

ning for a distance of a hundred, and twenty miles along the enemy's frontier. The genius of that great military engineer, Col. By, pointed out the superior advantages of the inland route by the Rideau and Ottawa, lying remote from the frontier, and forming a direct communication between the broad waters of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, and the sea-port of Montreal, in Lower Canada. And Great Britain, with her usual far-seeing sagacity, in times of profound peace, thought a million of money well spent in opening up this communication, and nearly, if not quite, a million more, in erecting formidable military works to guard its upper extremity. During thirty years of peace, she never for a moment lost sight of the original design of these works, but from year to year cheerfully paid out large sums to push them to completion and keep them in repair. At length the time arrived when it was supposed the colony might, in a great measure, provide for its own defence; and the canal, with all the valuable lands purchased by the British Government along its route, and comprising among others, nearly half of the City of Ottawa, was handed over as a donation to the Province. And now mark the contrast. A year has scarcely passed over, when we are told by our Provincial rulers that this great work, hitherto considered so important, must be closed. Its dams are kept up for the purpose of driving mills and machinery, but as a commercial and military highway, it is superseded by what? By the St. Lawrence Canal, or the Grand Trunk Railway? No sane man will pretend to believe that, in the event of a war with the United States, the canal, as a military route, would be of any service, either of these routes could be kept available for a single week. In such an event, without the Rideau Canal, the only mode of transit between the Lower Provinces and the Lakes, would be by means of boats, or a hundred and twenty miles of coast, and the canal would be abandoned, because it is not self-sustaining. The Province, which but a few years ago, under vigorous rulers, attracted the attention of the world by its prosperity and rapid advancement, and could command any amount of money in the British market, is now reduced to such extremity, that a military route of vital importance must be sacrificed, because it cannot afford to keep up "a staff of ten or a dozen at Ottawa, and fifty or sixty lock-labourers and tenders along the Canal." And has it really come to this? Is Canada really in a state of decay? While our rulers are talking "great swelling words" about commerce, and the intercolonial railways, and confederating to the East to the Atlantic, and annexing the West as far as the Pacific, is the Province sunk in such a state of bankruptcy as to be obliged to abandon its defences for want of a paltry annual sum to keep them in repair? I say, and I repeat, that the most important, then, to be consistent, we should abandon at once our whole military system, which is extremely expensive, and much of it, of extremely doubtful utility. If the state of the Province be really what the organ represents it—if it be really sinking so rapidly into decay, what but the most childish folly and imbecility could induce our rulers to suppose that the neighboring colonies would consent to ally their fate to ours?—Or that Britain or British capitalists would sink more money in such a bankrupt concern? Would it not be more consistent for them to husband the little we have at home, than to squander it in ridiculous missions abroad, which can only result in exposing more thoroughly our desperate result?

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Thursday, December 9, 1858.

LATEST FROM INDIA. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF THE REBELS.

The Bombay mail brings dates to the 25th October. A telegraph, received at the East India House, from G. F. Edmonstone, Secretary to the Government of India, gives the following details of recent events:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.
Oude.—The following events have occurred in Oude since the date of my last message, on the 4th of October.—The rebels have advanced on Sandella with 12,000 men and 12 guns. Capt. Dawson entered a fortified enclosure with 1,400 police infantry, sending back his 500 cavalry to Malleabad. On the 10th of October the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 11th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 12th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 13th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 14th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 15th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 16th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 17th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 18th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 19th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 20th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 21st of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 22nd of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 23rd of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 24th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed. On the 25th of October, the rebels were driven out of Sandella, losing 1,000 men and 100 guns killed.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.—The districts of Benares, Jounpore, Mirzapore, and Azimgur is, however, still threatened from Oude. The Ghazipur district is generally quiet, but a few Sepoys are still hanging about the village of Barragone. The rebels, who had again advanced on Bansee, were driven off, and the country east of Bansee is now, in a great measure, cleared of rebels.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.—The division continues quiet, with the exception of the north-east frontier of Shahjahanpore, which suffers from occasional runs by the Oude rebels. A force from Shahjahanpore, under Sir T. Seaton, encountered a body of rebels at the village of Bangamon, on the Oude frontier, on the 8th of October, took two guns out of the hands of the rebels, and killed 300 men, but lost 100 men. On the same day another body of rebels attacked Patwasee, but were repulsed.

CENTRAL INDIA.—On the 2nd of October Tantia Toppe attacked and took Enaghur. The troops of Sindian, who held the place, are believed to have retreated with all their arms and baggage. The post of Thundegore, in the Bundelkhand division, was attacked by a portion of Tantia Toppe's force from the 7th to the 9th of October. The rebels were beaten off by the garrison, which was composed of Sindian's troops, and retreated to Seel Gur. On the 9th of October, General Mitchell surprised a division of the rebels under the hands of Nargul [?], killing 150 of them and taking 3 guns. The Rao Sahib is said to have gone towards Jhansi with another division.

BENGAL—PATNA DIVISION.—A party of Sepoys were attacked near Dumdum, in the Arrah district, and about thirty men killed. Our loss was one man. Captain [?], Military Train; Captain Douglas, Madras Cavalry—killed.

BENGAL.—The Deputy Magistrate of Samsat reports that the column under Colonel Turner engaged a body of the enemy at the Village of Bhoj, [?] Captain Sir H. Havelock at the same time pressing their rear with his cavalry. The enemy was completely routed, losing 500 killed; the British, one officer killed and two wounded, and seven or eight men killed and wounded.

CENTRAL INDIA—(LATER).—On the 9th of October the Mhow field force, under the command of Major General Mitchell, surprised and captured a body of the enemy at the town of Mangroli, a body of

operations against Indians in Columbia, every kind of disadvantage has arisen to the American authorities and forces from the distance at which these operations had to be provided for. Then the Americans hope to compete with Great Britain for trade in China, Japan, and the Northern Pacific generally. They can do nothing in it without a good access to the Pacific coast—good means of traffic from that coast to the east of the continent. Even with her present round-about route to the north of Asia, and the Pacific, Great Britain would have advantage over the Americans, and very much more so, if she obtained a good run across this continent. To meet her upon good terms, the States want a line to San Francisco or some other point on the west of America. Such we understand to be the leading ideas in the Republican speculations.

On the part of our own Empire there is the need of bringing British force, and diplomacy, and merchandise nearer to the new markets, in order to match Russia and America in the race of trade to which we are there challenged. The Russians are found to have means of speedy communication with China and Japan which they are evidently bent upon turning to good account. America, too, means to use the opening which we have made into these hives of nations, and would only exult in history as she has already done in her Press, at the cheap method in which she acquired benefits for which Great Britain paid and fought. Well, John Bull grudges nobody else the good things they can pick up; but he must be there to secure his own rights. A colonial railroad is his best way. Then the development of the resources of British America—the settled and the waste—requires a railroad that shall carry population to the Red River, the Saskatchewan, the east and west slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the Fraser River Valley, and Vancouver's Island. By this communication new colonies would be founded, and the present ones be built up. Then, besides an extension of British trade, and influence, and institutions there would be cherished an empire on the continent which would, partly at least, counterbalance the all-grasping and dictatorial Republic to the South of us. An ever-viewer is that such a road across this continent would go far towards relieving England and the States of the difficulty (apparently otherwise permanent) about Central America and the Nicaragua route. If we had the northern line we should have little to care for in the hot and malarious region down South, excepting to get honorably clear of all entanglements and alliances. And then the Pacific railroad through British territory would sourish the interests of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada—bringing thro' them an amount of travel from Europe to the West, giving us business with the interior of the continent, and increasing the Ocean communications upon which so much of our comfort and prosperity depends.

In another column, we publish an article from the "Canadian News" which will be found interesting, as bearing upon this project.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
A correspondent has written to us, in relation to the statement we made last week, to the effect that the men-keepers were not eligible to be elected to the office of Municipal Councillors. He appears to think we are in error, and desires to have his letter published. We cannot consent to publish his senseless communication, as it would answer no good purpose, and might be the means of injury; but for the information of our correspondent, and all others whom it may interest, we append the following extract from the new municipal law, relative to the subject:—

"No Judge of courts of civil jurisdiction, no jailor or keeper of a house of correction, or officer of any Municipality, no bailiff of a division court, no sheriff, no inn-keeper, or saloon keeper, no person receiving any allowance from the corporation, [except as mayor, warden, reeve, or township councillor,] and no person having by himself or his partner an interest with or on behalf of the corporation, shall be qualified to be a member of the council or corporation."

DEATH OF DR. COMSTOCK.—Dr. J. L. Comstock, widely known as the author of a number of elementary and other works on different branches of science, died at his residence on Farmington Avenue, Hartford, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21st, aged seventy-one years. Dr. Comstock was the son of a farmer, and was educated at the University of Vermont, and at the Medical School of New York, where he received his degree of M.D. in 1840. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was a man of great energy and industry, and his works have been widely read and valued.

TENDER MERCIES.—Hugh Easton, a white man, charged with enticing and persuading slaves to run away from Dorchester county, Maryland, was tried last week at Cambridge, and found guilty on seven indictments. He was sentenced by the court, on the first indictment, to the penitentiary for life, and on each of the others for six years, making in the aggregate, forty-five years.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Altona (Ill.) Tribune notices a remarkable case of deafness, by electricity. A citizen of that place suddenly lost his hearing, and after every means known to the fraternity was exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear, the electric current was let on lightly at first, and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time, the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap upon the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears, and the field applied. On removing them the second time, the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was

then allowed to rest until the next morning, when the wires were again inserted, and after applying the fluid for a few minutes, the hearing of the man was perfectly restored.

The Galvez Vindicator says:—"We are enabled to announce to-day that a company is in the course of formation, to be called the 'British and Canadian Submarine Telegraph Company,' (Limited,) the object of which will be to connect the most important British North American colonies with Great Britain by electric telegraph, communicating with that portion of the line between Galvez and Quebec, and extending it onward to the Pacific as soon after as may be deemed expedient. The Company propose that the first section shall commence here, cross the Atlantic to the Straits of Belle Isle, and follow the course of the river St. Lawrence to Quebec. The wire to be used will be of a totally different nature and construction from any hitherto employed, and the whole arrangements will be such as to secure its being successfully laid.

POLITICAL.
There is nothing of moment transpiring in the political world, and consequently little to write about, unless we should, like some of our contemporaries, draw upon our imagination and treat our readers to a stray leaf from a chapter of incidents about to happen. We prefer waiting the course of events, and the regular revolving of the wheel of time. The twentieth of January is spoken of as about the date at which the assembled wisdom of the Province will again meet for the discussion of affairs, and the "despatch of business." We opine, judging from the doings of last session, that the latter object will occupy but a small portion of their attention, and that the country, in general, would be as well off, if parliament would forget to meet for a year, and the several members remain at home, employing their time and talents in something useful; instead of frittering away their time and the money of the people, in uninteresting harangues and useless discussions, which are of no practical use or advantage to the people at large.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
We regret to learn that a fatal accident happened to Mr. Mark Kitson, of Ramsay, on Monday week, while attending a thrashing mill at the farm of Mr. Michael Foley. Mr. Kitson was after hitching up the horses to the machine, when standing a short distance behind one of them, he received a kick in the abdomen which caused his death. After enduring extreme suffering until Saturday morning, he expired, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Mr. Kitson was a stout, healthy man, in the prime of life, about 32 years of age; and his untimely end has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Surely, we may with propriety, say with the poet that "Dangers stand thick through all the ground," "To push us to the tomb."

MURDER AT PORTAGE DU FORT.—We have lately been horrified at listening to the report of a revolting murder which is said to have taken place in the village we have named on Thursday last. We are not in possession of full particulars of the tragedy, but from what we learn it appears that a person named Patrick Corrigan entered Mr. Samuel Smith's saloon, and being refused liquor, knocked Mr. Smith down with a chair, and then completed his bloody work by knocking his brains out with an axe. He has since been sent to the Aylmer jail.

PETERBORO CORRESPONDENCE.
THE WEATHER.
Mr. Editor,—"Winter" actually appears to have set in among us, judging from the protracted cold and the permanency of the few inches of snow which has fallen, and which admits of tolerable sleighing, wherever the smoothness of the ground favors it. This sudden accession of winter has taken most of us by surprise, and at every suspected change, rain has been confidently looked for, and will doubtless yet come. If not, many portions of the country will suffer severely from scarcity of water, which is now very low in the swamps and wells.

HUNTING.
A great deal of hunting has been carried on in the rear of this county during the last month or two, by parties from the front townships of Canada, and from the United States, as well as by Indians and those residing in the vicinity. The game chiefly sought after is deer, beaver and mink. Several hundreds of the former have been killed and very many of the latter, which are to be found in tolerable abundance in the wild lands. The deer have been started by means of hounds, and either shot on the runways or put into the waters of the numerous lakes and streams, with which the back of the country is watered, where a no less certain doom awaited them. In some neighboring hills, and in the remotest settlements, the most prominent objects around the houses and shanties, are the dried or frozen carcasses of deer, which with their antlers are plentifully stocked, and great numbers are sent away to distant markets.

MINKING.
In addition to the chase for game, a good deal of time and attention has been devoted to the search for minerals. Parties have been out in the woods all the autumn, in search of whatever the rocks and broken surface of an uneven district might conceal of the more precious metals. Lead has been found and is known to exist in abundance, as well as iron, but so far as known, nothing of greater value, if it exist there at all, yet remains concealed from the scrutiny of man. The belief prevails among the more intelligent citizens, however, that something of value is concealed among rocks and caves of

BRACKVILLE MARKET.
Brackville, Dec. 1, 1858.
Flour, per 100 lbs. 10 8 11 3
Buckwheat flour per 100 lbs. 6 0 7 0
Oatsmeal, per 100 lbs. 10 4 11 3
Wheat—Fall per 60 lbs. 5 0 5 3
do. Spring, do. 4 9 5 0
Timothy Seed, do. 10 0 12 6
Rye, per 56 lbs. 3 0 3 3
Corn, do. 3 0 3 3
Peas, do. 3 0 3 6
Potatoes per bushel. 2 3 2 6
Barley, per 48 lbs. 3 0 3 6
Oats, per 34 lbs. 1 0 2 0
Hay, per ton. 40 0 50 0
Port, per 100 lbs. 25 0 28 9
Beef, do. per lb. 0 4 0 5
Mutton, per lb. 0 4 0 6
Veal, do. 0 2 0 4
Butter, in rolls per lb. 0 8 0 10
do. in bricks. 0 9 0 10
Turkeys, do. 2 6 3 9
Fowls, per pair. 1 0 1 6
Hoggs per dozen. 9 0 10 0
Hens, do. 3 3 3 5
Hard wood per cord. 12 6 13 9

NOTICE.
The Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed at once to Collect all outstanding debt due to the late FIRM, by process of LAW—all accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Court for Collection. MARY WYLLIE, JAMES WYLLIE, Dec. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.
ANY person or persons found trespassing in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the first Concession Ramsay, and Lot No. 27, in the 12th Concession of Lanark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law. ISAAC MARRAS, Dec. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.
FROM the subscribers, two stores and a heifer, one and a half years old—all information of the same will be thankful received, and sent paid by JOHN SMITH, 9th line, Falkland, Dec. 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his usual good Assortment of FALL GOODS, to which he would direct the attention of his Customers, and the Public generally. The STOCK NOW ARRIVING will be very complete in all its departments. THE MARKET PRICE paid for GOOD BUTTER, on Accounts or for Goods. JAMES H. WYLLIE, Ramsay, 12th October, 1858.

GEORGE WILSON,
IN COMMENCING BUSINESS IN RAMSAY, at Leslie's Old Stand, begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends that he opens with a New, Varied, and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c. TERMS—CASH. Calling the attention of the Public to the above Notification, I would respectfully solicit an examination of my stock which having been laid in at the lowest market rates, I am enabled to sell at unusually reasonable prices for Cash or ready pay. So, Ladies and Gentlemen if you wish me much pleasure exhibit the articles I have for sale, and I hope for low prices and good merchandise I will continue the liberal patronage which a discerning public has hitherto bestowed at the old Stand. Ramsay, Oct. 28, 1858. 7-11

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NEW MILLINERY SHOP.
MRS. E. BROWN, having just opened her new Millinery Establishment, one door South of Metcalfe's Hotel, is prepared to furnish the ladies of Carleton Place, and surrounding vicinity with every article in her line of business, usually to be found in large establishments, at the lowest possible figure, for Cash.

—ALSO—
She still continues to carry on her extensive business at Smith's Falls, at her old stand, Main Street.
N. B.—The latest Fashions received Monthly. 11-12

NINETY-SIX good axes for sale at the Post-Office, at 57 7/8d for CASH. TENNANT & STRUTHERS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TIME-SAVING, LABOR-SAVING, SOAP-SAVING WASH-BOARDS
For Sale by TENNANT & STRUTHERS, Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
WILL meet in P.E.R.T.H. in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A.M., for examining Teachers, and granting Certificates of qualification.
The LANARK Section of the BOARD will meet, for the same purpose, in the SCHOOL-HOUSE, in the VILLAGE of LANARK, on SATURDAY, the 18th of December, at the hour of twelve o'clock, NOON.
Teachers in the vicinity of Perth are requested to present themselves before the Perth Board for examination.
Candidates are requested to bring with them certificates of GOOD MORAL CHARACTER.

J. A. MURDOCH, Secretary. 11-12
Nor. 25, 1858.

CASH paid for good clean pease (Wanted immediately.) JOHN DEWAR, Carleton-Place.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.
ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden TRESPASSING upon Lot No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Concession of RAMSAY. As any person found so doing will be PROSECUTED according to Law. WILLIAM GILES, Ramsay, Nov. 22, 1858. 11-12

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR School Section No. 3, RAMSAY, a Second Class Teacher. Apply to the undersigned Trustees. JOHN ROBERTSON, J. DAVID WYLLIE, W. SUTHERLAND. Address—"Clayton P. O." Nov. 25, 1858. 11-12

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having disposed of his Business in Ashton to Mr. John Deemond, hereby calls on all persons who owe him to pay to the 1st day of January next, to make payment by the 1st day of December next, all unpaid bills of "Ashton" waiting to have this years business closed as soon as possible, requests that payment be made to him for the same by the 1st day of February next. JOHN SUMNER, Ashton, Nov. 2nd, 1858.

HUDSON'S BAY.
A fine Lot of Hudson's Bay Buffalo Robes for sale very low by A. MCARTHUR, Carleton Place, 3rd November, 1858.

Tannery to Let.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to Lease or Rent his Tannery in Carleton Place, for a term of years, as may be agreed upon. A good supply of BARK on hand; and possession will be given immediately. WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, Oct. 19, 1858. 6

FOR SALE.
TWO HUNDRED ACRES of EXCELLENT LAND, being Lot No. 8, on the 7th Concession, Beckwith. The above property is situated within HALF-A-MILE of the B. & O. Railway, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A sufficient title can be given. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, ARCHIBALD DEWAR, Beckwith, 15th Nov. 1858. 11-12

1858. NEW 1858. FALL GOODS ARRIVAL.
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