factures of the County of Carleton.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Carleton County Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE I .- Name and Objects.

1. The name and style of this Society shall be the CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. 2. Its objects shall be the improvement of the Agriculture and Manu-

ARTICLE II .- Membership and Fees.

1. Any person may become a member of the Society by signifying his wish to the Secretary or Treasurer, and paying to either of them the annual subscription of not less than one dollar. 2. Each member shall pay annually, on or before the first day of Sep-

tember, the subscription of not less than one dollar. ARTICLE III .- Officers and Council.

1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. The general management of the business of the Society shall be vested in a Council composed of the above named officers, and twenty other members. 3. The Officers and Council shall be elected yearly, at the annual meet-

ings, and shall hold their places one year, or until others are elected in their stead. If no election takes place at the annual meeting, it may be held at any subsequent meeting during the year. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Council at its next, or any subsequent meeting. 4. Seven members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. Any less

number may adjourn, 5. The President, or in his absence, the senior Vice President present, or in his absence, any member named for that purpose, shall preside at

all meetings of the Society and Council. 6. The Secretary shall keep the minutes and records of the Society and Council. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and keep in charge the funds of the

Society, and disburse them only at the order of the President, or in his absence, the senior Vice President, countersigned by the Secretary; shall keep an exact account of such receipts and distursements, and make a detailed report of them, and of the debts and assets of the Society, at each annual meeting. 8. Each officer, at the close of his term, shall hand over to his succes-

sor all books, papers, money, documents, and property whatsoever belonging to the Society which may be in his hands. 9. The Society and Council may at any meeting award any of the officers of the Society, a remuneration for his services.

10. All salesmen and others, entrusted with the money or property of the Society, shall be required to give sufficient security before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE IV .- Council and Executive Committee. 1. The Council shall meet on the last Saturday in each month, at 2 p.

m., in winter, and 4 p. m., in summer. 2. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Secretary, or any three members thereof, by letter to each member, or advertisement in

a county newspaper. 3. The Council at its first meeting after such election, shall appoint an Executive Committee of five members, of whom the President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be three, to carry into effect its resolutions and votes; and may fill up vacancies in such committee at any meeting. Any act of three members of the Executive Committee shall have the same effect as

though done by the whole. 4. The Council may appoint special committees.

ARTICLE V .- Meetings of Society. 1. The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December in each and every year, for the election of officers, and settlement of the business of the year then ending. 2. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary, or any five mem-

bers, by advertisement in a county newspaper, or handbills. ARTICLE VI .- Exhibitions and Pairs.

1. The Society may hold such Exhibitions and Fairs as may be thought desirable, and award prizes thereto.

ARTICLE VII .- Annual Report.

1. The Council shall cause to be drawn up and submitted to each anaual meeting a Report, showing the operations of the Society for the past year, the financial and prudential condition of the Society, the progress or otherwise of the interests which it is the object of the Society to promote, with suggestions for their promotion, and for the future operations of the Society. ARTICLE VIII .- Bye Laws.

1. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society, and the regulation of the proceedings of officers, Bye Laws may be from time to time made, amended, repealed, and suspended, by a plurality vote of any meeting of the Society or Council. 2 Such Bye Laws as made shall be entered in a minute book, or other

book, containing this constitution, numbered in the order of their passing, with the date of passing attached. They may however be codified at any time. ARTICLE IX .- Amendment of Constitution.

1. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Society by a two-third vote of the members present, provided that, at the immediately previous meeting, notice in writing, specifying the intended amendment, shall be given and filed with the Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Carleton County Agricultural Society,

The proceedings of the Society for the past year have not varied from the ordinary routine. There have been no new features introduced into the course of operations. But in respect to the attention given to the Annual Exhibition, the year has shown a most gratifying advance. Never before in Carleton County has there been such a gathering together of the products of the field, the garden, the workshop, the dairy, the loom, and of farm utensils, as were seen at the Court Rouse on the 14th October. The number of entries were 532, which exceeded last year's entries by 134. 1860 was the first year in which the Society, since its revival, held a Show. For the three previous years there had been no Exhibition. In 1860 the number of entries was only 184, so that in two years the Show has been worked up to three times its first extent. This single fact shows the increased attention given by farmers to the proceedings of the

Society, and the increased importance attached to improved cultivation. This increase was spread over almost every branch of the Exhibition. In horses there were 32 entries; in neat cattle 54 entries; in sheep 43 entries; in swine 22 entries; making for stock in all 151 entries. Of grains and seeds, there were 52 entries; in root crops and garden produce 50; woolen, cotton and linen fabrics 101; manufactures in wood, metal and leather 53; poultry, dairy produce, &c., 69.

In grains, roots, and domestic manufactures, the Show was particularly rich. It proved the excellence of our soil, and the favorableness of our climate. The samples of wheat present had a peculiar significance. Last season produced a greater amount of wheat than perhaps any previous for ten years. There was a greater breath sown, and production was superior. The weevil, its only real enemy in this quarter, was comparatively absent last season, and the wheat fields yielded well, reminding farmers of former years, when wheat was a staple crop. Too much importance cannot be attached to the recovery of this crop. Wheat flour forms a very large part of the consumption of our people. It must be had; if we cannot produce it ourselves, it will be brought from abroad, and the means must go abroad to purchase it. Were the money that annually goes out of Carleton for the purchase of flour to be spent within it. the effect would be distinctly perceivable in the increase of the aggregate of our

It is encouraging to see the improvement in roots. The soil of Carleton is particularly well adapted for the growth of root crops. With fair cultivation, and liberal manuring, with nothing, however, but barn yard manure, from six hundred to a thousand bushels of turnips or carrots per acre, can be produced on our farms. The money value of such a crop, in the market, is large; but the actual value to the farmer is much greater. The feeding qulities of roots are scarcely yet recognized at their true value by our farmers. Raising a large crop of roots furnishes a variety of food-always desirable, and it turnishes a greater amount of nutritious matter than can be produced by any other crop. Thus the farmer is enabled to keep a large stock on the same number of acres, and be has the advantage of both this increase of stock, and of the manure which they make. The tillage of the root crops tend to clean and improve the soil.

A few words on the subject of Horses may not be amiss. There is a contest going on, which has a direct bearing upon the interests of Farmers. The fast horse mania has permeated almost every class of our people, and is gradually reaching the raral population. We desire not to undervalue the importance of this quality in the cultivation of horse flesh. The most advanced country in the world, in an Agricultural point of view, is also country in which the greatest attention is paid to, and the greatest results have been arrived at in, the cultivation of speed and bottom in horses. That country is Great Britain But if we copy after the mother country in one important thing, let us copy after it in another equally important. A clear line is drawn between farm horses, and horses used for purposes of travel, speed, pleasure. &c. The British farm horses are as much noted for weight, and strength and hardiness, as are English blood borses and hunters for speed and bottom. What is most required to improve our farm horses is weight, and consequently strength. Considering the circumstances of our new country, we want more travelling qualifications in our farm horses than they do in the old country; but we need much more

weight than we have. It is draught, and not trotting powers that our

farmers should seek to obtain in the horses which they use on their farms. We want as much as anything else in cultivation, deeper ploughing. As has been well observed, below each farm there lies another farm, which might be made almost equally productive, and that at a small cost, and

this lower farm only the plough can reach and bring into use. To carry

along our ploughs at a proper depth we want more weight and muscle in the horses that move them.

Domestic manufactures, a most important branch of industry, are improving, as the last Exhibition proves. The fabrics of wool and cotton produced in our farm houses made a fine appearance. But every one must see that the time is coming when this private hand-power work, must give way to a large extent to steam and water power work. We need Factories in order to cheapen production. The progress made in this respect seems very slow. So far as we know the few woollen factories that have been started in this Province are paying enterprises; and there exists no good reason why more men of capital should not put their money into such affairs, rather than into more showy but less certain descriptions of business. In this connection we feel it a duty to notice particularly the ploughs exhibited by Messrs. R.A. Hay and James M'Lean, manufactured at the Foundry of R. A. Hay & Co., Woodstock. They

were described by the Judges as excellent in design and workmanship. During the past year the Society has not engaged to any extent in the trading which, on its formation, constituted no small portion of its business. The time has arrived at which, it was felt, the furnishing of Farmers with the peculiar implements and materials to carry on their business could be well left in the hands of ordinary merchants. Nothing was sold during the past year except a quantity of Clover seed and Timothy seed. Owing to the difficulty of individual Farmers procuring these pure, and of the proper quality, a considerable stock was laid in, the Clover Seed being procured from places and people which secured its being pure northern Seed. But the Council found after they had obtained their supply that the market was filled with a cheap Seed of doubtful purity; and that the majority of farmers had so little regard to their own interests as to prefer a saving of a few cents a pound, to the certainty of a purer and good seed, A considerable quantity of the Society's Stock remains over. As those for whose sole benefit so much pains have been taken, decline to take advantage of what is offered them, it is recommended that the seed business be abandoned by the Society, as all other trading has been abandoned. Perhaps it would be well, early in the Spring, to dispose of the remainder of the stock of seeds by auction.

In the Report of last year a suggestion was made which has met with some attention-the propriety of obtaining Show grounds; and putting up an Exhibition building, in order to give better opportunity for display and regularity, and to make the Exhibitions take a more staple and interesting character. As this matter was set forth at length in last year's report it is not necessary to dwell on it at length on this occasion. It has formed a subject of discussion at meetings since, and had met with not a little favor. We once more insist upon its importance, and once more call to it the attention of the Society. Although the Society may not be just at present in a position to carry out the scheme, we suggest that it be taken up systematically—that a committee be appointed to make inquiries into the matter and to discuss and settle upon the details, so that whenever the favorable moment comes we shall be prepared to seize it, and at once to set about the introduction of the proposed reform.

Notwithstanding the increased attention given to the annual Show, and the decided advance making in the arts of agriculture and husbandry throughout the County, it cannot be denied that there is a sad want of interest taken by farmers in the proceedings of the Society itself. No one who attends its meetings, and those of the Council, but must have observed the slimness of attendance, and must have wondered at the indifference to its proceedings by the very people who are most interested. This is a complaint of long standing. Various have been the suggestions toward a remedy, and more than one determined attempt has been made by the active members of the Society to rouse a more enterprising feeling-but pretty much in vain. It would seem that the work has to be carried on by ten or a dozen members, and that the hundreds of farmers in the County had no other interest in the matter than to grab a few dollars by securing prizes at the Annual Exhibitions. It is impossible to suggest anything which will be an effectual immediate cure for this unhappy condition of things. But perhaps there may be certain steps taken by which to lay a foundation for improvement. The organization of farmers' clubs, and the establishment of farmers' libraries, in the various districts and neighborhoods of the County are suggested as means. If farmers by meeting together and discussing the practical questions that arise in their business, could have their now too stagnant minds set in motion, they would gradually come to view their duty in a more enlightened spirit, and would recognise the power for the advancement of their interests offered by such a Society as this. Much could also be done by the dissemination of agricultural books and pamphlets. This Society should devote a larger share of both its means and its attention to such work. The Annual Report should be increased in size and importance-and should be printed promptly and widely circulated among the rural population. The last year's Report has not been printed; although an order to that effect was made, and a Committee appointed to carry it out.

In glancing over the history of the country for the past year, we cannot but congratulate the Society on the advance which it has made. Sufficient attention has not been given to the rich agricultural resources of the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. But we find now that the attractions of our fertile soil begin to have their legitimate effect. Inthe new settlements of Johnville and Glassville we have a thriving addition to our rural population. Settlers, both Provincial and from the old country, under certain encouragement, have gone into the wild woods to the east of the River and commenced the work of turning the soil into a cultivated region. The success with which they have met, while speaking highly for their own industry and hardiness, speaks volumes for the soil which they have set about to cultivate. And we must recollect that they have made but an opening in the vast forest-that on three sides of them stretch out far and wide lands of equal fertility, which want but the axe and plough to make them render their tribute to the wants and the comforts of civilized man. A break has been made; and the fame of the new settlements have gone abroad; and we must anticipate yearly large and increasing additions to these and other settlements. Attention being once properly turned in this direction we may look from such additions yearly to our rural population, and to the productions of the country, as cannot but be attended with the most important results to our people and

Generally, the Province has much for which to be thankful. Abroad there has been much commotion, and in many parts of the world much misery. In the mother country we know of the misery which has been occasioned by the failure of the cotton trade. In the neighboring Republic there has been a great convulsion, a fearful civil war, and a derangement of the frame of business and of society. Here we have had peace, order, good feeling and general prosperity. Each man sits under his own vine and fig tree, no one daring to make him afraid. A bounteous harvest crowned the year; although business has been depressed, no one can say but that our lines have been cast in pleasant places. and that our hearts should be uplifted with gratitude for a large measure of happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully Submitted, JAMES EDGAR, SECRETARY.

THE BEAUTY OF A BLUSH .- Goethe was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornaments of gold or pearls. These may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full-blown rose, besprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS .- Crossus possessed in landed property \$8. 500,000 besides slaves, money and furniture worth as much more; he used to say that a citizen who could not support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man. Seneca had a fortune of \$1.750.000. Tiberius left at his death \$98,125,000 which Caligula spent in twelve months Vespasian on ascending the throne estimated all the expenses of Rome at \$175,000,000 a year. The debts of Milo amounted to \$3,000. 000. Cæsar before he entered upon any office, owed \$13,975,000; he had purchased the friendship of Cario for \$2,500.000 and that of Lucius Paulus for \$1,500,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar. Marc Antony owed \$16,000,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March and it was paid by the kalends of April; between the death of Casar and his own decease he spent \$735,000,000. Applies spent \$2,500,000 in debauchery, and finding upon examining his affairs that he had only \$400,-000 left he committed suicide by poison because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cresar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl worth \$50,000. Cleopatra at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar a pearl worth \$400-not a great many thousand dollars as is commonly supposed-and he drank the acid beve-

Cutting Reply .- Said one student to another, whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass, "Frank, what makes you work for a living! A fellow with your talents and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labour. I mean to get my living by my wits." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can," was

THE GLORY OF THE FARMER.—His glory is to create and construct.— Other men may fetch, and carry, and exchange; all rests, at last, on his primitive action. He is close to nature. The food which was not he makes to be. All nobility rests on the use of land. Tillage is the original calling of the race; many men are excused from it, yet if they have nothing to give the farmer for his corn, they must return to their planting. The furmer stands nearest to God, the first cause. - Edward Everit.

What is a Million Dollars.

People may say, 'The steamer took away a million dollars,' just as complacently as though million dollars could be picked up like dirt. An Annonymous writer remarks that few people have any more idea what millions, billions, trillions are than they have of the brogans worn by the coblers who inhabit the moon. A million of silver dollars possesses a now an enthusiastic secessh. vastness that is rather startling to a man who has never faced such a pile. To count this sum, at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars an hour, of its readers. and eight hours a day, would require a man nearly three months. If the said dollars were laid side by side, they would reach one hundred and thirty-six miles, while their transportation would require fourteen wagons carrying two tons each. If millions become overpowering in their magnitude, what should we do with still larger sums? The seconds in six thousand years seem almost incalculable, and yet they amount to less than one-fifth of a trillion. A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each of the twohundreth part of an inch in thickness, would form a pile the heighth of which would be three hundred and thirty times the moon's distance from the earth. A cannon ball flies swiftly, but were one fired at the moment that one of our national Presidents takes his seat in the White House, and were it to con- several years past Librarian of the Legislative Litinue with unabated velocity of twelve hundred brary. feet per second during the whole term of office, it would not travel three million of miles. We never ice, in Halifax, the players being on skates. hear of the ' Wandering Jew' but we mentally enquire, what was the sentence of his punishment?- Wis., on a fast train, to avoid being lynched. Perhaps he was told to walk the earth until he counted a trillion. But we hear somebody say he would Toronto. soon do that! We fear not. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, P. M. John Richards, with a silver tea service. without stopping to rest, to eat or to sleep, it would take thirty-two years to count a billion, or thirty young men were smothered to death by an avalanche ter trust to the laws already on the statute book thousand years to stand that term. As we said before, what a limited idea men have of the immensity of numbers! Apropos to the foregoing, which we cut from the San Francisco Sunday Mercury, a gentleman of this city has offered a young lady two 822.46. The bark Achilles, which has been loaded hundred dollars, for the volunteers, when she suc- with flour for the sufferers, was to have left for Euceeded in collecting a million of cancelled postage rope a few days ago. stamps. Her chances of gaining it may be estimated by the above calculations-Boston Evening Ga-

Distance of the Fixed Stars.

It is not twenty-five years since the distance of a fixed star was measured. This was a star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Cygnus, and its parallax was found to be less than four-tenths of of 9600 over the previous year. a second of space, which corresponds with a distance of 592,200 mean distances of the earth from the sun and which requires a period of nine years for the transmission of its light.

This great feat was accomplished in 1840, by that illustrious, self-taught astronomer and mathematician, Frederich Wilhelm Bessel, after three years untiring application to the problem, and constituted an important epoch in the history of sidereal as-

The nearest fixed star yet known is Alpha, Centauri, a star of the first magnitude in the southern hemisphere. This star is nearly twenty millions o miles from our sun; a distance which would require nearly three years for its light to reach us.

It was formerly supposed that the larger stars were much nearer to us than many of the first .-The bright star Capella, which is of the first magnitude, is farther from us than the pole star, which is of the third .- This last named star is so distant, that if it were now annihilated, it would still serve as a guide to the marineer for a quarter of a century. Among the innumerable stars which the tel- 000 for the trip. escope discloses to us, there may be those whose light is hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years in travelling down to our system .- Tuttle in the New Jerusalem Magazine.

Night Scenes in San Francisco.

Our steady going, quiet citizens, who "slep o'- their way thither. nights," know little of what is going on around them, in the streets perhaps at their very doors, in the late hours of the night, when all but policem en and reporters should be tucked quietly away in the origin of the expression, ', He's gone to pot.' their virtuous beds. Last Friday night, or rather at 2 o'clock last Saturday Morning, we stepped out of a basement tenement-on the blood stained floor of which lay the fearfully mutilated body of a suicide on which the consumptive mother of two orphaned children were gazing in mute, helpless, hopeless distraction-into as fair a moonlight as ever beautified and glorified the earth. Not fifty yards from the room in which the suicide had just taken place a house of the better class was brilliantly illuminated for a wedding party and on the sidewalk in front, a fine brass band was melodiously Canada it is only £2. screnading the happy pair, whose destinies had few hours before been made one for life. Passing out into another street, we met a crowd of half tipsey revelers walking arm-in-arm and making night hideous with the loud and entirely unnecessary rep- Moguls, died in captivity at Rangoon on the 7th Nov. dinner or lodging! He was 72 years of age, and etition of the well established fact that. 'His soul is marching on '; while, only a few steps further on, we were passed by two policemen running to answer the cries of 'help' and 'murder,' which came with startling distinctiveness from a side street in which some drunken blackguards were pounding one of the London Reformatories. one of their own party over the head with a club. Such are some of the seems which a wayfarer may ed a short time since by snow on the roof. Seven istry, it seems reasonable to suppose that he will be often behold in a walk of a half dozen blocks at persons were killed, and many wounded. night in a great city.—Daily Call.

Magnitude of Russia.

Russia is the greatest unbroken empire, for extent, that ever existed-occupying vast regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said-" I insist lion pounds sterling. upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian He encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia alone two hundred thousand dollars a year. and Georgia for a vineyard, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and heart of North America as a place of banishment for offenders. Yet, with all his ambition and real their hopes of universal empire. The possession of India is now his fondest hope; but England in actual possession is an insuperable barrier.

Items Foreign, & Local.

Fredericton promises to be lively this winter with lectures, concerts and theatricals.

John Mitchell who but a few years since was so rapturously received, feted idolized by the North, is

Blackwood has, in a recent number, been bringing

The Editor of the Toronto Globe has been the recipient of a gold-headed cane from American resiof the Northern cause.

the present rate of exchange the machine, while the nominal charge is \$3,000, will only cost \$2,000.

The Railway receipts (E & N. A.) for the last month exceeded those of January 1862, \$1,350. The Sessions of Cumberland County, N, S., have refused to grant any licenses for the sale of liquors. house of Stephen Glasier, Esq., Sunbury, was recently destroyed by fire.

Among the notable deaths recently recorded is that of Mark Needham, Esq., at Fredericton, for

George Francis Train had to leave Janesville, A Canadian, Irish Journal, is to be started in

The Free Masons of Fredericton have presented

of snow from a hill side, which overtook them as and to volunteering after a few victories shall have they were amusing themselves by sliding with a been won. There will be no trouble in the West

The amount received in Philadelphia by subscription, for the relief of the English operatives is \$30,

40th year, makes the remarkable statement that its Seymour, that men who are exempt by a surgeon's founders, proprietors and editors, and all who have certificate should be liable to pay a sum of money had any responsible connection with its editorial large enough to procure a substitute, meets with colums and business management are alive and in much favor, whenever, of course the person has any good health to-day.

and 50,400 to the United States. This is an increase

At the late election in Prince Fdward Island the Mayor of Charlottetown issued orders that no spirituous liquors should be sold within his jurisdiction on the day in question, and to this, in a measure. their time has expired. is attributed the good order that prevailed.

Ladies in London are providing themselves with whistles to call the police in case of danger. The " ladies' Anti-Garroter whistle" is the latest fan- readers will remember was chartered by several of y article in the shops.

We regret to learn that the Sheriff of King's County, Justus Earl, died at Hampton on Wednesday last of consumption.

Horace Vernett the celebrated painter, died at Paris on the morning of the 17th ult

It is said that the marriage portion of Princess Alexandria, voted by the Danish Legislature, is to

It is said that Blondin has been engaged for a

ris, that, Messrs Baring, of London have five mil- crew .- Halifax Sun. lion dollars on deposit belonging to the citizens of the South, who are either now in Europe or on

One thousand years ago the Chinese built suspen- and this city, died Wednesday afternoon as he was sion bridges of more than four hundred feet span. The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence

in Washington. A poor but honest stone-cutter in Port Byron, Conn., recently received intelligence that a fortune

companies in Hartford-Colt's and Sharp's-to- been feared by many that some one would take adgether, amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

An English paper says :- "The average cost of sending an adult emigrant to Australia is £16; to made on Wednesday to remove him to Northamp-

The cold in the north of Spain is described as quite unusual. Great quantities of snow had fallen Upon examination, Mr. Clark, the city marshal. and was deep on the ground.

The Nova Scotia Railways are said to have earned during the past year about \$35,000 over and above their working expenses.

were sent out to Canada, eighteen months ago, from The market house at Janesville, Ohio, was crush-

Returns show that in every county in Canada but vincial Secretaryship appointed. one, more wheat is raised than is consumed, allow-

A Company is in course of formation for the purpose of constructing a Marine Railway in the Straits

of Canso, with a capital of \$20,000 in shares of \$5 The British Isles produce, annually, minerals and metals having the enormous value of forty mil-

Two hundred thousand barrels of ale are manufor a bathing place, the Black sea as a wash-hand factured annually in the city of Albany. Under the subject of a Sinking Fund was not introduced basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish.pond." the new tax law that city will pay on this article at the Quebec Conference?" We have already said

Hickman of Dorchester was cleaning a lamp chim- the Conference, and that some of the parties might ney, a few days ago, and in doing so broke it; a also have demurred to its being insisted on under portion of the glass adhered to the cloth she was the usual form; but the subsequent liberal offer of using, which on her attempt to wash it, entered the Mr. Gladstone, as new as it was liberal, to place greatness of character, both he and his successor palm of her hand, from the effects of which she, at the Fund upon the resources of our Colonial Revehave retired from the stage of time without realizing last, became delirious and symptoms of lock jaw ap- nues, placed the whole subject in a position, we peared. Small hopes of her recovery were enter- would think, as favorable for the Provinces as the tained at one time but under the very skillful treat- most sanguine could expect; and so it has been ment of the medical gentlemen who attended ber, viewed by papers of all shades of politics in this she was, at last accounts, considered out of danger. Province. - Reporter.

General Nelvs.

A MUTINOUS ILLINOIS REGIMENT .- The 108th IIlinois Regiment has been disarmed, and the officers and men placed under arrest for disloyalty and treasonable indications, it having been discovered by Gen. Grant and his officers that all but one company, composed of Republicans and war Democrats were in fall communication and sympathy with the British North America favorably under the notice rebels and plotting to go over to them. Some of the officers and men really deserted to the enemy. It was ascertained by means of a spy that the officers and men had told the rebels in the vicinity of Holly Springs that they did not want to see the dents in that city, appreciative of his efforts in favor | South whipped, but wished the seceded States to get there independance; that they desired to be St. John has purchased a steam fire engine; by taken prisoners, and would surrender the first opportunity; that they entered the army because they thought they could best serve their rebel friends by joining the army, and when the time came, desert and take their arms with them. The traitors had gone so far as to arrange for an attack upon them by the secesh citizens of Pontotoe county, Miss., when they would surrender and if the company above alluded to showed fight, as it was expected The spacious and splendidly furnished dwelling they would, they were to be taken prisoners. That company (Company K.) was exempted from arress by Gen. Grant.—Bangor Times.

That the North will soon require more troops is evident, and already are the papers discussing how they are to be raised. To get additional soldiers will soon be as difficult as it is now to get money to A game of cricket was recently played upon the pay the present men with. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says :

"Military men begin to talk of the necessity of raising more troops, as the army is growing less in number from week to week. The trouble is how to get them. Volunteering is at an end for the present, and a good many of the western members insist that the people will not endure drafting or conscription till it has been proved that the great army raised last fall can accomplish something .-At Point Levi, Canada, a few days ago, two they therefore argue that the government had betafter the Mississippi shall have been opened. Volunteers can be obtained easily enough upon the heels of a victory. There are prominent Republicans, however, in both branches of Congress who favor the passage of a stringent conscription act. Certainly if the government has any idea of a further resort to the draft, the law passed last winter The New York Observer, which has completed its should be amended. The proposition of Governor property. Those States which have put the draft in force, and have furnished their full quotas, will Seventy-nine thousand passengers were carried by not willingly consent to begin again now on a new the Atlantic steamers last year—28,500 to Europe, draft with those States where it has not been imposed or enforced. It has been proposed that the government should, if compelled again to draft, be The Halifax Presbyterian Witness says the re- empowered to accept the sum of \$500 from those ports from the gold diggings in all directions are persons drafted who chose to pay that sum, offering encouraging; and it is possible that next summer it in general terms as a bounty to those not drafted will witness operations unprecedented in Nova | who may be willing to accept it and with it a place in the army. Some feature of this kind should be incorporated into the law. The time of nine months it is claimed, should be extended to eighteen months as nine months' men are not drilled enough to be of service, or, at least, when they are fit to fight

> "THE WILL O' THE WISP."-The schnr. " Will o' the Wisp," of Lunenburg, which many of our our merchants, last summer, and sent to Matamoras, with an assorted cargo, and unlawfully seized by the Federal war ship, Montgomery. The seizure was a most flagrant violation of right; and, being so, reparation was sought, from the American Government through the British Government. The whole particulars of

the cargo, the seizure, and loss sustained, were very clearly put before the authorities. The result has been, according to an article in the Express an admission of the claim of the owners by the United States Government, of \$54,845 10. Mr. Seward, tour in Italy for six months, and is to receive £10,- however, recommends that the matter be referred to a mixed commission. If, as is stated, the Ame-Canadian papers announce the death of Sir John rican Government admit the justness of the claim. Beverly Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper it would appear to us but right that there should Canada. He died on the morning of the 31st ult also claims the sum of \$933 for her owners, for It is stated on the authority of a letter from Pa- loss of time, &c., while in possession of the prize

DEATH OF A MISER .- Soloman Shaw, a rich old miser, well known to many in Palmer, Ware, Troy about to be removed from this city to the Northampton insane asylum. For many years he had persisted in the most miserly habits, scarcely allowing himself sufficient food and clothes to keep himself The pressure for General Butler's appointment as decent. When taxes were to be imposed in one Secretary of War, is said to be very great at present place, he would remove to another, dodging about in the most beggarly manner, sleeping under sheds and in barns, and living on crackers rather than spending money for a meal. Often times he went barefoot although he had always plenty of money. of \$300,000 in gold is awaiting his order at the For a long time he has been in the habit of carrying his money about with him, together with cer-The January dividends of the two great fire-arms tificates of stocks and all his papers, so that it has vantage of his weakness and rob him. The danger became so apparent, and the doctors deciding that he was a fit subject for the asylum, an attempt was ton. While the officers were providing a dinner for him, he fell back and died almost instantly .found \$20,000 in money and certificates packed away about his person in every conceivable manner. The ex-Emperor of Delhi, and the last of the Great | And yet he would not spend enough to pay for a was born in Palmer .- Springfield Republican.

The Toronto Leader, speaking of M. Derion's probable return to the Government, recently said : A gang of thieves has just been captured in To- " It will be recollected that his resignation was ronto. They are all young men, and most of them based solely upon his opposition to the proposed provincial contributions to the Railway. For the present, that cause is removed; and as he would have no reason to resign if he were now in the Mininvited to resume his seat in the Cabinet; the more so because he has not had a successor in the Pro-

Later advices from Canada state that this gentleing five bushels for the consumption of each indi- man was asked to return to the Government but retused. Why should he decline to return if the Government have " abandoned " the Inter-Colonial Railway scheme? Everything else is exactly as it was before his retirement. The fact is, the Canadian Gevernment still hold to the Railway, and M. Dorion will not consort with his colleagues until they give it up. M. Bureau takes the office of Provincial Secretary.

A correspondent enquires-" Is it possible that that ' what is written is written " and will be produced. It is however quite probable that the sub-A young woman, in the employ of Mr. William ject of a Sinking Fund was verbally introduced at