

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE.
Thursday, June 23, 1859.

The war news is rather exciting. The French reports contain glowing accounts of victories gained by land forces of French troops over large bodies of Austrians. To arrive at anything like the truth, these accounts must be taken at a large per cent discount. There has been another skirmish, dignified by the name of the battle of Palestro, in which the French army are still said to be victorious. The details by the Europe show that the Austrian reverses have been very severe and not confined to single encounter or one locality. Besides two defeats at Palestro, movements at other points resulted in losses more or less severe; and Turin advances indicate more than a partial retreat. The Sardinians were not allowed, however, to purchase their victories cheaply; and they seem to have received material assistance from the impetuous courage of the Zouaves. In other quarters, too, trouble is brewing for Austria. The Western portion of Lombardy is the scene of insurrectionary movements; the inhabitants of one place actually firing upon Austrian troops, and of another pronouncing for Victor Emmanuel. Vallentin, which is said to be the centre of the insurrectionary operations, is a portion of the Austrian domain on the upper valley of the Adda, and Sondrio is one of its chief towns.

The latest news, which is by the Anglo-Saxon, contains the details of a sanguinary battle, the particulars of which will be found in another column.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of this village and adjoining Townships upon the arrival of the iron horse in our midst. It is somewhat refreshing to hear the old fellow whistle, as he passes and repasses several times a day with his heavy load of iron and gravel. The bridge on the Mississippi was passed over on Monday last for the first time, and was found to be perfectly secure. Although tried several times in succession with a train heavily loaded with iron, the centre of the long span was found, by a gauge, to not settle down more than about half an inch. The contractors, Messrs. Scrimger and Farrell, deserve great credit for the substantial and workmanlike manner in which they have performed their contract. Owing to the dog-in-manger system, by which the splendid water power of this place is held, and allowed to pass idly by, we are at present without a saw mill or a factory, and the timber for the bridge had to be floated down Caldwell's mill in Lanark. It is however first rate timber and well put together. We hope the spirited contractors who held on to the work, under so many discouragements, will be cheerfully paid for their labor.

The depot is nearly finished, and will be ready for the reception of freight in a few days. Mr. Hughes, the station master, has arrived, and is about entering upon his duties, so that we are already reaping some of the advantages of the railroad.

A passenger train left here on Tuesday last for Perth, taking in a number of the members of the County Council, who are now in session, and several of our citizens who were anxious to get a "ride on the rail."

We are sorry to hear that the funds are getting short, and that the supply of material on hand will not be sufficient to push the road much beyond Almonte. It will never do to let it stick there. Something should be done to carry it through to Arranprior as soon as possible, and secure the trade of the Ottawa, which otherwise cannot be expected to flow into this channel, and without which the Railroad can scarcely be expected to pay. We understand that the Branch from Perth is doing a good business and paying well, and if the Ottawa can only be tapped at Arranprior, we may look out for a constant stream of prosperity to the road.

We would not lose sight of Pembroke, as we expect before many years, to see the line completed to that village, but in the meantime let there be no impediments thrown in the way of reaching Arranprior with all possible haste.

The matter will be brought before the County Council at its present sitting, and we have no doubt they will use their best endeavors to advance the interests of the road, and with it the interests and prosperity of their constituents. Suppose we do have a small tax to pay, what about that? Let us have the road finished, at all events, and the tax will be felt but lightly.

So far as our own village is concerned, we have the railroad now. The lead mine is doing well and giving employment to a large number of hands. Some of the land holders here are laying out their property in village lots, and offering them for sale at reasonable prices. If the water power, now running waste, was in the hands of some enterprising person, who would erect mills and factories, we might reasonably expect that the place would grow and prosper.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this excellent monthly magazine has been received. The publisher deserves great credit for the able manner in which he is fulfilling his promises made at the beginning of the year. It is decidedly the best lady's magazine published in the States. Published by L. A. Godey, Esq., Philadelphia, — \$3 a year.

The publisher will oblige us by forwarding the March number, as our copy of that date never came to hand, having probably been intercepted in some of the Post Offices.

Teachers and others interested, are requested to take notice, that the Board of Public Instruction will meet here on Wednesday, 29th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE.

REBEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.
Sackville, N. B., June 14.

The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th inst., has arrived at Halifax. The advices are three days later and important.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York May 21st, arrived at Southampton on the 2nd inst.

The steamship Persa, from New York, on 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The advices from the seat of war are interesting.

The Austrians had twice endeavored to retake the village of Palestro; but on each occasion repulsed after a most sanguinary struggle.

The King of Sardinia commanded in person. His troops exhibited great gallantry.

The Sardinian reports say that they took 1000 prisoners and 8 guns.

The latest despatches from Turin state that the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino.

General Garibaldi had been driven back by the Austrians from his advance position, but succeeded in retreating to Conco.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Breadstuffs.—The market was tending downwards, and all descriptions were slightly lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
The market was easier. The bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent. Its bill has increased £377,000 since the last weekly return.

Consols closed on Friday at 93 to 93 1/2 for both money and account.

The French head quarters were at Verceil.

General Niel had occupied Novara.

The insurrection in Lombardy was rapidly spreading.

The Paris bourse was buoyant, and the funds had advanced.

Turin, May 31.

The Sardinian Bulletin said a French victory was gained this morning. Two thousand five hundred Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro, the King commanding the 4th division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the Third Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack a considerable time and then, having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1,000 prisoners and capturing 8 cannons—5 by the Zouaves.

500 Austrians were drowned in a canal during the fight.

Another fight took place at Concesina in the Province of Somelina, in which the enemy endeavored to pass the River Po, at Gervessina, but were repulsed by the inhabitants.

The Austrians have evacuated Bares in the Province of Bobbio.

Turin, 1st June.

The second victorious conflict was at six o'clock last evening at Palestro. The enemy endeavored to re-enter, but were repulsed by the division of Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese Cavalry, the King presiding forward when the fight was most furious, the Zouaves trying to restrain him.

On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian Vanguard at Sesto Calced.

After a fight our troops pursued the enemy across the Ticino.

Numerous Austrian corps appeared before Varese.

Garibaldi ordered the national guard not to resist, and fall back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack attempted by our troops against Lavento on the Lake, was without result.

Details of the battle of Palestro say that at one time the Sardinians were on flanked by the enemy, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Garibaldi was to effect a junction with the King; at this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue and turned the tide.

They lost one officer, two killed and 200 wounded, including ten officers.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPE.
At the fight at Palestro the Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss was not mentioned.

An Austrian General is reported to have been killed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.
20,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.
7,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS, AND 20,000 PLACED UNDER COMBAT.

THE FRENCH LOSS STATED AT 3,000.

THE STEAMSHIP ANGLO-SAXON, from Liverpool 8th inst., passed further Port this forenoon, and news despatch obtained.

A great battle had occurred near Milan. The French claim a decisive victory. 20,000 Austrians killed and wounded, and 12,000 French.

The British Parliament had met, and the Queen delivered her Speech.

A motion of confidence in the Ministry was passed in the House of Commons.

Cotton—dull. Breadstuffs—slightly lower. Foreign—dull. Consols—93 1/2 to 94.

FURTHER BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.
Another great battle was fought on the 4th. The following is the first announcement by telegram from the Emperor to the Empress:

Novara, June 4th.—At 11:30 a great victory was won at the bridge of Magenta—5,000 taken prisoners; 15,000 killed and wounded. Details will be despatched by telegram.

A letter telegraphed that the above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and in the evening of that day cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day, Monday, the Monitor published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

Magenta, June 5th.—Yesterday, our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy who had repulsed the Ticino in great force offered most determined resistance. The roads were narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy.

In the meantime Mr. McMahon made master of Magenta after sanguinary conflicts, and repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of about 2,000 men; enemy's loss estimated at about 15,000 killed and wounded, 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

June 5th, evening.—Austrians taken prisoners at least 7,000. Austrians placed under combat 20,000; 3 pieces of cannon and 2 flags captured from the enemy. To-day, our army rests for the purpose of re-organizing itself. Our loss is about three thousand killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

Head Quarters, Monday, 8 a. m.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitous retreat the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A despatch, dated Paris Monday night, to the London Post, says the municipality of Milan proclaimed King Victor Emmanuel I, and presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS VIA VIENNA.
The information is meagre and unsatisfactory. The official Austrian correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication of details, and the result of the battle of Magenta is anticipated.

From Austrian Head Quarters.—The Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst., to Abbiate Grasso.

The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that further fighting was expected on the next day.

The following official bulletin was issued: Vienna, Monday, June 6th, 11:30 A. M.—A desperate combat took place on Saturday between the 1st and 3rd (Count Cialdini and Prince Sichtenich's) corps d'armee, and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the combat was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday. Our troops fought with a bravery and perseverance worthy of the most glorious field of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. Head Quarters, yesterday, are still at Abbiate Grasso.

A despatch from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison have withdrawn at the command of General Geyser.

The follow message from Vienna appeared in the Frankfort papers, but is without authenticity:

Vienna, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the corps d'armee of Field Marshal Chini's Gales on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious. After a hot fight, the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LATEST.
London, Wednesday.—The Times this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight on Monday. It is as follows:

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first, only the brigades of the 1st corps were engaged, but were subsequently reinforced. In the afternoon some of the 3rd Austrian corps took

part in the action.

There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late at night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged in the afternoon of the same day. The Austrians took up the flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Vienna.

The Austrians have taken many prisoners. There has on both sides been very great slaughter. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed.

The Times, in its editorial remarks on the subject, says it now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that on the whole the French have the best of it. Absence of late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French successes.

The London Advertiser says it was rumored last night that the government had received a telegram from the British minister at Vienna, announcing the Austrian victory. The opinion of the Advertiser is that the number of the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only 12 miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movements which preceded the battle of Magenta are not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to take the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed that the rapid movement of the Allied army prevented the Austrians from completing that retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept a battle on the banks of the River.

The latest intelligence says that General McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of a Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the Emperor Napoleon was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There is a report that General Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French marshals or generals were wounded.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that Marshal Bugey D'Hilliers was removed from his command and replaced by General Forey.

Marshal Vaillant is superseded by General Forey, and the Ministry of War is to be constituted, provisionally, to General Forey.

It has been rumored in Paris on the 8th, that the French loss was 9,000 to 12,000 men hors de combat.

Generals Niel and McMahon were said to be among the wounded.

Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged.—French at 100,000 to 120,000, and Austrians at 130,000 to 150,000.

General Garibaldi quitted Legno, and General D'Urban had retreated to Mantua. It was supposed that Garibaldi was directing his march against D'Urban.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs that McMahon has been created Duke of Magenta.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

"My Lord and Gentlemen, I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will be enabled to form a correct and unvarnished view of the state of the Empire. These endeavors have, unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties I intend to maintain between them a strict neutrality, and to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace. Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval force to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy. The King of the two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the King of the two Sicilies, which has been suspended during the late reign; all my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing."

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest.

In the House of Lords, an address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Earl Cowley, seconded by Lord Gifford.

The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord Grey and others, but after speeches in defence by Lord Melbourne and Derby, the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Egerton seconded by Sir J. Elphinstone.

The Ministry of Despatches moved an amendment to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He reprobated the conduct of the Government on the Reform question.

Mr. Hanbury seconded the amendment. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would be postponed till next session and that the Government would be re-elected.

He called for an immediate division.

The question was about to be put but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and after speeches by Lord Palmerston and others Mr. Disraeli consented to adjourn the debate until the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 6th inst., pursuant to a call issued by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and other prominent men. Upwards of 250 members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were on the whole harmonious.

Kossuth was to leave England for Italy on the 7th. He had had an interview with the Hungarian ambassador in London. Some 300 Hungarians had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

The Dublin Correspondent of the London Herald mentions a rumor that Sir Edward Graham is to succeed Sir Edmund Head as Governor General of Canada.

FRANCE.
Confidence was a new restorer in commercial circles, and business was more animated. The Paris flour market was firm and rather lower. What also was true was that the prevalence of wet weather would damage the crops.

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AUSTRIA.
On the 4th great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian army with victory. All the members of the imperial family, and the ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

RUSSIA.
An important circular of Prince Gortchakoff to the Emperors of Russia at the several Courts of Germany goes to the aid of Austria, the political equilibrium resulting from the treaties by the German confederation is considered to be destroyed.

GERMANY.
A despatch from Darmstadt says that at the opening of the Chambers there, the Presidents of both branches of the Legisla-

ture declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

INDIA.
The Bombay news is of little importance. The money market had experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic.

FROM THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.
Count Gyulai still has his headquarters at Garlasco, and is to be seen by the following official despatch:

GARLASCO, May 26.
The General of Artillery, Count Gyulai to Lieut General Count Gruene, first Adjutant-General of His Majesty:

"The enemy having posted himself on the right bank of the Sesia, near Canada, with a body of troops of about the strength of a brigade and some artillery, a battery composed of four 12-pounders and four howitzers was formed on our bank of the river by the Division Reuschach during the night of the 24th inst. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. the battery opened its fire which caused some confusion in the enemy's camp that no reply was given to it (the fire) until after the eighteenth discharge.

"The enemy had ten guns—most of which were 16-pounders—but our fire was so effective that he three times changed his position and at last quitted his camp entirely. Eventually the enemy only fired with five guns. The play of our batteries was perfect.

"Here the telegraphic communication between Garlasco and Pavia, which maintained by means of 'field' (portable) telegraphs was suddenly interrupted.

"Garibaldi, with 8,000 men, has entrenched himself in Varese, where he is closely watched by 20,000 Austrian troops. Twelve battalions are advancing against him, and it is not very adroit, his line of retreat will be cut off. The fate of Count Cialdini's corps (the 1st) was at Innsbruck yesterday, and is probable now crossing the Brenner on its way to Bozen and Verona. A very cordial reception was given to the Austrian troops as they passed through Saxony and Bavaria. The 11th Corps under Lieutenant-General Baron Crotich is leaving the city, via Nabresina and Casarsa, for Italy. The splendid infantry Regiment 'Hanover', which formerly bore the name of Wellington, belongs to the 11th Corps. As a consequence of its heroic conduct Deutsch-Wagram, in 1809, it has the privilege of wearing the Greenadine March.

"Troops have been sent in all haste from Pech to the Servian frontier, as it is believed that a storm is brewing at Belgrade. The Modena Government has retreated from Reggio to Brescia on the Po, and the Piedmontese Commissary has declared that Massas is incorporated with Sardinia.

"Continuation of the foregoing interrupted despatch:

Ceased at ten minutes past five, after which time not a shot was fired by the enemy. Our loss was one man wounded and one horse killed. Three other horses were killed."

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CLAYTON.—The inhabitants of this village were somewhat surprised on the evening of the 14th inst., on hearing that Ed. Bennett, a blacksmith, was shot by John Shean, shoemaker, both of the village. But upon further enquiry it was found that there was no life lost. The particulars of the case are as follows:—It appeared that during the day Shean and Bennett had a dispute, and that Bennett put Shean out of the shop in which he (Bennett) was working. Shean then prepared himself with a pistol, loaded with slugs or shot, and in the evening after quitting work, Bennett and Shean happened to meet in a new house where some plasterers were at work, and it appears that a difficulty arose again between the parties, whereupon Shean pulled out the pistol and discharged it at Bennett, the contents of it having taken effect in his hand. Shean has been apprehended and is to take his trial at the next Assizes. It is said that Shean had been using liquor freely that day.

DIED.
In Montreal, on the 20th ult., John Wilson Macdonald, Esq., Advocate, aged 48 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 16th of June, Lydia Brown, wife of Col. de Hertel, aged 59 years.

On the 13th instant, of Paralysis, William McPherson, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 61st year of his age. He was among the first settlers on the Scotch Line, and was universally respected by all who knew him.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Patrick Leonard, at Ferguson's Falls, which took place on Sunday morning last, resulting from injuries received by the running away of his horses.

MARKET PRICES.
OTTAWA June 17, 1859.

Flour, per bbl.	\$ 8 50 a 0 00
Super No. 1.	7 50 a 0 00
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs.	1 45 a 1 50
Spring.	1 40 a 1 45
Oatmeal, per bbl.	8 50 a 0 00
Rye, per 56 lbs.	0 60 a 0 65
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 80 a 0 90
Oats per 34 lbs.	0 48 a 0 50
Peas, per 34 lbs.	0 80 a 0 90
Beans, per bushel.	1 05 a 0 91
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 45 a 0 50
Hay, per ton.	12 00 a 14 00
Straw, per ton.	6 00 a 0 00
Pork per 100 lbs.	7 00 a 0 00
Beef per 100 lbs.	0 00 a 0 00
Ham, per lb.	0 21 a 0 20
Butter, per lb.	0 00 a 0 12
Tallow per lb.	0 10 a 0 13
Lard, per lb.	0 10 a 0 00
Hides per 100 lbs.	0 00 a 0 00
Fowls, each.	0 25 a 0 0
Chickens, each.	0 17 a 0 30
Wood, fire, washed.	0 25 a 0 30
Wood, fire, split.	0 00 a 0 00
Apples, per bushel.	0 60 a 1 20
Wood—Hemlock, &c., per cord.	1 00 a 1 25
Hardwood " "	2 00 a 2 25
Geese, each.	0 25 a 0 40
Ducks, per pair.	0 30 a 0 00
Turkeys, each.	0 50 a 0 75
Butter—Fresh, per lb.	0 12 a 0 13
Tub.	0 10 a 0 12
Eggs, per dozen.	0 10 a 0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Twelfth of July at Franktown. ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the B. & O. Railway Co. for the conveyance of parties wishing to attend the Orange Celebration at Franktown, notice is given that a Train will leave Carleton Place at 10:45 A.M. Arriving at Franktown at 11:15.

Leave Franktown at 4:30 P.M. Arriving at Carleton Place. 5:00.

For to Franktown and back only 30 cents.

Sufficient passenger Cars will be in readiness to carry all who have a desire to attend.

It is understood that as Prosemy is to be held in North Lanark this year, the Committee of Arrangements would extend a cordial invitation to all their friends to attend.

South Lanark, 22nd June, 1859.

GRAND Agricultural Pic-Nic!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK Agricultural Society.

WILL be held on the WEDNESDAY, 6th JULY, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., on the FARM of Mr. ROBERT McFARLANE, within a few minutes walk of the Village of Almonte.

Refreshments will be served out punctually at 12 o'clock, noon. Several Speakers from a distance are expected to be present to give addresses.

THE ALMONTE BRASS BAND Will be in attendance to enliven the pleasure of the day. Amusements of different kinds will be provided, so that the YOUNG may enjoy themselves as well as the OLD.

Entrance to the ground as by Mr. McFarlane's Gateways, or those who wish to leave their vehicles in the Village, may walk along the Railway track.

Tickets of Admission, 1s. 3d. each; children under 12 years of age, half price; to be had at the Stores in Almonte, Carleton Place, and Pakenham, and at the entrance to the ground in the morning.

God SAVE THE QUEEN.
North Riding Lanark }
June 15th, 1859. }

Masonic Anniversary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by the MASONIC FRATERNITY at Carleton Place, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. All the Members of St. John's Lodge, No. 16, are requested to meet in the Lodge Room at 10 o'clock A. M.

Members from True Briton Lodge, Perth, and St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls, are expected to be present.

The fraternity will walk in procession from the Lodge Room to the Methodist Chapel, where a sermon will be preached [D.V.] by Rev. W. N. Clarke, Chaplain of True Briton Lodge, Perth, at ONE o'clock P. M.

The fraternity will dine at Mr. Lavallee's Hotel, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Almonte Brass Band is expected to enliven the proceedings with instrumental music.

By order, D. CAMPBELL, Secretary. St. John's Lodge No. 16, F. & A. Masons. Carleton Place, 20th June, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till FRIDAY, the 1st day of JULY, next, for the construction of a Bridge across the Gully on the 8th Concession Line of Ramsay, near Slattery's blacksmith's shop. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Town Clerk, until the above date, on which day at 2 o'clock P. M., the Bridge will be let at the Town Hall. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest offer. Two sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

TERMS CASH!! Immediately thereafter the Council will hold a session to transact such business as may come before it.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Secretary. Ramsay, June 18, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the P. O. Carleton-Place 20th June, 18