

THE NEW IMPERIAL MINISTRY.

In our last week's issue we published a list of the members composing the new Imperial government. We observe that our contemporaries, of the Press, are busy cogitating upon the question of whether or not the colonies will be benefited by the change of government. The Times observe that "Lord Elgin is almost too great a man to be put in the Post office." And the Leader says that "the office for which he was peculiarly adapted was that of Colonial Secretary; but the Duke of Newcastle having previously filled this post had a sort of prior claim. This probably accounts for an adjustment of men to offices, which threw Lord Elgin into a position where some of his peculiar acquirements will not have an opportunity of being brought prominently into play. The Duke of Newcastle has, from previous experience acquired a general knowledge of the Colonial Department; and in cases of difficulty or emergency, it is natural to suppose that he would have recourse to the advice and assistance of Lord Elgin, when the latter may possess the advantage of a personal knowledge which the Colonial Secretary himself cannot possess."

This change of ministry may affect, in an important degree, the settlement of certain questions in which this Province is more or less interested. There is the case of the Hudson's Bay Company, for instance. With Sir Richard Bethell for Attorney General, we may be sure that no step will be taken to impeach the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. His views upon this question are known to be strong and decided. When he previously held the same position, he is said to have declared that, rather than become a party to the impeachment of a charter which had been so long in existence, he would throw up his office. The Canadian Legislature, last session, refused to take any step for testing the legal validity of the charter, on the ground that, in case of success, the territory wrested from the company would be Imperial not Canadian. At that time, the Imperial Government seemed not disposed to do whatever might be necessary for the final settlement of the whole question, of which the most important branch was deemed to be that relating to the rights which the Company may possess under their charter. At this rate, there is every probability that the Company will be left in undisturbed possession of their charter. Indeed there is left no authority disposed to call it in question or to bring it to a legal test. The Company will thus gain time, if nothing else, by the change. Whether they will gain more is questionable; for the critical spirit which is disposed to cavil at their charter will not die in consequence of the formation of a favorable ministry. Its opportunity for effective action will be put off; but it is probable that, in the meantime, it will gather strength rather than suffer a diminution of force. The ultimate result will hardly be effected. But so long as the new ministry may secure, Mr. Cobden's monopoly will be safe. Mr. Cobden, one would think, would have some difficulty in adopting the views on this question of Sir Richard Bethell; but it is wonderful what a charm office sometimes has upon even the most uncompromising politician.

The question of a Federation of the British American Provinces is not likely to be affected by the accession of Lord Palmerston to power. The consummation of this question will depend mainly upon the Provinces themselves; and will not, in all probability, be either accelerated or retarded by a change of Ministry in England. When Lord Palmerston was last in office, his Government virtually expressed a willingness to leave the decision of the question to the Colonies interested; and it is not probable that less liberal ground will now be taken.

The only remaining question in which this Province is interested, and of which the decision depended upon the fiat of the imperial government, is that of an inter-colonial railroad. Whether the Palmerston administration will take a course different from that which their predecessors appeared to have marked out for themselves—to give polite excuses for delaying to render any assistance to the project—is questionable. It is just one of those expenditures of which the necessity only becomes strikingly apparent to imperial vision, on the approach of war, or in other words when it is too late.

THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Below we give an article taken from the Prescott Messenger, which explains to a certain extent the embarrassment of this Company.

With our contemporary, knowing as we do many of the principal stockholders, we are satisfied, that at all events, affairs are safe—even if the Proprietors suffer, the policy-holders cannot lose."

We should be glad to see this, a purely Canadian Company proper, and have not the slightest doubt, that if the Directors adhere to this resolution to confine the business to the Provinces, its career will be as successful as its most sanguine friends could anticipate.

Considerable attention has of late been directed to the management and affairs of the Provincial Insurance Company. The fact that a large proportion of the Stock has been paid in, and calls continue to be made, causes the Stockholders to be anything but satisfied, and their complaints, loudly made, naturally lead the public to believe that something is radically wrong. We believe the Stockholders and the public are right. Something is wrong; and the question is, where is the leak? It principally lies in the fact, that,

ambitious to do a large business, the managers have extended their agencies regardless of profit or loss. We state plainly, without fear of contradiction, that had the Provincial Insurance Company confined themselves to Canada, they would not now be in the position they are at present occupying. Their heaviest losses have not been Canadian; but have been scattered from New Orleans to Sebastopol. To prove our position, we need only refer to a single agency in our own section of country. We allude to that under the charge of E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq. of Miramichi. Basing our calculation upon the business done during five years, viz: from February, 1853, to the same month in 1858, we find that the premiums received by this gentleman alone amounted to \$23,318. A handsome sum, truly; but as a large business may not necessarily be a paying one, let us look at the amount of losses incurred during the same period. Upon examination of the data at our command, we find these latter amounted to only \$23,320; leaving a balance in favor of the Company, of \$2,998; or in round numbers, \$1,000 per annum clear profit. This, however, is only in a proprietary branch. Upon glancing at the Mutual branch we find the profits amounted to \$1,339, or about \$25,000 in both branches. This, for one agency is not bad; in fact, we believe is sufficient to pay a fair interest on the money invested in the Company by Stockholders residing east of Kingston.

But to return to the affairs of the Provincial Insurance Company. We do not think they are in as bad a plight as has been represented. Another call of 5 per cent has been made, and as the Stockholders have passed a resolution affirming their determination to take no step hereafter out of the British Provinces, we hope to see the institution yet in a prosperous condition. Many of our townspeople are interested in it as shareholders, and we hope they may not lose anything; although if the foreign is not cut off, we consider their chances poor. In the meantime, insurers are safe, at all events; as the Proprietors are responsible individuals, and even if they suffer, the policyholders cannot lose.

THE BALLOON SHIP.

Our readers have heard of the balloon vessel which has been for some time past in preparation for the purpose of navigating the air. On the 1st instant, a company of three persons, Messrs. Wise, Lamontain, and Gager, started on a trial trip from St. Louis, Missouri, for the Atlantic seaboard, in the airship Atlantic. An adventurous reporter named Hyde started with them, but was to be thrown down, as so much ballast, in case his weight was too great, but he went through the whole distance. It appears that in about twelve hours after starting they reached Sandusky, which is a straight line as a bird would fly, 425 miles from St. Louis. By a later dispatch we learn that it was seen at Fairport, nearly sixty miles northeast of Sandusky, at half past nine o'clock, which gives about the same velocity—thirty five miles an hour—and the same northeast direction that it took from the beginning. The ship finally landed in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, at 20 minutes past 2 on the afternoon of Saturday having travelled over eleven hundred miles in about twenty hours. The dispatch of the adventures says:—

"On Saturday afternoon at fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock, St. Louis time, we were abreast of Rochester, New York, over Lake Ontario, when the altitude was increased on account of the wind which was blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by rain. The supply of gas was small, consequently the balloon did not reach the altitude above the storm. The vessel was immediately headed for shore. When the storm was highest the vessel was only about 30 feet above the level of the Lake. We reached land in a few seconds in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, with all hands on board. We landed in an edge of woods with the basket swinging to and fro, making rapid evolutions among the higher branches of the trees, the passengers clinging to the rigging. The strength and general excellence of the arrangements of the balloon basket probably saved the party. The balloon was left in a high tree swinging above the boat, and much damaged."

At the rate of speed indicated the balloon would cross the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland in less than two days, and from New York in about three days. Wonderfully adventurous, however, must be the man who had all the catastrophes which have happened with balloons, and the uncertainty of the winds at whose mercy they are, will undertake to navigate the air ocean between the two continents. The fate of Icarus, who in attempting to fly, had the wax which fastened his wings melted by the sun, and fell into the Icarian sea, seems to have afforded no warning to the long line of ambitious aeronauts who have succeeded him. We trust that no disaster will happen to the brave men, who now meditate a voyage to the Old World.

EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.—Accounts from Scotland state that the drought during May and part of June, was more severe than during any past year since 1826. The rivers Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Doon, immortalized by Burns, would slide through a gallon measure, and other well known streams and rivers were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce that in villages it was sold at five shillings per barrel! and may had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops notwithstanding, are reported as looking excellent; and recent rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN AUSTRALIA.—The union of the several Presbyterian bodies in the colony of Victoria into one Church, under an Act of Colonial Legislature, passed last session, was formally consummated on Thursday, the 7th of April, in the Rev. J. Betherington's Church, Collins Street, Melbourne. The bodies united were four—the Synod of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Synod of Australia, the United Presbyterian Society of Victoria, and the Synod of Victoria. The Synod formed from the union of these different bodies, has upwards of fifty ministers on its roll. Rev. Mr. Clow, the oldest Presbyterian minister in the Colony was unanimously selected to be its first moderator.

Dr. Douglas, of Quebec, recently from a visit to Egypt, has brought two Egyptian Mummies for a scientific institution in Upper Canada. They date nearly 3000 years before the Christian era. One of them is a priest, still clothed in his sacred habiliments. The hieroglyphics upon the bandages recount the history of his life, his good and bad actions, in presence of his divinites he had served, which were monstrous—half men, half beasts. In his tomb were small statues and utensils which he had used while living; also some vases bearing the figures of the time. The other is a woman of quality some hundreds of years posterior to the former. Both are in a state of perfect preservation.

In a late issue of this paper we made some strictures upon the system of thieving which was being carried on in some of the post offices. We have since seen Mr. Sweetman—the Post office inspector, from whom we learn that one of the guilty parties has been detected; and that since his removal no complaints have been made. We believe that the post office authorities are willing to do all in their power to prevent the evils of which we complained.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AND VIGO. The Asia arrived here about three this morning. The Vigo also arrived this morning. She left Queenstown on the 25th ult. at 3 p.m.

The 12th of July was celebrated at Franktown, on Tuesday last, by an immense crowd of people. At 11 o'clock in the morning the cars of the B. & O. Railway left this place with about six hundred passengers, and brought them back in the evening, at 5 o'clock. So far as we have heard, everything passed off well, and without any accident to mar the pleasures of the day.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The law for the protection of game was stringently enforced in Boston, a few days ago the proprietor of the Bevere House furnished two Woodcocks at a dinner table of the National Lancers on the 17th ult., complaint was made at the Police Court, and he was fined five dollars for each bird.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE CARLETON PLACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst.; parents and friends are invited to attend.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE. St. John's, N.B., July 4, 9:30 p.m. The steamship Adelaide, from Galway, arrived at the wharf on Saturday, the 25th, arrived at this Port this evening, en route to New York.

THE ARCH DUKE OF TYROL has arrived at Narders to superintend the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The Tyrolese raise difficulties about entering military service.

According to letters from Malta to the 16th inst., a fleet of eight French steam liners is ready for departure, destined it is asserted for the Adriatic sea.

THE AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENCE announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral fleet before Venice, in capturing some barks belonging to fishermen.

THE ARCH DUKE MAXIMILIAN has returned from Verona.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA AND VIGO. New York, July 7. The steamers Vigo and Asia arrived here to day, bringing London and Liverpool advices of the 25th ult.

The Vigo passed the Europa on Saturday evening about 50 miles east of Cape Race. The steamer ship New York from New York for Bremen arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

The Emperor of Austria had removed his headquarters to Valledio.

It was believed that the force of the Austrians on the Mincio numbered 240,000.

The entire French force had passed the Mincio, and reconnaissance had been pushed as far as Gorizia.

The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera.

Napoleon, preparatory to any offer of mediation, had demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation by Prussia, would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in war.

The reported treaty between Austria and Prussia was denied.

It was rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection.

Prince Napoleon was upon the borders of the Medina.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until Ministers of the Government were re-elected.

It was rumored that the new Ministry would contain no ex-ministers.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress the rising had a desperate encounter with the people, whom they shot down indiscriminately.

By Telegraph to Galway. The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress: "Carrara, Friday Evening.

"Great battle! Great victory! The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannons, flags and prisoners. The battle lasted from 4 in the morning till 8 in the evening."

A Vienna despatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above, in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

The "Adelaide" had 500 passengers. She leaves at day-light to-morrow for New York.

London Money Market was generally unchanged.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The wheat closed with an advancing tendency; Sugar buoyant; Coffee dull; Tea declined 10d on middling qualities; Congo unchanged.

Barley Brothers quote Breadstuffs quite low; rather firmer; Sugar buoyant and advanced 6d a 1s; Coffee steady; Tea declined 4d a 1s except on Congo Congo, which was still quoted 4d.

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She brings 127 steerage and 64 cabin passengers transferred from the City of Baltimore.

The City of Baltimore having lost one of the blades of her propeller, returned to Liverpool to get a new one. She experienced westerly winds during most of the passage.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA have been removed to Valleggio.

The feeling of the troops is excellent at Antivadi.

English as well as French war steamers are expected.

Vienna, June 23. Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

Berne, June 22. Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Botzen and Lardach.

The Austrian troops of Italian regiments are passing through the Tyrol for Germany. Three thousand of them have arrived at Mol, and 3,000 more are to follow.

The Austrians continue to construct block houses, redoubts and fortifications at Narders.

Berne, June 24. Despatches from Milan confirm the news that 5,000 French had been dispatched towards Valleggio at Bormio.

300 Austrians and one company of volunteers, consisting of students, are marching to occupy the passage of the Sturza.

The Arch Duke of Tyrol has arrived at Narders to superintend the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

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The Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress the rising had a desperate encounter with the people, whom they shot down indiscriminately.

had also communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

Admiral Constantople says that the Emperor Napoleon had been summoned to send his fleet, and replied that indecisive policy of the Porte, compromise Egypt, therefore he will send an armistice, but will put his army on a war footing.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN. 6,000 PRISONERS, THREE FLAGS AND 30 CANNON TAKEN BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

Further Fort. C. E. July 8. The steamship Hungarian from Liverpool on Wednesday the 29th ult., passed this point at 11 30 a.m. to-day, en route for Quebec where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The Royal Mail steamship America from Boston via Halifax arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The Screw Steamship Hamman from New York arrived at Southampton on the 22nd.

The screw steamship Ladra from Quebec, 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamship City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool on the 29th for Queenstown and New York.

The steamship Weizer from Bremen for New York had been delayed at Southampton till the 30th, in consequence of damage to her propeller.

There had been no important movement of troops since the battle of the 24th.

The details of the battles had not been received, and an estimate of the losses had been made. The Austrians and Sardinians, however, admit their losses to have been extraordinarily heavy.

The Emperor Napoleon telegraphs that the army took 6,000 prisoners, and three flags, and 30 cannon.

The Austrians had re-crossed the Mincio. General Hess has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Austrian army.

The latest despatch states that the French had crossed the Mincio.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool cotton market dull and prices generally unchanged; sales of the three days are 18,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had a downward tendency.

The Liverpool provision market was dull. Consols closed on Tuesday at 92 1/2 a 92 1/2 for account extra dividend.

FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN. THE WAR.

The following telegrams from Napoleon contain all that is known in regard to the great battle.

Cavenna, June 25th, 1:30 p.m. "It is impossible to obtain the full details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied by the Emperor of Austria yesterday. General Neill has been appointed Marshal of France."

Cavenna, June 26th, 11:30 a.m. The Austrians who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body have been obliged to abandon their position and withdraw to the left bank of Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Golo. The loss of the enemy was very considerable, but ours much less. We have taken 30 cannon and more than 7,000 prisoners and three flags. General Neill and his corps d'armee have covered themselves with glory as well as the whole army.

The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy after having contended with great fury against superior force.

The Paris Press says that a private message from Berne is spoken of, which puts down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000, put hors de combat and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 pieces of cannon captured. This lacks confirmation.

The following is an order of the day published by the Emperor after the battle of Solferino:—

Cavenna, June 25. Soldiers!—The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from Chiave have re-crossed Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Donata and Castiglione. In 12 hours you have repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous soldiers of the enemy occupied a formidable position for over three leagues which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, 39 cannon and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces as the Piedmontese, but the other hand the order of our march could not be restored. Our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of the powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening. The above is official.

An Austrian despatch contained the following:—The day before yesterday the Austrian crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy on the Chiave, and after an obstinate battle of twelve hours duration, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villa France.

The London Times says the Austrians have candidly admitted their defeat, and history scarcely records a bulletin in which disaster was more explicitly avowed.

A message from Cuveraville announces that on the day of battle the Emperor of France was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. Larrey, who accompanied the Emperor, had his horse killed.

The Mincio says the battle will take the name of the battle of Solferino.

Official Austrian correspondence of the 27th contains the following:—

The Emperor will soon return to Vienna on account of important public business.

The commander in chief of the army, which is now preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Hess.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Paris on the 25th, and was received with great enthusiasm.

40,000 men embarking in the Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A despatch from Berne says 3,000 Piedmontese with 700 cannons had arrived at Turin and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was expected that another battle would be fought before operations commenced.

Patriotic demonstrations of the working classes in Paris were universal.

Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

A despatch from Vienna says the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about forty five miles north east of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June.

Austrian Rear Admiral numbering 175,000 were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the army, not one of whom has served less than eight years.

The Austrians sunk five small vessels, a large frigate and three steamers in the port of Mandazzo, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

Prince Eugene of Savoy had issued a decree, extending the forced currency of the National Bank.

LATEST. Paris, Tuesday. General's Anjers, Forey, Duv and Ladremault were wounded slightly at Solferino.

A Te Deum will be performed next Sunday in all the Churches of France in celebration of the victory. The Emperor and all great bodies of the State will attend Notre Dame.

Turin, Tuesday. The official bulletin to day contains some details of the battle of the 24th.

The Piedmontese were principally engaged at San Martino and performed prodigies of valor. They took formidable positions but could not hold them owing to a fearful tempest.

The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss admitted.

The English fleet of 20 sail are cruising off Venice.

The Gazette de France says preparations are making to get together within two months a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Ambassador of Paris reported a complaint to the English Government against Sec. 7, of British Embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

VERY LATEST. Paris, Wednesday. The Monitor this A.M. contains the following:—

Our troops have passed the Mincio without hesitation, the enemy having withdrawn beyond the river.

Advices from Frankfurt on the Main state that on the 25th the Russians made a proposal to the Federal Diet, to place corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 7th and 8th Federal Corps d'armee, under superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to a military Committee.

The Paris Siecle and Journal des Debats ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed it in circulation.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria is soon to have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN. Political news is unimportant.

It is stated that in consequence of the reinforcements having been sent to Lozic several months ago, the authorities had determined on sending out 5,000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The Prince of Wales has returned to England.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a number of laborers employed at the gravel pit on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway were in this village we believe to receive their monthly pay, and about 7 o'clock in the evening as a farmer living in the neighborhood was returning home with his wagon quite a number of these men got on to ride home; all could not obtain seats so that several of them remained standing, and the horses were driven slowly along. It appears one of the men, named Thos. Taylor, had been sitting on the edge of the wagon and from over-crowding he fell out directly between the wheels, one wheel passing over his chest killed him instantly. He was buried yesterday afternoon in the English Church burying-ground. The deceased was unmarried, and it is said to have been a very steady and sober man with no friends residing in this neighborhood, but it is thought he has a sister and other friends living in the vicinity of Kingston.—Gleaner.

(For the Brockville Recorder.) SURGICAL OPERATION. Mr. Ed. Brown, some few months since, witnessed a Surgical Operation performed by Dr. Addison, of Farmersville, assisted by Dr. McGee, which I think possesses some interest. The Operation was performed on Mrs. Wm. Harrison, of South Crosby, for the removal of an extensive and open cancer of the breast, which had previously been treated with several cancer plasters without effect. The lady being put under the influence of chloroform, a tumor weighing fifteen ounces was removed by the knife; twenty arteries being held, and the whole operation completed in about thirty five minutes. A large cavity was exposed to view. The edges of the wound being brought together, it was soon healed; and the lady who, before the operation was commenced, the pale shadow of herself has become quite healthy and robust.

Yours, &c. W. W. South Crosby, June 21, 1859.

New Advertisements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON P. HERALD. Sir—I beg leave through the medium of your columns to come before your readers particularly those of Brockville and Ramoth, with a few remarks respecting the Sale of a combined reaping and Mowing Machine. Manufactured by J. B. Smith & Co. of Montreal. And sold by, if I am correctly informed, a gentleman named Sergeant, and some parties having communicated with me on the price and manner of delivery of my combined machine, which during the interval of our correspondence and provisions to my shipping any of the above could be made in the best manner, and I have been very much gratified to hear that you are not of one pattern, but totally different. The Montreal Machine which I saw at St. Lawrence, sold by Mr. Sergeant, was propelled by a thirty inch ground wheel, the grain wheel 22 inches, the third wheel or carrier about 8 inches, and but one motion of the reel for both grain and grass. With my Machine has a 36 inch ground wheel, a 29 inch grain wheel, and a 18 inch carrier wheel together with two motions of the reel for grain and grass—cut and blow and also of much brighter draught and differing in every other respect as much as the five points here set forth. Now my chief motive in so doing is to let you know that I have a better machine in which the above agent or reader has represented him, and unrepresented my combined Machine in order to make sale of his, thereby imposing upon those who purchased of him