, and as good luck ad have it, hed swam in bee line for the island, an' that she stood lookin as slick as if she had been greased. The log hed by this got nigh enough, as I kalklated; and with as little rumpus as possible. I shipped over the cend an' let go my hold o it. I wasn't right spread in the water afore I heard a plump, an lookin round a bit, I seed the printer hed left the log and took to the water too! At fast, I thort he war arter me; and I drawed my knife with one hand, while I swom with the other. But the painter didn't mean fight that time. He made out poor swimmin' himself, an' appeared glad enough to get upon dry groun' without molesting me; so we swam on side by side, and not a word passed atween us. I didn't want to make a race it, so I let him pass me, rayther than that he should fall behind an' get among my legs. Of course, he builed fust; an' I could hear by the kicked up a jolly stumpede among the critters on himself had got among 'em. None o' 'em, howhed all hed enough o' that I guess. I kep a leetle then touchin bottom, I climbed upon the mound. the water, when I heern a loud squeal, which I at that minnit the critter kim runnin' up an' rubbed her nose agin my shoulder. I tuk the halter in my hand, and sidling round a leetle, I jumped upon her back, for I war still in fear o'

I reckin I now looked all round to see what new company I hedgot into. The day war jest breakin' and could distinguish a leetle better every minnit. The top o the mound which war above water wan't over half an acre in size, and it was as clur of timber as any other part of the parairy, so I could see every inch of it, an' everythin' on it as big as a tumble-bug. I recken, strenger, that you'll hardly believe me when I tell you the concatenation of varmints that war then and thar cancused together. I could hardly believe my own eyes when I seed sich a gatherin', an' I thort I hed got aboard o' Noah's Ark. Thar war- Folly.' fisten, strenger—fust my ole mar an' meself, an' I wished both o' us anywhar clse, I reckenthen thar war the painter, yur old acquaintance -then thar war four deer, a buck, and three does. Then kim a catamount, and arter him a black bar, a'most as big as a buffalo. Then thar war a coon, an' a 'possum, an' a kupple o' grey wolves, an' a swamp rabbit, an' darn the thing! a stinkin' skunk. Perhaps the last wasn't the most dangerous varmint on the groun' but it sartainly war the most disagreeable o' the hul lot,

I've said, strenger, that I war mightily tuk by surprise when I first seed this curious clanjans more dumfounded when I seed thar behavyur to one another, knowin' thar different nature as did. Thar war the painter lyin' close up to the deer-its natral prey; and thar war the wolves too; and thar war the catamount standin' within three feet o' the 'possum and the swamp rabbit; and thar war the bar and the cumping old coon; and thar they all war, no more sanding one another than a they had spent all thar days together in the same pen. 'Twar the oddest sight ever seed; and it remembered me of a bit o' Scripter my ole mother had read from the Bible, about a lion that war so tame he used to squat down beside a lamb, without laying a claw upon the innocent critter. Wal, strenger, as I'm saying, the hul party behaved in this very way. They all appeared down in the mouth, and badly skeart about the water; but for all that I hed my fears that the painter or the bar-I warn't afeard log with her hoofs, an' whammel it about. So I of the others -mout git over thar fright afore the flood fell; and therefore I kept as quiet as any one of them during the whole time I war in than mar. But neyther bar nor painter showed any savage sign the hal of the next day nor the night that follered it.

Strenger, it ud tire you war I to tell you all the movements that tuk place among these critters during that long day and night. No'er, a one of em laid tooth or claw on the other. I One o' 'em udativer yur whole country, I hev been o' the fog. I wan't very clear at the time, have taken a steak from the buttocks of one o' have taken a steak from the buttocks of one o'

break the peace, which mout a led to a general shindy. When day broke next morning arter, I but I had my suspects it war either a bar or a seed that the flood war a-fallin'; and as soon as painter. I wan't left long in doubt about the it war shallow enough, I led my mar quietly into the water, and climbin' on her back, tuk a silent leave of my companions. The water still tuk my mar up to her flanks, so I knew none of the varmint could follow without swimming, and ne'er a one seemed inclined to try a swim. I struck direct for my neighbour's shanty, which I could see about three miles off, and in an hour or so I war at his door. Thar I didn't stay long, but borrowing an extra gun which he happened to hev, and taking him along with his own rifle, I waded my mar back to the island.

We found the game not exactly as I had left it. The full of the flood had given the painter, the cit, and the wolves courage. The swamp rabbit and the possum were clean gone-all but bits of their wool-and one of the does war better than half devoured. My neighbour tuk one side, an' I the other, and riding close up we surrounded the island. I plugged the painter at the fust shot, and he did the same for the bar. We next laid out the wolves, an' arter that cooney, and then we took our time about the deer--these last and the bar being the only valleyable things on the island. The skunk we kilt last, as we didn't want the thing to stink us of the place while we war a-skinnin' the deer. Arter killing the skunk, we mounted and left, of coorse loaded with our bar-meat an' venison. I got my rifle arter all. When the flood went down, I found it near the middle of the parairy, half buried in the sludge.

I saw I hed built my shanty in the wrong place; but I soon booked out a better location. and put up another. I hed all ready in the spring, when I went back to Mississippi, and brought out Mary and the two young uns.

Thus ended the squatter's story.

SINGULAR METHODS OF STUDY.-It is reorded of Anthony Magliabechi that his attention was continually absorbed, day and night, among his books. Ar old cloak served him for a gown in the day, and for bed-clothes at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another for his bed, in which he generally remained fixed, in the midst of a heap of volumes and papers, until he was overpowered by sleep. With all this intense application to reading, his knowledge was well estimated in the observation applied to him, that he was a learned man among booksellers, and a bookseller among the learned. John Williams, an English prelate, used to study in a particular way. He used to allot one month to s certain province, esteeming variety almost as refreshing as cessation from labor, at the end of which he would take up some other matter, and so on til he came round to his former courses. Mezerai, the famous historian, used to study and write by candle-light, even at noonday in summer, and, as if there had been no sun in the world, always waited upon his company to the door, with ceandle in his hand. The famous Mr. Brindley. when an extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, generally retired to bed, and has been known to lie there one, two, or three days, till he had surmounted it. He would then get up and execute his design, without any drawing or model, for he had a prodigious nemory and curried everything in his head.

HOW THEY DEAL WITH DRUNKARDS IN NEW KEALAND. - In the Lyttleton Times, published in the province of Canterbury, in the above colony, we find the following advertisement: 'Notice to the Public. - Whereas it has this day been proved to the satisfaction of us, the undersigned, being three of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, that one Mary Ann Robertson, of Christchurch, who s described at the foot of this notice, has become a habitual drunkard and is injuring her health stompin' o' hoops that his siddent appearance hed by excessive drinking, we hereby, under the pro visions of the thirty-third clause of the 'Public Ann Robertson with any spirituous or fermented somedever, thort o' takin' to the water. They liquor whatever, for the space of two years from the date hereof.' This warning is enforced by round, so as not to land near the painter; an' the threat of a fine of £20, or three months' imprisonment.

DISCOVERIES IN DREAMS. - In an article on accidental invention in Macmillan's Magazine, knew to be the whigher o' my old mar, and jest we find the following: 'A British plumber, named Watts, retired to bed one night as usual, and had a most extraordinary dream. He is so his fancy paints to himself - crawling about upon a church roof, about to solder up a defect the painter; an' the mar's back appeared to me in it, when, by one of those unaccountable incidents which we take very quietly when they come to us in dreams, down goes the ladle of boiling metal into a pool in the street below. 'Try again, says old Honesty; and he descends to get his ladle and his lead. The former is there, sure enough, but the latter is represented by a myriad of tiny perfect spheres. He went through next morning, the exact process he has noticed in his dream, and inaugurates the manufacture of lead shot.' The story goes on to tell us that the patent he had for his invention he sold for £10,000, and with that sum he built for the embellishment of his native city a crescent of houses which the

HOPES.

All day hath my soul been filling With musical echoes of thought; I would they had lingered forever, Such beautiful fancies they wrought. All day, for the shadowy future, I've braided bright garlands of hope; All day I've been gathering roses, To brighten life's snow-covered slope

I gathered the bright buds that faded In sorrow's weird shadows away, And woke them to life by the magic That breathes from Hope's beautiful ray; gathered the tears that were trembling In Memory's mystical cup, And twined them in Hope's blessed sunlight, Whose radiance swallowed them up.

I've woven a mantle of gladness And hidden my heart in its fold, Yet still I go mournfully backward To paths I have trodden of old. I knelt at the shrine of the buried, And saw their sweet faces again; My burden of sorrow was lightened, Hope bore away half of its pain.

DIFFERENT PATHS.

I I ately talked with one who strove To show that all my way was dim, That his alone—the road to Heaven ; And thus it was answer'd him :

"Strike not the staff I hold, away, You cannot give me yours, dear friend; Up the steep hill our paths are set In different ways, to one sure end.

What, though with eagle glance unfixed On heights beyond our mortal ken, You tread the broad sure stones of Faith

More firmly than do weaker men. "To each, according to his strength , But as we leave the plains below, Let us carve out a wider stair,

A broader pathway through the snow And when upon the golden crest We stand at last together, freed From mists that circle round the base, And clouds that but obscure our creed

We shall perceive that though our steps Have wander'd wide apart, dear friend No pathway can be wholly wrong That leads unto one perfect end.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only pieces of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

Mrs. Partington thinks there will be such facilities for travelling soon, that we can go anywhere for no thing and back again.

'Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?' said an old lady, 'he has made a fiddle out of his own head, and has wood enough for another." An honest farmer once wrote to an agricultural society, that was going to hold a cattle show, 'Gentlenen, please put me down on your list for a bull."

'Grandma,' said an intelligent but crafty child, 'do you want some candy?" 'Yes, dear, I should like tome," 'Then go to the store and buy me some, and I will give you a part.'

'Josey being rather remiss in his Sunday-school lesson, the teacher remarked that he hadn't a very good memory. 'No, ma'am,' said he hesitating, 'but I have gut a first-rate forgettery!"

The following bill, repdered by a carpenter to a farmer for whom he had worked, seems at least curious :- "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half." 'Can a man see without eyes?' asked a professor

Yes, sir,' was the prompt answer. 'Pray, how do you make that out?' cried the astonished professor. He can see with one, sir,' replied Juvenis.

Lord Dundreary tells his friend the solution of the difficult riddle why a dog waggles his tail, * Because my dear fellaw, the dawg is stronger than the tail if he wasn't, the tail would waggle the dawg."

A Scotch old maid who was asked to subscribe to raise men for the King during the Napoleon wars, answered, 'Indeed, I'll do noe sie thing; I never could raise a man for mysel', and I'm no going to mise men for King George

'If I place my money in the saving + bank,' inquired careful man, ' when can I draw it out again?' 'Oh, responded his Hibernian Griend, 'sure and if you put it in to-day, you can get it out to-morrow by giving a fortnight's notice.'

A Cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going bare foot towards Glasgow. 'Lassie,' said he, 'I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefoot?" 'Part o' em do, and the rest o' 'em mind their

A juryman having applied to the recorder to be ex cused from serving on account of deafness, the latter asked, 'Could you not hear my charge to the grand jury, sir?' 'Yes, I heard every word of it,' was the reply, 'but couldn't make any sense of it.'

Lady Morgan, in her autobiography, records a blessing she once received from an old Irish beggar to whom she had given sixpence, 'Och, then, the Lord bless your sweet honor, and may every hair of your head be a mould four to light your soul to glory."

Miss Martineau tells a story of an old woman, who was urged to cross the river Forth at the time a storm was brewing. She hesitated, the boatman asked if she would not trust in Providence. 'Na, na,' said she, 'I'll no trust in Providence as lang as there's a bridge at Stirling. May is considered an unlucky marrying month.

oung girl was asked not long since to unite herself to a lover who named May in his proposals. The lady hinted that May was unlucky. 'We'll make it June then, replied the swain. Casting down her eyes and with a blush she rejoined, 'Would not April do as Julius, 'Sam, I feel as if I'd like to hab my name

handed down to penterity. Sam, 'De hangman will hand you down from the gallows into the hands ob de dissextionists.' Julius, 'Ob, no, Sam! I feel I shall die a noble death.' Sam, 'What! on de battle field? Julius, 'No, dat's all played out now. Sam, I want to lay down on the hearth, and mix my ashes wid de

An Irishman once said to another, who had taken the pledge, 'And so you have signed the tectotal pledge have you?" 'Indeed I have; and I am not ashamed of it either.' 'And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake?" 'So he did,' rethere is nothing wrong with my stomach."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer, you are met here on one of the most solemn occasions that ever happened since I had a brief. The defendant being a stout able-bodied man, rushed like an assassin upon my client, who is a faul young widow; and why did not the thunders of heaven blast him when he ed lightnings of Jupiter, and gave her a kiss on the mouth.

Some years ago, in Philadelphia, a merchant's son, a boy of some six years, happened to be at his father's office one morning, when the 'hatless prophet,' George Mundy, made his appearance, and getting into conversation with the child, the latter asked him in the course of their chat, 'Why don't you wear a hat, Mr. Mundy ? 'Oh,' answered the prophet, 'because there is no use in it. God's creatures are not so furnished. Sheep and other animals do not wear hats.' Ouick as lightning came the child's philosophic and clinching response, ' Are you a sheep, Mr. Mundy ?'

An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly for something lost. 'What's the matter, sir?' said the fellow. 'Oh, sir, a villain has just stolen citizens were impolite enough to christen 'Watte's my hat from my head and ran away with it?' 'Why don't you run after him?' asked the rogue? 'Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all; I can hardly walk. The deuce you can't,' said the rogue, 'and he stole your hat?' 'Yes, he did, sir?' 'And you can't run?' Not L' 'Nor catch him?' 'No.' 'Then here goes for your wig? And accordingly pulling off the thatch f om his head, the fellow went off like a shot from a skillet, and the old gentleman was left bald as a coot.

> A Hibernian, fresh from the Green Isle, having sufficient means to provide himself with a borse and cart (the latter a kind probably he never saw before) went to work on a public road. Being directed by the overseer to move a lot of stones near by and deposit them in a gully on the other side of the road, he forthwith loaded his his cart, drove up to the place, and had nearly finished throwing off his load by hand, when the boss told him that was not the way-he must tilt or dump his load at once. Paddy replied that he would know better next time. After loading again he drove to the chasm, put his shoulder to the shaft and upset the cart, horse and all, into the gully. Scratching his head and looking rather doubtful at his horse below him, he observed, 'Bedad, it's a mighty expeditious way, but it must be thryin' to the baste.'

Mr. Artemus Ward, the renowned showman, thus describes the constitution of his company of volunteers :- ' I am captain of the Baldinsville company. I riz gradooaly but majesticaly from drummer's secretary to my present position. I determined to have my company composed excloosively of offissers, everybody to rank as brigadier-general. As all air commandin' offissers, there aint no jealusy; and as we air all exceedin' smart, it t'aint worth while to try to outstrip each other. The idee of a corpse composed excloosively of commanders-in-chief origgenated I skursely need say in this brane. Considered as an idee, I flatter myself it's pretty befty. We've all got the tackticks at our tongs ends, but what we partickly excel in is restin' muskits. We can rest muskits with anybody. Our corpse will do its duty. We'll be chopt into exssigemeat before we'll exhibit our coat-tales to the foe! We'll fight till there's nothin' left to us but our little toes, and even they shall defiantly wriggle.' Captain Ward, however, did not gain high honours either in peace or war. He took his 'corpse' to church, and went so nearly to sleep, that on hearing the minister ask Why was man made to mourn? he said 'I give it up,' having a vague idea that it was a conundrum.

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Science, it is nevertheless apparent, that success has not been the reward of those who have engaged in the The Canadian Institute at Toronto, the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Elterary and Histor-ical Society of Quebec, aided by the Government grants they enjoy, regularly publish their proceedings. and thus occupy, to a greater or less extent, the several fields which form the special objects of their incorporation. But the public age stiff unsupplied with a periodical Magazine devoted to general Literature of Canadian orgin and growth, and to Science

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