

Fashionable National Anthem.

Long live our gracious Queen,
Who wot wear crinolines,
Long live the Queen!
May her example spread,
Broad skirts be narrowed,
Long trunks be shortened,
Long live the Queen!

O storm of scorn arise,
Scatter French fashions,
And make them fall,
Confound those hoops and things,
Frustrate those horrid springs,
And India rubber rings,
Deuce take them all!

May dresses flaunting wide
Fine figures cease to hide;
Let feet be seen;
Girls to get taste return,
Pais flash mode unlearn,
No more catch fire and burn,
Thanks to the Queen!

Johnny Sands and Betty Hague.

The following ditty is taken from a volume of melodies just issued by a publishing house in Boston.

A man whose name was Johnny Sands,
Had married Betty Hague;
And tho' she brought him gold and lands,
She proved a dreadful plague.
For oh, she was a scolding wife,
Full of caprice and whim;
He said he was tired of life,
And she was tired of him.

Says he then, "I will down myself,
The river runs below!"
Says she, "Pray do, you silly elf,
I wished it long ago."
Says he, "I'll go down the bank I'll stand,
It you run down the hill,
And push me in with all your might!"
Says she, "My love, I will!"

"For fear that I should courage lack,
And try to save my life,
Pray tie my hands behind my back!"
"I will," replied his wife.
She tied them fast as you may think:
And when securely done,
"Now stand," says she, "upon the brink,
And I'll prepare to run."

All down the hill his loving bride
Now ran with all her force,
To push him in—he stepped aside,
And she fell in, of course.
Now splashing, dashing like a fish,
Oh, says he, "Johnny Sands!"
"I can't, my dear, though much I wish,
For you have tied my hands!"

Needle Making.

It is often asked, where do all the pins go? and it may be as pertinently inquired, Where do all the needles come from? The little machine that is put in action to make the greater part of the clothes of the world, and to minister to the vanity of womanfolk, surely must have some birth place worth noting, and a pilgrimage into Worcestershire the other day led us to its discovery.

We had but to go up to a small cottage with iron and steel workers, grumpy and soot-clogged towns, blasted neighboring country, and pale stunted artisans. The manufacture of needles, however, entails no such disagreeable. Redditch, the grand armory of the needle weapon, is as pretty a little village as any we have seen in the county, and the presence of the tall red chimneys, and the hiss of a grindstone as you pass a water wheel, now and then, you may well imagine yourself in a Kentish village, lured by curiosity, we asked permission to see the workshops of one of the largest manufacturers, which was most courteously granted, and an attendant ushered us into a little door, where a stalwart Vulcan presided over a fierce furnace, the walls of which were being hung round with coils of wire of all weights and sizes.

Here, said our cicerone, "the needle makes its first start into existence," and as he spoke, the workmen reached down a huge coil of wire, measured about three inches, snipped off with a pair of shears at one end, sixty small wires, each one forming of course the segment of a large circle of coil, to straighten this raw material of the future needles is his next care, and this he does in a very ingenious manner. The bundles of wires are cut off by a pair of shears, and the whole is placed in the furnace and heated to a dull red heat. And now the future needle receives its first instruction. The workman with an iron rod rapidly works the wire within the furnace, one upon another, and this process of mutual attrition rapidly straightens them out, just as little boys warped and bent from the mother's knee, get set up again by the bullying and hard knocks of a public school. The straightened wires are now handed over to the grinder to give them their points. We must take a little excursion out of the town to witness this process, inasmuch as it is performed by water-power. As we walked across the meadows, knee-deep in grass, and listened to the drip, drip, of the merry mill-wheel, and saw the stream meandering in silver at our feet, it was difficult to believe that we were seeking a factory, rather than the haunts of speckled trout. Still more difficult was it to believe that the cottage whose tallest roof peeped in at the casement, was nothing more than a workshop full of busy artisans; and more difficult than all to persuade ourselves that in this apparent dwelling place of health a manufacture was being carried on which was not less deadly than death.

We have all heard of the fork-grinders of Sheffield, whose average term of life is 29 years. Well, the occupation of a needle-grinder, a few years since, was no less deadly. The grinding process is carried on with a dry stone, and of old the artisan as he leaned over his work received into his lungs the jagged particles of steel and the stone dust given off in the process, and in consequence, they speedily became disorganized, and his early life death ensued. The expedient of covering over their grindstones and driving out the dust by means of a revolving fan was adopted only a few years ago; so little are men inclined to move out of the old accustomed ways even to save their lives; nay, their lives have to be saved, even against their will; as even now, if not closely watched, they would discontinue the fan, and thus deliberately renew the danger; indeed some of them look upon the danger as so much capital with which they think that the masters have no right to interfere, exclaiming with the Sheffield fork-grinders, that "so overal arid," that these fans will "prevent them getting a living." However the higher intelligence of the masters, we trust, will prevent any relapse into former ways: and the deadly nature of needle-grinding is now only a thing of the past. The workmen we saw were certainly robust, robust looking men.

To return to our needle wires, however it will be observed, that the workmen grind both ends to a sharp point, for a reason which the next process makes evident. They are now taken back to the factory, and enter the stamping-shop, where girls with inconceivable rapidity place each wire beneath a die, and stamp exactly in the middle thereof two eyes and two chamfered gutters

as they are termed. It is clear that the wire is to produce a diamond-shaped needle, for another batch of little girls are now seen actively punching out the eyes that were before only indicated by the stamping process, the eyes stamped, another batch of wire is taken up and split them, in other words, pass the wire between the two rows of eyes; a manœuvre preparatory to separating the diamond into separate needles; the bur is now filed off, and the rough form of the needle is complete. Having been linked into form, its temper is next to be hardened. Fire again is called on to do its part, and the needles, in trays all, are once more heated to a dull red, and are suddenly quenched in oil. This process makes them so brittle that they fly at the slightest attempt to bend them. Like fiery little boys, they want taking down a little, which is done by placing them on a hot plate, and turning them with two little tools, shaped like small hatchets. This is going on all the while, and the change that is going on in the needle mass is marked by the change of color, the deep blue gradually growing pale, and a straw color, by faint shades, taking its place; at a particular moment the truer temper is established, and then the heat is withdrawn. Having been thus tried by fire, earth, or stone, and water, some of the needles have, perhaps, got a little out of the straight line, and this is rectified by women, who take them up, one by one, and with wonderful delicacy of finger discover its faulty parts, and with one tap of a hammer on a small anvil restore it to its right shape. The education of the needle in all its essentials may now be said to be complete. It is fully formed, tempered, and trained, and is about to leave school to receive further polish which is to make it serviceable in the world.

And just as in the world the awkward youth is subjected to severe antagonistic influences, which together mold him into the smooth and pleasant man, so the needle, in like manner, receives a wholesome trituration. The process is dull enough. Fourteen pounds weight of needles, amounting to many thousands, are placed side by side in a hempen cloth, to which are added a certain modicum of soft soap and sweet oil. So far this promises to be an "oily gammon," sort of process; but the addition of a fine amount of emery powder soon dissipates any such anticipation. The mass is then wrapped up into a sort of roly-poly pudding; and when several puddings have been prepared, they are all slipped into a machine exactly like a mangle, the roly-polies serving as rollers thereof; and now the whole machine is set in motion by the water-wheel backward and forward, and fro, grind and sweat the roly-polies with their layers of needle jam, for eight hours of eight mortal days, at the end of which time they are released from their terrible mauling, evidently all the brighter, smoother, and pleasanter for the infliction. The oil of battle still clings to them however; and in order to get rid of it, the needles are roughly washed in soda in a copper pan, swinging upon a pivot, and then dried in sawdust.

They are now all sizes and seven, and have to be "evened" or placed in a parallel direction. This is accomplished by shaking them in little trays. And now the needles are all in the same direction, the "ragger" is employed. The little girl who performs this office places a ragor dolly upon the forefinger of her right hand, and with the left presses the needle against it; the points stick into the soft cotton, and are thus easily withdrawn and laid in the contrary direction. The children "rag" with inconceivable rapidity, and with equal speed the process of sorting, according to lengths, is performed, the human hand appreciating even the 16th of an inch in length, and separating the different sizes with a kind of instinct with which the reasoning powers seem to have nothing to do.

The needles are now separated into parcels, and such is their uniformity, that, like sovereigns, weighing takes the place of counting—one thousand needles in one scale exactly balancing one thousand in another. The needles, being now placed in companies are in future maneuvered together. This is the heads of companies are simultaneously subjected to heat in order to soften them for the donor purpose of giving a blue to the gutters, which is considered an ornament, and of counter sinking the eyes, in order that they may not cut the cotton.

The final processes of grinding the heads and points and polishing is now performed by skilled workmen. The needles, in companies of many each, are subjected to a small grindstone, the workmen slowly revolving the whole number, so that they are ground in a mass, as it were, and the polishing being accomplished in a like manner, on a similar wheel smeared with crocus. The original batch of wire, of fourteen pounds weight, gives material for 48,100 needles, and after having undergone every process to keep company, we suppose with the pins, the mysterious manner of whose final disappearance has never yet been accounted for.—A. W. in Once a Week.

While Mr. Nelson Cameron, of Owen Sound, was siding in the erection of a log building at Kappell, one of the logs fell upon him, injuring him severely. His recovery is considered doubtful.

William Minin, & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

J. CHANANHOUSE, M. D.
GRADUATE Surgeon of Queen's College,
Guelph, Ont., & R. H. Physician, Surgeon,
&c., &c., Douglas. 31

Tobacco Seed.
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO, of large growth, suitable for growing in this climate. In packages 12½ cents. **JOHN HART.** 31.

Magazines.
HARPER, Godey, Peterson, Good Words, Churchman's Family Magazine, &c., for March. **JOHN HART, Bookseller.** 31.

Spurgeon's Sermons.
SEVENTH SERIES, just ready. Price \$1.00. This volume is fully equal in interest to the former works of this popular preacher. **JOHN HART.** 31.

JOHN HART, Bookseller.
Perth, March 6th, 1863. 31.

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Perth, March 6th, 1863. 31.

Reviews.

WESTMINSTER, London Quarterly,
for January. **JOHN HART.**
Gore St. Perth, March 6th, 1863. 31.

NEW BRICK YARD
At Bonnie's Corner, 8th Ave. Ramsay.
(On the Farm of Mr. John Sooden.)

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that he is making preparations for the manufacture of **TILE and BRICKS**. The very best quality of hand-made Stock Bricks will be manufactured larger or smaller than any made in this section of the country. All parties ordering either Bricks or Tiles on or before the first day of March next, will be furnished at the rate of one dollar per 1,000 than the regular price. Stone-pipe Bricks for chimneys will be supplied at half-price of stone cutting.

Pressed Bricks for fronts of Buildings, &c., &c., promptly furnished to order. Flooring Tiles for Cellars and roofing Tiles for Houses also furnished to order.

RICHARD FOXLEY.
January 12, 1863. 21

Last Notice.
ALL parties indebted to the subscriber will take notice that their notes and accounts are not paid up by the first day of May next, they will be placed in Court for collection.

JOHN McLEARN.
Arnprior, 13th March, 1863. 28-4

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 15th April next for the finishing of the

ALMONTE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information given, on application to William Wilson, at Arnprior.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. Two subscribers' services will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

JAMES H. WYLLIE,
TREASURER.
Almonte, 23rd March, 1863. 29

Shingles, Shingles, Shingles.

FOR SALE.
75,000 SOUND, CLEAR, No. 1 Pine, free of sapwood and imperfections, at \$2.20 per thousand. Time given if satisfactory. Who would use inferior shingles when the above can be got at such prices.

N. B. Twenty-four Merrickville ploughs, with new hard Points, expected next week. Terms will be easy. The ploughs are well known.

W. TENNANT & CO.
Almonte Island Store,
March 20th, 1863.

100 M of above quality of shingles can be had at the new Shingle Mills of Mr. John James, Middleville, Lanark.

W. T. & Co.
29.

ISLAND STORE.

Almonte, C. W.
The Cash and Ready Pay System
proved to be the BEST.

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
February 7th, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce this day, that they will sell the balance of their **Wool Stock of DRY GOODS** at 5 per cent on Cost, for Cash or Ready Pay strictly; also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
FURS, HATS, CAPS,
RIBBONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, CROCKERY, C. TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SOLE LEATHER, MEDICINES, &c.

In Groceries a splendid lot of **FRESH TEAS** from 25¢ upwards. Tobacco and all in the line. One ton best Dried Apples Cheap.

Chairs, Tables, Stands, and Bedsteads very low. Grinding Stones, &c. The goods are all new, and weekly arrivals of all kinds. There can be few disappointed in parties coming a distance, in either quantity, quality or price.

The statement of reduced prices CAN be relied upon. The large amounts sold weekly to a decreasing community, show plainly that this is the **CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN**.

W. TENNANT & CO.
The highest price paid for good, clean Wheat, Oats, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Hides and Pelts.

75 Best Log Pumps on the way, and will be sold cheap. Also Agents for R. S. Warren's Melodians—the best in Canada.

Island Store, Almonte, Feb. 7th, 1863. 23

GEORGE WOOD,

Chemist and Druggist.
Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty.

Lamps of all descriptions, Chimeys, Wick and Coal Oil of the finest quality, Clover & Timothy Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
JUST ARRIVED from England, per steamer **JURA**, Fresh **GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS**, of reliable qualities and true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few days and will be mailed free to any address. **Timothy & Clover Seeds** for sale at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART.
Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF 1862:

RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE TO NAME.
CABBAGES—Early York, Early Endive, Flat Market, Early French Orheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, "King of the Cabbages," Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch, St. Denis, Green Curled Savoy and Red Dutch.

CARROT—Large White and Yellow, Large Altringham, Long Orange, Early Yellow, Round and James Scotch, Turnips—Green and Purple Top Swedish, Layings and Shiraz, Improved Swedish, White Swede, Early Six Weeks, Early White Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, Red Top Globes and Red Top Strap Leaf.

MANGLE WORTZKE—Long Red, Red Globe and Yellow Globe.
CLOVER SEED—Western, Random, Vermont, and English Red Clovers, White Dutch, &c.

FLAX SEED—Pure Riga (Russian) Flax Seed, for seed.

Catalogues mailed to any address.
JOHN HART.
Gore Street, Perth. 29.

Money! Money!!

MONEY lent by the Trust and Loan Company, on W. J. MORRIS, Appraiser.
Perth, March 23rd 1863. 30-4g

A. W. Murdoch,
(Late Band Master 1st Highlanders.)

IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes, Melodians, Music and Musical Instruments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House," Main Street, Brookville, C. W.
Latest Sheet Music, at publisher's prices.

Notice.
THE municipal council of the township of Ramsay will hold a meeting in the Town Hall for distribution of statutory labor on **FRIDAY, the 17th of April**, at ten o'clock forenoon.

Pathmasters and others interested are respectfully requested to attend.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.
Ramsay, 28th, March, 1863. 30

Farm for Sale.

THE West half of lot No. 16, in the 1st concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and free from stumps, with good dwelling house and outbuildings and a good orchard thereon. There is a water-falling well within twenty yards of the house. It is situated on the public roads from Perth to the Ottawa river and from Lanark to Almonte, within 21 miles of the village of Clayton. The land is of the very best quality, and cannot be surpassed by any in this part of the country. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS JAMES.
Ramsay, Feb. 11th, 1863. 24-4f

Brookville, & Ottawa RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Monday, Nov. 24th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:—
MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.
Carleton Place do do 7:20 "
Franktown do do 7:30 "
Smiths Falls do do 7:40 "
Ipswich do do 7:50 "
Bellevue do do 8:00 "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction 10:15 a.m.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.
Bellevue do do 3:40 "
Ipswich do do 3:55 "
Smiths Falls do do 4:10 "
Franktown do do 4:25 "
Carleton Place do do 4:40 "
Arrive at Almonte 5:00 p.m.

PERTH BRANCH.
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brookville 7:35 a.m.
do do do 8:00 "
Arrive at Almonte 7:00 "
Leave Smiths Falls for Perth 8:45 a.m.
Arrive at Perth 9:20 "
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls 10:15 a.m.
Arrive at Perth 11:00 "

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 12:15, 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 7:45, 9:15, 10:45, and West at 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, and 12:45.

At Ipswich, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior; Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Brookville November 15th, 1862.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP CHIMNEYS, AND WICK, TILDS EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED ACETIC MEDICINES, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments.

Gold Fills,
Precipitated Silver, Tube Points of every Color, Canals' Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c., &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brookville.

Division Courts, 1863.

THE times and places for holding the Division Courts for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew for the year 1863 are appointed as follows:

The First Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the Seventh day of January, the Second day of March, the Fourth day of May, the Eighth day of July, the Twelfth day of September and the Fourteenth day of November, 1863.

The Second Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark on the Third day of January, the Fifth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Tenth day of July, the Thirteenth day of September and the Fifteenth day of November, 1863.

The Third Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Carleton Place on the Ninth day of January, the Eleventh day of March, the Thirteenth day of May, the Sixteenth day of July, the Nineteenth day of September and the Twenty-first day of November, 1863.

The Fourth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Eleventh day of January, the Thirteenth day of March, the Fifteenth day of May, the Eighteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September and the Twenty-third day of November, 1863.

The Fifth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Thirteenth day of January, the Fifteenth day of March, the Seventeenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July, the Twenty-third day of September and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.

The Sixth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Fifteenth day of January, the Seventeenth day of March, the Nineteenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July, the Twenty-third day of September and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.

The Seventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Seventeenth day of January, the Nineteenth day of March, the Twenty-first day of May, the Twenty-third day of July, the Twenty-sixth day of September and the Twenty-eighth day of November, 1863.

The Eighth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Nineteenth day of January, the Twenty-first day of March, the Twenty-third day of May, the Twenty-sixth day of July, the Twenty-ninth day of September and the Thirty-first day of November, 1863.

The Ninth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-first day of January, the Twenty-third day of March, the Twenty-fifth day of May, the Twenty-eighth day of July, the Thirty-first day of September and the First day of December, 1863.

The Tenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-third day of January, the Twenty-fifth day of March, the Twenty-seventh day of May, the Thirtieth day of July, the First day of October, and the Third day of December, 1863.

The Eleventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-fifth day of January, the Twenty-seventh day of March, the Twenty-ninth day of May, the First day of August, the Third day of October, and the Fifth day of December, 1863.

The Twelfth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-seventh day of January, the Twenty-ninth day of March, the Thirty-first day of May, the Third day of August, the Fifth day of October, and the Seventh day of December, 1863.

The Thirteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-ninth day of January, the Thirty-first day of March, the First day of June, the Third day of August, the Fifth day of October, and the Seventh day of December, 1863.

The Fourteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Thirty-first day of January, the First day of April, the Third day of June, the Fifth day of August, the Seventh day of October, and the Ninth day of December, 1863.

The Fifteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the First day of February, the Third day of April, the Fifth day of June, the Seventh day of August, the Ninth day of October, and the Eleventh day of December, 1863.

The Sixteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Third day of February, the Fifth day of April, the Seventh day of June, the Ninth day of August, the Eleventh day of October, and the Thirteenth day of December, 1863.

The Seventeenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Fifth day of February, the Seventh day of April, the Ninth day of June, the Eleventh day of August, the Thirteenth day of October, and the Fifteenth day of December, 1863.

The Eighteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of