The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. V.—Whole No. 219.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1863. [Terms: $1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

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Lindsay, Sept. 1863.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
LINDSAY.
Office—at Dr. Martin's, Wellington Street. 207-tf

HUDSPETH & HEAP,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c. &c.
Office—Over "The Medical Hall," Kent-st. (South)
JAMES HEAP. T. A. HUDSPETH.
Lindsay, June 1, 1863. 205-tf

ADAM HUDSPTEH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
☞ *Office*—McDonnell's Block, Corner Kent and William Streets, over Jas. Watson's Store.
Agent for Colonial Life Assurance Company.
204-tf

CAMERON, MOSS & ORDE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.,
LINDSAY.
☞ OFFICE IN MR. WILSON'S BLOCK.
202-tf

MACKAY & McKINNON, *Barristers.*
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c., Lindsay.
Office—In Mr. Wilson's Block, Kent Street.
O. J. MACKAY. DAVID MCKINNON.
Lindsay, May 14, 1863. 202-tf

R. L. BENSON, LL.B., *Barrister and* ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office in Wilson's Block, Kent Street,
LINDSAY, C.W. 167-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. WELLER, GEO. JAS. WELLER.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gibson's Store). 131tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

C. BRADY, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor. *Office*—In Mr. Kempt's Building, Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W. 168-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street,
LINDSAY.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

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JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 123-tf

Business Cards.

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

MANILLA.

MALCOLM McLEAN,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and every description of Leather,
MANILLA, C.W.,
Has great pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has an excellent Stock of the above Goods on hand.
He is prepared to PAY CASH for any quantity of *WOOL AND HIDES*, for which he will give the highest price.
Manilla, 1863. 204-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.
THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor.
117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

WOODVILLE.

NORTHERN HOTEL, Woodville, C.W. J. P. Wood, Proprietor. Good accommodations for travellers. Charges moderate. Sober and industrious Ostlers in attendance. 150

ANSON MOULTON, CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER, *Shop*—North Side of King Street (East End), **Woodville.** 195-tf

Dr. H. D. McKINNON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office—Over Mr. McLean's Store,
WOODVILLE. 208-3

GOOD TIMES COMING!

Gilchrist & Cameron
Have just received a Fresh Stock of Goods from Montreal, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash. They invite all who wish to buy for ready money to give them a call, as they are anxious to show, by goods and prices, that it will be their interest to purchase from them, instead of going to Lindsay or any other market.
They would also inform their friends that they have commenced the
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to execute any orders in the above line of business. Having also secured the services of a First-class Tailor, they are prepared to
Make up Suits of Clothing to Order,
in any style or fashion.
They have a Splendid Stock of Tweeds.
Their Groceries will be found unequalled in any part of the Province.
Woodville, May 20th, 1863.

TORONTO.

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
ROMAINE BUILDINGS,
TORONTO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNAB & McDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.
JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.
Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising and General Mercantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C.W., receives Advertisements for insertion in all the Canadian, European and States Newspapers and Periodicals.
Acknowledged Agent for this paper.
June, 1862. 152-tf

QUEBEC.

FRED. TAYLOR,
Parliamentary, Land, & General Agent,
PATENTS FOR CROWN LANDS OBTAINED,
Claims before the Department of Crown Lands prosecuted,
Patents of Invention and General Business with the Public Offices attended to,
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References:—Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg; T. R. Merritt, Esq., St. Catherines; Hon. L. Renaud, Montreal; Hon. D. McDonald, Toronto; Hon. G. Alexander, Woodstock; Hon. J. Hamilton, Hawkesbury; Hon. D. Christie, Brantford; Hon. R. Matheson, Perth; G. J. Goodhue, London; Hon. A. Kierzkowski, St. Charles.
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Corner of Buade and Forth Streets,
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HENRY GRIST,
Departmental and Parliamentary Agent,
QUEBEC,
Investigates and Adjusts Crown Land Claims,
SECURES LAND PATENTS.
Procures information obtainable from any of the Public Departments, Registers Trade Marks and Designs,
Takes charge of Private Bills during their passage through the Legislature, &c., &c.,
For parties who are unable to devote their own time to such business or unwilling to incur the expense of travelling to Quebec.
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Poetry.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

There is a Reaper, whose name is death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he;
"Have naught but the bearded grain?
Tho' the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled:
Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where He was once a child.

"They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints, upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she would find them all again
In the fields of light above.

O, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

—*Longfellow.*

Literature.

ARTEMUS WARD TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRIEND WALES:—You remember me. I saw you in Canady a few years ago. I remember too. I seldim forgit a person.

I hearn of your marriage to the Printcis Alexandry, and ment ter writ you a congratoolatory letter at the time, but I've bin bildin a barn this summer, and hain't had no time to write letters to folks. Excoose me.

Numeris changes has tooken place since we met in this body politic. This body politic, in fack, is sick. I sumtimes think it has got biles, friend Wales.

In my country we've got a war, while your country, in conjunction w'th Cap'n Sems of the Alarbarmy, manetanes a nootrol position.

I'm fraid I can't write goaks when I sit about it. Oh no, I guess not!

Yes, Sir, we've got a war, and the true Patrit has to make sacrifisses, you may bet.

I have already given two cousins to the war, & I stand reddy to sacrifis my wifes' brother ruther'n not see the rebelyin krusht. And if wuss cums to wuss I'll shed every drop of bluid my able bodid relations has got to prosekoot the war. I think somebody ought to be prosekooted, and it may as well be the war as any body else. When I git a goakin fit onto me it's no use to try ter stop me.

You hearn about the draft, friend Wales, no doubt. It caused sum squirmin', but it was fairly conducted, I think, for it hit all classes.

It is troo that Wendil Phillips, who is a American citizen of African 'scent, 'scaped, but so did Vallandiggum, who is a Conservative, and who was resuntly sent South, tho' he would have bin sent to the Dry Tortoogus if Abe had 'sposed for a mint that the Tortoogusses would keep him.

We hain't got any daily paper in our town, but we've got a female sewing circle, which answers the same purpus, and we wasn't long in suspents as to who was drafted.

One young man who was drawd claimed to be exampt because he was the only son of a widow'd mother who supported him. A few ablebodied dead men drafted, but whether their heirs will have to pay 3 hundred dollars apiece for 'em is a question for Whitin' who 'pears to be tinkerin' up this draft bizness right smart. I hope he makes good wages.

I think most of the conscripts in this place will go. A few will go to Canady, stoppin' on their way to Concord, N. H., where I understan there is a Musium of Harts.

You see I'm sassy, friend Wales, hittin' all sides; but no offence is ment. You know I ain't a politician, and never was. I vote for Mr. Union—that's the only candidate I've got. I claim, however, to have a well-ballanced mind; tho' my idees of a well-ballanced mind differs from the idees of a partner I once had, whose name it was Billison. Billison and me orjanized a strollin dramatic company, & we played The Drunkard, or the Fallin Saved, with a real drunkard. The play didn't take particularly, and says Billison to me, Let's giv 'em sum immoral dramy. We had a large troop onto our hands, consistin' of eight tregdedians and a bass drum, but I says, No, Billison; and then says I, Billison, you hain't got a well-ballanced miud.—Says he, Yes, I have, old hoss-fly (he was a low cus)—yes, I have a mind, says he, that ballances in any direction that the public rekires. That's wot I calls a well-ballanced mind. I sold out and bid adoo to Billison. He is now an outcast in the State of Vermont. The miser'ble man once played Hamlet. There was't any orchestry, and wishin' to expire to slow moosic, he died playing on a claironett himself, interspersed with hart-rendin' groans, and such is the world! Alars! alars! how unthankful we are to that Providence which allows us to live and borrow money, and fail to do biziniss!

But to return to our subjeck. With our result grate triumphs on the Mississippi, the Fathers of Waters, (and them is waters that no father need feel 'shamed of—'twig the witiism?) and the cheerin' look of things in other places, I reckon we shan't want any Musium of Hartz. And what upon airth do the people of Concord, N. H., want a Musium of Harts for? Haint you got the State House now? & what more do you want?

But all this is furrin to the purpose of this note, arter all. My object in now addressin' you is to give you sum advice friend Wales, about munagin your wife, a bizniss I've had over thirty years' experience in.

You had a good weddin'. The papers has a good deal to say about "vikins" in connection therewith. Not knowing what that are and so I frankly tells you, my noble lord dook of the throne, I can't exctly say whether we had 'em or not. We was both very much flustrated. But I never enjoyed myself better in my life.

Dowtless, your supper was ahead of our'n. As regards eatin' uses Baldinsville was allers shaky. But can git a good meal in New York and cheap too. You can git half a mackril at Delmonico's or Mason Dory's for six dollars, and biled pertaters throw'd in.

As I sed I manige my wife without any particler trouble. When I first commenset trainin' her I institooted a series of experiments, and them as didn't work I abanding'd. You'd better do similer. Your wife may object to gittin' up and bildin' the fire in the morning', but if you commence with her at once you may be able to overkum this prejoodiss. I regret to obsarve that I didn't commence arly enuff. I wouldn't have you 'spose I was ever kicked out of bed. Not at all. I simply say, in regard to bildin' fires, that I didn't commence arly enuff. It was a rather cold mornin' when I fust proposed the idee to Betsy. It wasn't well received, and I found myself layin' on the floor pretty sudden! I thought I'd git up and bild the fire myself.

Of course now your'e married you can eat onions. I allus did; and if I know my own hart, I allus will. My daughter, who is goin' on 17, and is frisky, says they's disgustin. And speakin' of my daughter reminds me that quite a number of young men have suddenly discovered that I'm a very entertainin old feller, and they visit us frekently, specially on Sunday evenin's. One young chap—a lawyer by habit—don't cum as much as he did. My wife's father lives with us. His intelleck totters a little, and he saves the papers containin' the proceedins of our State Legislater. The old gen'leman likes to read out loud, and he reads tol'ble well. He eats hash freely, which makes his voice clear; but as he onfortunilly has to spell the most of his words, I may say he reads slow. Wall, whenever this lawyer make his appearance I would sit the old man a-readin' the Legislativ' report. I kept the young lawyer up one night till 12 o'clock, listenin' to a lot of acts in regard to a drawbridge away orf in the east part of the State, havin' sent my daughter to bed to half-past 8. He hasn't bin there since, and I understan' he says I go round swindlin' the public.

I never attempted to reorginze my wife but once. I shall never attempt agin. I'd been o a public dinner, and had allowed myself to betrayed into drinkin' several people's healths; and wishin' to make 'm as robust as possible, I continnerd drinkin' their healths until my own became affected. Consekens was, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside late at night with consid'ble licker concealed about my person. I had sumehow got possession of a hosswhip on my way home, and rememberin' sum cranky observation of Mrs. Ward's in the mornin', I snapt the whip purty lively, and in very loud voice, I said, "Betsy, you need reorganizing'! I have cum to reorgnize you! Ha-ave you per-rayed to-nite?"

* * * * * *

I dreamed that night sumbody had laid a hosswhip over me sev'ril consekootive times; and when I woke up I found she had. I hain't drank much of anythin' since, and if I ever have another reorgnizin' job on hand I shall let it out.

My wife is 42 years old, and has allus sustained a good character. She's a good cook. Her mother lived to a vener'ble age, and died while in the act of frying slap jacks for the County Commissioners. And may no rood hand pluk a flour from her toom-stun! We hain't got any pictur of the old lady, because she'd never stand likeness to the world through the meejum of the illusterated papers; but as she wasn't a brigadier-gin'ral, particerly, I don't s'pose they'd publish it, any how.

It's best to giv a woman consid'ble way. But not too much. A naber of mine, Mr. Roofus Minkins, was once very sick with the fever, but his wife moved his bed into the dooryard while she was cleanin' house. I told Roofus this wasn't the thing, 'specially as it was rainin' vi'lently; but he said he wanted to giv his wife "a little lee-way." That was 2 mutch, I told Mrs. Minkins that her Roofus would die if he staid out there in the rain much longer, when she said, "it shan't be my fault if he died unprepared," at the same time tossin' him his mother's Bible. It was orful! I stood by, however, and nussed him as well's I could, but I was a putty wet nuss, I tell you.

There's varia ways of managin' a wife, friend Wales, but the best and only safe way is to let her do jist about as she wants to. I 'adopted that there plan sum time ago, and it works like a charm.

Remember me kindly to Mrs. Wales, and good luck to you both! And as years rool by, and accidents begin to happen to you—among which I hope ther'll be Twins—you will agree with me that family joys air the only ones a man can bet on with any certinty of winnin.

It may interest you to know that I'm prosperin' in a pecooniary pint of view. I make 'bout as much in the course of a year as a Cab'net offisser does, and I understand my biziness a good deal better than sum of 'em do.

Respecks to St. Gorge & Dragon.

"Ever to be happy,"

A. WARD.

Miscellaneous.

AN ANCIENT CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The provision made for the maintenance and education of bastard children, in this Province, during the era of French rule, was somewhat curious. It was, in fact, a system for maintaining them secretly, and at the King's expense. Every unmarried woman, who found herself with child, was obliged to disclose the circumstance to the King's Attorney of the District in which she resided. Such persons sometimes went to him beforehand, to make an appointment for a private interview, and they usually went to him late in the evenor at night. If the female were in a position not to require any assistance, it was sufficient for her to communicate the fact of her pregnancy to the King's Attorney, who was bound to preserve the strictest secrecy. But if she needed assistance during her confinement, she received a letter of recommendation to some trustworthy countrywoman, residing in a village at a distance, which note would direct the woman to take charge of the bearer during the confinement, and provide for her till she had quite recovered. The child was also confided to the care of some peasant woman. The nurses thus engaged were paid by drafts, signed by the King's Attorney, upon the Receiver General, the name of the mother and child being suppressed. It is said that as many as four or five hundred children, scattered over the Province, would thus at one time, be under the care of the King's three Attorneys, depending upon the Royal bounty. If a mother or relations of any child wished to take charge of it themselves, they applied to the King's Attorney, declaring their circumstances, and satisfying him that they were in a position to provide properly for the child. If the children remained under the charge of the King's Attorneys till they reached the age of seven or eight, they were apprenticed to peasants for a term of years, or till they had attained the age of twenty-one. It was the duty of the King's Attorneys to keep an exact list of all the mothers, the children and the nurses; and it was not unusual for peasants, who were childless, to apply to the Attorneys for a child, promising to take good care of it, and provide for it suitably. In the end they sometimes adopted the child, if pleased with it, and made it heir.

If a woman neglected to make known her condition, and the child happened to die, there was a strong presumption that foul means had been used to destroy it, whereas if she conformed to the practice, the presumption was in favor of her innocence, and the clearest proof was required to convict her. This had naturally the effect of making such persons almost invariably conform with the law. The amount expended in this somewhat doubtful Royal charity is said to have been about seven or eight thousand dollars annually.—*Witness.*

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

Statement showing the arrival and destination of Emigrants within the Province from the 1st January to 1st September, 1863, exclusive of Cabin Passengers:

No. by steamer via Portland from 1st Jan. to opening of the St. Lawrence,		1014
No. landed at Quebec		14763
No. arrived at Hamilton via Suspension Bridge		15173
No. arrived at Toronto by steamer from Rochester and Oswego		640
No. arrived at Kingston by steamer from Rochester and Oswego		959
No. arrived at Montreal via Lake Champlain		149
		32698
Proceeded to the States from Hamilton	10944	
Proceeded to the States from Quebec	5200	
		16144
Remaining in Canada		16544
Settled in Western Canada	12480	
" Ottawa District	1400	
" Eastern Canada	2300	
Unaccounted for	374	
		16554

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.
Government Emigration office,
Quebec, 24th September, 1853.

FACTION.

Faction is the ruin of states. When the Jews were overthrown by the Romans, their own factious strifes had as much to do with their defeat as their enemies' arms. When Rome fell into factions she decayed. Italy was torn by factions in the middle ages, and consequently her learning, art, and industry, then the most advanced in the world, failed to make her a nation. Germany has in like manner been divided and weakened so much that with 45 millions of people, she is no match for France with 35 millions. The South American States and Mexico have, ever since they broke loose from Spain, been a theatre for contending chieftains and parties. Their strength has been consumed in self-destruction, and the consequences have excited the pity of the world. The United States are now suffering from faction run to seed. For long years the factious strife there was confined to talking and writing, the vote of the majority, however obtained, being final. But pride, prejudice, and passion being fostered, grew too strong for the forms of law, and hence the rebellion and civil war.

Is there no lesson in all this for Canada? Are not we running the same course? Can the fierce and brutal parliamentary speeches of some of our public men fail to bring forth fruit like those of a Keit, a Toombs and a Wigfall in the American Senate. We have the spirit of secession as strong in Canada as it was in the Southern States. There are many of our politicians, who, if George Brown were obtaining the majority, would be ready to secede to-morrow, and this is very probably the reason for the extraordinary sympathy felt in Canada for the South. Factious opposition and bitter invective characterise our parliament, and selfseeking and personal feeling take the place of patriotism and statesmanship in too many of our public men. Now, is not all this wrong? Greviously wrong? Nay, is it not dangerous, fearfully dangerous?

It is no easy thing to obtain a majority and to form a Government in a country composed of such elements as United Canada. And when an administration is formed, it should, as an invariable rule, have a fair trial. A generous sympathy should be felt for its difficulties, and an enlightened forbearance should be exercised concerning its shortcomings. This is the way every one would like to be treated were he in power, and in politics as in private life, the golden rule will always be found the best, viz., "to do to others as you would wish them to do to you." The tripping up of a Ministry, therefore, before it has had any opportunity to prove its merits or demerits, is a grave, political crime; it is a triumph of faction over patriotism and common sense. It is as unprincipled, and almost as injurious on the one hand, as on the other it would be to allow a Ministry which has proved itself corrupt and extravagant, to continue, for years and years, to drag the country to ruin.

Let Canada be warned by the examples of Jerusalem, Greece, Rome, Italy, Germany, Spanish America, and the United States, to beware of faction. Let men who really have the good of the country at heart, of all nationalities, creeds, and parties, join together to carry on the government of the country on just and equal principles; and let any one who demands special advantages for a locality, a class, or a denomination, and offers a factious opposition if his demands are not acceded to, be scouted as the worst enemy of his country. Factious combinations growing out of greed for public plunder, are the bane of Canada. Sectional and sectarian grants and class-legislation have reduced us very low, both financially and morally, and it will require an enlightened and united effort of all our really good and patriotic men, to raise Canada from the slough into which she is fast sinking. "United, we stand; divided, we fall." If there be a careful abstenance from seeking individual and class advantages at the expense of the public, Canada will be great, prosperous, and happy: if not, the fate of Mexico and the United States will be ours; and the choice is to be made now between those alternatives.—*Montreal Witness.*

A WORD TO THOSE STRICKEN WITH THE GOLD FEVER.

We extract the following from an able article, "Life without Principle," in this month's *Atlantic*:—

Men rush to California and Australia as if the true gold were to be found in that direction; but that is to go to the very opposite extreme to where it lies. They go prospecting farther and farther away from the true lead, and are most unfortunate when they think themselves most successful. Is not our *native* soil auriferous? Does not a stream from the golden mountains flow through our native valleys? and has not this for more than geologic ages been bringing down the shining particles and forming the nuggets for us? Yet, strange to tell, if a digger steal away, prospecting for this true gold, into the unexplored solitudes around us, there is no danger that any will dog his steps, and endeavor to supplant him. He may claim and undermine the whole valley even, both the cultivated and the uncultivated portions, his whole life long in peace, for no one will ever dispute his claim. They will not mind his cradles or his toms. He is not confined to a claim twelve feet square, as at Ballarat, but may mine anywhere, and wash the whole wide world in his tom.

Howitt says of the man who found the great nugget which weighed twenty-eight pounds, at the Bendigo diggings in Australia:—"He soon began to drink; got a horse, and rode all about, generally at full gallop, and, when he met people, called out to inquire if they knew who he was, and then kindly informed them that he was 'the bloody wretch that had found the nugget.' At last he rode full gallop against a tree, and nearly knocked his brains out." I think, however, there was no danger of that, for he had already knocked his brains out against the nugget. Howitt adds, "He is a hopelessly ruined man." But he is a type of the class. They are all fast men. Hear some of the names of the places where they dig:—"Jackass Flat,"—"Sheep's-Head Gully,"—"Murderer's Bar," etc. Is there no satire in these names? Let them carry their ill-gotten wealth where they will, I am thinking it will still be "Jackass Flat," if not "Murderer's Bar," where they live."

ELOPEMENT.—Mrs. Hazelhurst, a young woman married to an old man, eloped last week to Montreal, with a soldier of the 30th Regiment. She first robbed her husband of $200. She also deserted a young child.

The Canadian Post.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Garibaldi is restored to health.

The following are the names of the Catholic Generals now in the army of the United States:—Rosecrans, Meade, Foster, Gilmore, Newton, French, Stone, Coscoran, Ord, Whipple, Shields, Meagher, Scammon, Mulligan, Gibbon, Crook and Lawler.

SHOCKING CRIME.—A man named William Lewis, late of Hamilton, but now in Buffalo, has been arrested on a charge of incest, on the testimony of one of his five daughters, the eldest of whom is but 13 years of age. He has been committed to prison to await his trial.

Paris has a population of 1,020,000 to London's 3,000,000. While the French capital far surpasses the English in magnificent buildings and splendid streets, nothing in Europe is so amazing as the growth of London. Her population now exceeds that of Canada, and through all the outskirts of the west end miles of streets, lined with splendid buildings, are every year opened, and still the increase to her mammoth population goes on at the rate of one thousand a week.

A NOVEL CRICKET MATCH.—A very amusing cricket match was played recently at the Oval, England. The players were the One-Armed Eleven v. the One-Legged Eleven. The one-legged were the first to commence batting, and caused great laughter by the numerous tumbles thay encountered in the running. The innings for the one-legged ended for 89. The one-armed then went to the wickets, and time was called when the one-armed had scored 83 with six wickets down.

GOLD MINES.—Reports from the gold-mines of the Chaudiere continue to be favourable. The mining season is now closing; but from the demand for claims, it is expected that a great number of gold-seekers will be at work there next spring. The Chaudiere being an old settled region, and easy of access both from Montreal and Quebec, it will not be so costly to reach as Australia or British Columbia, whilst living will be less expensive.

A MILITARY EXECUTION AT WASHINGTON.—Elliott sat back on his coffin; Eastman knelt in prayer. His voice was audible above the click and sound of the guns as they were brought to "present." The word "fire" having been given, Elliott fell back gently on his coffin, only wounded; while Eastman jumped up and tore the bandage from his eyes, evidently untouched. The reserve was ordered up. Eastman appeared as if electrified, and placing his hands before his eyes to shut out the horrid sight. The man again missed. The provost Marshal during this, in mercy, pulled out his revolver, and shot him through the head; he also fired another ball through Elliott's head, and the two unfortunate men were pronounced lifeless. The troops were marched by the corpses.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GENERAL D. H. HILL.—There is one man in the army of Tennessee in whom we, in common with the soldiers of the army, have an abiding faith. It is Hill of the Virginia army. There is something of the "Stonewall" and "Old Hickory" Jackson about him that inspires confidence. In the council of war or on the field his word will be alone for "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Although a finished, educated, and accomplished soldier his strategy, like that of the lamented Jackson's, comprises quick licks and plenty of them. As one of his soldiers remarked to us the other day, "he's a fighter from the word go, and don't know when he's whipped any more than Bedford Forest."

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The Kingston *British American* says Mr. C. Carruthers, a mechanic, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has after ten years of thought and labor, discovered the principle of perpetual motion. The model is constructed of eight levers, and each of these levers has a weight attached to it. Seven of these weights are descending while one is ascending. It stands to reason that if we have a weight to lift one hundred pounds, with a lever six feet long, and if you place the fulcrum two feet from the end of the lever, we have four feet of the leverage, and a weight fifty pounds will balance the lever. Mr. Carruthers' machine is on this principle. We have seven of those weights lifting one of the same size.

BIRTHS.—The having a boy or girl seems to have been a power reserved in the hands of the great and wise Creator of all. Their relative proportion, the world over, legitmate and illegitimate, gives about one hundred and sixty males to one hunnred females. In the manufacturing and agricultural districts of England the proportion is identical, seeming to show that the male race is not diminished by crowded houses, unfresh vegetables, bad vapours, poverty and the like; but it does seem that luxury, inaction, and brain labour give two per cent. less of boys. *The greatest thinkers are less apt to have sons*; less apt to have vigorous children; less apt to have children at all; and when they do have them they are more likely to die early. The determining power of sex seems thus far to be in the woman, but involuntarily so; she being adapted, an old man is as likely to have a son as a young one, which is contrary to generally received opinions.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*