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Mount Forest, July 21, 1859 33

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☞ Good Stabling and an attentive hostler.
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Mount Forest, C. W.
August, 2 1859. 35—1y

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OF TORONTO, C. W.

Capital - - - - - $400,000.

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TERMS:—One-tenth down, balance in nine yearly instalments, without interest. For farther particulars, (if by letter, post-paid,) apply to the subscriber.
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Durham, April 20, 1859. 21-1y

BOOK & JOB PRINITNG
Executed with neatness aud despatch,
AT THE
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POETRY.

Robert Burns.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER, OF NEW ENGLAND.

Let those who never erred forget
His worth in vain bewailings;
Sweet soul of song! I own my debt
Uncancelled by his failings.

Lament, who will, the ribald line
Which tells his lapse from duty—
How kissed the maddening lips of wine,
Or wanton ones of beauty.

But think, while falls that shade between
The erring one and Heaven,
That he who loved like Magdalen,
Like her may be forgiven.

Not his tho' long whose thund'rous chime
Eternal echoes render—
The mournful Tuscan's haunted rhyme,
And Milton's starry splendour!

But who his human heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer?
Who sweetened toil like him, or paid
To love a tribute dearer?

Through all his tuneful heart, how strong
The human feeling gushes!
The very moonlight of his song,
Is warm with smiles and blushes!

Give lettered pomp to teeth of Time,
So "Bonnie Doon" but tarry;
Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme—
But spare his "Highland Mary!"

Miscellaneous Reading

Eugene Aram,

THE LEARNED CRIMINAL OF KNARESBOROUGH.

From the Great Republic Monthly.

An English critic, in condemning a large compilation on the subject of British Biography, complained that it commemorated too many insignificant names. Among these, he said, was that of Eugene Aram, an obscure man, who had no claim to be remembered by the world. The critic was answered by Mr. Paley, the lecturer on Moral Philosophy, and the schoolmaster's right to a place in the Biographia Brittanica was established. Mr. Paley said "a man who had been hanged had *some* claim to notoriety," especially when it was remembered that in Eugene Aram's case his deeds and their punishment were alike the work of his own genius. In more recent times the pen of the novelist has transmitted the name of Aram to immortality; perhaps we may find a brief condensation of his real history equally instructive.

Eugene Aram was born in the West Riding of York, in 1704, and was connected by birth with some of the families of gentry of that county. Having obtained a good education, he commenced life as a poor scholar, and adopted the business of teaching, and devoted himself with great ardor to the acquisition and teaching of various languages. At the age of thirty, he arrived at Knaresborough in embarrassed circumstances, but already distinguished by his knowledge of the Hebrew, Arabic and Celtic languages, with many branches of modern science. He was already engaged in compiling a polyglot lexicon, which promised a large addition to his fame, and had written some tracts upon British Antiquities. In the immediate vicinity of Knaresborough he had examined many ruins of earlier centuries; among these were dwellings excavated from the cliffs of the River Nidd, and the chapel which the hermit St. Robert, of the thirteen century, had cut out of the solid rock, and in which he performed some of his greatest miracles, attested by the old traditions of the country people. A mile further down the river is St. Robert's Cave, which was the usual residence of the saint. For eleven years Aram pursued his avocation as a teacher, and the world was anxiously expecting his great literary labor to be completed. In 1745, a shoemaker named Clarke, borrowed a quantity of plate, with some other articles, from his friends under different pretexts, and scon afterwards disappeared. It was supposed that he had carried off the plate, and the houses of Richard Houseman and Eugene Aram were searched for evidence of participation in the fraud.—No plate was found, the investigation was abandoned, and the subject was nearly forgotten. Thirteen years passed away, in the course of which time the learned schoolmaster left Knaresborough, and became usher of a large school at Lynn, in Norfolk. Among his pupils were some boys who afterward rose to position far higher than their teacher was ever to reach. One of these was Collingwood, the admiral, and sharer with Nelson in the glory of Trafalgar. The youthful hero often told of the lessons of Eugene Aram, in which the stories of great criminals were narrated, beginning as far back as the time of the first murderer;

"And long since then, of bloody men,
Whose deeds tradition saves:
Of lovely folk cut off unseen,
And hid in sudden graves:
Of horrid deaths in groves forlorn,
And murders done in caves;

And how the spirits of injured men
Shriek upward from the sod,
Aye, how the ghostly hand will point
To show the buried clod,
And unknown facts of guilty acts
Revealed in dreams from God!

He told how murderers walked the earth
Beneath the curse of Cain,
With crimson clouds before their eyes,
And flame about their brain;
For blood has left upon their souls
Its everlasting stain."

The mind of the teacher was not at rest, for he perpetually feared that the Angel of Justice was watching over him still: and his old friend Houseman still continued to be a prey of gloomy terrors. In 1758 a human skeleton was dug up in a field near Knaresborough, and the excited people endeavoured to identify the discovered body with some lost individual, whose fate had never been known. An inquest was held by the coroner, and many remembered the disappearance of the shoemaker, Daniel Clarke. Houseman was brought before the cononer's jury, and he displayed in his countenance and voice every mark of fear and consternation; but he attempted to disguise his feelings as he approached the decaying skeleton, and, with an air of levity, took up a bone, saying at the same time, "this is no more Dan. Clarke's bone than it is mine." The effect was different from that which the witness expected. The jury was convinced that he knew more than he had ever revealed about Clarke's death. He was told that he had as good as confessed that he could tell something more, and was at length induced to disclose the story of the murder. "Go," said he, "to St. Kobert's cave, and you will find the bones of Clarke, just by the entrance, and with the head turned toward the right."

Houseman now knew there was no way to save himself but to turn "king's evidence," and bring to justice his accomplice. Eugene Aram was named as the principal perpetrator of the crime; and officers hastened to Lynn, arrested the learned usher, and brought him before the court to confront the cowardly Houseman.

The trial of Aram took place at the York Assizes, August 3d, 1759, and Houseman was admitted testify against him. Houseman's story was that Daniel Clarke had recived his wife's fortune, amounting to £160, the night before he was murdered. He called at Aram's with this sum in his pocket, and carring also the plate which he had borrowed among his friends. Aram requested Clarke and Houseman to walk out toward St. Robert's cave, where Aram speedily knocked down and murdered Clarke. With the aid of Houseman, the body was buried in the cave, where the bones had now been found, and the clothes were brought to Aram's house and burned.

The skull of the murdered man was now produced in court "a ghastly witness against the prisoner." On the left side was a fracture which could only have been made by the stroke of a blunt instrument; the piece of bone was driven inward, and could only have been replaced from within. The only medical testimony was that of Mr. Lacock, who said that "no such breach as that pointed out in the skull could have proceeded from natural decay; that it was not a recent fracture by the instrument by which it had been dug up, but seemed to be of of many years' standing."

The prosecution proved nothing further, and Aram called no witness for the defence. Relying solely on his own eloquence and ingenuity, he delivered a written speech of great power which strongly impressed many present in his favor. It is a grand principle in English law, that no man can be condemned for murder unless the body of the person supposed to have been murdered be found and identified. In this case, no proof that would be satisfactory. The skeleton was not proved to be that of Clarke; neither the age, the sex, nor any of the many points of identity which in the present age would be elicted, were brought out. Aram denied any knowledge of the bones exhibited, and presented powerful arguments to prove that they must belong to some hermit who had, in former times, dwelt in the cave, as the holy Saint Robert himself was known to have done.

But all the eloquence and learning displayed by the prisoner in his extroardinary speech failed to convince the jury of his innocence. It was even believed that the astonishing abilities he exhibited contributed only to the clearer establishment of his guilt The celebrated Dr. Paley, who was present at the trial, was afterward heard to say, that Eugene Aram had "*got himself hanged*" by his own ingenuity. He was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to death. Despair seized upon his mind in the prison in which he awaited the hour of execution. He confessed his guilt to the clergyman who conversed with him; and afterward wrote a feeble justification of suicide. On the morning appointed for his execution, he was found in a dying state in his bed. Fainting from loss of blood he was, at the appointed hour, suspended from the scaffold, and his body was then exposed in chains at St. Robert's cave, the scene of his crime, committed fourteen years before. The secret of his life "was one that earth refused to keep.

Since the trial and execution of Aram, the scientific discoveries of a century have added largely to the resources of human society in the detection and punishment of guilt. Within the present century, science has unraveled many a complicated web of crimes, and startled the guilty by fearful revelations. In many instances, the moldering dust of the silent grave has been called forward to give evidence against the murderer; and the poison, that terminated the motral life of the innocent, has been rendered up, grain for grain, after years of delay had calmed the fears of the criminal. In Lyons, in France, a woman was charged with poisoning her father seven years before, and a chemical analysis of the shapeless tissues found in the coffin revealed the whole truth. It was a voice from the grave, against which no defence could be made. A few years ago, a more remarkable case occurred in France. A heap of bones, with little else, was found in a tomb, which had been closed for *eleven* years, and the ends of justice required that their history should be ascertained. The questions which law and justice had asked of chemical science were answered by M. Orfila and his associates. The dead body was identified by a series of minute particulars with that of an aged person who had eleven years before disappeared. The perpetrators of the murder were arrested and condemned to the galleys for life. Innumerable other instances might be given in which the various medical sciences have unvailed the mysteries of the temb.

But criminals are not always detected and punished in the present life. They often escape for years, though they feel everywhere that they step upon a volcano; which is liable at any moment to explode beneath their feet. How many have said to the terrible voice within—

"Conscience, what art thou? Thou mysterious terror.
That dost inhabit us without our leave,
How dost thou light a torch to distant deeds.
Make the past tremble and the future frown!"

Walking on the Water.

From the Oswego Palladium September 3.

In accordance with an invitation, a limited party of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at a post up the river, a short distance above the second dam, to witness an experimental performance by Mr. J. Gardner, the water-pedestrian. Taking our seats in a carriage, we started more with the anticipation of enjoying a pleasant drive than of witnessing any remarkable exhibition, but we were destined to be disappointed. Arriving upon the spot we found Gardener nearly ready to proceed with his feat, and a party of thirty or forty gentlemen in attendance. At about three o'clock, Gardner adjusted his apparatus, and was ready for a start.

Whatever were the expectations of the spectators, Gardner seemed to have perfect confidence, and proceeded as if the business was no new thing to him; he had evidently assured himself by previous experiment and practice. The spot seleeted was one where the bank receded directly into deep water. Supporting himself on the start by a pole which was held by several persons on shore; on reaching the end he let loose, and stood upon the surface of the water! Gardner also used a balancing pole, for the same purpose and in the same manner of the tight rope performer. He proceeded directly out from the shore, with a kind hf swinging gait, his body swaying to and fro as he stepped.

A short distance from the shore the apparatus was hardly discernable and the pedestrian had every appearance of walking upon the surface of the water with no artificial aid, with the exception of his balancing pole.—His progress was about the same as in ordinary walking upon land, and apparently with nearly the same ease. He reached the opposite shore without stopping, in six minutes and a quarter. Mr. G. did not step upon the shore, but merely rested his feet a moment or more, supporting and balancing himself by placing his pole upon the bottom. Shortly after he started upon his return, and reached the middle of the river, again stood still.

Here Gardner turned himself around several times without moving his feet, but simply by the act of swinging his balance pole. He then started again, and quickly strided to the shore. The spectators were struck with amazement and delight at the complete success of the experimont. Mr. Gardner on stepping ashore received the hearty congratulations of all. The whole time occupied upon the water was a trifle over eighteen minutes. It is the opinion of all who were present on the occasion that Mr. G. has secured a fortune by his invention. His exhibitions cannot fail to create a *furore* and draw immensely.

The True Speach of Logan.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writes as follows to that paper from Luzerne, Pennsylvania:—General John S. Eustace, with whom I was intimately acquainted for some time previous to his death, and who formerly held a major-general's commission in the French armies. gave me the following as a genuine copy of the celebrated speach of Logan, the Mingo chief. He (Gen. Eustache) informed me, that he was on terms of intimacy with Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, and frequently an inmate of his house, and the speech, as I now send it to, you, *was presented to him personally by Lord Dunmore.* I do not consider myself an accurate judge of Indian eloquence, yet it appears to me, that the speech as published by Mr. Jefferson is not worthy of those high encomiums which he bestows upon it.

Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief, Before Lord Dunmore, formerly Governor of Virginia.

My cabin, since I first had one of my own, has ever been open to any white man who wanted shelter: my spoils of hunting, since first I began to range these woods, have I ever freely imparted to appease his hunger and clothe his nakedness: but what have I seen? what! but that at my retun at night and laden with spoil, my numerous family lie bleeding on the ground, by the hands those who had found my little hut a certain refuge from the inclement storm; who had eaten my food and covered themselves with my skins. What have I seen? but that those dear little mouths, for which I had sweated the livelong day, when I returned at eve to fill them, had not one word to thank me for my toil!

What would I resolve upon? My blood boiled within me, and my heart leaped up to my mouth, nevertheless I bid my tomahawk be quiet, and lie at rest for that war, because I thought the great men of your country sent them not to do it. Not long afterwards, some of your men invited our tribe to cross the river and bring their venison with them; they, unsuspicious of design, came as they had been invited; the white men then made them druuk killed them, and turned their knives even against the women. Was not my sister among them? Was she not scealped by the hands of of that man whom she had taught how to escape his enemies, when they were scenting out his track? What could I resolve upon? My blood now boiled thrice hotter than before, and thrice again my heart leaped up to my mouth; no longer did I bid my tomahawk to be quiet, and lie at rest for that war, because I no longer thought the great men of your country sent them not to do it. I sprang from my cabin to avenge their blood, which I have fully done this war, by shedding yours from your coldest to yourhottest sun; thus revenged I am now for peace, and have advised most of my countrymen to be so too—nay! what is more, I have offered and still offer myself as a victim, being ready to die if their good require it..

Think not that I am afraid to die, for I have no relations left to morn for me. *Logan's blood runs in no veins but these*—I would not turn on my heel to escape death, for I have neither wife, nor child, nor sister to howl for me when I'm gone.

Trade, Mines, Land.

Since the arrival of the Douglas from British Columbia trade has been unusually brisk. Large orders have been filled by our merchants for all parts of the mining country.—The Douglas and Otter carry up a very large freight. From the advices from the mines, a permanent revival of trade is anticipated.—We are persuaded that both British Columbia and Vancouver's Island have seen their worst days. The future to us appears bright; and as soon as the natural and governmental obstacles are removed, trade will become healthy, and be placed on a more substantial basis than ever. For our part, we have never seen occasion to doubt the ultimate prosperity of the country, and are confident that those who have steadly adhered to the country through good and evil reports will, in the end, be amply rewarded. The reported discoveries of gold on Canal River are creating a very great deal of excitement both here and throughout the mines. As will be seen by our Yale correspondence a pack train has left there well supplied for the diggings. As yet, however, there has not been any news that our correspondent considers perfectly reliable.—Mr. C. Le Roy, a Frenchman, known here as a reliable person, and who has a trading post at Pavillion, seven miles above the Fountain, writes that there is no donbt that rich diggings have been discovered on Canal River, 45 miles north of Fort Alexander.—His two partners have gone up, and he says he is sure that very experienced miners thy from $16 to $50 a day can be made. Horses which were selling at the Pavillion for $50, cannot now be purchased for $100 or $150. Should the mines prove as rich and extensive as reported by Mr. Le Roy there cannot be a doubt of a return of immigration. The wisest course, however, is to wait till the discoveries are placed beyond a doubt.—*Columbia Colonist.*

Evils of Denominational Schools.

We cut the foollowing extracts from the Upper Canada *Journal of Education.* The first paragraph is from a speech by Sir James Shuttleworth, late Secretary of the English Privy Council Committee on education. The other extract is from an article on Education in Newfoundland in the Nova Scotian *Journal of Education.* These extracts merit the attention of all thoughtful men:—

"The defects commonly imputed to the denominational system are, that it needlessly wastes funds in the building and support of separate schools; that it rears scholars in separate camps for future sectarian warfare; that it thus undermines the charity of our common faith, and subjects minorities either to a submission to conditions inconsistent with the rights of conscience, to a mere toleration, or to exclusion from the civil privileges of the school."

"Looking to the future, it is deeply to be regretted that no brighter view presents itself. It is now contemplated to subdivide the Proestant Grant between Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and other Protestants. A bill for this purpose was introduced last session,—was read a first time,—and met with no opposition: and next year it will probably be the law of the land. The effect of it will be that Episcopalians and Wesleyans will have Seperate Schools:—The Episcopalians number 42,638—Wesleyans, 20,144—other Protestant denominations 2,213. The Protestant Educational Grant will be subdivided into three shares, proportioned to these numbers. The consequence will be that the number of schools in the different settlements will be augmented, and, as a necessary result, the salaries of teachers lowered, and the poor education already attainable, it is to be feared, will be deteriorated. Jealousies, rivalries, and denominational differences will be increased and embittered;—the Protestant denominations, educated apart from one another, will be more alienated and less capable of united action; and there will be no counteraction to sectarianism. The progress that has hitherto been made in education will be checked; and the money will be handed over to each denomination to be expended very much as they please. Teachers will be practically under dominion of their respective clergy. All the evils that have arisen from division will be perpetuated. In sttlements where one school would be sufficient, and one teacher might have a respectable income, there will be three poorly qualified teachers on wretched pittances."

We advice every young man to cut out the following and paste it up where he can see it daily: Energy—The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men in energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. This quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no oppo tunity, will make one man without it.—*Belmont.*