Cardiff, That the clerk notify all parties interested, by getting it Advertised in the Carleton Place "Herald," That this council will meet in the Town Hall, on Monday the 14th March next at ten o'clock, a. m., when it is expected that all parties intending to apply for Tavern License will be prepared to apply for the same according to law.—carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by George Brown, That the collector be instructed not to distrain from Robert Pever, and John Howard, the amount of their statute labour tax for 1853, till the parties have an opportunity of satisfying this council that they have performed such labour.—carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by George Brown, That the clerk notify the collector that this council will not extend the time for the collection of taxes for the year 1863 beyond the second Monday in March next, and that he meet with the Auditors and settle up with the late treasurer for the roll of 1862.—carried.

George Cardiff moved, seconded by George Brown, That the clerk write to the commissioner of crown lands to enquire the reason of the delay of the land improvement fund money, and whether it will be sent to the municipalities during this winter.—carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by George Brown, That John O'Dea be allowed the balance of his account for statute labour in his taxes for this year, and that his taxes be considered equivalent for the amount, viz., 19s 3d., and that it be considered as a leniency, on account of the peculiar circumstances of Petitioner not to be extended hereafter.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by George Cardiff, That the clerk be instructed to write to Andrew Bell, Douglas, to get the Insurance renewed on the Town Hall.—carried.

Mr. Harris moved, seconded by George Brown, That this council do now adjourn till the 14th day of March and meet again in the Town Hall on that date at 10 o'clock, A. M.—carried.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
Township Clerk.

THE O'KANE-PALMERSTON DIVORCE SUIT.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE, LONDON, JAN. 26.
Before Sir J. P. Wilde.

O'Kane vs. O'Kane and Lord Palmerston.

—There was a very large attendance of the bar and of the public this morning, in consequence of the name of this case appearing in the motion list. It has already been before the Judge Ordinary in Chambers, but this was the first occasion of its being mentioned in open court. The petition is in the following terms:—

In the matter of Timothy Joseph O'Kane, of No. 26 Inverness Road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman.

DATED 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1863.

Sheweth,—1. That your petitioner was on the 2nd of October, 1851, lawfully married to Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris, of No. 2 John street, Sutton street, Commercial road east, in the said county of Middlesex, spinster, at St. George's in the East, in the said County of Middlesex.

2. That, after his said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at No. 2 John street, Sutton street, Commercial road east aforesaid, at Gravesend in the county of Kent; at Dingle Killarney, and Traice, all in the county of Kerry, in Ireland; and at No. 25 Grove-place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex; and that there was issue of the said marriage, viz:—one son and four daughters.

3. That on or about the 16th day of June, 1863, and at divers other places and times at Cambridge Cambridge House, No. 24 Piccadilly, in the said county of Middlesex, and at divers other places, the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane committed adultry with one Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that this honorable court will be pleased to decree and declare the said marriage of your petitioner and the said Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane to be disolved; and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to this honorable court may seem meet. And your petitioner claims $20,000 damages against the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury. And your petitioner will ever pray.

TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'KANE.

The citation was issued by Thomas Wells, of 47 Moorgate street, city, solicitor to the petitioner, and the citation and a copy of the petition having been served in the usual course on the respondent and on Lord Palmerston, and appearance was therefore entered for the respondent by Charles Horsley, of No. 2 Staple Inn, and for Lord Palmerston by Messrs. Nicholl, Burnett and Newman, of Carey street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

On the 11th of November, 1863, the respondent filled the following answer:—

The 11th day of November, 1863.

The respondent, Margaret Matilda Augusta Morris (sued as Margaret Matilda Augusta O'Kane,) by Charles Horsley, her solicitor saith:—

That she denies that she was lawfully married to the said petitioner, as in the said petition is alleged.

2. That she denies that she committed adultery with the said Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, as in the said petition is alleged.

On the 17th of November an order was obtained by the noble co-respondent for the delivery of particulars of the time and place of the alleged marriage and of the alleged adultery. This order had not been complied with.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., (with whom was Mr Joyce,) now moved accordingly on behalf of the respondent. He said he was instructed to apply for a rule calling on the petitioner to show cause why he should not at once obey the order of the 17th of November and proceed with his suit, or why he should not be taken off the file. An application was made in consequence of the generality of those charges by the advisers of the co-respondent for particulars, and, on behalf of the respondent, be submitted that he could claim the benefit of the order made in that application.

The Judge-Ordinary—I cannot look upon the interests of the respondent and of the co-respondents as being in any way identical. That application for particulars was made on behalf of the co-respondent; the respondent was a party to it.

Mr. Digby Seymour said no doubt that was so, but the vagueness of the petition was as injurious to the respondent as it was to the co-respondent, and the proceedings having been suspended until particulars weredeliverd, the respondent was entitled to call on the petitioner to furnish them, in order that the suit might proceed. It is unnecessary for the respondent to incur the cost of making a separate application after an order had been made upon the application of the co-respondent. More than two months had elapsed since the order was made, and the respondent was anxious that the charge in the petition should be kept hanging over her no longer, but that the petitioner should either proceed to trial or take the petition off the file. The court would insist upon a petitioner who placed such charges as these on the record giving proof of his *bona fide*, and satisfying the court that he was not using its process for an improper purpose, by giving sufficient particulars of them. In conclusion, he called the attention of the court to the last paragraph of an affidavit, setting forth the proceedings in the suit, made by the respondent's attorney, Mr. Horsley, a gentlemen of repute and standing in his profession. It was short, but emphatic:—

"Lastly, I say I verily believe this petition was presented and filed and served for the purposes of extortion only, and that the petitioner has no case upon the merits."

Coupling this distinct and solemn statement made upon oath by an officer of the court with the arguments he had already urged, he hoped the court would grant the rule for which the respondent prayed. The motion was, in the alternative, for a rule, either that particulars should be supplied within a certain time, or that cause should be shown on the next motion day why the petition should not be dismissed.

Neither the petitioner nor the co-respondent were represented by counsel, this being an *ex parte* application by the respondent.

The Judge-Ordinary—The courts of this country, and this court among them, are open to all suitors; but it is a very reasonable principle that a suitor who brings other persons into a court should proceed with reasonable expedition to bring the matters at issue in the suit to trial. If that is a fair rule in other courts, it is especially fair in the Divorce court, wherein suits are instituted and charges are made which involve the reputation of those who are dragged into the court to answer them. It is therefore, clear that the court cannot for a moment tolerate any want of reasonable expedition on the part of a petitioner. In this case the court is asked to make an order that the petitioner be dismissed on the ground that certain particulars which have been ordered have not been delivered. I think that branch of the application altogether unfounded. The course which the case has taken is this:—The petitioner having filed his petition, the respondent, who alone makes this application put an answer upon the file and applied for no particulars. If she had applied for them they would have been ordered as of course, as it is the universal practice of the court to order them when the charges are as general as those. But not having asked for them, the respondent cannot now complain that they have not been given. The co-respondent, before filing an answer, did apply for particulars, and accordingly on the 17th of Nov. an order was made that particulars should be given of the time and place where the adultry charged was alleged to have taken place. Since that order was made the petitioner has delivered no particulars, and has taken no steps in the suit; and, although the respondent cannot complain of his not giving particulars, I think she has a right to complain of his not having taken any step in the suit. It is for him to go on with the suit, and if the order for particulars stands in his way he should comply with it, and furnish particulars, or show why he is unable to do so. The respondent has, I think, a right to say, "Give the particulars if you can, but if you cannot you have no right to keep the suit hanging over my head for an indefinite time." I think, therefore, that irrespective of the order for particulars, the court has a right to look and ought to look at the time which has elapsed since the suit was commenced and to say to the petitioner, "You must either go on with the suit or show cause why you do not." On these grounds I am not prepared to grant a rule to show cause why the petitioner should not go on with the suit: and, in the alternative, why, if he does not, the petitioner should not be dismissed. Cause will be shown on the next motion day. As to taking the petition off the file, that the court never allows. We shall by and bye find out whether the petition will go on with it, whether it is to be dismissed.

Rule *nisi* accordingly.

Geological Survey of Canada.

[No. II.]

In a previous paper we gave a brief sketch of the different geological formations in Canada, according to Sir Wm. Logan's late work on the "Geology of Canada," and named some of the localities where these formations shewed themselves. We then stated that in a series of short articles we would condense the subject of the chapter on "Economical Geology," in which those minerals found in the Province, and which was susceptible of economical application, are described, and the places of their occurrence pointed out. We had hoped that before beginning these the Atlos, which is to accompany the volume lately published, and which will be of such value to the student of Canadian Geology, would have appeared; but as some months must elapse before its receipt, we commence to-day a brief sketch of the

METALS AND THEIR ORES FOUND IN CANADA.

The principal metals and ores of great economic value which are found in Canada, are iron, lead, copper, nickel, silver, and gold. The first two of these will form the subject of the present paper, which is but the briefest outline, and chiefly in Sir William's own words, of the very interesting and valuable chapter referred to above. The ores of iron of economic importance are, the magnetic oxyd or magnetic iron ore, the red hematite or oligist ore, and the limonite or bog-iron ore. Of these the most abundant, as well as the most valuable, is the magnetic oxyd or magnetite, which is attracted by the magnet, and hence its name. It is iron-black in color, and gives a black powder. When pure it consists of 72.4 parts of iron, and 27.6 parts of oxygen. This ore is found only in crystaline or metamorphic rocks, that is, rocks altered by the action of heat, and the deposits of it in Canada occur in the Laurentian series, or in the crystalline rocks of the Eastern townships. Amongst the many localities in which it abounds, are the townships of Grenville, Hull, South Crosby, South Sherbrooke, Madoc, Marmora, and Belmont. In Hull there are large deposits, some of which were opened in 1854, by Messrs. Forsyth & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the supply of their furnaces at that place, when it was used in connection with the iron from the ores of that region. It was shipped by the Rideau Canal to Kingston, and thence by the lakes to Cleveland. Up to 1857, about 8,000 tons of the ore had been exported, when the opening of the Newborough mine in St. Crosby which afforded greater facilities for shipping the ore, caused the Hull mine to be abandoned. The bed in South Crosby is some 200 feet thick, and has lately been mined also for shipment to Pittsburgh. During 1858 and 1859 about 6,000 tons of it were forwarded thither. Some of the magnetic ore found in S. Sherbrooke has been used for lining the hearths at Mr. Gzowski's iron works in Toronto. The ore from Madoc when smelted yields excellent iron. It is black, fine grained, and apparently very pure. In the township of Belmont is a deposit known as the big ore-bed, said to be 100 feet thick. Many years ago a blast furnace was erected at the village of Marmora for the purpose of smelting the ore from this deposit, and iron of a superior quality was manufactured. Different companies have at various times since attempted the smelting of this ore, and, so far as the quality of the metal was concerned, they were very successful. Owing to the distance, however, from the shipping port, the speculation has not been found to pay. In Sutton, Leeds, and other parts of the Eastern Townships, magnetic ore is found in large quantities and in quite a workable condition, but the iron ores of the Townships belongs principally to the Red Hematite, which is one of the forms assumed by the anhydrous peroxyd of iron.

It is called red hematite from its dark-red and earthy appearance. When it occurs in scaly masses made up of small crystalline scales with a metallic lustre, it is known as micaceous iron ore, while the varieties offering distinct crystals or large crystalline faces are known by the name of specular iron, from their brilliant metallic lustre. When in this state, it is dark steel-grey, or even iron-black in colour; and granular varieties sometimes resemble magnetite, but are distinguished by their red powder, and by being slightly or not at all attracted by the magnet. Deposits of this ore have been found in the townships of Macnab and Bristol. The name of iron Island has been given to an island in Lake Nipissing from the large amount of red hematite found there. In the townships of Hutton and Brome large beds of iron slates are met with, specimens of which have been found to contain 70 per cent of peroxyd of iron. These slaty iron ores found in the townships, though less rich than the ores of the Laurentian series are still sufficiently rich to be smelted with profit, calcareous matter being needed, however, as a flux, owing to the presence of silex. Some of this iron has been taken from Brome to Troy, in Vermont, to be smelted with the magnetic iron of Troy. Small quantities of titanium are frequently found in these ores, an element which has been found to render iron peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of steel. This Sir William Logan thinks may give a greatly increased value to these ores. This variety of iron occurs also in some of the stratified rocks and is of all ages, so far not in workable quantities in Canada.

Limonte or bog iron ore is much softer than the two former kinds and affords water when heated in a glass tube, and hence belongs to the class called hydrated peroxyd of iron. In its purest state it consists of 85.6 peroxyd of iron and 14.4 water in 100 parts. It is never crystallized, but often fibrous in structure and sometimes forms concretionary masses. Bog iron ore, which is of recent formation, and is found at or near the surface of the soil, is widely distributed throughout Canada, and is an important article. It is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, especially in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, and Windham. A smelting furnace at Normandale was formerly supplied with ore from Charlotteville, where it was mined in different places. It occurs in the township of Bastard, and also in several townships on the Ottawa. In the Eastern Townships bog iron ore occurs in considerable quantities in Stanbridge and in Farnham. The ore from Stanbridge was formerly mined and carried to Allurg, in Vermont, where it was smelted. It has been found in Ascot, and other townships, and also in abundance in several of the seigniories on the south bank of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The St. Maurice Forges in the vicinitiy of Three Rivers were for more than a century supplied with bog ore collected in that vicinity. In the fourth range of the fief St. Etienne is a marsh covering about twelve hundred acres, from which during the dry weather of summer a good deal of ore was extracted a few years since. And between the St. Maurice and Batiscan rivers important deposits of this ore have been found and taken to the St. Maurice forges. Bog iron ore, is in fact spread along the north shore of the St. Lawrence in considerable quantities, extending from Montreal [illegible] to Quebec. Many of these deposits have been long known, and the furnace for smelting was established in St. Maurice as early as 1737. In 1831, these forges gave work to two or three hundred persons, and were famons for the fine quality of their castings, and also for superior wrought iron. They were abandoned in 1858, owing to the growing scarcity of ore and charcoal in the vicinity. The Radon forges were erected a few years ago at Batiscan, in the Sieguiory of Cap de la Madeline, and are supplied with ore and charcoal from the adjacent seigniories. The crude ore is brought to the furnaces partly by the workmen of the company, and partly by the farmers on whose land it is found. It is washed to free it from adhering earth and then yields from 40 to 50 per cent. of metal, about 2,000 tons of cast iron being now produced annually from between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of ore. The number of workmen employed at these forges varies from 200 to 400, according to the season. The chief manufacture of the company, has of late been cast iron wheels for railway cars, for which it is well adapted. Wrought iron is also made here, and a rolling mill has also been erected, which furnishes iron for the manufacture of scythes and nail rod iron. Limestone, which is used as a flux for the ore, is found in the immediate neighborhood. Although comparatively little has been done for turning to advantage the iron of Canada, it will thus be seen that a beginning has been made at several places, and Sir Wm. Logan observes, we possess in the crystalline ores of the Laurentian rocks and in the iron slates of the Eastern Townships inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, which may compare with those of the United States or with Sweden. It is from these magnetite and red hematite ores reduced by charcoal that the finest iron of the world is manufactured; and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of Canada great sources of natural wealth.

LEAD.

The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret of galena, which, when pure, contains in one hundred parts 86.6 of lead, and 13.4 of sulphur. This is found in many localities on Lake Superior, as at Prince's Mine, Thunder Cape and Pointe des Mines, where it occurs in small quantities, in veins, often associated with blende (sulphuret of zinc) and with iron and copper pyrites. Several veins containing galena are met with in the townships of Belford, Lansdowne, Ramsay and Fitzroy, in all of which shafts have been sunk and a certain amount of lead obtained. Small quantities of galena have been found in the black calcareous shales of the city of Quebec, and associated with the ores of copper at Acton, Upton and Ascot. These ores contain very little silver. More argentiferous galena, however, has been found in small quantities in quartz veins on the Chaudiere and near Lennoxville; also in St. Armand near Cook's Corners. Galena is also in the limestone of Gaspe and Indian Cove. Crystals of galena, too, occur in the limestone in the township of Clinton near Beamsville, in Canada West. An unsuccessful attempt was made some time ago to establish a lead mine upon what was supposed to be a lode in this township, but the supposed lode was merely one of the open joints or fissures by which these rocks are frequently intersected. The ore is seen on each side of the main fissure, and is disseminated through the limestone near the fissure.

Mr Foley is lecturing on Temperance, in Kingston. The *Whig* hopes none of "the mean, contemptible, selfish Grits" will be present.

We understand that the celebrated suit Kemp es Henderson, in the court of chancery, has been decided in favor of Mr Kemp.

The Soiree in St. Andrew's Church, Almonte, will be resumed on Wednesday evening. See advertisement.

We regret to hear of the death of George Ross, Esq., Clerk of the Division Court in the Village of Renfrew. He died on Saturday last at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The annual meeting of the Carleton Place Bible Society, will be held in the Methodist church, in this village, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev J Green, Agent of the Montreal Bible Society and by other ministers.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting, in aid of the funds of the society.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of another valuable school book which John Lovell, Esq., of Montreal, has just published. Its object is to introduce the study of Agricultural chemistry into our schools, and make the study of farming interesting and useful. Besides being used as a school book, every farmer in the province should have a copy. The author of the work is J. W. Dawson, L.L.D., Principal of McGill College, Montreal.

We are also indebted to John Lovell, Esq., Montreal, for a copy of his "British North American Almanac," which contains any amount of statistical and useful information in reference to commerce, agriculture, history, mining, banking, &c., &c., &c., in the British American Provinces. The price of the Almanac is only $1 a copy, and they can be had by addressing Mr Lovell.

Opening of Parliament.

Quebec, Feb. 19.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This day at three o'clock p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly and that House being present His excellency was pleased to open the second session of the eighth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy again to meet you in Parliament, and I feel confident that during the session now commenced your best attention will be bestowed on the legislation for the public good.

I have taken steps for carrying into effect the Act passed last session for the organization of the Militia Force of the Province, and I will continue my best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

The period is approaching when by the conditions of the Treaty of Reciprocity between Her Majesty and the United States of America, the notice for the determination of its provisions may be given at the option of either party. I have not failed to give my best attention to the subject of this treaty, and of the Great interest affected by it.

Your attention will be invited to measures designed, by the improvement of our existing system of our inland water communication, to attract to the channel of the St. Lawrence a larger share than we have heretofore enjoyed of the great and rapidly growing commerce of the western lakes.

You will also be invited to consider the expediency of providing for such improvement of the canals constructed to obviate the natural impediments of the navigation of the Ottawa River as will it is believed, without involving a heavy outlay, greatly accelerate the developement of the extensive and valuable territory drained by the noble stream and its tributaries.

Unforseen obstacles have retarded the survey of the route of the proposed railway between the Province and the sister colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Arrangements are, however, now in progress which I trust will soon lead to the execution of the preliminary work, the result of which will enable all parties to form a more satisfactory estimate than is possible at present to present of the expense and practicability of the proposed undertaking.

The condition of the vast region lying to the north west of the settled portions of the Province is daily becoming a question of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the imperial Government with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the geographical boundaries of Canada, in that direction. Such a definition of boundary is desirable preliminary to further proceedings with respect to the vast tracts of land in that quarter belonging to Canada, but not brought under the action of our political system.

The construction of the public buildings at Ottawa since the resumption of work last spring has been prosecuted with much diligence as to justify me in announcing to the officers of the civil service the intended early removal thither of the Seat of Government, in pursuance of Her Majesty's selection of that city as the future capital of Canada.

The discovery of gold and other valuable ores within the Province which have recently been made, and which have attracted very general attention, appear to call for legislation, both as regards the more systematic and perfect developement of our mineral wealth, and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it. I would also suggest to you the expediency of making legislative provision for ensuring a more sufficient mode of investigation into the cause of shipwrecks occurring on or near the seacoast of the Province, as well as of similar disasters which, though occurring elsewhere, may form the nature of the attending circumstances seem calculated to affect the reputation of our marine service.

A fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship Service has been entered into on terms which will be submitted for your consideration, and will I believe tend to combine efficiency economy, and safety.

I would further invite your attention to the state of the existing laws relative to parliamentary elections, to bankrupt and insolvent debt, to the administration of justice, to the encouragement of agriculture and of fisheries, and to the registration of titles of real estate,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as also estimates for the supplies required for the current year. Those estimates will be found to have been prepared with a careful attention to economy. I rejoice that I am enabled to inform you that the revenue of the past year considerably exceeded the estimate submitted to you last Session, whilst the aggregate expenditures for the public service of the year was less than the estimated amount. Notwithstanding these gratifying results, however, there was a large excess of expenditure over the income, and as the revenue derivable from existing sources is clearly inadequate to meet the unavoidable annual charges of the public Treasury, measures will be submitted for your consideration calculated to equalize the annual income with the annual expenditure of the country.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I commit the affairs of the Province to your patriotic and disinterested consideration, earnestly hoping that under the favor of Divine Providence, your deliberations during this session may be productive of results conductive to the prosperity of Canada and the happiness of her people.

B. & O. Railway.

At the meeting for the election of Directors of the B. & Ottawa Railway, under the Act of last session of Parliament, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing two years:—

Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Brockville.
J. G. Richardson, Esq., New York.
Alex. Morris, Esq., M. P. P., Montreal.
Hon. J. C. Abbott, Esq., M. P. P., Montreal.
E. P. Ross, Esq., Auburn, New York.
Allen Ross, Esq., Kingston.
D. Galbraith Esq., Ramsay.

Mr. Steel, it will be seen, is not a Director—a fact which will occasion very little regret in this section of country; but other changes have been made which cannot be placed under this category. The new Board, is, of course, entirely under the control of Mr. Richardson, the representative of the English Bondholders, who, under the powers conferred by the late Act, elected the Board. Previous to the meeting for the election of Directors, Mr. Richardson informed Robert Bell, Esq., of Carleton Place, that he would be elected a Director on condition that he, (Mr. Bell) should, on all occasions, and under all circumstances, act and vote as a Director just as Mr. Richardson should instruct him. Mr. Bell refused to accept a Directorship on any such conditions, and he was not elected. It may be judged from this, on what terms the present Board have been chosen. Some half-hour previous to the election of Directors, the Officials of the Company were requested to hand in their resignations, and as no time was allowed for consideration, this was accordingly done. The new Board accepted the resignations, as a matter of course, and Messrs. Harvey, Watson, and Brooke, ceased to be in the employ of the new Company. Of course this mode of procedure was a mere subterfuge for open dismissals. Mr. Harvey, we understand, has discharged his duties as Secretary and Treasurer, faithfully and honestly, and it does seem rather hard that he should be discharged without a fault being alleged against him. As to Mr. Brooke, his removal is utterly unwarrantable, and has caused a feeling of indignation throughout the whole community. In all his intercourse with the public as Railroad Manager, Mr. Brooke has been universally respected and esteemed, while his able and skilful management secured for him the confidence of his employers. A more deservedly popular Railroad Manager it would be difficult to find in Canada, and the new company have committed a grave error in dispensing with his services. Alex. Morris, Esq., is one of the new Directors, and when remonstrated with in regard to these unwarrantable wholesale dismissals, he replied that the parties were not in the employ of the Board when he became a Director. Of course they were not, as they were instructed just half an hour previous to hand in their resignations. We understand that the new Board intend to dismiss all the old Railroad officials—not all at once, but one by one, at short intervals. In changing Sherwood and Steele for Richardson and Morris, it does seem like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

We may state on what we consider reliable information, that there is good reason for believing that the Road will *not* be pushed on to Arnprior in the Spring—that the Municipalities having waved their claim for interest for two years, Mr. Richardson as the representative of the English Bondholders having got full control of the road, will run it for two years and pocket the proceeds—at the end of which time the railroad will be found just where it is at present, minus the profits of two years' business. The money required to be deposited by the recent Act of Parliament, has been deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the English Bondholders, and may be used in extending the Road or otherwise, just as the depositors choose.

We trust that the new arrangement may not prove a gigantic "Sell," though matters look rather suspicious at present.

Our County Council would have acted more wisely had they adopted the suggestions of Mr. Buell, and not voted away their legal rights without perfectly understanding what they were about.

We shall have more to say on these topics as new facts develop themselves.—*Perth Courier.*

Birth.

At Burnside Cottage on, the 21st instant, Mrs. James H Wylie, of a daughter.

In Beckwith, on Saturday, the 13th inst., Mrs. Wm. Muirhead of a son.

Married.

At Burnside, Ramsay, by the Rev. John McMorine, on the 18th instant, JOHN G. MALLOCH, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, to MARGARET GILLIES, youngest daughter of the late Hon. James Wylie, M. L. C.

By the Rev. Mr. Brewster, on the 17th inst., Henry David Chalmers of Smith's Falls, to Mary Adeline Vandusen, of the same place.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John McKinnon, Mr. Andrew Forest, of Horton, county of Renfrew, to Mrs. Ann Fraser, of Beckwith, county of Lanark.

By the same, on the 19th inst., Mr. Peter McDougall, of the Township of Beckwith, to Miss Mary Fergusen, daugnter of Mr. Alex Ferguson, of the same place.

Died.

In Beckwith, on the 13th inst., the infant son of Mr. Wm. Muirhead.

In Montague, on the 11th instant, Mary the beloved wife of John Wilson.

Deceased was a faithful member of the church of England, and in it she found peace at the last. Her illness was very short. Forty-four hours before she died she was in St. John's church, Smith's Fall's, at the funeral of Dr. Morton. She then appeared to be in perfect health. But the words of the text of the sermon on that occasion: "This night thy soul shalt be required of thee," made a deep impression on her mind; and she was taken ill that night, and died on the Thursday, of Laryngitis. She died as she lived, a good christian, only confiding her trust in her adorable Redeemer, and expressing her regret that she had not lived closer with God. "Right dear in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Arrivals

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending February 20th, 1864.

Monday, 15th—Z Halpenny, Pakenham; John Hamilton, Ottawa; Peter Smith, Elgin; John F Moore, Hamilton; A F Sealy, Smith's Falls; Mr Clayhorn, Montreal; Mrs Davis, Pembroke; J Bowman, Perth.

Tuesday, 16th—Alex Stewart, White Lake; Wm Forsythe, Pakenham; Wm Lockie, Ramsay; James Wallace, do; Geo Drynan, do; Col Sumner, Carleton Place; John Davie, Pakenham; Richard Davie, do; I F Moore, Hamilton; R C Archer, Renfrew; R Bowie, Brockville, J Ryan, do, A Brooks, do; D Fraser, Perth; Mr Gamsby do; G L Lieth, Pembroke.

Wednesday, 17th—J S Frost, Smith's Falls; P W Cram, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Jane Leith, James Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Thomas Arthurs, Miss M Wilson, and Wm Wilson, Appleton; A Brooks, Brockville, Mr Gamsby, Perth; John Ryan, do, D Fraser, do; Mr Archer, Renfrew; N Ward, Prescott; Michael Cormack, do; E Shameour, Renfrew.

Thursday, 18th—George Keefer, Perth; James Cockfield, do; James Pitten, Brockville; James Wallace, Ramsay; James Simpson, do; Wm Gilmour, do; Wm Russell, Arnprior; A J Ford, Perth; Mr Knell London, Eng., Charles Knell, do; G F Pearson do; John Cookenhaler, Montreal; H Lovely, Ogdensburg; Miss Montgomery, Brockville; Miss Houghs, Arnprior; C P Haskins, Glasgow, S; C Monaghan, Toronto; A Delaney, Montreal.

Friday, 19th—A Davis, Prescott, F Allen Perth; F Halliday, do; Thomas Allen, do; Wm Thomas, Lanark; H Lovely, Ogdensburg; James Lawrie, Perth; Andrew Wilson, do; George Foster, Smith's Falls; A Leishman, Bennie's Corners, Jas Quigley, Pakenham; M Ellis, Perth; Mr Brooks, do; Dougald Sinclair, Beckwith.

Saturday, 20th—W d Grant, Perth; E P Ross, Auburn; J G Richardson, New York; R P Cooke, Kingston; James B Leask, Toronto; G Pearson, London; C P Haskins, Glasgow; Wm Knell, Toronto; C Monaghan, do.

Sunday—Richard Ervin, Arnprior; J Duree, Sorell; George Leith, Pembroke.

Arrivals at Lyon's Hotel,

Arnprior, for the week ending 20th Feb.

J. Anderson, Ottawa; L Allan, Bowmanville; C Davis, Scotland; Hon. J. Skead, Ottawa; J. Toshack, Ramsay; C Hoish, do; M. Graham, Quebec; R. Stanley, Ottawa; A. J. Thomas, Montreal; J. McDonald, Ottawa; R. McDonald, do; J. Stanley, do, J. Smith, do; J. Lynch, Quebec; Mr. Smith, of Burrell & Co., Quebec; Mr. Poitras, do; T. Sullivan, Napean; T. Hurd, do; J. Shore, do; J. Qualy, Eganville; J. Bradly, Goulbourn; J. Taylor, Ottawa; A. Davis, Prescott; H. Merrill, Ottawa; J. R. O'Connor, do, J. H. Dwyre, do; A. G. DeSalaberry, Montreal; J. Munro, Bonnechere Point; J. Fraser, Fitzroy; G. Fraser, do; S. Andey Burritt's Rapids; W. Argue, Pembroke; H. Craig, North Gower, T. Andrews, Burritt's Rapids; N. Wallace, Marlburg; P. Willings, do; A. Wallace, do; J. Bond, Montreal; G. E. Aird, Ottawa; W. Wallace North Gower; D. Stewart, McNab; A. H. Waggoner, Ottawa; W. H. Grant, Perth; W. P. Waddell, Montreal; C. Esplin, Ottawa; J. Salmon, do; G. H. Baen, Montreal; B. J. Shattrick, Fitzroy Harbor; E. Brown, do; T. Dowsley, Ottawa; A. Alfred, Kingston; J. Brown, Pembroke; A. W. Soper, Ottawa; J. G. Richardson, Manager B. & O. Railway, Mr. Cook, Superintendent Engineer do; Mr. Ross, Director do; Mr. Routh, Quebec; Mr. Anderson, do; J Morris, Greenlaw; Mrs. McDougall, Renfrew; J. McGinnis, do; A. Miller, McNab, Wm. Bouchier, Manchester, Eng; J. McGee, Lanark; J. McCreary, Ramsay; J Luby, Ottawa; Mr Irowois, do; A Mackenzie, Logie Burn.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Brockville, Feb. 17, 1864

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$2 50	@	2 25
Spring Flour	2 25	"	2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85	"	0 90
Buck Wheat	0 35	"	0 40
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 60	"	0 65
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 55	"	0 65
Fall Wheat	0 90	"	1 00
Potatoes	0 20	"	0 25
Rye	0 45	"	0 60
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	"	0 00
Peas	0 45	"	0 60
Oats	0 35	"	0 40
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00	"	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	"	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	4 24	"	5 25
Pork, Prime Mess	10 00	"	0 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30	"	0 40
Butter	0 15	"	0 18
Eggs	0 10	"	0 12
Turkeys	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20	"	0 30
Geese	0 20	"	0 30
Sausages	0 10	"	0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Clearing Sale of

FURNITURE

at the

ALMONTE FURNITURE FACTORY,

IN HASKIN'S BUILDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER having a heavy Stock of Furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for the manufacture of Planed Flooring, and Sash Doors and Blinds will offer his entire stock, without reserve, by AUCTION SALE, on

15th March next.

The Stock is of the best quality, got up for private sale and warranted. It comprises as follows:—

Bedsteads of different styles,
Chairs of different styles,
Bureaus of different styles,
Tables & Stands in variety,
Cupboards & Bookcases,
Dart's Patent Washing Machines.

He will sell at cost for cash up to date of sale.

Terms of Sale—Under $10, cash; over $10 and under $25, 3 months; over $25 and under $50, 6 months, by furnishing approved notes.

CHAS. E. FIELD.

A. MCLEAN, *Auctioneer.*

Almonte, Feb 18th, 1864. 24g

FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN Tavern Stand, the property of Thomas Warnock, Township of Westmeath being part of lot No. 2 in the 8th concession, on the main road from Ottawa to Pembroke, 2 miles from the village of Beachburg. A good dwelling house, stabling for 42 span of horses and excellent watering, &c., &c. Also—70 acres of good land, 35 being in a state of good cultivation.

Time can be given for part of the payment if required.

Apply to the proprietor,

THOMAS WARNOCK.

Westmeath, Feby. 15, 1864.

Dr. YORK,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & CORONER,

Innisville, C. W.

SAW MILL TO LET.

FOR a term of years, as may be agreed upon. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JAMES JACKSON.

Innisville, Feb. 19th, 1864. 24g

$2,000.

THE Subscribers wishing to reduce their Stock at least $2,000, in order to make room for Spring arrivals, will, from this day offer their customers and the public, a new and carefully purchased Stock at cost, and at following prices.

Now is the time for those wishing to lay in a Spring and Summer supply and save money.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, at quoted prices.

Gala Plaids, Cobourgs, Delanes, Prints, Flannels, Skirts and Skirtings, Gold at cost, Ladies D F Blk Cloths, only 3s 9d per yard, Drab de 4s 6d, Hosiery Gloves, Feathers, Flowers, Borders, at cost, Gents Under and Over Coats, Shirts Drawers, Fur and Cloth Caps at cost, Mufflers 5½d to 1s 6d each, Factory, Cloths, 2s 6d, 3s 6d to 4s 6d for best, Carpeting 1s and 1s 3d, Men's best Coarse Boots 11s 10½d, for paper money, Women's Coarse Boots 5s 6d to 6s 9d, Fancy 5s 9d to 7s 6d, Childs do 1s 3d to 3s 6d Men's I R shoes, 3s 9d, best No 1 Spanish Sole Leather, 1s 3d, B Paper, a large stock, Groceries, Hyson, T. Tea 2s 3d and 2s 9d, best uncolored Japan 3s, Best Fine Y. Hyson 3s 6d, Imperial do 3s 6d, Tobacco 1s 3d and 1s 6d, 10 lbs M Sugar for $1, bill best White Portico do 6½ per lb, Rice 3d, best new Currants, 6d, Apples, green and dry, Cranberries, Fresh Fish, Herrings, Codfish &c., cheap, Pails 10s 6d per doz, large Brooms, 8s 9d per doz.

Stationery and School Books of all kinds, 400 new Window Shades at 6d each, Looking Glasses 4½d to 10s each, 30 House Clocks, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d.

Best Oils, Essences, and Medicines, at wholesale prices, large quantity of Crockery and Glassware, Stone Tea Setts 13s 9d to 17s 6d, fine China $4 to $4.75, assortment of tinware, at cost, a very large stock of Earthenware, Lamps, Glasses, large Milk Pans, 7s 6d per doz, No 2 5s 10d per doz, Butter Crocks, Flower Pots, Preserve Crocks and Jars in proportion, Fancy Cutter Whips only 1s each,

Hardware, Nails, Locks, Glass, Putty, and Iron, by the bar or ton, Axes, best make 5s, latest improved Separating Fanning Mills, $15. Time given on the following, if required, Iron Ploughs $10 on time, Lumber Harness, $24, Cutter, Double or