Forewarned, Forearmed.

Such is the true old adage, with which the London Times concludes one of those violent articles, in which, for lack of facts, to support its arguments, it is too frequently accustomed to pour out declamatory abuse upon its opponents of the hour. But when was this warning given? Was it in 1860 and 1861 when the hosts of the North were gloating over the prospect of a speedy victory, when the traditional theory that the love of England for peace, or her fear of provoking a contest with America was so strong, so engrained, that nothing would draw the bayonet from her sheath or unfurl the flag at the head of her columns. Was it given when Canada, an integral portion of the Empire, was almost denuded from her share of visible military protection, when the undrained resources of the treasury at Washington armed its levies as fast as they answered to the roll call with all the implements of modern warfare; and while our own volunteers, few in number, not twelve thousand in all, were poorly drilled and inefficiently organized; when there were no arms whatever in the country districts, when, in October, 1861, not even scythes and blankets, and the material of a hasty gathering of raw recruits could have been collected for the emergency of a daily expected contest. We all remember the affair of the *Trent*; we all remember the knots of men standing at the corners of streets, anxiously fearing the next telegram would bring the news of war. For months the contest for the Union had been raging, and the passions of the North growing with a daily increasing ardour. For months the irritation between England and America had been growing more hotter and more violent; for months the New York Herald had been urging the consolidation of the Union by the joint attack of its disjointed fragments upon a common foe, and the shock of the seizure of Slidell and Mason reverberated through the land then and long *forewarned* but *not forearmed*. And now that the anticipations of those who believe in the continuence of peace have proved correct, now that the London Times forgetting the criminal lethargy of those who slept while they ruled the helm in 1860 and 1861, bitterly attacks the Ministry which in ten months changed that twelve thousand into an armed, disciplined, and organized force of twenty-five thousand. Now that a more friendly spirit has grown up between England and the United States, the London Times wickedly lashes the sensitiveness of a nation great and powerful whatever be the difficulties under which it is at present labouring, and for water throws oil on the smouldering embers of national hatred. We deny that to fight for that nationality and that name, which from its infancy as a people every American has been taught to love, honor and reverence, is the part of a "Maniac," "foaming and tearing his own flesh." To have succumbed at the instant to the disintegration of Empire, to fly from probable danger while there was yet a possible hope of ultimate success, would have been the part of the veriest coward and not the action of freemen and the scions of mother England.

But it is not only the spirit of the article before us that we lament. Its facts are as false, its reasonings as inaccurate as its animus is partizan, and its assertions libellious. It is not true, as the Times insinuates, that the Canadian Militia is compelled to buy its own arms. It is absurd to say that the Volunteers are made aware that they are not wanted. Commissions are not forgotten, and we can look with pride upon our Volunteers on parade, and hand back with scorn the calumny that it is a "rude militia hardly yet organized." Nor again is it true that the Ministry are content with 25,000 Volunteers, as the sum total of our contribution to the defence of the Empire. England has tried and abandoned the idea of a large embodied Militia—and rests securely upon her Army and her Volunteers. Are we to neglect the lessons of her own teaching? We have contributed one entire Regiment to the line; we have 25,000 men, on an average, we venture to assert, as well drilled as the English volunteers. More than 96,000 men have been told off as a first class reserve, and the military schoolmaster is abroad with his books and his rifles, through the length and breadth of the land. All this has been done since Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald were driven from power, all this has been done by the Reform party, led by that Premier, for whose Cabinet the Times can scarcely find abuse too violent. Again we say let facts alone guide the decision of the question and let us remember, that while the population of Canada is sparse and small, the population of Great Britain is concentrated over a comparatively small area, and numbers nearly 30,000,000 men. —*Montreal Herald.*

Deaths Through Crinoline.

On Thursday night Mrs. Mary Watson, wife of a commercial traveller, died in the University College Hospital, London, from the effects of fearful injuries received through her crinoline catching fire. She met a lady, a friend of hers, in the street, and asked her home. While in the act of preparing tea in the parlor, her crinoline, which was unusually large in circumference, ignited at the grate. The unfortunate lady rushed out into the back garden, where the draught caused her under garments to blaze. Her friend rushed after her; but deceased being a very tall person, some time elapsed before she could be thrown on the ground, when a quantity of water was poured over her, and the flames extinguished. She was conveyed to the hospital, when she was found to be frightfully charred and burnt. Upon her husband calling soon after to see her, she exclaimed, "Oh, it all happened through the crinoline." She lingered in great agony until death put an end to her sufferings.——A deplorable accident occurred at Dijon. Mme. S——, the wife of a highly respectable merchant of the town, while walking up stairs, got her foot entangled in the steel hoops of her crinoline, and fell with such violence as to fracture the scull. Death was instantaneous.—*English paper.*

The course of a true women is that of the gentle streams, which, without cataracts or noise, come softly down from their secret fountains in the hills, and indicate their presence only by the deeper verdure of the meadows they water and the sweet flowers that fringe their borders.

And Adam saith—"This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one flesh." No Cards.

How many legs would a dog have, if you called his tail one? "Five of course." No; only four. It wouldn't make his tail a leg to call it one.

An alum spring and a great bed of the substance itself, as pure as the imported article, has been discovered in Grenada Territory.

Gail Hamilton, in the Atlantic Monthly for April, says: "The man who gave rubber boots to women did more to elevate woman than all the theorizers, male or female, that ever were born."

Renfrew Election.

(*From the "Ottawa Citizen" of June 23rd.*)

The declaration of the election in Renfrew took place at the village of Renfrew, on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Over 500 persons were present.

Robert McIntyre, Esq., was declared duly elected—majority 112. The whole number of votes polled was 1688.

Christopher O'Kelly., Esq., the candidate who opposed Mr. McIntyre, handed in a protest complaining of irregularity as to voters' lists in some townships and other causes of complaint.

Mr. McIntyre returned thanks to his friends, and assured all present that he had a large stake in the County, and he would endeavor to advance their interest, and in that they were united.

Mr. J. Hickey Esq., followed and spoke at some length very fluently. He found fault with some of the proceedings.

Mr. O'Kelly then came forward and thanked his friends for the very handsome support he had received. He had been so strongly solicited to come forward that he had given way and become a candidate. After some further remarks, he stated that, had D. McLachlin, Esq., come forward as a candidate, he (Mr. O'Kelly) would not have come forward.

After the returning officer's work was completed, the parties separated. All was characterized by good order. We should mention further, that both candidates declared that Mr. McLachlin would have been, they believed, elected by acclamation had he agreed to come forward for Renfrew County. The whole assemblage joined in the same declaration.

As there have been some most unhandsome and very false assertions made by Mr. Powell on this point, as regards Mr. McLachlin, we add the following letters from the gentlemen, who were candidates above named. The original letters are now in our hands:—

On board Steamer "Ann Scisson,"
Thursday morning, May 28, '63.

D. MacLauchlin, Esq.,

DEAR SIR.—I shall feel obliged by your dropping me a line to Renfrew forthwith, on receipt of this, to say whether you intend coming forward as member for the County of Renfrew on the present occasion. I am now on my way to Renfrew; and I met a number of my acquaintances at Ottawa, yesterday, who informed me that you were not coming forward this time, and wished me to do so. I told them I might possibly do so, providing you were not coming forward, but, if you were, that I would not. Waiting your reply, believe me to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
R. MACINTYRE.

Monday, 15th June, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—My opinion is that, if Mr. MacLaughlin had come out for the County of Renfrew after his return from Quebec, he would have been returned by acclamation.

Your obedient servant,
C. O'KELLY.

The Prospects in Lancashire.

Further distress is anticipated amongst the operatives. The employment is still only half what it was, the quality of the cotton makes that half not half so remunerative, and on the whole, the distress to be relieved diminishes so slowly that it is feared, without any American supply, the winter months will be a time of very great pressure in the Lancashire districts. A great many more works will have to be suspended, and a population of perhaps 400,000 may be wholly thrown on the rates, and this, it must be remembered, will be a much more demoralized population than that of last year,—a population that for a whole year will have been working very irregularly, and in any case working from hand to mouth. When winter has come the Relief Fund will be exhausted, as well as the benevolence which should recruit it. Altogether the matter has become so serious as to press again for Parliamentary attention, and the measure by which the English Government proposes to anticipate the emergency is the application of the Public works Loan Acts to the case of local Boards and authorities wishing to borrow for certain useful purposes, on the security of the rates. Some of the provisions in the Acts to be applied will be qualified, and other provisions added, to meet the urgency of the cases under which the demands will be made. It is argued that when a gentleman wants a loan to drain his land, his land is no hurry to be drained, for it can wait as it has waited some thousand years. So also when a road is to be made. But in the case of an employment which is to relieve a famine, the people are famished and cannot wait. One difficulty that cannot be obviated, was to make such a selection of works to be undertaken as should at least save the public from the scandal of a wasteful expenditure. It was found that much remained to be done to raise the manufacturing towns to the level of the neat country towns, and an experienced practical engineer has been employed for many weeks inspecting the localities, taking opinions and reviewing projects. The results of these researches are to be found in the particular classes of public works enumerated in the proposed measure. They are the draining, laying out, planting, or otherwise improving any common or other lands used as places of public recreation, the widening, deepening, or otherwise improving any public river stream, or brook; the draining, cleansing, covering or filling up any pond, pool, open ditch, sewer, or drain; making, levelling, or improving any public highway; making or improving any sewer or drain; digging a well; or constructing a reservoir for water supply. Of course satisfactory surveys will be required in all cases by the authorities. It is hoped that the manufacturing towns will be improved both in appearance and healthiness by this scheme, while at the same time work will be provided for the unemployed. Besides the actual labor required in effecting the improvements, tools and implements will be needed, and workmen, both skilled and unskilled, be brought into requisition. But it is said that even should Mr. Villier's bill for promotion works under the Board of Health Act, be adopted, the prospect for next winter will, unless the American war comes to a premature conclusion, be still very gloomy, as the outdoor employment thus found for the operatives will necessary be very limited during the winter months, more especially if the winter should happen to be severe.

"Mother," said a bright-eyed little boy, as he saw an inebriate staggering down street, "mother, did God make that man?" "Yes, my child." "Well, said the little fellow after a moment or two of thoughtfulness, "I wouldn't."

In Chili, at the table d'hote of the leading hotels, gentlemen smoke between the courses, and at intervals along the table are placed little three-legged metal cups, containing coals of fire, by which to light the cigaritos.

An up-country editor pays his respects to "newspaper borrowers—May theirs be a life of single blessedness; may their paths be carpeted with cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted with knock-kneed tomcats."

AMERICAN NEWS.

——:o:——

Washington, June 23.

The engagement of the Atlanta was exclusively with the Weehawken. The former had a 7-inch Brooke's rifle on the bow and stern pivots, and one 6-inch on each side. She could fight both bow and stern and one side gun at a time. Capt. Rodgers engaged at close quarters; the first 15-inch shot, fired by himself, took off the top of the Atlanta's pilot house, wounding two out of the three piolets.

Another 15-inch shot struck half way up the roof, which was iron-plated four and a half inches thick, killing one and wounding seventeen. The Weehawken fired five times and the Atlanta six. The latter got aground and surrendered. The Weehawken sustained no damage of any sort.

The Atlanta had a ram, saw and torpedo on her bow and was fitted for a cruise. She is now at Port Royal.

Frederick, June 25.

There is no doubt that more than half of Lee's army is now in Maryland soil and advancing in three columns into Pennsylvania. Each advancing column is followed by immense wagon trains, most of which are empty. Gen. Ewell commands in person the centre advancing column. Extra Billy Smith has command of a brigade in Ewell's corps. The wagon trains which accompanied the centre column numbered several hundred wagons, the majority of which were marked U. S.

Frederick, June 25.

Several Union men just arrived from Hagerstown via Boonesboro, say another rebel force of 10,000 men arrived there yesterday afternoon from Willamsport.

It is believed at Hagerstown that Lee's whole army is crossing at Shepardstown and Williamsport. The force which arrived at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon was infantry and artillery, of which there were 20 pieces. There were several thousand men at Boonesboro last night, five miles out of Frederick. They met several of the enemy's cavalry scouts. Most of the prominent Union men have already left Frederick, and others are leaving.

Special to the World.
Washington, June 25.

There are strong indications that Lee has not only achieved the grand project of massing his strength on this siege of the Potomac, but that he is actually within a short distance of Washington, having moved a considerable force from Shepardstown and Antietam Fords down the cow path of the Canal, or else along the inner roads from Boonsboro and Middleton, to the vicinity of Poolesville, Rushville and Rockville. From these points he has direct access to the rear of Washington, and can by an expert movement destroy the Railroad between the Capital and Anapolis Junction, unless he should underrate the force which is thought has been concentrated to oppose him in this design. The enemy has gained a position of so much importance upon Hooker's rear that there is cause of apprehension concerning the safety of Tyler's force, which has been holding the Indiana Heights, although it is hardly probable that he has been captured. It is possible that his communication with the army in Virginia and with the force under Gen. Schenck has been broke. A flank movement on the part of Gen. Hooker across the lower fords may result disastrously for the enemy by isolating his right from his new base of operations upon the upper Potomac. Whatever truth there may be in the report of Lee's proximity to Washington there is still opportunity for repelling his further advance.

New York, 26.

The steamer Champion arrived from Aspinwall.

Newbern advices of the 20th state that deserters from Wilmington report that rebel iron-clads with 5 inches plateing on 18 inches of wood, mounting heavy guns, were about ready to make a raid on our blockading squadron. They are about the size of the first Merrimac and lay very deep in the water, and are only able to make three or four miles per hour.

Philadelphia 26.

The Press of this city publishes the following special despatch from Harrisburg:—Governor Curtin has received a telegraph from the operator at McConnellburg, stating that the rebels under Jenkins had entered the town with cavalry and artillery, and after a severe skirmish with some troops under Gen. Milroy drove them out of the place and occupied it.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated May 27th states that the great event of the century for South America has just occurred in the inauguration of the Central Argentine Railroad, designed to join the two oceans. The portion of this iron band now begun, extends from the city of Rosario to Cordoba, a distance of 276 miles. It is undertaken by Mr. Wheelwright, an American. On May 20 it was formally begun by solemn and gorgeous services and displays. Over 5,000 persons were present. The displays, balls, banquets, processions and demonstrations of of every kind were of a magnitude unheard of before in any interior place in South America. The road is a guarantee of peace and an outlet for a region dormant for want of an invasion in a fertile country by every species of enterprise and thrift.

OYSTERS AND OIL.—The Barque "Hebron," which was lying at Victoria wharf, had on board 8,000 barrels of petroleum oil which sprung a leak, owing to the immense weight, and the oil was pumped out into the harbor from the barque, destroying several beds of oysters planted near the Cape, valued at $7,000. A suit for damages has been commenced by Mr. Freemen the owner of the oysters against the owners of the barque, and which, if carried into our Courts, will be important and interesting, as it will involve many and nice points of law. The oil can be seen on the water in our harbour, in all directions.—*Portland Argus.*

THE PANIC IN PITTSBURG—WHERE THE GOLD IS—The advance of the Rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz; what has become of the gold coin? Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company delivered in Cleveland on the 15th inst. $15,000,000 in gold, on the succeeding day $7,000,000 more, of which $650,000 was also in gold.

A personal friend asked the President the other day if he really expected to end the war during his Administration. "Can't say—can't say, sir," was the response. The querist then said, "But, Mr. Lincoln, what do you mean to do?" "Peg away sir—peg away—keep pegging away."

During the three months ending April 1st, there were exported from Boston 154,904 cases of boots and shoes. This is a large increase over the exports during the same period in 1862—those amounted to but 92,469 cases.

A flax manufacturing company has been organized in Oswego, it occupies a building 140 feet long and five stories high. Fifty looms for flour sack sheeting are ready for operating, also a number of knitting machines.

America in America; or, America VS. United States.

(*To the Editor of the Daily Witness.*)

SIR,—The article you copied from the pen of Mr. Greeley (of the New York Tribune, I suppose) I read with pleasure; as, doubtless did every Christian reader. Truly, national sins bring national sorrows. But while Mr. Greeley is acknowledging that arrogance is one of the great sins of the United States, is he not, at the same time, affording a common instance, by calling them "The American people." and the nation, "The American Republic"? The American People are, I should suppose, all the people of the different nations of North and South America; and no one particular nation has any claim to be called, or to call itself, "The American People," except a claim springing from vanity and arrogance. And so with the title of "The American Republic,"—as if there were no other republics on the American continent; whereas there are several; which, though smaller than the United States, are yet distinct nationalities and important countries.

The term "American" is no more applicable to a citizen of the United States than to a citizen of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, or to a member of an Indian tribe. Every native of the great American continent is an American. A war in Mexico is as much an American war as that in the Southern States. The President of the Republic of Peru or of Chili is as truly an American President as the one living in Washington. New York or Buffalo is no more an American city than Mexico or Montreal. The denominations in the United States have no more claim to be called American Churches or the societies American societies, than those in Canada or British Columbia. It would be endless to follow the vain title "American" in all its applications in the United States papers, common speeches, documents, and books. But there is one paliation,—it is not in their coins, official documents, or national treaties. In these the country is styled, not America, but the "United States of America."

This custom of applying the name of the continent to a country, is not only of no use, but leads to various mistakes. I go into a bookseller's shop, and ask for a map or geography of America. I am presented with a publication relative to the United States. An Irish emigrant is asked, "Where are you going to?" He says, "To America," he means the United States. An English or Scotch emigrant would also reply, "America," but he would mean the continent, North or South. But, in either case, there might be misunderstanding. So a person may write, "I am in America; but here is no precision, for he may mean the country or the continent. In reading newspapers or books when America or Americans are mentioned, doubtfulness often arises as to the meaning intended.

How absurd, too, is sometimes the use of the term; as when a person on the American continent speaks of going to, or coming from America! How rediculous for a United States traveller in Canada or Mexico to say that he had left America yesterday, and was about to return to America to-morrow!

We want to have nothing but respect and affection for a people who are our neighbors and our kindred; and we hope that the present chastening of Divine Providence will produce national humility and purity.

A CANADIAN.

June 20, 1863.

Ottawa Buildings.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

In its issue of the 12th inst. the Montreal *Gazette* directed especial attention to a production of one of its correspondents in a paragraph communicating thus:—"We insert a letter signed O. P. Q., containing singular statements with reference to the Ottawa Commission." This is not the first time that O. P. Q., has put forth *singular* statements, but on the contrary, he has for the last three or four months been constantly employed in making and issuing *singular* statements sometimes in the columns of the *Gazette*, and sometimes through other *singular* channels, but unfortunately for him the axiom "no more singular than true," is not invariably applicable to every singularity, and I very much fear that the statements of O. P. Q. if weighed in the balance of truth will be found "light as air" let us examine some of them.

Statement No. 1.—Letter professedly writen from Quebec. Should have been dated at Ottawa; some of the former productions of O. P. Q. were written in Quebec without doubt but not the late ones.

Statement No. 2.—After making a selection of such portions of the evidence, as when strung together will best answer his purposes. O. P. Q. proceeds thus:—"With such strong and concurrent testimony upon the points and matters involved in the report one would naturally conclude that the whole was well and ably done, and an additional guarantee is afforded by the fact that these gentlemen whose evidence is so decided, were occupied eight months in the preparation of the documents referred to."

On enquiring into the truth as affecting this statement I find that the measurements were commenced on the 17th of July 1862, and the report dated Jan. 26th, or six months and twelve days afterwards. I suppose that O. P. Q. has issued the same power of numbers in all his calculations as in this instance, and consequently, the system upon which he has been working has been a false one.

Statement No. 3 runs thus. "They are "the selected and best men of the Province. "The men of all others in the clear-grit "ranks competent to deal with such an important question. That they only were "able to bring light and order out of chaos "which had so long reigned over those "unfortunate Ottawa Buildings, and were "to demonstrate that the John Sanfield "McDonald Government alone were able "and willing to stay the torrent of corruption "an immortality which had characterized "the management of those works."

Very satirical! and doubtless satisfactory to the writer. But what are the facts in this case? Why that out of the seven gentlenen to whom he thus applies his satire four, viz: Messrs Bowes, Pattison, Pelham, and Hutchison, are old employees upon the works appointed under the Cartier administration, and not only were they *not selected* by the Commissioners to make the measurements for them, but each one of them was actually upon his trial before the Commission just as much as the contractors, architects or other persons.

Statement No. 4. O. P. Q. now goes on to deal with the Shedules commencing with A., and but that he further on makes the following statement: "I will say nothing about the the typographical errors." I should have supposed he was speaking of the Schedules as they appear in the blue book, but as he has been candid enough to say that such is not the case, I will speak of the "originals" only, which I had an opportunity of seeing in Quebec at the same time as O. P. Q. With regard to Schedule A. B. C. I beg to state most positively that there are no such miscalculations in either one or the other of them as is stated by O. P. Q., and I chalange him to the proof. I would do the same with regard to the remaining Schedules, only that they have been previously disposed of, for when the contractors executed the new contracts, embracing these schedules with all their omissions, &c., they gave a public refutation to all such statements as these.

It was in the Montreal Gazette if I mistake not, that O. P. Q. first proclaimed these schedules to be "full of errors" and since then on the authority of his word he has induced others to reiterate his statements.

It is quite possible that although O. P. Q. when he first ventured the assertion did not himself believe it, yet having fondled the nursling until it has almost become a necessary part of his existence, the question of ideality has given way to that of reality in his imagination.

For all that, O. P. Q. knows quite well, that when he says, "that errors in calculation, both in quantity and arrangement are so numerous that they baffle the mere casual observer, and if carried out as they appear, would vary from the return given to the extent of $300,000," that he is "spinning a yarn" utterly devoid of any foundation—a mere hallucination of the brain. He contradicts himself in his own letter when in the early part of it he declares schedule No. K to be the work of one party, which he afterwards states was prepared by another. such absurdities as these cannot but lead to the conclusion that in commenting on the Ottawa Buildings at all our friend O. P. Q. uses the language of a disappointed, man who is sacrificing his veracity for unworthy purposes, and very forcibly reminds one of an animal mentioned in one of Æsop's fables which, because he could not accomplish a certain feat himself, wished to prevent another from performing it, although that other was by nature endowed to its use.

I pass over sundry generalities, wishing to deal with these singular strtements only and come to Statement No. 6. as follows:

"Another point deserving particular attention is that the value of the contract work as estimated by the commissioner's prices for completing the work amounts to about $825,000 for one of the buildings, the estimate for which by the contractor was $362,000. This estimate has always been considered 35 per cent below the value of the work, which per centage being added to the contractors estimate would make the sum about $488,000 shewing a discrepancy of $330,000," and he then asks, "into whose pocket was this to be dropped?" I will answer that question by asking another, "How is it to be made?" for it must be made before it can enter into any ones pocket, but how it can be turned into money I cannot conceive, for the question has no reality. Mr. McGreevy tenders for a certain building at $348,500, which Messrs. Morris & Stent "consider" to be $144,000 below "fair low tenders" (see p. 10 of evidence given before the Commission) and which O. P. Q. now declares that, if valued by the prices, and on the quantities of the Commissions would have amounted to $825,000, the only inference to be drawn from which is that in the opinion of the Commissioners Mr. McGreevy's tender was too low in the first instance, but as they do not recommend the Government to make an appropriation of his difference, I fear that "pocket" will have to remain empty.

Statement No. 7 runs thus—"neither is there any estimate of the value of the work outside the buildings and forming part of them, and which would amount to a very large sum." Now, if some of the statements put forth by O. P. Q. are colored up in his best style, may have been the means of deceiving "casual observers," surely no one need be deceived by this, for by turning to page 174 of the report any one may find this very estimate in detail, under the heading of Schedule O. I do not think this can be an oversight, because O. P. Q. in an earlier part of his letter has referred to the General Summary on the same page, and he must therefore be aware of the whereabouts of this estimate.

In his concluding remarks, O. P. Q, promises that if he has time he will furnish just one more of his edifying epistles. Well if he does find time to write it I hope he will also find time to purge it from such flagrant inconsistencies as are contained in his last, and that he will read more carefully and speak more guardedly for the future.

R. S. T.

A bear was recently killed at Dundas, P. E. I., by Indians from Nova Scotia, Joe Paul, and Frank Marble, which weighed 600 lbs. He measured 8ft. 8ins. From the extremity of one fore paw to the other, and the fat [4½ inches thick] weighed 150 lbs.

The Rev. John Gemley is held in such high estimation in Quebec that the Quarterly Meeting and Board of Trustees memorialized the Conference to suspend the rule which limits the appointment of a minister in the same circuit to three years, to allow Mr. Gemley remaining another year. The Conference declined to accede to the request, for the reason, that to admit to one exception would lead to many similar applications.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Carleton Place Herald.

SPREAD OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—The Polish insurrection is still spreading notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russian government for its suppression. Count Alexander Branicki, the owner of immense estates, has been arrested and sent to the east of Russia, upon suspicion of having assisted the insurrectionary forces by supplies of horses for their cavalry. It is estimated that there are now about 15,000 insurgents under arms in the district of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, but great difficulty prevails in obtaining anything like reliable information. There has been an unfortunate rising near Kieff. About 150 of the University students departed from the town in broad day-light, when they were followed by a body of Russian cavalry, who roused the peasantry against the Polish students, of whom about 20 were killed and a great number wounded. Kenonowscz, the Polish leader, has been captured, and will be shot, but his band remains undiminished. A train conveying troops to Lithuania met with a frightful accident by the railway giving way, when 300 of the Imperial guard were killed.—*London Post.*

Why is a bunch of keys like a head of hair? Ans.—because it has locks belonging to it.

It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 53,874 Federals have been killed, 117,059 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed, 109,615 wounded, 52,169 wounded, 52,169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

Birth.

In Ottawa, on the 22nd inst., the wife of T. J. Murphy, Esq., of a son.

In Carleton Place, on Wednesday, June 10th, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Hurd, of a daughter.

Married.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. L. Stephenson, A. M., Rector, Perth, Mr. Thomas Sproule, of the City of Ottawa, to Rebecca, third daughter of Mr. Henry Watson, of Drummond.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday June 11th, by the Rev., E. H. M. Baker, Rector, Mr. George Butler, of Perth, to Jane, daughter of the late Wm. James, Esq., of the Township of Lanark.

At the residence of the bride's father, Township of Lanark, on Tuesday, June 16th, by the same, Mr. Charles Finlay sen., of Drummond, to Mary, daughter of Mr. James Smith.

On Monday, the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Long Island, by the Rev. Mr. Lochead, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Walter Colins, Esq., to Chas. S. Stewart, Long Island Mills.

On the 19th June, at St. Mark's Church, Pakenham, by the Rev. C. P. Emery, Mr. Joseph Henry Canton to Miss Mary Shannon, both of Pakenham.

Died.

At North Plantagenen, on the 15th inst., Mr. Thomas Bates, aged 76 years.

On the 13th inst., at her son's residence, Litchfield, Isabel McCallum, wife of the late James Stewart, aged 89 years, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

Brockville, June 24, 1863

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs....	$2 25	@	2 50
Spring Flour.....	2 25	"	2 35
Spring Wheat.....	0 85	"	0 90
Buck Wheat.....	0 45	"	0 55
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs.....	0 45	"	0 60
Barley ℔ 48 lbs.....	0 70	"	0 75
Fall Wheat.....	0 90	"	1 00
Potatoes.....	0 35	"	0 45
Rye.....	0 45	"	0 55
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs.....	2 50	"	3 00
Peas.....	0 45	"	0 60
Oats.....	0 45	"	0 50
Hay, ℔ ton.....	20 00	"	25 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs.....	4 00	"	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs.....	3 00	"	5 00
Pork, Prime Mess.....	10 00	"	0 00
Wool ℔ lb.....	0 25	"	0 32
Butter.....	0 13	"	0 15
Eggs.....	0 8	"	0 10
Turkeys.....	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair.....	0 20	"	0 30
Geese.....	0 20	"	0 30
Sausages.....	0 10	"	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb.....	1 00	"	1 10
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	"	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb.....	1 25	"	1 50
Lard.....	0 10	"	0 10
Tallow.....	0 08	"	0 00
Hardwood.....	2 00	"	2 50

Smiths Falls, June 24.

	$ c	$ c
Spring Wheat per bush...	0.90	1.00
Oats per bush.....	0.35	0.40
Barley "	0.60	0.65
Peas "	0.50	0.55
Corn "	0.50	0.00
Flour per bbl.....	4.50	5.00
Corn Meal per 100 lbs....	1.75	0.00
Bran per ton.....	12.00	0.00
Pork per bbl.—Prime....	8.00	10.00
Eggs per dozen.....	0.07	0.00
Butter per lb.....	0.12½	0.14
Lard "	0.08	0.00
Tallow "	0.08	0.00
Hay per ton.....	12.00	0.00
Straw "	5.00	6.00
Wood per Cord.....	0.00	1.00

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN AND DR. COLENSO.—From the South African Advertiser of the 18th April, we learn that the rural deans of the diocese have, in an address to the Bishop of Cape Town, expressed a desire that measures should be taken to test the soundness of the opinions published by Dr. Colenso, and their compatability with his retention of his high office. The bishop, in reply to an address from the clergy, says:—"You intimate your intention of bringing the teaching which he has put forth to the test of a formal trial. I need scarce say, that if after full consideration of the subject, you still feel that you ought to frame articles against the Bishop, and present him for his writings, I shall feel it my painful duty to cite him to appear before myself and such other bishops of this wide spread province as can be gathered together, to answer to the charges which shall be brought against him."

"Jemmie," said one Irishman to another, the first time he saw a locomotive, "What is that snorting baste?" "Shure, I don't know," was the reply, "unless it's a stameboat splurgin' to get to wather."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Thomas Coulter,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench in and for the County of Lanark. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Indentures of Apprenticeship and writing generally drawn up and executed neatly and correctly and at moderate charges.

Clayton, 1st July, 1863. 43-cg

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued at Clayton by THOMAS COULTER.
July 1st, 1863.

The "Montreal Daily Witness."

Having made an arrangement with the Montreal Corn exchange for the exclusive right to publish their daily reports and weekly circulars, the *Daily Witness* will be found specially valuable to business men throughout the Canadas and adjoining States. The Daily Corn Exchange Reports embrace transactions up to mid-day, and they are published in the *Witness* in time for the afternoon and evening mails. The subscription per annum for the Daily Witness is only $3, and it is by far the most extensively circulated paper in Montreal or Lower Canada.

Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next session of Parliament to amend the acts relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, so as to allow Bondholders of said Company to vote at the meetings of said Company, and to authorize the Company to make provisions for the completion of the line of said Company to such point or points on the River Ottawa as may be deemed advisable.

22nd June, 1863. 43

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James H. Gemmill and John Gemmill, under the name and firm of J. H. & J. Gemmill, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the said firm will be paid by John Gemmill, who is the only authorized person to collect all debts due to the said firm. Parties therefore indebted will please make an immediate settlement of their accounts, to avoid costs.

JAMES H. GEMMILL,
JOHN GEMMILL.

With reference to the above the Subscriber begs to inform the public that he will carry on the Sawn Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing business on his own account, and he is prepared to meet the demands of the public in the above line, and at such moderate prices as will meet the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN GEMMILL, Jr.

Clayton, 20th June, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber by book accounts, promissory notes, or otherwise, due on or since the 1st Jan., last, are requested to call on him at his office in Pakenham, and settle the same. Those who receive an extension of time as may be agreed upon, by giving an I. O. U., or other evidence of debt, will be charged interest on the amount from the date thereof. Notes or other evidences of debt, falling due after the 1st January, will be charged interest from the date of maturity. Those who do not avail themselves of the above offer, will find their accounts in the hands of a Collector.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK DEBTORS.

As it is not only advantageous to both parties to accounts, but is absolutely necessary to the proper management of a credit business, that accounts should be settled at least once in the year, therefore he would earnestly request those indebted to him for old accounts, &c., to call and settle as above mentioned.

All credit accounts with the Subscriber are due on the 1st of January in each and every year, and all such accounts will bear interest after being due until paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum unless otherwise arranged. He would further take the opportunity to say that he has now on hand a large Stock, well assorted—which he offers for sale on Credit on the most advantageous terms only to those who pay their accounts once in the year, as it is (generally) a disadvantage to the buyer to have to pay interest, and no advantage to the seller even at the rate of 10 per cent, and in order to encourage the payment of accounts once in the year, accounts that become due on the 1st Jan., the whole of the months of January, February, and March will be allowed without any interest whatever, only to those who pay in full within that time. In order to encourage as much as possible the ready pay system, so liberal a discount for ready pay on all goods will be allowed as will give the ready pay buyer all the advantages of a cheap cash store.

Pakenham, 22nd June, 1863. ROBERT BROWN.

BUCKEYE MOWER WITH CUTTER BAR RAISED TO PASS AN OBSTRUCTION.

To the Farming Community and all whom it may Concern:—

WE BEG to call attention to our BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER for the coming Harvest. Its unprecedented success and rapid sale is a convincing proof of its superiority over all others. We have added several valuable improvements since last Harvest, and can guarantee to purchasers the most perfect MOWER AND REAPER ever before offered for sale in Canada. Farmers wishing to procure Machines will please order immediately. Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.

We also beg to call particular attention to our EIGHT HORSE POWER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR that stands unrivalled for Threshing and Cleaning grain at one operation.

Our DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER is warranted to be the strongest, most perfect, and the lightest draft sweep horse power in the world. Our SEPARATOR for the coming season will be superior in every respect to any ever before made. We are determined to spare nothing that will add to its durability, effective operation, or style of finish.

Their superiority over other machines consists in their running easy, separating the grain perfectly clean from the straw, and cleaning quite equal to the best of Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for mill or market. Parties who want to buy a reliable Thresher and Cleaner should send in their orders early.

Smith's Falls, 22nd June, 1863. G. M. COSSITT & BRO. 49-g