

After a long pause, which the Marquis did not care to break, he continued: "You are happier than I am. Look at that time piece, the pendulum has long ceased to vibrate, the spiders have spun their webs there: you have nothing to care for, or to fear from the lapse of hours. You are to be envied!"

"Much to be envied, to be sure!" soliloquized the Marquis, aloud. "As to me, I would not care," continued Cinelli, "if to-morrow should never come."

"And why so?" asked the old man. "Father," he said, "I owe six thousand ducats, and I must pay them to-morrow."

"Then pay them yourself." "You ought to have thought of that before you gambled."

Needless to say, that the ice once broken, Cinelli exerted himself to his utmost to win over the obturate old man. He depicted in eloquent language the dishonor of the family, dwelt upon his love for Cinthia, declared that he had no other wish but to live for her and his father, to bring back life to the old domain, and surround the last days of the Marquis with domestic comforts and attentions.

The old man remained inflexible. "I would cut my hand off," he said, "rather than it should be used to feed your guilty passions."

Cinelli, finding that nothing could be accomplished by entreaties, passed over to threats. "I am here," he exclaimed, "with my ancestors. I know you have a hidden treasure: I will find it out."

The Marquis cast a look, in which surprise, horror, contempt, and pity seemed to be mingled, and then, without vouchsafing a word, withdrew from the room.

We must now go back in our story to the worthy archaeologist, who he had left wandering his way to the Villa Polla. He had arrived there at the very time that the scenes above related were being enacted. He had written a note to the custodian Matheo, and had learnt in return that it was the Marquis's orders that no stranger should be admitted to see the villa upon any consideration whatsoever. But this did not drive our enthusiast away at once.

He came from Rome to Verona, and from Verona to Villa Polla, expressly to see the sarcophagus, and to return discomfited? That would never do. So he would stay and explore the approaches.

Taking up his quarters in a neighboring hostelry, he ascertained that the garrison was composed of the barbarian Marquis, of Matheo, his wife, and daughter. He had endeavored to bribe the attendant, but found that that was not his weak point. He heard incidentally that he was partial to the excellent wine dispensed at Notre Dame de Pillar, as his hostelry was designated. So he adopted a plan of operations.

Summoning the waiter, Beppo, to his presence, a kind of rustic Hercules, he offered to pay the expenses, and further to reward him handsomely, if he could overcome Matheo in a drink-indebted. The proposal was one that suited Beppo's inclinations remarkably. Even if he failed, and Matheo was known to be no unworthy adversary, he should at all events have his fill of wine; so he closed at once, without troubling himself as to the why or wherefore of this singular request.

Our antiquary, however, got nothing by the move. When midnight came, and our host had closed his house, there was, it is true, a long row of empty bottles, but neither of the champions had given in. Matheo walked away with all the honors due to so stout a drinker; and as to Beppo, he declared that he was ready to renew the combat the ensuing evening. Winckelmann was discomfited.

Fortune, however, favored him the next evening where strategy had failed. He was walking around the park, seeking for some breach or practicable opening, when he heard voices within. He waited, listening. Soon a ladder was placed against the wall, and a young man ascended it, then kissing his hand to some unknown below, he let himself down outside. Our archaeologist deemed it a fitting opportunity to present himself.

"How is this?" inquired Winckelmann. "Is this the way in which people leave the premises of others?" The young man thought it must be the Marquis or Matheo himself, so he replied, confused, "It is I Michel Filippi, son of the parish beadle."

"So Michel," continued the archaeologist, "you count Matheo's daughter—but why over the walls?" "Sir," said the young man, seeing it was a stranger he had to do with, "I courted Zerline honestly, but the father said I was poor, and shut the door against me."

ward, Smith, Blair, and Bates are to retire—their places to be filled by Fessenden, Colfax, Winter, Davis and some other western Republican. It may not be announced before January, as the present heads of departments must make their reports to Congress in December.

The Confederate preparations for retreat have been going on for two months. All their plans are known to be matured for winter quarters at Richmond.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Democrat's Bowling Green correspondent this morning writes that an escaped prisoner, who left Murfreesboro' on Wednesday, reports that Gens. Polk and Breckinridge with 25,000 men and considerable artillery, attacked the south side of Nashville on Friday morning, while the guerrilla John Morgan on the north side with 3,000 men, attempted to destroy the bridge there, but were repulsed.

General Cheatham, with a portion of Gen. Bragg's army, was at Murfreesboro'. The remainder of Gen. Bragg's army, with the exception of 15,000 men, had left the Cumberland Gap, and were pushing towards Nashville. 15,000 Confederate troops are at Mobile.

Geo. N. Saunders has returned from his European mission, and brings most gratifying assurances of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy. The people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiative.

MONEY WANTED.—Parties indebted to this office will do well to bear in mind that prompt payment will save trouble. Our patience is nearly exhausted.

There is no new feature in the war since our last. Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside appointed in his stead. There is no doubt this will stir up the embers of party between the Republicans and Democrats—the latter being the political school to which Gen. McClellan adhered.

The recent elections in the Northern States for Congressmen and State officers resulted in an overwhelming triumph to the Democrats, who are charged by their opponents with sympathy for the rebels (Confederates), and a willingness to make peace at any price. The votes indicate that President Lincoln and his Cabinet do not represent the popular wish of the North, and that the war is being waged against the South by a tyrannical minority, who, by an unfortunate political jumble in 1860 were thrown into power.

Let us hope however, that the recently expressed wish of the people may be acquiesced in by the President. In Ohio the entire Democratic State ticket has been elected, so that in future the writ of habeas corpus will not be a dead letter in that State; besides, out of 19 congressmen 14 are Democrats. In New York City and State the elections stand pretty much the same as in Ohio. Fernando Wood, ex-mayor of New York City, and who has been frequently accused of treasonable sympathy with the rebellion, has been elected, although last year he was rejected from the majority by a large majority. This indicates a return to reason by the Northerners, and we hope they may soon give their rulers such intimation of their desires as will restore peace, and establish the Southern Confederacy.

Common School Law Criticism.—In a recent issue of the Bowmanville Statesman the following words occur in reply to a fulsome eulogy of Dr. Ryerson by the Napanee Standard. He says:—"But what can we expect from any one belonging to the Ryersonian school of misrepresentation, and false glosses from their stock in trade. A cause which requires such a mode of warfare as is employed by the 'Standard' is not necessary for the province and certainly will ultimately secure the detestation of all intelligent men."

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Important Military Order.—An extra of the Gazette announces that classes A and B of the volunteer force are to be called out for drill twelve days, for which they are to receive the allowance fixed by statute last session—\$6. Those companies in class A which are fully uniformed, are to receive \$6 additional, in lieu of clothing for this year. The companies not uniformed will be provided with clothing from the Government. We are happy to learn, in addition, that the volunteer force has been increased to 1,000 during the month of October, comprising 15 companies.

The Centreville correspondent of the New York Times has the following paragraph in his letter of the 1st inst:—"I have this morning returned from an expedition to capture the captives of a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and find that my despatches relative to the fight between Bayard and Taylor, written for the telegraph, was not sent until three o'clock this morning, and that the same account of the capture of a train of cars and ninety prisoners by the rebels were not sent at all, by special order of Gen. Sigell."

Rules for a Horse.

The following are the rules laid down by Abd-el-Kader for indicating the points of a horse of pure race. He ought to have three things long and three short, three broad, three pure. The three long are the ears, the forehead, and the fore-legs; the three short are the bone of the tail, the hindlegs, and the back; the three broad are the forehead, the chest and the quarters; and the three pure are the skin, the eyes and the feet. He should have the withers high, the flanks fine, not fleshy, the tail well furnished near the root, the eye inclining as if to look at the nose, the forelock full, and nostrils wide their cavities entirely black, (if partly black it is a sign of inferiority), the fetlocks small, the hoof round and hard, the frogs hard and dry. He should be able to drink from a stream level with the surface on which he stands without bending the forelegs. The colors most prized are a dark bay or chestnut (the latter esteemed the best), brown or black. Black are, however, thought less safe on rocky ground, white are considered soft. Roan, dun, and iron gray are little esteemed. A blaze, if all down the face is approved; so are three white legs; but the rules on this matter are very fanciful. All these doctrines are supported by an infinity of proverbs, poetical quotations, and religious maxims, but it will be seen that they accord generally with our own ideas. Much importance is attached to a well lying shoulder; and to breadth of the chest, both as a security against interfering and as giving room for the lungs. A principal rule for recognizing the development of the forehead is to measure the distance from the extremity of the bone of the tail along the along the back to the centre of the withers, then from that along the neck and crest, down the face to the upper lip. If the two measurements are equal the horse will prove good, but of middling speed. If the length is greater behind than before, the animal wants power. If it is greater before than behind, he is excellent, and the greater the difference in measurement the greater his superiority. The count d'Aure, late chief of the School of cavalry, and now inspector-general of the imperial studs, assures Gen. Daumas that he has tested this rule in more than a hundred cases, and found it unerring.—London Review.

Military Augmentation.—It is said that preparations are being made by the military authorities for the accommodation of more troops at Montreal. A battery of Armstrong guns have arrived and been landed at St. Helen's Island. Quebec papers say that six Armstrong guns, forming one battery, together with carriages and wagons of two Batteries besides 500 segment shells and 900 ordinary shells, were despatched from the Imperial stores here, by the steamer Europa, for Montreal, on Thursday afternoon. The guns of another Armstrong battery will be sent to Montreal on Saturday.

Black Writing Ink.—Take Aleppo galls in coarse power, 8 ounces; logwood chips, 4 ounces; sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; powdered gum arabic, 3 ounces; sulphate of copper, 1 ounce; crystallized sugar, 1 ounce. The galls and logwood are boiled together in one gallon of water until half of the water has been evaporated; the decoction is then strained through a hair sieve, and the other ingredients added and stirred until they are all dissolved. It is then allowed to rest 24 hours, when it may be bottled for future use. The editor of the London Chemical News states that the following receipt has been furnished by a correspondent who states that good writing fluid may be made as directed:—Triturate in a mortar 36 grains of gallic acid with 34 ounces of a strong decoction of logwood, and put it into an S-shaped bottle together with 1 ounce of ammonia. Dissolve 1 ounce of the sulphate of iron in half an ounce of warm water, then mix the solutions together by agitating them for a few minutes. It is stated that a clear ink may thus be formed which will keep a considerable length of time without becoming thick or growing moldy. It must not be mixed with any common ink.

DURHAM MARKETS.—DURHAM, Nov. 13, 1862. Flour per bbl. \$4.00 to \$5.00. Wheat, per bush. 0.55 to 0.85. Oats, 0.30 to 0.30. Barley, 0.40 to 0.50. Potatoes, 0.25 to 0.30. Butter per lb. 0.10 to 0.12. Eggs per doz. 0.07 to 0.08. Hay per ton. 10.00 to 12.00.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Fall Wheat 85c to 92c. Spring Wheat 75c to 82c; Barley 91c to 96c; Oats 43c to 45c.—Leader, Nov.

STOVE & PLOUGH DEPOT, AND TIN & SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY. At W. B. CHOATE'S STOVE AND PLOUGH DEPOT, FERGUS. Can be seen the best assortment of Stoves in Canada West, and at prices that will defy competition. One call will convince you of that fact. Among the leading stoves will be found the King of Stoves at \$10 usually sold for \$32. Davy Crockett or Victor, 18 " " 30. Golden Piece, 17 " " 25. Maple Leaf, 26 " " 40. Iron Duke, 28 " " 45. Protectionist, 24 " " 35. The Stoves are furnished with copper bottomed furniture. Not Brantford make, but MANUFACTURED on the PREMISES. Stove pipe with Stoves, 7 1/2 per length. Five per cent off Stoves to schools or churches. Agricultural Furnace, \$14.00. Morley's Plough, 6.50. Scotch Canadian Plough, 6.90. Coal Oil and Lamps, and Oat Oil by the barrel or gallon. A full assortment of Coal Oil Lamps very cheap. Pure Lard Oil at 50c per gallon. A lamp, a can, and a quart of rock oil for 3c. First class machine oil for 70c. Superior to olive oil. Tinware of all kinds on hand, or made to order cheap; very cheap. Wrapping paper at factory prices. Paper or Cash given for rags to dealers. Window sash 3d per light. A liberal discount to pedlars or country merchants. PATENT THIMBLE SKEIN WAGON BOXES, very, very low. Agent for Hay, Platform, and all kinds of counter Scales.

THE MATCH AGAINST TIME.—SMITH WALES 21 MILES IN 2H AND 58MIN. Joseph Smith now ranks with the celebrated Chas. Westhall as a pedestrian; he accomplished the arduous feat of walking 21 miles in 3 hours yesterday, having two minutes to spare. At 2:15 p. m., the pedestrian started, expressing the utmost confidence in his ability to walk the required distance. Mr. Lovell, of the Westminster Hotel, with commendable forethought, had prepared the ground, so that it was admirably fitted for walking purposes; there was an elasticity and soundness noticeable, which in itself was enough to cheer the heart of any pedestrian. Joseph Smith appeared in excellent health—the severe cold and swelling in his face had vanished, and altogether he was in far more healthy condition than on Monday last. The "lap" which he was to walk measured 110 yards, the pedestrian turning and retracing his steps each length; for this he was allowed half a second each score, but he was not included that in our score. Mr. F. Richardson and Mr. Challoner accompanied the pedestrian, continually encouraging him and ministering to his requirements. From the moment he began to walk, Smith manifested more confidence and durability; his nerves seemed more powerfully braced, his eye clearer, and altogether those who were present appeared to participate in his positive assurance that he could accomplish the feat. Without further comment, however, we append the time-table, which will be found correct:—

Table with 4 columns: Miles, Hours, Mins, Secs. 1 mile 0 7 00, 2 " 0 15 49, 3 " 0 23 00, 4 " 0 30 40, 5 " 0 38 20, 6 " 0 45 00, 7 " 0 52 40, 8 " 1 00 00, 9 " 1 07 40, 10 " 1 15 20, 11 " 1 23 00, 12 " 1 30 40, 13 " 1 38 20, 14 " 1 46 00, 15 " 1 53 40, 16 " 2 01 20, 17 " 2 09 00, 18 " 2 16 40, 19 " 2 24 20, 20 " 2 32 00, 21 " 2 39 40.

AN ODD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas Tipton of the Tribune, has superseded Mr. Jabez Amsden in the Canal Office at this port, and is now the Collector of Tolls. Mr. Amsden got three days' notice to quit, without any explanations, pro or con. If any Government ever committed an unbecoming act of injustice, it is in this matter; even the Yankees, with their vindictive-Constinution would blush at such rube-dignity.—Dunville Independent.

ANOTHER BATTERY.—The Gazette is informed that a field battery of artillery will shortly be sent overland from St. Johns, New Brunswick, to Canada. The horses belonging to it will be transferred to another battery now stationed in Halifax, and new ones procured here. It will likely be quartered in Montreal.

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Moved by T. McKee, seconded by R. Montgomery. That this Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, with D. McMillan, Esq. in the chair, to consider upon the most efficient person as Collector and Assessor, as also upon the parties as securities mentioned in the Tenders. Carried. The result of the committee, after due reflection was, that the Tender of Gilbert Smith, though the lowest, for want of securities was not approved or accepted.

Committee rose and the Council resumed business. Moved by T. McKee, seconded by R. Montgomery. That John Anderson be appointed Assessor for 1862, and Collector for 1863, and that the

Clark give him due notice of his appointment, and that at the next meeting of this Council he be prepared with his Securities (as specified in Tender) to give in his bond to this corporation. Carried. Council adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Moved by T. O'Callaghan, sec. by T. McKee, That this Council do satisfy John Quilly for the amount of Four Dollars and forty-three cents, being an overplus paid by him to this Council for his taxes. Carried. Moved by T. O'Callaghan, sec. by R. Montgomery, That Henry Beckner be allowed to do work to the amount of \$2 50, to satisfy a balance of back taxes on lot 15, 2nd con., for the years '57, '58, '59, 1860. Carried. Moved by R. Montgomery, sec. by T. McKee, That the Circular presented by the Reeve from the Secretary of the Lancashire Relief Fund soliciting aid thereto, that they decline taking any action in the matter. Carried. Moved by R. Montgomery, sec. by T. O'Callaghan, That each Councilman give a written statement to the Treasurer of the amount of Clergy Reserve money by him expended in his Ward, and the amount of work performed for the same, at the next sitting of this Council. Carried.

Moved by R. Montgomery, sec. by T. McKee, That the Clerk draft By-laws for the election of Councilmen for the several Wards, to be passed at the next sitting of Council. On motion the circular from the Governor General soliciting a subscription for the monument in memory of the late Prince Consort, was ordered to lie on the table. It was resolved that a petition be drafted to the Bureau of Agriculture respecting the Improvement Fund for this Township. Resolved, that in consequence of the advanced season of the year, that all Road Jobs taken in 1861 to be finished in 1862, shall be withdrawn from such parties, and notices be put up in the several Wards, and all parties govern themselves accordingly, as this Council will not, after the date of such notice, hold themselves responsible for the payment of such work. Adjourned to meet at the house of John Anderson, lot 29, 10th con., on Wednesday the 10th December next.

Every man strong enough to carry a gun should own one, and know how to use it. There is no knowing what may happen.

Important Military Order.—An extra of the Gazette announces that classes A and B of the volunteer force are to be called out for drill twelve days, for which they are to receive the allowance fixed by statute last session—\$6. Those companies in class A which are fully uniformed, are to receive \$6 additional, in lieu of clothing for this year. The companies not uniformed will be provided with clothing from the Government. We are happy to learn, in addition, that the volunteer force has been increased to 1,000 during the month of October, comprising 15 companies.

The Centreville correspondent of the New York Times has the following paragraph in his letter of the 1st inst:—"I have this morning returned from an expedition to capture the captives of a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and find that my despatches relative to the fight between Bayard and Taylor, written for the telegraph, was not sent until three o'clock this morning, and that the same account of the capture of a train of cars and ninety prisoners by the rebels were not sent at all, by special order of Gen. Sigell."

Rules for a Horse.

The following are the rules laid down by Abd-el-Kader for indicating the points of a horse of pure race. He ought to have three things long and three short, three broad, three pure. The three long are the ears, the forehead, and the fore-legs; the three short are the bone of the tail, the hindlegs, and the back; the three broad are the forehead, the chest and the quarters; and the three pure are the skin, the eyes and the feet. He should have the withers high, the flanks fine, not fleshy, the tail well furnished near the root, the eye inclining as if to look at the nose, the forelock full, and nostrils wide their cavities entirely black, (if partly black it is a sign of inferiority), the fetlocks small, the hoof round and hard, the frogs hard and dry. He should be able to drink from a stream level with the surface on which he stands without bending the forelegs. The colors most prized are a dark bay or chestnut (the latter esteemed the best), brown or black. Black are, however, thought less safe on rocky ground, white are considered soft. Roan, dun, and iron gray are little esteemed. A blaze, if all down the face is approved; so are three white legs; but the rules on this matter are very fanciful. All these doctrines are supported by an infinity of proverbs, poetical quotations, and religious maxims, but it will be seen that they accord generally with our own ideas. Much importance is attached to a well lying shoulder; and to breadth of the chest, both as a security against interfering and as giving room for the lungs. A principal rule for recognizing the development of the forehead is to measure the distance from the extremity of the bone of the tail along the along the back to the centre of the withers, then from that along the neck and crest, down the face to the upper lip. If the two measurements are equal the horse will prove good, but of middling speed. If the length is greater behind than before, the animal wants power. If it is greater before than behind, he is excellent, and the greater the difference in measurement the greater his superiority. The count d'Aure, late chief of the School of cavalry, and now inspector-general of the imperial studs, assures Gen. Daumas that he has tested this rule in more than a hundred cases, and found it unerring.—London Review.