# The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,
Thursday, September 1, 1859.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It will be gratifying to our readers in this section of the country to know that plans for the erection of the new government buildings at Ottawa have been adopted by the Governor in Council, and the work is to be proceeded with without any further delay. It will be remembered that liberal prizes were offered for the best plans, and several architects have competed. The following as we learn from the Daily Leader, has been the result.—The first prize of $1,000 for the plan of Parliament buildings has been awarded to Messrs. Fuller and Jones, of Toronto. The second prize of $400 for these buildings was awarded to Messrs. Stent & Co. of Ottawa. The same firm also carried off the first prize of $1,000 for a plan of Department buildings, and the second $400 was awarded to Messrs Fuller and Jones. The first prize of $400 for a plan of the Governor's residence was given to Messrs. Cumberland & Storm of Toronto and the second to Messrs. Fuller & Jones.

The style of the Parliament buildings is akin to the Southern or Italian Gothic, or more properly it is the Gothic adapted to this climate. The style of the adopted plan of Department buildings is decorated Gothic.—The Parliament buildings are required to be constructed for a sum not exceeding £75,000; and the successful architects are confident that their plan can be carried out for that sum. These buildings will be about 500 feet long and of irregular width; the central of the seven towers will be 150 feet high, and the body of the building in front about 40 feet, with slanting roofs. The Legislative Halls are placed on each side of the central court—which is about 100 feet by 70, so that it will afford ample light and air—from which they are separated by corridors. They are on the ground floor; and in capacity are each equal to the English House of Lords; 95 feet by 45. The plan adopted is the only one in which the Legislative halls are placed on the ground floor; an advantage so manifest that we may be sure it could not have been overlooked in deciding upon the plans. There are no rooms above the Legislative halls; and from the plan of lighting there could have been none. The panelled roof admits light during the day; which is in addition to that supplied by the side windows; and and at night the artificial light will also descend from above. The light thus given will be of a peculiar soft kind which will render the change from day to night almost imperceptible.

The Reporters' gallery is placed behind the Speaker's chair; and may be of any required dimensions. A separate entrance is provided for the Reporters, as for the Governor General; and an apartment is provided for them in which to write out their notes. The library building is of circular shape and situated in the rear of the main building; from which it is partially detached, as much as it can be said to be when connected by one story instead of two. It is on the plan of the new library of the British Museum; and is fire proof. It will be capable of holding some 300,000 volumes. Between the central halls and the central court there is a corridor, a members' lobby at the end, and another corridor on the other side. Beyond this, and parallel with the Legislative halls, are wardrobes, water closets, etc. There is a small court in the centre of each wing; the rooms around which will serve for committees, clerks, and other needful purposes. At the further end of the central court is a room for His Excellency the Governor General. The post office and telegraph office are placed near the main entrance, over which rises the central tower, and under which carriages may be driven. The member's entrance is on a direct line with the outer corridors, which enclose the Legislative halls; or rather an extension of these corridors to the front. The smoking rooms are in the back part of the buildings; in the one storied part that leads from the main building to the library.

The disposition of space on the second story is precisely the same as in the first; though, as already remarked, that portion of the building which forms the Legislative halls, and that which forms the connecting link of the main building with the library are only one story high. It is intended to place the buildings of the bank of the river, which is some 150 feet high; and from which they will present an imposing appearance. There is no waste of ornament or needless expense; and unless considerable alternations take place during the process of construction, we are likely to have a set of hand, some Parliament buildings, without resorting to an extravagant expenditure of public money. At the rear of the buildings, which will run parallel with the river—if we can use such language where there is more or less curve in the river—the elevated library, rising 90 feet above the surface, will present a conspicious figure. The front, with its seven towers, the central one rising to an altitude of 180 feet, will expose one of the handsomest buildings in America. And if, as we are assured, it can be constructed for £75,000, we shall have obtained a noble structure, an ornament to the capital, and a credit to the Province, at a comparatively low figure. No more favorable time than the present could have happened for the construction of public buildings; when the cost of building is lower than it has been for years past, and only a little more than half what it was three years ago.

PLAN OF DOUGLAS.—We have been presented, by John G. Malloch, Esq., County Judge, with a beautifully finished plan of the Town of Douglas, containing also, a map of the County of Renfrew. It was drawn by Andrew Bell, Esq., Engineer, &c., of Douglas, and lithographed by Fuller & Bencle, of Toronto; and in neatness of appearance and finish, it reflects great credit upon all connected with it.

Many of our readers are well acquainted with the original of this sketch, but for the information of those at a distance, we shall give a few items of information, partly furnished by the plan before us. It is situated on the "Third Chute" of the Bonnechere river, in the Township of Bromley, in the county of Renfrew, and was named after the ancient town of Douglas, in Scotland. The river flows through the town, conveying to market large quantities of timber annually. The Chute forms a fall of water of about twenty one feet, on which a saw-mill has been in operation for several years. Grist mills, and other machinery are now in course of erection; besides stores, hotels and mechanics' shops.

Douglas is situated, as shown by the map, in the very centre of the County of Renfrew, and has a chance, before many years, of becoming the county town. There is abundance of the best lime and sand stone in the place to build a city, if required, and marble of a fine description has also been found. The County of Renfrew is becoming well settled by an industrious and intelligent class of people, and this or any of the other villages in the county will afford a good opening for capitalists and mechanics to settle and do well.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—A vigorous effort is about being made to obtain funds for laying a new telegraph wire across the Atlantic, from Ireland to Newfoundland. It is proposed to reorganize the company by issuing new preferred stock, free from all responsibility for the losses which have been heretofore incurred. The shares will be £5, or about $25 each, and the whole issue £600,000 or say $3,000,000; $2 50 a share to be paid with the subscription, and $10 on allotments or assessments. They have decided to make the conductor of the next cable of six copper wires twisted, and about six times the size of that of the old cable. There will be no outside covering of iron wire, as on the cable laid last year, except for a few hundred miles at each end. The new cable is to be laid down, and guaranteed in all respects, and is expected to be in order for business early next summer. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of N. Y. city, occupies two columns of some of the New York papers with a full statement of the affairs of the Company, and it is understood the American public will have an opportunity to subscribe to the new stock guaranteed by the British Government.

The two governments guarantee an annual income of $170,000 from the day the cable is laid. Before laying a new wire an attempt is to be made to restore the old one.

The record book of all messages transmitted over the Atlantic cable last year shows the number to be as follows:—

FROM VALENTIA TO NEWFOUNDLAND.
97 messages, 1102 words containing 6476 letters.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO VALENTIA.
269 messages, 2840 words containing 13743 letters.

666 messages, 3942 20219

THE CROPS.—The Hamilton Board of Trade lately addressed a series of questions, respecting the crops, to Canadian farmers and Merchants throughout the country West of that city. Numerous replies have been received, upon which the spectator makes the following remarks:—

'We find a most remarkable difference in the proportion of spring and fall wheat sown in different districts. In some, such as Perth, North Wellington, and the counties along the Sarnia line of Railway, very little but spring wheat is grown, perhaps nine-tenths as much as fall wheat; in others, such as Dumfries, parts of Oxford, and all the southern counties, the proportion is just the other way. Everywhere, however, it seems—and we are glad to hear it—the farmers are paying attention less and less exclusively to fall wheat. From Bronte we learn that "there will be still less fall wheat sown this fall." Around Bothwell we are told "the farmers are evidently turning their attention more to Spring crops, and stock raising,' and similar reports came from fifty other places. Where fall wheat is sown, the necessity of using the earliest kind is generally felt. The Milton people say "the weevil (midge) made an attempt to destroy the wheat here, but the skin became so hard before the insect got sufficient strength, that it failed." The London opinion is "I think we should urge upon the farmers to persevere in sowing the Mediterranean fall wheat, for although it suffered most from the frost, it should be remembered that such frosts are unusual and that wheat would have completely escaped the midge this season, it being too early for the fly." "From the whole of the returns, taking into account the unusual breadth of land under crop, and the nature of the yield, we gather that we have, this year, of

Fall Wheat—two-thirds an average crop.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spring Wheat, | twice | do. |
| Oats, | twice | do. |
| Barley, | twice | do. |
| Rye, | half | do. |
| Corn, | an average. | |
| Peas, | twice | do. |
| Potatoes, probably half | | |
| as much again as | | do. |
| Hay, not quite half | | do. |

Mr. Hillard, in a letter from Liverpool to the Boston Courier, states what does not appear to be generally known to Americans—that in the examinations of traveller's luggage by the officers of customs, American reprints of English books are absolutely excluded; they are taken away and destroyed.

The Railway excursion, advertised last week, came off on Thursday last; when about six hundred persons from these Townships visited Brockville on the cars. The weather was fine, and nothing occurred to interrupt the pleasures of the day. Had the excursion been a few weeks earlier or later a much greater number would have availed themselves of the pleasure of a cheap trip on the cars. At present, the farmers are in the middle of their harvest.

We learn from the "Recorder," that the Brockville people intend having an excursion into the back country, at an early date.

A gentleman killed himself in Florida last week for the love of Miss Bullett. The poor fellow couldn't live with a Bullett in his heart.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The London *Times* says, the advices announce the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Queensborough, the new capital, and remarks that, should it prove workable, and of satisfactory quality for steam purposes, this event must have a powerful influence in stimulating the prospects of trade with China and Japan, by the Pacific route.

We have been told that the stable belonging to Mr. Wm. Snedden, 9th concession of Pakenham, with four tons hay, was burned down, one day last week. The fire is said to have originated from a tobacco pipe.

The library of the poet Wordsworth was sold by auction on the 19th, 20th and 21st of July. It contained about three thousand volumes, and sold generally at high prices, many of the books being presentation copies and containing the author's autographs.

*To the Editor of the* C. P. HERALD.

SIR.—In order to enlighten the farming community of Ramsay and surrounding country, please insert the following in your far-famed Herald.

On Monday last I had working for me a reaping machine which cut 7½ acres of good Spring Wheat, in four hours and fifty minutes. It made good clean work, neat sheaves and requiring no raking, which can be certified by a number of persons who were present. Its swath is over six feet. It was drawn by a light span of three year old colts without any hurry or fatigue, for no idea was entertained at the commencement of making any trial of what it could do. I may also state that the ground was but indifferently prepared, being cut by a machine.

The Buckeye, (the name of this machine) is made by G. M. Cossitt & Brother, Smith's Falls, C. W.

Let any of the great guns beat this.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON,
7th Line, Ramsay.

August 24, 2859.

New York, Aug. 25.

The Tribune's Washington correspondence gives the secret history of the recal of Lord Napier. It appears that when Mr. Russell, an *attache* to the British Legation to this country, was about to return to England, Mr. Buchanan sent for him and desired him to say to Lord Malmesbury that Lord Napier was personally disagreeable to the Government at Washington, and that he (Mr. Buchanan,) would be pleased to see some other person in his place. The President said it was a delicate matter, about which he did not want to send formal despatch to London but he would rely upon Mr. Russell to transmit his request to the British Foreign Minister. As soon as Lord Malmesbury was informed of the request of the President he instantly recalled the obnoxious Minister.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.

The Los Angelos Star says another outbreak occurred on the part of the Mohave Indians on the 21st of July.

Two hundred of these Indians attacked a party of whites at Beelles Crossing and carried off a number of mules, together with a large quantity of provisions belonging to the Stockton and Kansas City Mail Company. Major Armstead, with two companies of troops, left Fort Mohave for the Mohave village, intending to chastise the Indians and in case of their absence to burn their huts and destroy their stock.

Washington, Aug. 21.

It is understood that the difficulty between Messrs. Ould and Wise has been settled tonight by mutual friends. Their bloodless duel grew out of a newspaper controversy respecting the letter of Governor Wise to Donelly's.

Boston, August 21.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Savannah sailed for the lower bay to-day. Her destination is unknown, but it is supposed she is bound for Vera Cruz.

Cincinnati, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Henson and Holmes, stock brokers on third street, suspended to-day. Liabilities not stated.

New Orleans, August 20.

The steamship San Francisco, is below with dates of the 5th.

The steamers John L. Stephens and Orizaba had over a million of dollars in specie and one thousand passengers for New York.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices tending downwards.

Horace Greely was made a "lion" of everywhere. He estimated that 30,000 emigrants are on their way to California by the Overland route.

The mining news is favorable. Receipts of dust light.

The official returns of the election, elect Judge Crane to Congress.

At Carson Valley they were forming a Provincial Government; it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegience to the Mormon rule. They design electing a governor, judges and all other necessary officers.

A party of Californians en route for St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass, on the 15th of June, by the Crow Indians. Geo. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, David Moore, of Lancaster, Pa., and C. M. Hall, of Cincinnati, were killed. Henry Florence of Carlisle was made prisoner.

Lieutenant Mullen was progressing finely with the new road from Walla Walla at Salt Lake.

A large party of Fraser River miners had arrived at the new diggings, at North Belville, Oregon; they reported that they were making from $8 to $10 per day.

The accounts from Fraser River miners were more favorable.

New discoveries of gold had been made north of Fort Alexandria.

Rich quartz had been received at Victoria, from Queen Charlotte's Island.

Dates from Mazatlan are to the 17th inst.

The mails and passengers were robbed by the Patricos. The mail bags were cut open 6 miles from Tehuantepec.

Miramon had dissolve his cabinet. Marizzi revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals were besieging him in Guadalagara.

The Archbishop of Mexico, has excommunicated the Liberal party.

General Wall had been defeated in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

General De Gelledo had assumed command of the Liberal army. He promises to take the Capitol by Oct., but wants $3,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it.

The decree against the Church Property was being accepted.

The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Sackville, Aug. 25.

The royal mail steamship America from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon.

The screw steamship Indian from Quebec on the 30th July, arrived at Liverpool on August 10th.

The steamship Great Britain from New York on the 30th, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Ariel from New York on the 30th, arrived at Southampton the 1st inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in Session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the conference had been kept strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma that the Piedmontese were driven out, and that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatened collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of £12,000,000 sterling and an Indian loan of £5,000,000 had been introduced in the London market.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions were declining and holders were pressing their stocks on market.

LONDON MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 95 to 95¼ for money and 95¼ to 95½ for the account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £98 500 since last weekly report.

The money market was without change.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ÆTNA.

Boston Aug. 26.

The Steamship Aetna from Liverpool on the 13th instant, arrived here at 1,30 this morning.

Her dates are the same as those per the America at Halifax.

The Aetna sailed on the night of the 13th, twelve hours after the America.

The Zurich conference had resolved to prolong the Armistice until the final ratification of peace.

The steamship Great Eastern was formally advertised to leave for Portland early in the month of September.

It was reported that the foreign Ambassadors at France would refuse to attend the Paris *fetes* if the colors taken from the enemy were allowed to be in the procession.

The Bank of France had gained 56,500,000 francs in the month of July.

The per cents on the Paris bourse had declined to 69f.—25c.

There was a vague rumor that Prince Napoleon was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The collision between the Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort was serious; but no lives were lost.

The King of Prussia is not expected to live much longer.

Spain has resolved to increase her fortifications.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Daily News says that the strike among the men belonging to the building Building Association was likely to last long.

C. Lennox Wyke has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The Herald has reason to believe that the Grand Duke Constantine will pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

The Atlantic Telegraphic shares were quoted at 208

## FRANCE.

All the troops that are to return to France from Italy have arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Emperor intends to publish a political amnesty on the 15th inst. It is reported that it will include General Changarnier, Col. Charras Louis Blanc, and other leaders.

The *Constitutional* in an article on the French army Convoys a threat considered to be aimed at England.

The *Star* says that when once these shall have been completed the service of the maritime transports which will permit the sudden and unexpected throwing up of a *corps d'armee* on the enemy's shore, the enemies of France, or those who are jealous of her, will think twice before provoking her.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Mrs. Richardson Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favourable, notwithstanding the changeable weather.

FLOUR—quiet; sales at 10s *a* 12s 6d.

WHEAT—dull holders; demand an advance but it was not obtained; sales of Western Red at 7s 6d *a* 9s; White 9s *a* 9s 6d.

CORN—quiet; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s 6d *a* 5s 10d; White 7s *a* 7s 6d.

Messrs. Begland & Co., Richardson, Spence & Cor, and Jas. McHenry quote beef quiet, and holders pressing on the market prices had declined 5d *a* 6d, and government contracts were advertised at less than was expected.

PORK—heavy; sales of re-packed at 50s *a* 65s. The Government refused American cured in the new contract.

BACON—active but steady.

LARD—firm and in better demand at 54c *a* 57c

ASHES—The Brokers' and other circulars quote pots dull at 27c, and Pearls at 29s *a* 29s 6d

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—We have received St John N. B. papers of the 12th, and Halifax of the 9th instant. What trouble is brewing in Nova Scotia we are not informed, but the Halifax papers are filled with accounts of the formation of Volunteer Rifle Companies.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Transcript*, writing from Chester under date of the 23d ultimo, says—

"It seems the fish are going to bid us adieu or have postponed their visit until a later period—as the time has already passed when they usually come on our shores. We do not however, feel discouraged for there have been seasons in which their visits have been later than the accustomed time, and it is said that in some of these later periods they have even been abundant."

The St. John evening news has the following paragraph:—

"THE POTATO BLIGHT.—We are sorry to say that the blight is almost universal in Sussex Norton, Hampton, and we suppose all the rest of King's County. It was unusually early this year in making its appearance, and it seems now to be as bad as it ever was in the worst season."

MURDER IN BRIGHTON.—A murder was committed in Brighton last evening. A man named John Gibb is supposed to be the murderer. We have no particulars. Gibb is described in a telegram to Mr. Birmingham, Grand Trunk Station Master as follows:—Height 5 feet 11 inches, complexion fair but sunburnt, nose thin and straight, chin long and square, face long and thin, generally wears sandy, bushy whiskers; forehead narrow, hair brown. Had on when last seen, a loose shooting coat and flannel trousers. He is about thirty-five years of age. Took with him a double barreled gun.—*Port Hope Guide August 20th*

A HORSE THIEF.—On Friday the 20th ultimo, a young man named Alexander McIntosh, lately clerk in the store of James Corcoran in this town, hired a horse and buggy for a couple of days from the livery stables of Mr. Forbes, of this town, and failing to return at the time appointed, search was made, when Mr. Forbes learned that McIntosh was on his way to the United States, and was last heard of when offering the horse and vehicle for sale at Bronte, between Hamilton and Toronto. The horse was Bay, seven years old and 13 or 14 hands high. The vehicle was an open spring buggy.—*Stratford Beacon.*

About thirty or forty marriages have been concluded at St. Catharines, between white women and colored men.

## POSTAL GUIDE.

All Post Office rates and charges are now made and collected in Decimal currency.

All letters for Great Britain or Ireland, if not prepaid when posted in Canada, are charged with double postage on delivery by the English Post Office.

### POSTAGE RATES.

Per ½ Ounce.

ENGLISH MAILS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Via Quebec | 12½ cents. |
| " Boston | 17 " |
| " New York | 17 " |
| To Newfoundland | 20 " |
| To Nova Scotia, To New Brunswick, To Prince Edward's Island | 5 " |
| To United States | 10 " |
| To California to Oregon | 15 " |
| From any part of Canada to another | 5 " |

REGISTRATION RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| To any place in B. N. America | 2 cents |
| " " in Great Britain | 12½ " |
| " " United States | 5 " |

NEWSPAPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Newspapers | 1 cent. |

If Prepaid at any Post Office in the Province the following will be the charges per quarter—for

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Journals | 40 cents |
| Tri-weekly | 20 " |
| Bi-weekly | 13 " |
| Weekly | 6½ " |

BOOK AND PARCEL POST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Periodicals not exceeding 3 oz | 1 ct. each. |
| " if over 3 oz | 4 cts " |
| " if published in Canada & over 3 oz | 2 cts " |
| Printed Circulars; Books &c per oz | 1 ct " |
| Parcels per lb. | 25 cts " |
| " if registered, 5 cents additional. | |

PRE PAYMENT OF LETTERS.

Letters from any part of the Province to another will, if pre-paid, require only a stamp of 5 cents—but if not paid at the time of posting, will be charged on delivery 7 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 cents | 3d. cy. |
| 7 cents | 4½d cy. |

Money Orders, payable in England, are now issued at the Post Offices. No order is issued for less than 1s or more than £5 sterling, and 50 cents for any over £2 and under £5 sterling.

A list of the different Post Offices in Great Britain and Ireland on which Money Orders can be obtained has been supplied to each Office in Canada.

## AUTUMN CIRCUITS, 1859.

EASTERN CIRCUIT,
The Hon Mr. Justice Richards.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brockville | Tuesday | 4th October. |
| Perth | " | 11th " |
| Ottawa | " | 18th " |
| L'Original | Thursd'y | 27th " |
| Cornwall | Tuesday, | 1st Nov. |

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagarty.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belleville | Wednesday | 21st Sept. |
| Picton | Tuesday, | 4th Oct. |
| Kingston | Monday, | 10th " |
| Peterborough | Monday, | 24th " |
| Whitby | " | 31st " |
| Cobourg | " | 7th Nov. |

HOME CIRCUIT
The Hon. Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., C. J.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Owen Sound | Wednesday, | 28th Sep. |
| Barrie | Tuesday, | 4th Oct. |
| Milton | " | 11th " |
| Merritsville | Thursday, | 17th " |
| Hamilton | Monday, | 24th " |
| Niagara | Friday, | 11th Nov. |

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cayuga | Wednesday, | 28th Sep. |
| Simcoe | Monday, | 3rd Oct. |
| Woodstock | Friday, | 7th " |
| Brantford | Monday, | 17th " |
| Stratford | " | 24th " |
| Berlin | " | 31st " |
| Guelph | " | 7th Nov. |

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goderich | Wednesday, | 28th Sept. |
| London | Tuesday, | 4th Oct. |
| Sandwich | Saturday, | 8th Oct. |
| St. Thomas | Tuesday, | 18th " |
| Chatham | " | 25th " |
| Sarnia | " | 1st Nov. |

The Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C.J., C.P.
Monday 10th October.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, August 23, 1859.

The long continuance this season of what may justly be called magnificent weather, is the subject of general remark and congratulation. Never, probably, was a country more favored by Divine Providence than Canada has been this year in genial seasons and large crops, and we are disposed to think that gratitude on these accounts is a prevalent feeling among the people.

The advices received from Europe since our last mention the appearance of new wheat in the English market, and state that the quantity and quality of the grain are both fully up to expectation. Nevertheless there was a firmer feeling and a slight advance, probably because farmers' deliveries were interrupted by harvest occupations.

The proposition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to bring a line into town, it is said, stipulates for the use of Wellington Street and the St. Ann's Market, and doubtless, for the right of way along Commissioners Street to the water. This proposition, we think, should be substantially accepted, only the side line should leave the Grand Trunk on the north east side of the canal and come through the low ground and along College or William Street. It would not do to have more bridges over the canal.

One of those incomprehensible juggles, known as financial operations, has just been carried through by our city, in which, we fear, the corporate wisdom has got into a bad position. Montreal is prosperous, and the difficulty might have been met by raising £25,000 at once by a tax of 1s in the pound and paying off their debt to the Government in a straightforward manner. Against this common sense measure, however, a very senseless outcry, backed, we fear, by the mayor, was raised, and the Corporation concluded to borrow the money. In this interesting operation the Seminary undertook to help the Corporation, not by advancing the money, but by advancing its bonds, not to be paid or even negociated, but to be deposited with the money lenders as collateral security. The Seminary, however, exacted security on the St. Ann's Market and other property to four times the amount of the liability it incurred, and, of course, lays the city under obligations to the reverend fathers which can never be altogether repaid, although they will doubtless get many instalments in the way of Corporations favors.

The money, we learn, is to be got, part from the bank, and part from a private lender, and is to cost, in one way and another, between 8 and 9 per cent, besides the obligation incurred to the Seminary; and if we understand the explanations of the matter contained in some recent articles in the Herald, there is some danger of the city having to pay at least a sum of £25,000 of bonds lent to the Grand Trunk Railway, and supposed to be cancelled by that Company, but which are now transferred to the Seminary, as in full force.

There is no general business doing yet, though the preparations for doing the fall trade are upon a large scale.

FLOUR—There is a demand for Fancy which would bring $5. No good superfine can be had under $4,65, although some low grades have been sold at $4,60. Extras are quiet. Unsound Flour continues to sell freely at $3,50 to 4.

Grain—No wheat. Barley 55 cents. Oats—no transactions.

Ashes are not coming in so freely, and the price is tending downwards. Pot 27s, to 27s 8d; Pearls, 28s 6d to 29s.

Pork seems to have reached the lowest point. A slight improvement appears in New York, and a considerable lot of Mess, re-inspected, was bought here on Monday at $16, at which price it cannot now be obtained. The retail price is $17. Prime Mess, which is in very little demand, is held at $14,50.

Beef—There is very little demand for beef in this market. The prices at which it may be quoted are 8 to $9 for Prime, and 11 to $12 for prime mess; but a quantity could not be offered at these rates.

Butter is firmer, considerable sales of ordinary store packed having been made at 13½c. The market is now bare, and the quantity coming in is small.

Fish—At a sale on the wharf on Tuesday, Dry Cod, brought 20s 6d to 21s, and half brls. of Round Herrings 7s. Whale Oil brought 48 cents.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, August 26, 1859.

The weather since our last has been warm, with a good deal of rain on Wednesday. The harvest, with the exception of Indian Corn, is well advanced. Early potatoes are now being dug, and the crop turns out, so far as we have heard, very good.

In Wheat there are no transactions of consequence, and there is a general complaint that farmers are not bringing it in on account of the low price. It is, however, certain that there is a large surplus in this country, and that Wheat and Flour must fall to a shipping price, which they have not yet reached. If nothing occurs therefore, to raise the price in Europe, there must be a farther decline here, and the policy of holding is a very doubtful one.

Flour of the new crop, is beginning to come in freely. There are moderate sales of Superfine at $4,65 to $4,80, the latter made from very strong spring wheat; Fancy, $5; Extras, $5,25 to $5,50. These prices are still considered too high for shipment to Europe or the Eastern States, but the local and Lower Port demand sustains them. The character of Canadian Flour used to stand very high among the fishermen of the Lower Ports, but the past two years have injured it. It is to be hoped that a character so valuable will be regained this year, and kept permanently.

PEAS.—A sale was made yesterday at the following prices; Yellow Peas, 80c; White Peas mixed, a poor sample at 65 cents, both per 66 lbs.

Barley brings about 55 cents, and Oats 38 to 40c.

Ashes are arriving less freely. Pots were sold on Wednesday at 27s. 3d. for 1sts, and 27s. 6d. for inferiors; to day 27s. 4½d. to 27s. 6d. is paid for firsts as they come. Pearls are 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d.

We hear great complaints from parties who consign Butter to this market of loss by weight and of the allowance for soakage, amounting together usually to a loss of from 3 to 5 per cent of the net invoice weight. And it is somewhat remarkable that the buyers of this very Butter, who get the allowance above mentioned, complain that they are subjected to a similar loss in weight. A shipper has just informed us that on one of shipped in June he loses 2 lbs per keg, and on another 3 lbs. per keg in weight. These facts show clearly that Butter, especially if much salted, is continually losing in weight, and that the longer it is kept the loss is the greater. We subjoin the shippers letter to the seller here:—

"DEAR SIR,—I find, on reference, that the 98 kegs Butter, in five lots, purchased from you on the 21st June, were paid for to you as 8,207 lbs.; the account sales to us from England are net 7,919 lbs., being a loss of 288 lbs., or very nearly 3 lbs. per keg, or four per cent on the cost. This will show you the nature of the complaints from above as to weight. I am not aware whether the loss is in gross weight or tare, but will write home to ascertain, and will let you know."

We have taken some pains to ascertain all the charges on sending Butter to this market, including loss of weight, and we find that to get his own money back again, a merchant must obtain from 2 to 2½ cents more in Montreal than he pays to the farmers. That is, the cost of keg, freight, charges and commission, together with loss in weight, will together come to an average of at least 2 cents a pound, and sometimes more. This should be taken into consideration in purchasing. This market is cleared of all good shipping parcels that could be had at 13½ cents and under, but we have not heard of more being paid for firkins. We stated some time ago, that Dairy Butter, in tubs, was scarce; and as little has arrived since, the demand for retailing qualities is very active. Good Tub Butter, in neat, clean packages, would bring 15 to 16 cents to day. A sale of a shipping parcel, rather out of condition on account of lying for about two months, was made yesterday at 13½ cents.

Pork has advanced about a dollar a barrel in New York, and the price of mess here has been affected to nearly a similar extent. Mess is held at $17, but it is difficult to give precise quotations. Cut Meats, in consequence of their liability to spoil, are pressed on the market. The highest we can quote for Canvassed Hams is 10 to 10½ cents, and Shoulders 7 to 7½c cents,

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

AWFUL VISITATION.—*A Father and Son Killed by Lightning.*—Mr. George H. Hart, of Burtonville, cooper, &c., and his son William, were killed by lightning on Saturday afternoon last, while on a fishing excursion at Spring Gardens and taking shelter under a tree. Both bodies bear evidence of the cause of death. That of the father is discolored from the crown of the head to the ankles, except the face and neck, which are not very inflamed but scorched deep red and blue in colors. The clothes which he wore were torn into slits and burned so as to render utterly useless. A pair of hunting boots were perforated in many places as though they had been fired at with buckshot, and one of them was torn completely off his foot. The boots worn by his son also exhibit many similar holes, and it seems to have been through these holes that the lightning passed out and exhausted its power. One of the boots worn by his son was ripped on one side and otherwise uninjured. A two foot brass bound rule in the pantaloons pocket of the father likewise attests the great power and intense heat of the fluid. On both ends the thick brass band is partially melted as well as a portion of the edge near the centre of the rule.

ADVERTISING AND MATRIMONY.—A year or two ago a young merchant of New York paid attention to a Philadelphia belle of admitted beauty, and at last offered his heart and hand. The suitor bore an excellent character, but he was not sufficiently known to the Philadelphia father, who, however, took occasion to look carefully over the business columns of the New York journals for several weeks, and the result was that his consent was promptly given. Thus the story runs. He had read the advertisements of the merchant, and was was satisfied with their tone, spirit and fact, that full confidence was at once established, and the marriage speedily took place.

Sir Dominick Daly, late Governor of Prince Edward Island, and lady, have, each of them, suffered painful bereavements since they left Charlottetown. We learn from the Islander that:—Lady Daly, on visiting her family in Canada, thought to be present at the marriage of her niece, under most happy auspices; but instead of her marriage, sudden malignant, disease made it the day of her death. Sir Dominick had scarcely landed in England before he received news of the death of his niece, the Marchioness of Sligo, immediately after giving birth to her first child."

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.—We notice that a return has been issued of the average amount during the last five years of the military forces maintained in each of our colonies showing the charges made on their account on the British and on the colonial exchequers. In the North American colonies the greatest number of men present in one year was in 1855, when the number was 6238. The average of that in the four succeeding years was 5168.

[illegible]

Some theorists [illegible] their supreme sagacity have devised a tax on the newspaper literature of the country to a most wondrous extent, let them go a little further. Let them establish a tax upon all societies for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Let them charge Mechanic's Institutes one cent for every book lent; let them charge the same amount per head for every one attending a public lecture, and charge ten cents for every speech uttered in a debating society. Let them establish a 'Universal Darkness Society,' under government patronage, for the maintenance of indigent individuals who never read newspapers. Let them apportion the city rates not to the income of the rate-payers, but to the extent of their literary attainments. Let them legislate progressively in the road they have entered upon and if we don't have the Middle Ages upon us before this generation crumbles to dust, then we are no prophets.—*The Grumbler.*

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Blondin was walking the rope on Wednesday, two men, whose names we were unable to learn, for the purpose of seeing the performance to the best advantage, got into a tree on the Canada side of the river. Horrible to relate, the branches on which they were seated gave way, and they were precipitated into the gorge and instantly killed.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

## MARKET PRICES.

OTTAWA, August 25, 1859.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl | $5 50 | a 0 0 |
| " Superfine, No. 1 | 5 00 | a 0 00 |
| Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs | 1 20 | a 0 00 |
| Spring, " " | 1 00 | a 1 15 |
| Oatmeal per bbl | 6 00 | a 0 00 |
| Rye, per 56 lbs | 0 45 | a 0 50 |
| Barley, per 48 lbs | 0 80 | a 0 90 |
| Oats per 34 lbs | 0 45 | a 0 00 |
| Peas, per 60 lbs | 0 90 | a 1 00 |
| Beans, per bushel | 1 05 | a 1 25 |
| Corn, per bushel | 0 90 | a 1 00 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0 50 | a 0 00 |
| Hay per ton | 15 00 | a 16 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 13 00 | a 14 00 |
| Pork per 100 lbs | 7 00 | a 9 00 |
| Beef per 100 lbs | 5 00 | a 6 00 |
| per lb | 0 5 | a 0 00 |
| Mutton, per lb | 0 5½ | a 0 00 |
| Ham | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Lard per lb | 0 12 | a 0 00 |
| Lard, per lb | 0 10 | a 0 00 |
| Hides per 100 lbs | 5½ 0 | a 0 00 |
| Fowls, " | 0 0 | a 0 0 |
| Chickens, each | 0 25 | a 0 30 |
| Wool, fleece washed | 0 25 | a 0 30 |
| unwashed | 0 00 | a 0 00 |
| Apples, per bushel | 0 00 | a 1 20 |

In Montreal on the 10th inst., Mr. John Fisher, to Miss Jane Hunter, [illegible]

DIED,

In Ramsay on the 22d ult., Alexander, son of Donald and Christina Stewart, aged 5 years.


## New Advertisements.

**GEORGE REID,**
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**British, American, and German HARDWARE,**
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
August 28, 1859. 51 ps

NOTICE

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH for SHEEP SKINS, and BUTTER by Tub.
WILLIAM KELLY,
Carleton Place.
August 29, 1859. 51 tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Townships of Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke, and Lavant, at its next sitting to be held in the TOWN HALL, on the 19th day of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock A.M., intends to pass a BY-LAW to establish as a Public Highway the Government Road Line, surveyed and marked out by JOHN A. SNOW, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor through the Township of Lavant, entering said Township at the North East corner of Lot No. 1, in the 1st Con., passing through Lots No. 1 and 2 in said con.; lot No. 2 in the 2nd con.; lots No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the 3rd con.; lot No. 6 in the 4th and 5 in cons. 5; lots No. 6 and 7 in the 6th con.; lots No. 6 and 7 in the 7th con.; lots No. 6 and 7 in the 8th con.; lot No. 7 in the 9th and 10th cons.; lots No. 7 and 8 in the 11th con.; and lot No 9 in the 12th con of the said Township of Lavant.
ANDW. McINNES,
Townp. Clerk.
Dalhousie, 28th Aug., 1859. 51

**Removed to Almonte.**

GEORGE WILSON,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of a rapid increase in Business, he has
**Removed to Almonte.**
Where he has fitted up a New, Large and Commodious Establishment convenient to the POST OFFICE.
While thankful for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing business at LECKIE'S OLD STAND, he flatters himself that he is now in a position to furnish
A LARGER SUPPLY OF GOODS
And at a LOWER PRICE, than formerly.
His Stock is being rapidly augmented