The Berald.

CARLETON-PLACE. Thursday, August 18, (859.

THE DIVISION COURTS.

Two weeks ago we made some strictures which appeared in the Perth Courier, on the subject of "small debts and law costs," in which the writer oppeared horrified at the 91st clause!") had no better base of reality. idea of persons, who refused or neglected to dollars!

contents bemself with dragging before the public one of the Perth lawyers, whom he Herald is a division court clerk. What this subject in the House last session—though the Judge for an order to commit him for leave for the readers of the Courier to deter- severe punishment. mine; prenising, however, that many of the tion, to cases of twenty-five pounds.

There is another question connected with the Division Courts, to which we did not which much ado has been made by parties ignorant of the working of the 91st and 92nd lauses of the act. These give the judges lawyers, we copy the clauses referred to in storekeepers and others.

XCI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any party who has obtained any unsa isfied judgment or order in any Division Court, for the payment of any debt or da any Division Court within the limits of which the Defendent in any such suit shall then dwell or carry on his business, such summons summons, and if he shall appear in pursuance of such summons, he may be examined upon oath, touching his estate and effects, and the manner and circumstance under which h or liability which is the subject of the action in which judgment has been obtained against him, and as to the means and expectation he then had, and as to the property and means the still hath, of discharging this said debt or damages or liability, and as to the disposal he may have made of any property, and the property obtaining such summors as aforesaid. person obtaining such summons as aforesaid and all other witnesses whom the Judge shall thick requisite, may be examined upon oath, touching the enquiries authorised to be made as aforesaid; and the costs of such summonses and of all proceedings thereon, shall be deemed costs in the cause, un'ess the Judge shall otherwise order and direct.

XCII. And be it enacted, that if the party so summoned shall not attend as required by such summons, and shall not allege a suffi event reason for not attending, or shall, i attending, refuse to be sworn or to declare any of the things sforesaid, or if he shall not make answer touching the same to the satisfaction of such Judge, or if it shall appear to such Judge either by the examination of the party or by any other evidence, that such party in incurring the debt or liability which is the subject of the action in which judgment has been obtained, has obtained credit from the Plaintiff under false pretences or by mean of fraud or breach of trust, or has wilfully contracted such debt or liability without having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge the same, or shall have made or caused to be made any gift, delivery or transfer of any property, or shall have removed or conceal ed the same with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them, or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge that the said party so summoned has then or has had since he judgment obtained against him, sufficient means and liability to pay the debt or damages, or costs so recovered against him, either altog ther or by any instalment or instalments which the court in which the judgment was obtained shall have ordered, and if he shall refuse or neglect to pay the same as shall have been so ordered, or as shall be ordered pursuant to the power hereinafter provided, it shall be lawful for such judge, if he shall think fit, to order that any such party may be committed to the common Gaol of the county in which the party summoned is resident, for any period not exceeding forty days.

Our readers will perceive that this act gives no power to imprison men for being poor or unable to pay their debts, but on the contrary is just the thing required to meet the many cases of fraud with which our country abounds. But here let us quote from

And so it is, we believe, in many casesthe creditor oftener suffers by the fraud and for the punishment of frauds. misconduct of his debtor than does the pure ly unfortunate debtor by harsh treatment at the hands of a merciless creditor.

few cases of hardship are hunted up, a piti- creditors, ready to submit his affairs to possibly with some heightened color thrown in by the sensative and imaginative narrator himself, and upon this and such like foundations, a law is pronounced to be a cruel lawa bad law-and its repeal demanded

Nothing can be more absard and unreasonapon a "stupid and senseless" editorial article able ; and yet the melodramatic expressions recently so much indulged in respecting the from his creditors, upon whom the law looks power of Division Courts to imprison ("the as a criminal and surrounds with danger."

pay their debts, being sued and put to costs, have committed poverty stricken men, having power to the Division Courts, the testimony and in order to avoid the possibility of such large families dependent upon their day's labor of the gentleman who introduced the law hardships being inflicted in any case, pro- for support, merely because they did not do and the exposition of it by a Judge who had prosed to do away with Division Courts en- that which they were quite unable to do- carefully studied it, given years ago, all tirely, and have no debts recoverable by law, pay their debts. Well, suppose they did, going to show that the object was to facilitate except taxes and labourer's wages unless they what then? It by no means follows that the the enforcement of such satisfaction as a exceeded in amount the sum of one hundred law is in fault. The fault may be wholly in debtor may be able to give, and for the the administration of it; and if any Division punishment of fraud. Sarely, then, there We thought the proposition monstrously Court debtor was sent to jail simply because can be no exception taken to such powers. absurd, and entered our protest against it. he did not pay a debt-if he was imprisoned In point of fact, it was agreed on all hands The editor of the Courier, instead of defend- for mability to meet his engagements merely, that just such powers should be possessed by ing his position, and showing some reason we are hold to say the judge who ordered it the Courts? why the Division Courts, should be abolished, acted upon a grossly mistaken view of the

refers to as the writer of his article; and somment by the Division Courts was advo- pearance of the debtor at the time appoint informs his readers that the editor of the cated by many members on the discussion of on the summons, the plaintiff could apply bearing these facts can have on the question all appeared to agree that fraud on the part the default, which the Judge was required at issue we cannot fully comprehend and of debtors should render them liable to very to grant, useless a sufficient reason for non-

Act had been referred to and fairly examined or if known, defendants failed to communicate ed against the working of the Division at the first, much discussion might have been the reason to the Court, and an order went Courts, since the extension of their jurisdic- avoided. As the agitation may be again re- as of course. It must be confessed also, newed, we desire to place the subject in its that the clause was sometimes used vindic proper light before the public, and with some tively by summoning parties and exposin statistics from the Clerks of the Division them to examination, when it was quite 1st clause.

The credit system is universal in the busi- the claim. less of this country, and we speak the opinion of the Courts power to commit parties to of men well informed as to the Courts when we of last session, [published in the May No., p. the common jail, for a period not exceeding say, that the repeal of that clause would strike 108] amplyremedies these defects by providtorty days, upon conviction of fraud or a fatal blow at the same debt court, and give ing, that a party failing to attend shall not be of contempt of Court; but not as some have scope to the genteel swindler—the low committed for the default unless the Judge is asserted, " for being poor." For the infor- swindler- swindlers of all sorts, in their oper- satisfied that his non-attendance is wilful, or bands might be the beginning of the end. mation of those of our readers who are not ations upon the pockets of tradesmen and that he has been twice summoned and failed

mages or costs, to obtain a summons from and Legislation affecting rights of such examination also may be taken in the Judge's be served personally upon the person to whom it is directed in such summons, to answhom it is directed in such summons, to anslike deplot has not like deplot has not l

> he declared, had been, felt as a real grieve ance by a large portion of the community."

He spoke of the existing act for the punish ment of fraud as affording madequate remede to creditors, and that "the small creditor would find, were he to proceed under it, that it would cost him to follow up the tedious and troublesome remedy by indictment more than any benefit he would derive : besides in any case of failure, exposing himself to a suit for malicious prosecution, in a case too perhaps, where if the defendant could have been interrogated the creditor might have triumphantly succeeded in punishing the party and might have made such discovery as would have led to the ultimate payment of his debt.

And he urged the enactment of the very provision which afterwards passed into law. The Hon. J. Sanfield McDonald introduced the act consolidating and improving the Division Courts law, and embodied in it a provision such as Mr. Burns suggested.

When the question of imprisonment for debt was debated before the House last ser sion, Mr. McDonald declared himself the that it was not designed by it to confer any power to imprison for debt-that it certainly was not his intention to enable a creditor to nprison his debtor for non-payment merely of a trifling debt, and he believed that th law would not bear any such construction.

Such, we believe, is the view almost universally taken of the act, and if in any particular locality a different principle is laid down, the injurious effects are not, we repeat, chargable on the system.

We have before us an address by Judge Gowan, made at the Division Courts in his County (in 1851.)

In this address, which appeared in the papers at the time, all the provisions of Mr. Macdonald's Act then just come into force were entered on very fully. In referring to the June number of the Law Journal-a the 91st clause, Judge Gowan, after speakperiodical which deserves to be widely cir- ing of the various fraudulent acts resorted to creditor needed improvement, and the wis- tion from the previous defective state of the dom and justice of the Legislature in the law which in fact fostered a system of fraud changes made we readily admit. But men run -said, The new provision (91st clause) wild on the subject, and in their anxiety to will be a great blow to fraudulent practices, relieve the "poor debtor" forget what was and will also be some check on persons about you," said a person to a man who had just prospect of being able to discharge them failed, -"you need not pity me," he replied, atterwards. The powers given are for the Fishery Commissioners were at Forteau and "pity my creditors, if you please, they stand discovery of the property withheld or confaction as the debtor may be able to give, and

This last is by no means to be understood and as far north as the Seal Islands, very few as imprisonment for the debt due. Under the Statute a debtor cannot be imprisoned at Persons also frequently take a superficial the pleasure of a creditor merely, without Journal, of July 20, regrets to have to adpublic examination by the Court, to ascertain vise that since its last issue the acounts from to what the law is, from the manner in which if grounds for it exist in the deceitfulness, the shere fishery have all been indifferent it happens to be administered by some par- extravagance, or fraud of a debtor. The and unless a speedy improvement took place.

ble tale is echoed from the lips of a prisoner, spection, and who has acted honestly in a Falls to one of the Boston papers, says that transaction, although he may be unable to meet his engagements, has nothing to party who has been guilty of fraud in tracting the debt, or by not afterwards applying the means in his power towards liquidating it, or in secreting or covering his effects

Here, then, are the recorded views of Recorder A., or Judge B., were said to who first publicly urged the extension of this

In the practical working of the law, dividual cases of hardship did in some instance The total abolition of the power to impri- occur in this way. In case of the non-apattendance was shown on the part of the de-If the provision of the Division Courts' fendant. This was not always understood, Courts, to show the practical value of this within the knowledge of the creditor that they were entirely without means and could not pay

The "Division Cou ts" section in the ac to appear without any reason for the same It is probable that the claims entered for shown, and that if the Judge sees at the hearsuit amount to not less than \$7,000, (as an ing that the party ought not to have been and put them in. Any place sufficient for of dollors, for the whole of Upper Canada, him for his trouble and attendance. The cannot conceive. As early as 1847, the ly possible that the power can be abused in treated as above, and at date some of them we fear that 'clap trap' or sentimentalism may not be stripped of their surest guard agains

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY .- The for two years. The object aimed at in the extension of their lease was to enable them to settle up their affairs, and also to give the now exists. The Company, however, refusbrief a period, trusting no doubt, to political changes in the Government which would be Secretary recently said in the House Lords that he was "heartily glad that two years' extension of lease was refused by the Company, because he intended to make a short work of its affairs; that the moment the Government was in a position to appoint udical officers, the Red River territory will ome under the control of the Crown." fur her stated that a small subside would be granted for the purpose of establishing communication between Canada and the interior

THE HARVEST IN CANADA. - The three last harvests in Canada have been light, but there can no loager be any doubt that both the Fall and Spring crops throughout the entire peninsula of Upper Canada are very much above an average, and that as regards the wheat crop the increased are a under culture is much more than sufficient to counterbalance any specific cases of failure as the re sult of the early frost or the fly. After referring to the advantages of a large crop to the provinces, in its agricultural, com mercial, railroad and emigration interests, the

"At the present moment, it is exceeding-ly important that it should go abroad in England and the United States that we have now as much to balance our foreign outlay as we have ever had in the most prosperou years; and that it only requires a very derate economy to re-estab interest on the same solid basis which occupied before the speculative years of '54

FISHERIES .- The Halifax Sun of the 26th brader they learn that the English and French odfish. To the eastward of Blanc Sablon

The St. Johns (N. F.) Com ticular functionary on a certain occasion. A man willing to give up his property to his the voyage without doubt be bad.

A correspondent writing from Niagara where the Suspension Bridge originally sagged only two or three inches under the weight of a train, it now sags nearly twenty inches. these days give way and fall into the river Visitors now walk over the bridge, instead of ssing in the trains as formerly. The man who coined such a palpable he should be drop ped where he would have the bridge. It strength has ever yet been perceptible in any way. Such heartless calumny should be ished if the contemptible creature origion ting it could be discovered.

Two Causes FOR THE TREATY. The Athany Evening Tournal thus repigramnatically states the reasons given by th wo Emperors for making peace:-

"As for causes Napoleon says he maassume proportions not in keeping with the interest France had in the war. Francis Joseph says he made peace because his In other words, the French Emperor was afraid the Garmans would interfere, and the Austrian Emperor was afraid they wouldn't. Hence the peace."

To the Editor of the G. P. HERALD. SIR. - A few bints from practical experic : on the management and transplanting of

ruit trees, may be acceptable to some of your umerous readers. I will confine my observations to the appl , although all fruit trees may be treated in the same way with success, he apple being the most va'sable, and most hardy fruit for our northern clime.

Many authors on horticulture con fall planting, as the prepared bottoms received lenty of moisture to settle the earth about the roots, and prevent opening the ground in spring. I have succeed d well ith both fall and spring planting; other seasons, quite the reverse, and giving the same atten ion to both. What was the cause ; being injured less or more, during the previous winter trees remaining in the nursery bed although injured by severe winters, and the leading stem having to be cut back, with their non-removal and judicious management can oon be brought to shape again, but their renoval in such a state, with inexperienced

My plan is winter protection, and sprin platting, ab ut the latter part of October when vegetation is in a dormint state. I would lift trees intended for planting in spring average) in each county, or over two million summoned, he may order the plaintiff to pay potatoe pit will do. Make a trench from 12 to 15 inches deep, sloped on one side, so that your tree tops be about one foot from the ground, cover the roots well, six inches at magnitude, and as the sums sued for do not private room; and if a party be once dis- least above the collar of your trees (the upwe think average over \$30 each, touching charged upon examination he is not l'able to under their heads, and above them, and they to be in such forms as the Judge of such so many individuals, should be very delicate- be again summoned, except the creditor can settle finely down with the snow; and in Court shall from time to time direct, and to ly handled. How it could have been sup- shew that the debtor has not made a full dis- spring roots, branches, and buds, are then in

grant of power to the Division Courts for the any way, and it ought to be let alone. But have made shoots over a foot in length. So much for winter protection. I have only watered them twice up to date. If a tree contracted the debt or incurred the damages fraud or unfair dealing was strongly urged by Mr. Justice Burns, then judge of the information given, that small creditors may will soon have to plant again and again. sooner than if transplanted. Trees the same age, properly moved, and prepared bottoms for their recention. Long since I have let trees, stand when in a for their reception, have given me 20 bushels of apples, for one bushel off the stand-still When there is danger of standing still, it is best to move. In preparing the bottoms for the reception of trees, drive in a stake of some sort where you want your tree, make a rude compass of two piece of lath two feet from point to point, draw out your strke, same, well fermented dung, or earth from a fallow or mould from the bush; mix a little of your subsoil with it being poor, spread it on to 150 the surface. Sods inverted, from a rich pasture to put in bottom will save some manure. When the sods are in, go round with your spade and throw down six inches more, which will give one foot more in width without liftleave six inches above the surrounding level. there till your tree is to occupy its place. All this should be done in the fall. Put your stakes well down or it will read the stakes well down or it will be staked the stakes well down or it will read the stakes well down or it will be staked to the stakes well down or it will be staked to the stakes well down or it will be staked to the stakes well down or it will be staked to the stakes well down or it will be staked to the staked the spring to find the centre of the hole

When the tree is in your hand previous to planting, turn head down and pare with a lope the extremities of the coots, cut cross roots, if a confused mass of fibrous roots cut short to prevent warpings in transplanting Dig a hole sufficient for the roots,—a young ster will do to hold it, while you begin at bottom and bed the roots in their natural posiion, not letting the roots droop two much. leave no more than two inches of earth beyond the roots and water with a watering ann. Let it stand half an bour and repeat the watering again. After settling well, so as not to bake, much with litter from the barn yard four or five inches deep, and a few shovels of earth to keep the wind from blowing it away, tefore tramping or firming the outs of the tree, lean it two or three inches from the perpendicular to the west. I have

been thus particular to suit all. Yours, &c., GEO. BLAIR, Nurseryman, Dalhousie,

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA. New York, August 9. Hammonia arrived her

this morning from Hamburg, via Southam ton, the 23rd ult. The corvette Plymouth arrived at Deven-

Ship Alma, from Calcutta for London, had been lost. Twenty lives were lost that were in board. The London Times of the 20th says that four notices are offered in the House of Com-

mons on the subject of the military and nava defences of the British Empire. The London Times of Tuesday gave the iminaries of the peace of Villafranca as

tion shall be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emp The Emperor of Austria codes to the Emperor of France his rights in Lombardy excepting the fortresses of Peschieri and Man-ua, which right the Emperor of France will and over to Sordinia.

The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena are

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Tork, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th ult.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool breadstuffs were dull. Provisions were declining. Money market stringent and active.

Consols closed on Friday evening the 29th

arrived at Southampton at eight o'clock, on he morning of the 27th.

The United States Sloop of war Plymouth left Plymcuth, England, on the 25th for Brest.
The steam-hip City of Manchester left
Queenstown for Ne v York on the 29th.

The News by the Arabia is of an interestng nature though not particularly so. The Emperor Napoleon had decided that he French army and navy should be restored to a peace footing without delay. He was generally regarded as sincere, and

s intentions were considered pacific.

The Zurich Conference had not yet

plenipotentiary to an European Congress ntil the result of the conference is known. Lords John Russell and Palmerston had made important speeches in Parliament or European affairs; they admitted that England had acted as the medium for conveying terms from France to Austria. but said that in so doing she did not indorse them. The subject of the national defences had also been debated, and the speeches on the Government side exhibited an

vigorously prosecute the work.

The Moniteur's announcement of the disarmament, caused buoyancy in the bourse and the rent advanced 1 per cent., but the rise was subsequently partially lost; the closing quotations on Friday being 68 francs 45c. The Sardinan plenipotentiary to the Zurich conference had reached Paris.

Itals was comparatively quiet and the The mails from Calcutta of June 17th Hong Kong of June 4th, and Melbourge May 19th had reached Marseilles. The news had been telegraphed, bu

of an unimportant description.

Liverpool market dull and prices of whea and flour had undergone no change since European corn was offered at a slight re

In the Liverpool Provision Market price had a general downward tendency.

In the London Money Market there an increased demand, and 21 per cent. the lowest rate for bills, Consols closed on Friday at 941 a 95 noney and 951 a 953 for account The bullion in the Bank of England had

ecrosed £936 000 The Goodwood stakes were won by ess obtaining the third place.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON. New York, August 11. The steamship Fulton arrived this mornin

from Havare via Comes on the evening the 17th ult. She brings 130 passengers Her news is mostly anticipated. by telegraph to Southampton.

Advices from Paris indicate an unplead

fee'ing towards England. An article in the Moniteur, repeating the rumored probability of an accord between France and England, on the question of the Congress, and disarmament had produced pain-

The London Herald's Paris corres says that the banding together of France, make a circle which will be four feet in diameter, dig 20 inches deep or more, all the good ton soil out in a hear, and the subsoil the disbelieve the universal report of a great blow being contemplated against England. The French steam pavy is to be increased to 150 men of war, exclusive of 72 trans-

> St. Petersburg papers publish the treaty between Russia and China, ratified by the two Emperors. It grants leave to Russia to send ambass

adors to Pekin, and promises protection to christian missionaries, and

with California dates to the 23rd ult., and Aspinwall to the 3rd of August. Nothing mportant from California.
The excitement on the 1sthmus about the Indian mounds is dying out.

The English steamer Paramatta was still

ying on the reef near St. Thomas. All her cargo had been thrown overboard, and divers were at work blowing up the coral rock or which she is lying.
California markets dull.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH A AERICAN. Farther Point, Aug. 13. North American The Steamship North American left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd ast., and passed this Point at 4 o'clock this

The Vanderbilt was to leave Southampto on the same afternoon. The Asia reached Laverpool from Nev York at 9 30 a.m. on the 31st ult,

Numerous disasters to merchant shipping are reported. Commercial news has been received in full from the City of Baltimore. The political news by the North American

FRANCE.—The projected reduction of the French army and navy to a peace footing continued to occupy the attention of the Press of both countries, and there was great diver-sity of opinion as to what a peace footing was. The Gazette de France says it mus be understood to comprise the ability to have 56,000 men under arms at a moath's' notice and with a view to the extension of coloni

A Paris correspondent of the London Her-ald says coal and ammunition are being stored at Cherbourg and Brest to an extent that denotes an intention to be fully prepared sgains an emergency, and Cherbourg Forts were

ossessions, a constant development of the

The Minister of War addr to ail the colonies to send home all solds ntitled by service to leave of absence for six months Generals commanding military divisions and subdivisions are to place any soldiers who wish, at the disposal of farmers who may

quire them.
The rumors of the Emperor's visit to Eng-The Bourse was flat and the 2nd very firm and 1 per Reptes closed at 69,50.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the 30th alt., has arrived at Halifax. Her dates are three days later than those a'ready received.

The steamship City of Baltimore from New 27th July, the army on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless the several divisions of infantry and cavalry assembled at the control of the later than 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the 30th sequence of the Emperors decision of the 27th July, the army on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless the several divisions of infantry and cavalry assembled at the ork, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th ult. Camp of Challons and those which compose The steamship Bavaria touched at Southand constituted, first under General Schramon, and the other under General Maisriot.

Nothing will be changed at present as regardthe other divisions in activity, and which form part of the army of observation-

Consols closed on Friday evening the 29th ult., at 94½ a 95 for money, and 95½ a 95½ for account.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post strongly suspects that all idea of the meeting of the Peace Congress is given up and that the affairs of Italy will be settled between France, Austria, and Sardinia.

Austria.—The Military Central Chan-The steamship city of Baltimore, from New York, reached Queenstown at six a. m., of Albrecht has been placed at the head of the celliore has been dissolved and the Archduke the 27th, and Liverpool the following morn- War Department.

It is asserted that the Austrian army considerably weakened by the recent conflict.

Prince Richard Mellveych was to have left Vienna for Paris on the third inst., as the bearer of the answer of the Emperor of Austria to the autograph letter from Napo

PRUSSIA .- A commission is said to have been formed by the Minister of Marine to prepare plans for protecting the Prussian

ITALY. - Garibald i bas issued a proclamat of in which he says that whatever direction political events may take Italians ought not The English ministry had ar nounced that under existing circumstances, either to la they would not accept an invitation to send down arms or feel any discouragement. On the contrary, they ought to enlarge their ranks and show Europe that when led by the valiant Victor Emmanuel they are ready to encounter the vicissitudes of war in whateve complexion they may assume.

The ladies of Milan had opened subscriptions

tor erecting a marble monument in honor of the Empress Eugenie, and on which will be the Empress Eugenie, and on which will be inscribed the gratitude and hopes of the peo-

COMMERCIAL REVIEW. MONTREAL, August 9th 1859. The weather since our last has been very fine for gathering the ripe crops, and ripening the late crops. The rains last week have revived the pastures.

Th opinion games ground that the summe frosts which occassioned so much alarm have been the means of saving wheat crop. They kept back the midge until it was too late to do much harm. This season's experience will dispel the fears that were beginning to be entertained that Canada would rease to be a wheat growing country. England has grown wheat for many centuries with increasing productiveness, and why should not Canada?

It is understood that the Grand Trunk will be open to Riviere du Louo [en bas] this fall and if the short road from thence to Lake Temiscouata could be made by another Auumn. Canada would altain a great accession of trade. The lumber business on the St John River and its tributaries probably repuires as much flour and pork as that of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. At present the immense supplies for the St. John River have nearly all to go from Portland, Boston and New York through St. John and up stream ; but were the road made to Temis

FLOUR is selling freely by retail at \$5,25 to \$5,50 for Superfine. Fresh ground, of the same grade is offered wholesale at \$5, but old ground cannot be bad for less. Fancy and Extras are almost nominal at the elative difference. Prices still droop in New York, Accounts of the excelle abundance of the crop coatinue to come from

for Pots; but a new feature has developed itself in the business within a week or two The inferior sorts are worth about 10 cents more per cwt-in proportion. That is, when Ists can be sold at 29s 9d, buyers are willing to pay 39s 3d for seconds and thirds, less the regular deduction of one 4th and one 4th. Pearls are worth 29s 41d.

BUTTER,—Owing to considerable arrivals he price which had on account of scarcity dvanced to 14c. for some swall parcels rec eded again to 131 and 131c, which last is POOLE. These wishing to save costs would ent quotation for good store packed do well to call immedia There is a demand for 60 lb. firking for ome markets, and some buyers say they would give a litt'e more for butter in packages of

LUMBER.-The lumber trade of Quebec bas taken quite a lively turn, large sales have been effected at much better prices than ould be realized a few weeks ago. MANUFACTURED GOODS are also quiet but

he manufacturers are preparing for an xtensive fall trade. Woot continues to bring 28 to 31 cents according to quality terms,
JOHN DOUGALI.,

New Advertisements

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA
RAILWAY.
THE Municipal Council of the Township
of Ramsay, intend passing a By-law, to
appropriate part of the original allowance for
koad, upon the Island at Almonie, for the TO BROCKVILLE. ON THURSDAY, 25th inst., an EX CURSION TRAIN will leave AL-

MONTE for BROCKVILLE and interme Leave Almonte at
" Carleton Place 7,30 A.M. 8,00 " 8,30 " " Franktown Arriving at Brockville at 10,45 " RETURNING, Will leave Brockville at Arriving at Almonte at 8,00 do
FARE from Almonte, Carleton Place, and

Franktown and back, Only One Dollar! ROBERT WATSON,

Managing Director, B. & O Ry. Brockville Aug. 16, 1859. BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

RAILWAY. THE public are respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., and until further Notice, Trains will leave Almonte and intermediate Stations for MAIN LINE:

7,30 A. M. Carleton Place Franktown Smith's Falls Arriving at Brocky

Passengers for Perth will change Cars at Smith's Falls on arrival of the Train at that Station, reaching Perth at 10,00 A.M.
Returning will leave Perth at 5,45 P. M., connecting at Smith's Falls with the Train rom Brockville to Almonte.

Passengers ticketed to all Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, reaching Montreal

THE DIRECTORS of the North Le ark Agric gricultural Society, are respected to MEET in the READfully requested to MEET in the READ-ING ROOM, ALMONTE, on FRIDAY. the second of September, at ELEVEN

DAVID CAMPBELL Sec. & Treasu Ramsay, 13th August, 1859.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. NWO JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS to whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given. None but those of steady habits need apply.

WM. LEECH,

August 9th, 1859.

NOTICE.

Marriage Licenses Issued by the Subscriber.

Lanark, 8th Aug. 1859. CARPENTER'S RULE MOUND; The owner can have it by call-Aug. 10th, 1859.

Wm. Moorhouse.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY

MACHINE WORKS.

SMITH'S FALLS, C.W., G. M. Cossitt & Bre. IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACAINISTS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL

Implements. CHINE SHOP is now complete, and fitted up with the best and most improved Machi-

They are now Manufacturing the celebrated Buckeye Mowing, Reaping, and Thrashing Machines, of all kinds with or without Straw Cutters, Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Field Rollers, and all kinds of mo-

dern Agricultural Implements, now in use.
Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and Mill Machinery of every description made to order. Shingle Machines, Circular Sawing Ma-

hines, and Wood Sawing Machines Job Work of all kinds promptly executed with neatness and despatch. Cooking, Box, and Parlour Stoves, of the pest and most improved Patterns always on

And Sugar Kettles, Coollers, Waggor Suggy and Cart Boxes. Brass Castings of every description made

CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON. All Orders promptly executed.
August 9, 1859.

NOTICE.

A LL those having accounts with the subacriber, will please call and settle be-The highest price as usual paid for sheep'

A few superior dog powers for Sale.
DAVID WARD Carleton Place. August 9, 1850.

FOR SALE. A S the subscribers wish to seeme nom the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, they now offer for Sale a'l the Lathes, Patterns, Flasks & Tools belonging to the business it is one of the best stands in the county for a Foundry

& Machine shop.
DEWAR & McDONALD. Carleton-Place, August 10th, 1859.

INDEBTED to him that their notes and accounts are now in the hands of MR. JAMES

HUGH NEILSON, Carleton Place.

August 3, 1859. Ramsay Mining Comp'y MINERS WANTED. ANTED-FIRST-RATE UN-DER-GROUND HANDS at the RAMSAY MINE, to whom good wages and egular employment will be given.

Application to be made to Mr. E. II.

PARSONS, at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser Montreal, E. H. PARSONS,

July 19

purpose of erecting thereon a LOCK-UP HOUSE. The piece of land is described or may be known as follows: - Commencing on the South-East side of the allo vance to Road, and at the waters edge, on the South-west bank of the North branch of the Mis is sippi River; thence South fifty four degrees west, one hundred and twenty-four feet; thence North twelve degrees East, thirty seven feet; thence North fifty-four degrees East, ninety-six feet, more or less, to the aforesaid bank; thence along the bank South easterly against the stream, twenty-five feet, on a right angle to the place of beginning.

Tenders will be received by the subscriber, till FRIDAY, the 19th day of August, for erecting a Lock-up House on the Island above described. The Building to be of Stone. Cantractors to furnish all the material, and the Contract finished by the 12th day of November next. Two sufficient Sure-ties will be required for the faithful per-formance of the work. Terms—Cash, to

Council will MEET, in the TOWN HALL on the above day, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the transaction of business, and at two o'clock the Tenders will be opened, and contract entered into. The Council are not bound to accept the lowest estimate.

Office of the Town Clerk.

DAVID CAMPBELL,

Ramsay, 27th July, 1859. TO FARMERS AND AGRICUL-

F YOU WANT First Class Thresh Mills with or without Sepa to McRea & Pearce, Appleton

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED