THE NEWS FROM THE WAR

From the Times.

This is indeed one of the grand old wars. Its theatre is the very region where despotism and liberty, the East and West; barbarism and civilization, fought the first struggles, and, if the world lasts long enough, the glories of this latter conflict will fall into the same constellation as those of the former. But, though the theatre is almost the same, the people and regions now engaged are out of all proportion, for all Europe and a great part of Asia are now in the quarrel, or certain to be drawn into it. Could the historian who recited his nine books before assembled Greece at the Olympic games, or the poet who exhibited the same story on the Athenian stage, have been told by some oracle that one day nations 3,000 miles off would come through the gates of Hercules to fight these battles over again, he would have been at a loss to conceive the form and manner of such a conflict. Even as it was the poet had to do considerable to facts for the sake of unity. He had to bring all Greece on the stage, and his messengers, one after another, gave hourly intelligence of the strife. It was the Persian and the Grecian who were in mortal duel, and it was decided in a day. Strange to say, science has achieved what the poet could not have imagined, and the free nations of Europe are as much one man, and as present at the struggle, as all Greece, just as the poet represented it. Even across Europe and the whole length of the Mediterranean, we hear of the progress of the war; and every Englishman or Frenchman hears the greater events of it before a second sun has set upon them. As regards the particulars, we are often in advance of those who are personally engaged. We have a more commanding view of the battle raging below than the combatants themselves, who are lost in the *melee* and buried in dust and smoke. In this respect our antagonists more than kept pace with us and we often hear great events first through St. Petersburgh. While our own authorities are considering gravely how far it will be prudent to divulge such and such movements, the Czar tells them a great deal more than they, know themselves. So present is all Europe at the scene, and so overpowering the instinct to learn and to tell each particular! In this respect, at least, we can sympathize with the foe. For contrast we need only go to the concluding battles of the last war. The events of the whole week—of the whole campaign, it may be said, though fought almost within sight and actually within sound of these shores, came altogether, and we only knew the war had began when it was really over.

This virtual presence at the war, this growth of going step by step, contributes materially to that warm and intelligent interest which, there is scarce an Englishman but feels and avows in it. When it is considered that at the interval of the continent we have to fight with the greatest military Power in the world, upon her own territory, a struggle which our statesmen have foreseen for a century, and for a century shrunk from, that interest—that popularity, we are not afraid to call it,—is an incalculable aid to the Minister charged with the work. Would he act so promptly, —would he draw so unsparingly on our resource,—would he send such decisive orders to the seat of war, would he incur such risks of failure, would he so commit the whole fortune and glories of the nations to this single issue, were he not conscious of an enthusiastic and intelligent sympathy from the whole British people! Most assuredly he would not, and he would be hardly justified in so acting without that support. Considering all things, the colossal dimensions of the foe, the distance and the unknown nature of the struggle, we do not think the war could be carried on with the requisite spirit and vigour, except by favour of that unbounded interest and that intense sympathy with which all Englishmen feel in it, in its commanders, and in the Ministers charged with its conduct. So, when we are told, as we were some time since, with oracular pomp, that "the British constitution is on its trial," and "we have now to see whether a great war can be carried on "effectively in the face of a free public opinion, an unfettered press, and absolute publicity," we can now reply triumphantly that not only can such war be carried on under these circumstances, but that such nations as England and France could not carry on such a war under other circumstances. We don't worship our Sovereigns as demigods; we don't receive their edicts as commandments from Heaven; we don't fight like slaves and suffer like fakirs We are intelligent and self-respecting races, and require to save our interest and fed and sustained by constant anticipation in the history and even of the conduct of the war. This is furnished by the press and these wonderful auxiliries which modern science has happily contributed in time for this war. The British Constitution, then, is tried, and, so far from being found wanting, it is found to be pre-eminently adapted for the conduct of a great and arduous war by a free people against a slavish and semi-barbarous one. No reasonable person can doubt that the Duke of Wellington would have found it much easier to get rid of useless officers, to make his commissariat effective, to obtain larger reinforcements and better supplies, had his continual complaints been assisted by a more extensive and immediate transmission of intelligence from the seat of war to this country. He would not have had to conduct long sieges with means ridiculously insufficient, to make long marches without shoes, or to do almost everything out of his own head on the inspiration of the moment, had there appeared in the newspaper every four or five days such letters as those from the special correspondent at the seat of war. As it is now, the Ministers and—what is more important still—their subordinates, know that all the wants of the army must be anticipated, or all England will hear of it. They know, too that an incompetent officer will have his one meed of notoriety. As for the specious objection, that our plans have been occasionally betrayed, or our weak points discovered by the correspondence of the daily press, we have never yet heard a single instance in which the enemy had not the start of us in our information, or might not easily have had it. In fact, it has been a general complaint in the British army that the Russians knew better than it did itself what it was going to do.

It is rather remarkable that the illustrious chief who found the difficulties of his work in the Peninsula so much aggravated by official incompetency and corrupt influence at home should also have left the saying that "he did not see how the government of the country was to be carried on with a reformed Parliament." This is very much of a piece with the question, how the war is to be carried on with a press unfettered as to its information. It is now evident to all people that the doubt which could invade the great mind of Wellington arose from a too narrow and customary view of political influence. The government of the country had been worked by means of an unreformed House of Commons and by a lavish abuse of that means. It was a case of gradual usurpation, and had become a political necessity. The Duke could not appreciate that great amount of good feeling and good sense which would always be brought to bear on a House of Commons rendered more susceptible of external influences. He did not see that in the case of Parliamentary corruption, vacillation, or dereliction of duty the country might occasionally be governed by a direct appeal to public opinion. The same answer naturally suggests itself to the modern difficulty as to the possibility of carrying on war without some restriction on the press. The loyalty of that press has become the Minister's strongest engine in carrying on the war. Even it may be admitted to be falliable, it is at least unquestionably impartial and disinterested. It has nobody to trust on the unfortunate Horse Guards for the command of a Division, a place on the Staff, a riband, or a baton. It is not asylum for incapable's to be discharged upon the nation. It can have no other object than success. Its influence is aboveboard and responsible. They whose advice and intelligence are thus proclaimed in the face of day cannot but be more cautious and truthful than the great majority of private advisers and informants, who have in human forgetfulness and immense security for failure. Moreover, it is the necessity of our position so speak to the people, so far at least as regards the great arguments of our ultimate appeal. So long as the people are sound, as they are, beyond the shadows of doubt, in the present quarrel, the press must be sound also Thus it is the people that cheeks the press, as it checks the Parliament, and it argues a narrow vision and small faith in the British people not to see the operations of these great corrective influences.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

(From the Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 24.)

The facilities for communication which are now available to the City of Ottawa are scarcely inferior to those enjoyed by the most favored cities on this continent. A passenger leaving this place in the morning, winter or summer, can reach Montreal early the same day, or Boston or New York early on the following day, passing over the whole distance in comfortable cars, on first class railways. Already the effects and benefits are apparent. Although the times are hard, and trade is dull, and the peculiar circumstances affecting our chief trade tend to make this dullness more severely felt here than in other places, it is; nevertheless, remarked by strangers, that the City of Ottawa presents a brisker appearance, and is improving more rapidly than almost any other place in Canada.

It is worthy of notice too, that the traffic returns of our railway improve every day, and that there is a fair probability of seeing it even far exceeding the hopes of its friends. The earnings of the past summer have met expenses of running and paid a considerable sum on debts, and kept up the ballasting, ditching, buildings and other improvements required to put the track, and works in good condition for the winter and spring business. We have no doubt that the Directors at their next meeting, which is to come off very soon, will authorize the publication of a full statement of the Company's affairs from the beginning, and of the earnings of the Road, both for the time past and regularly for the time to come. As the earning of the Road must determine its fate, whether favorable or unfavorable, it is satisfactory to know that they very much exceed expectations, and that the revenue shows a regular and substantial increase: and we are confident that the returns will be satisfactory to every one, but those who have vainly opposed the Road, and foolishly predicted its ruin.

Many of our readers must remember the many struggles and difficulties which have been encountered in sustaining and carrying out this important work; and amidst all the opposition and abuse that have been heaped upon it, here and elsewhere, it is a matter of congratulation that the enterprise has made its way successfully, and that the objects contemplated have been realized.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP.

It is said by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that Lord Palmerston has offered the vacant secretaryship of the Colonies to Lord **Elgin.** That nobleman, the correspondent continues, did not entirely decline the proposal, but being still uncertain whether he should identify himself with the Palmerston ministry, he replied that he believed the portfolio should be first offered to Lord John Russell. This continued uncertainty refers to Lord Elgin having refused, soon after he left Canada, to join Lord Palmerston, an insult which was revenged by the Premier giving the Indian governorship to Lord Canning, and snubbing Mr. Cayley, Lord Elgin's friend, when he ventured to remonstrate in the House of commons. If Lord John Russell was offered the Secretaryship, he must have declined it, since it appears to be certain that Lord Stanley has been selected. The trust is surely a very onerous one to entrust to the hands of so inexperieuced a man.

A COSTLY EXPERIMENT.

Writing from the Camp before Sebastopol on the 30th September, the Correspondent of the *Times* says—

"At four o'clock a serious accident took place, which inflicted some loss on the army in depriving them of a considerable magazine of wood. A shell of the Russians burst close to the Barracks, and a merchant soldier ran to look at the crater it formed in the ground. Thence he entered the building itself and sauntered about smoking his pipe till he came to some loose powder, on which, being of a scientific and experimentalizing turn of mind, he tried the effects of dropping several sparks from the burning tobacco. The powder, as is usual in such cases, exploded with violence, and blew up the soldier and a centry outside. They were both dreadfully burnt, as the floor was covered with cartridges and loose powder, the fire caught, and went leaping on by fits and starts to a large quantity of the same combustible matter. No one could approach to stop the fire. It

---

aught the magazine, and the
n blew out the walls and
of the central barrack. The
iet fire to the dry wood-work,
a short time the whole pile of
gs, which were of admirable
tion, was in a blaze, the con-
lasted till all that could be
as consumed, and lighted up the
ight to a great distance. All
mains of the Imperial Barracks of
ol is a mass of charred and black-
nes, split by the action of fire,
ssians thinking that the accident
caused by their own fire, applied
ns with increased vigor, and
ot and shell around the place,
o damage. It is not quite cer-
the man causing the accident
dier.—Some people say he was
of the Army Works Corps.
he was, by the act for which
rly payed, he destroyed no less
000 cartloads of wood, which
ve been made available for hatt-
fuel. It is, on the whole, a
that more accidents of the kind
cur, owing to the neglect of
orities and the carlessness of the

S OF THE GRAND TRUNK.—
rable dissatisfaction prevail-
onday in regard to the high
arged from this to Prescott
other intermediate stations
line. We are glad to
Company have altered the
some extent; the charges
to Prescott, with a return
be used the same or the fol-
ay, it is to be one dollar for
passengers, and three and
e (75 cents) for second
ssengers. The Company,
no doubt, will do all they
eet public expectation, ex-
teaching that moderate
ays tend to increase travel.
ville Recorder.

BLE IN THE AMERICAN
ON AT PARIS.—The cor-
nt of the New York *Commer-*
ds as follows:—Mr. Platt,
y of the American Legation
left France rather suddenly.
have been difficulties of
orts at the embassy, and
his was the best way of
hem. The American mis-
oughout Europe are in a
at this moment, to inspire
ut contempt in the minds
admitted to their secrets,
ainted with their doings."

FOR MURDER—From the
mmonwealth, we learn, that
the 16th instant, Reuben
d his two sons, Stephen Elmord
in, were put on trial charged
murdered Stephen Smith,
ern in Reach, in the fall of
chard Dempsey, Esq., appear-
f of the prisoners. A large
witnesses were examined on
both for the prosecution and
fter which the Counsel for
rs addressed the jury at much
When His Lordship had charg-
ey retired, and in ten min-
ed with a verdict of Not

ACCIDENT.—While a party
ged in a hunting match on
st near Centreville, an acci-
d to Mr. Mahlon Knight
since caused his death.
Quackenbos, clerk in Mr.
tablishment at Napanee, was
p on his gun, it was acciden-
rged, and lodged the charge
er part of Mr Night's thigh.
ion set in and on Sunday he
inquest was held on Monday,
he time of writing this, nothing
eard from it. Mr. Knight
r children in orphanage,

NDISH OUTRAGE.

nderstand that on Thursday
st, some villain tore up a
rails on the Ottawa and Pres-
ad, between Spencer's and
ation, in the 8th concession
sburg; laying one across the
throwing the other into a
r at hand. The section-man,
er the track in the morning,
mately discovered it. Had
an extra going out the even-
s, we would probably have
cord another of these fearful
which makes the blood run
d. This act could only have
etrated by one lost to every
ame; and the person is more
he that would take the life of
hend. We understand the
ntend offering a reward for
ension of the villain.—*Pres-*
enger.

THER ACCIDENT.

dent occurred here last Mon-
ich a large family was deprived
, and a wife of a husband and
As Mr. Daniel McCauly
ning home from Prescott,
had come to dispose of some
horses took fright and ran
e was precipitated from the
d killed almost instantly.
W. Scott held an inquest on
-Prescott Messenger.

NG CASE.—Richard Caul,
Constable, has been sen-
ive years confinment in the
Penitentiary for stabbing a
ndas. It appears that some
g on the road were amusing
by throwing some geese be-
Caul up in the air. This so
e man that he stabbed one of
e back just under the shoulder
e was found guilty, and it ap-
eceived the above sentence.—
itizen.

CRIMINALITY,—Some wretch-
formed the following plan for
a passengers train on the
and Mississippi Railroad.
was to sink a joint stove pipe
powder and stopped up at
nder the track—to have a train
leading from the pipe along-
track mixed with percussion
hat when the locomotive crush-
nited the caps, and fired the
wder the passengers car would
over the mine and suffer a
e explosion.

tal Death.—The Bowmanville
A young man, while employed
ing in process of erection by
es on Friday last, met with an
hich caused his death on the
day. While working on the
building he fell frem thence
nd, injuring himself internal-

egging Machine,—The Wor-
ers mention a newly-invented
or pegging boots, which may
d by hand, foot or other power
peg a boot or shoe in thirty

DR BARRY.—We clip the following paragraph from an exchange. It contains some of the particulars of the sad end of one who was a few years since a respectable medical man and Justice of the Peace, but never Mayor of Bytown. This melancholy termination of a life which, if otherwise directed, might have been useful to society, adds another drop to the vast ocean of evidence in favour of the temperance movement.

There died on Wednesday last, in the City hospital an individual who was well known here during the past four or five years as "old Doctor Barry." Habitual drunkeness and consequent starvation and exposure had wrecked his constitution, clothed him in rags, and the only indication of the respectable position which he once held were his gentlemanly mode of expression and polite demeanor. The deceased was a member of the royal College of Surgeons, Dublin and was, we are credibly informed, at one time Mayor of Bytown, where his wife and family now reside. During the five days previous to his admission to the hospital he had partaken of no food whatever but had taken an incredible quantity of whiskey. He was taken the greatest care of by the city physician, Dr. Moore, and one of the last offices performed to the deceased was that gentleman's giving him a cup of coffee, for which the deceased thanked him in his usual polite manner, adding, 'I shall pay you in the morning.' death was produced by the excessive use of intoxicating liquor.—*London Free Press.*

The Sultan's favourate dwarf, a man about thirty years old and three feet high a few years ago took a notion to marry, and applied to the Sultan for a wife. The Sultan gave him permission to go into his harem and take the one whom he could kiss. The dwarf, like all other small men was ambitious to have a long wife. While the Sultan's five hundred women, who knew the terms according to which the dwarf was permitted to choose were laughing at the mannikin he went up to one of the tallest and handsomest of them and struck her a sudden blow on the stomach. She collapsed with the pain, and before she could recover he caught her by the neck and gave her the dreaded kiss. The Sultan kept his word and the tall beauty is now the mother of the dwarf's children.

A TUNNEL BENEATH THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, it is said will in five years' time connect Dover and Boulogne. M. Favre a distinguished French engineer has lately been employed in surveying the neighboring coasts and taking soundings, with a view of immediately carrying out this magnificent project. The soundings show that the soil is very favorable to such an undertaking, free-stone having been found at a certain depth. As impracticable as this scheme may appear. calculations of its expense have been actually made and plans for its execution devised. The length of the tunnel will be about eighteen and a half miles and its cost per yard $5,39—amounting, in round numbers to twenty millions of dollars. An atmospheric railroad is intended to be established in order to avoid the smoke consequent on the use of ordinary locomotives. The estimate of the produce of this submarine railway are based on the supposition that two hundred thousand passengers travel backwads and forwards annually between France and England. The company calculate that their transport of coal will amount at least to ten millions of tons yearly; and that the ships that now annually enter the harbors of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of four hundred thousand tons will yield a great portion of their traffic to this railroad.

A most daring burglary was committed in the township of Norwichville on the 17th inst. The house of Mr. T. Wallace of that township was entered by a gang of burglers who made a careful search of all the rooms in the house but one, Wallaces' bed room, and succeeded in carrying off money and paper security to the amount of £1000. They were evidently well acquainted with the arrangements of the house. We understand that three persons have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, but we have not heard their names, nor the amount of evidence that can be produced against them.

A correspondent of the Quebec *Gazette* says that Montreal is attracting the trade of the Lower Ports, which was formerly monopolised by accommodation, occasioned by the filling up of the mouth of the St. Charles River.

It should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy any insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter in the ear.

Married,

By the Rev. John Mills, on the 14th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Kelly to Miss Mary Jane Loyst, both of the Township of Sheffield.

By the same, on the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Copeland, to Miss Mary Jane Kelley, both of Sheffield.

By the Rev. F. Coleman, near Mill Creek, on the 14th ult., Mr. Lewis F. Roller, to Miss Catharine, eldest daughter of Andrew Dunbar Esq.

By the Rev. James Dick, on the 20th ult., at Richmond Hill, C. W., at the residence of Mr. Teefy, Esq., Mr. Warren Clarkson, of Springfield, Toronto Township, to Miss Mary Ann Clarkson of Richmond Hill.

By the Rev. C. Vandusen, on the 13th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. A. Baird, Surgeon Dentist, of Brampton, to Miss Ann Dayfoot of Georgetown.

By the Rev. J. Goodfellow, on the 6th Nov., at the House of the bride's mother, in the Township of Oneida, Mr. John Forrest to Miss Sarah Ann Morrow.

At Prescott, on the 20th instant by the Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D., Mr JOHN RIDDELL, to Miss JANE WESTON, both of Edwardsburgh.

By the same, at Augusta, on the 22nd instant, Mr CHARLES WOOD, to Miss JANE MURRAY both of Augusta.

Died,

In Port Hope, on the 2nd November, Mrs. E. Beamish, the beloved wife of Francis E. Beamish, Esq.

On the 27th November, at the residence of his brother, George Lang, Esq., in Gloucester, ROBERT LANG, Esq., late of Fitzroy Harbour, aged 65 years.

In Ottawa on the 28 November, JAMES LANDON, youngest son of the Rev'd C. Manson,—aged 5 months.

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest, in peaceful slumber rest;
Early rescu'd from the cares
Which increase with growing years.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.

	s.	d.		s	d
Flour—Millers' Extra					
Superfine, per bbl	52	6	0	0	
"Farmers" per 196 lbs	0	0	42	6	
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60lbs	0	0	8	9	
Spring, do do	7	6	0	0	
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs	0	0	35	0	
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs	0	0	3	9	
Barley per bushel 48 lbs	5	0	0	0	
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	1	8	2	0	
Peas, per 60 lbs	0	0	4	0	
Beans per bushel,	0	0	5	0	
Corn, per bushel	0	0	a 4	0	
Potatoes, per bushel	0	0	a 1	8	
Hay per ton	0	0	a 60	0	
Straw per ton	0	0	a 30	0	
Onions per bushel	4	0	a 0	0	
Butter—Fresh, per lb		0	a 0	11	
" Tub do	0	9	a 0	8	
Eggs per dozen	0	0	a 0	11	
Pork per 100 lbs	0	0	a 37	6	
Beef per 100 lbs	20	0	a 0	0	
—per lb	0	5	a	0	0

Montreal, Nov. 26, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
ASHES—Pots per cwt	33	3	a	33	6
Pearls, do	38	0	a	0	0
FLOUR—Canada fine per brl.		none.			
Superfine No 2, do	0	0	a	0	0
Superfine No 1, do	47	6	a	0	0
Fancy do	50	0	a	00	0
Extra do	51	3	a	00	0
Sour do		none.			
Farine Entiere per cwt,	00	0	a	00	0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196 lbs.	22	6	a	25	0
OATMEAL—per brl. 224 lbs.	31	6	a	00	0
GRAIN—Wheat, U. C., mixed, 60 lbs.	10	6	a	11	0
U. S.	0	0	a	9	0
Red do		none			
L. C. Red do		none			
BARLEY—per minot	5	9	a	0	0
OATS, do.	1	10	a	2	0
PEASE—white do.	4	9	a	5	0
INDIAN CORN—per 56 lbs	5	6	a	0	0
PROVISIONS:—					
BEEF—Mess, per brl.	60	0	a	00	0
Prime Mess, do	45	0	a	0	0
Prime, do	45	0	a	0	0
Cargo, do	40	0	a	00	0
PORK—Mess, do	125	6	a	110	6
Do. (American)	105	0	a	110	0
Prime Mess, do	0	0	a	0	0
Do. in bond, foreign inspection	00	0	a	00	0
Cargo,	00	0	a	00	0
BUTTER—Inspected, No. 1, per lb	1	0	a	0	1
Do. No. 2,	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 3,	0	0	a	0	0
Good Uninspect'd,	9	0	a	0	0

Brockville. Dec. 1.

	s.	d.		s	d
Flour, fine per 100 lbs	22	6	a	0	0
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	0	0
Wheat, Fall	8	0	a	0	0
Spring,	7	6	a	8	6
Rye, per bush. of 56 lbs	3	9	a	4	0
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3	6	a	3	9
Oats, per 34 lbs.	0	0	a	1	10
Pease	4	6	a	0	0
Corn	0	0	a	6	3
Timothy Seed	10	0	a	12	9
Beef, per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	20	0
do, per lb.	0	3	a	0	0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	35	0	a	40	0
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	a	0	0
Veal,	0	2	a	0	0
Butter, in roll per lb.	8	0	a	0	0
do in firkins	0	7	a	0	0
Hay per ton,	50	0	a	60	0
Fowls, per pair,	0	0	a	1	3
Geese,	0	0	a	1	3
Turkeys,	1	6	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	1	6	a	0	0

Kingston, Dec. 1.

	s.	d.		s.	d
Potatoes per bush	2	0	to	2	6
Oats do	1	10		2	3
Barley do	0	0		5	3
Rye do	0	0		4	6
Pease do	4	6		0	0
Turnips do	0	0		2	0
Onions do	3	9		0	0
Apples do	1	6		2	6
Carrots do	0	0		0	0
Beef per cwt	20	0		27	6
Pork do	37	6		45	0
Hams per lb	0	9		0	10
Flour per bbl	50	0		42	6
Buckwheat do	0	0		0	0
Indian Meal, do	11	0		11	3
Mutton, per lb	0	4		0	5
Veal	0	2½		0	3½
Butter, per lb	1	2		0	0
Cheese	0	0		0	6
Tallow per lb	0	0		5	0
Eggs per doz	0	10		1	0
Fowls per couple	2	0		2	6
Hay per ton	60	0		63	0
Coals per ton	32			6 a	3
Firewood per cord	15	0	a	0	

Pembroke, Nov. 29.

Flour, per brl	£2	5	0
Wheat, per Bushel	0	8	0
Butter, per lb	0	1	0
Oats, per bushel	0	2	6
Eggs, per Doz	0	1	0
Peas, per bushel	0	5	5
Potatoes	0	2	0
P. M. Pork, per brl	6	0	0

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber hereby cautions the Public against purchasing two Notes of hand, for Eleven Pounds Ten Shillings each, drawn by him in favor of Edward Nicholson, or order, dated the 22nd October last past, and payable one in three months, the other in eight months after date. They are both endorsed by John Rorison, Jr. But as he has received no value for said Notes, he will not pay the same

WILLIAM RORISON.

Carleton-Place, Nov. 26, 1855. } 11-g

Farmer's Foundry
IN OPERATION.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of the people to his "LANARK FARMER" Cooking Stove—Seing admitted by all to be the Best stove either manufactured or imported into this section of the country. Having recently made some improvements in it, he now defies competition as to its excellence.

Also Manufacturing and on hand, Box Stoves, 20, 30 and 36 inches: I few five feet Stoves, suitable for atores, Manufactories, &c., Dog Shurn Castings, Pump Wheels, Tac Cons, Sash Weights, Coolers &c.

Mill Castings Cast upon the shortest notice, and having competen workmen, will warrant the workman ship.

A few diferent sizes of Lathes on hand and for sale cheap.

Constantly making the prize Plough "*Shaw's Improved Scotch,*" Which has given universal satisfaction, and is allowed to be the Best Plough Manufactured or used in these Counties—the demand for which has exceeded the supply.

Old Iron, Brass and Old Stoves taken in trade.

Wanted suitable for Ploughs,
A quantity of 3½ inch dry Oak Plank,
" 2½ " "
" 1½ " "

RICHARD SHAW.

Perth 19th Nov., 1855. 11-og

ANNUAL MEETING.

TOWNSHIP OF McNAB
BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Township of McNab Branch Agricultural Society, in the County of Renfrew, for the Election of Officers, and the receiving of the Annual Report of the proceedings of said Society, for the year 1855,—will be held at Sand Point, on Thursday, the Tenth day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A meeting of the present Directors of the said Society will be held at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

By order of the Directros.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, SECRETARY.

McNab, 3d Dec. 1855. [12-e.

BONCHERE HOTEL!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the Travelling Community, that he has opened that well-known stand of Elias Moore's, Esq., (Admaston Mills) situated on the great thoroughfare between Renfrew and Eganville, 12 miles from the former and 14 from the latter, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

N. B. The Choicest Liquors; Good Stabling.

JOHN HOLLINGER.

Admaston, 3rd Dec. 1855. [12-tf.

THE BOARD OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILL meet in Perth, in the Grammar School House, for the Examination of Teachers, and granting or receiving Certificates of Qualification, on Friday, the 21st day of December next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, forenoon.

The Lanark Section of the Board will meet for the same purpose, in the School House in the Village of Lanark, on Saturday the 15th day of December, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon.

J. A. MURDOCH,
Secretary.

Bathurst, 24th Nov. 1855.

FOR SALE,

BY The Subscriber, 25 sorts of Pear Trees on Quince Stocks, one and two years old, 8 sorts of Raspberry, Red, White, and Dutch Currants—late large Dutch Clover, also, white Dutch, do. for pasture, Gooseberry, Black Naples Currants &c.

GEORGE BLAIR.

Dalhousie, April 17, 2855.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale,
IN
CARLETON-PLACE!!!

MAURICE KANE offers for Sale his Block of Land on High Street, in the Village of Carleton-Place, consisting of three Building Lots, with Dwelling House, Barn and Stable thereon erected. Good title will be given. Terms to suit the purchaser.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 4th, 1855. 12-tf.

WANTED,

BY the Subscriber—
600 Bushels Wheat,
2,000 " Oats,
600 " Pease,
300 " Barley,
100 " Corn,
50 " Grass Seed.

Also—any quantity of Tallow, and good clean Lard, for which he will pay the highest price.

JOHN DEWAR.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 3d, 1855. 12-tf.

FOR SALE,
A LOT of PORK BARRELS.

JOHN DEWAR.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 3rd. 12-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, in Carleton-Place, 1st Dec., 1855.

Berryman, John	Mahon, Martin
Blakely, Samuel	Marshall, James
Boulton, Thomas	Monroe, John
Clark, Henry	Morris, George
Carmichael, Robert	Morphy, Joshua
Cunningham, Pat.	Morris, Wm.
Code, Joseph	McGibbon, John
Douglas, Thos.	McPhail, Laughlin
Douglas, John	McEwen, Hugh
Duncan, Maria Mrs.	McDonald, Donald
Drynan, George	McLaren, John
Docherty, William	McEwen, John
Floyd, James	Paul, Miss Jane
Green, William	Price, James
Hamilton William	Sheil, James
Kaily, Daniel	Scott, Francis
Lahey, Thomas	Tubo, Baltice
Latimore, William	Thompson, George
Lyle, John	Thompson, Robert
Leech, Thomas	Wilkie, James

D. CAMPBELL,
P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

BY the Subscribers, an active SALESMAN. Salary liberal.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY.

Carleton-Place, Nov, 30, 1855. 12-tf

NOTICE.

CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, some time ago, FOUR SHEEP, the owner can have them by paying charges.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pakenham, Nov. 26, 1855. 12-g

WANTED,
A Second Class Teacher!

FOR School Section No. 3, in the Township of Ramsay, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN KILLOGH,
Trustees.

Ramsay, Nov. 27, 1855. 12-g.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET, ... PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

12-cg.

THE COUNTY OF RENFREW
BOARD OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FOR the Examination of School Teachers, and granting certificates of Qualification, will meet in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE, RENFREW, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of TEN o'clock, A. M.

☞ Teachers are requested to produce the usual Certificate of moral character.

GEORGE ROSS,
Secretary.

Renfrew, Nov. 29, 1855. 12-g.

MARRIAGE LICENCES for sale by the subscriber at his Store.

R. B. EAGOR.

Richmond, C. W.

DENTISTRY!

G. W. EBERSON, will visit ALMONTE, on Monday, December 10th, and stay 5 days.

He will also be in attendance at CARLETON-PLACE, on Tuesday, December 15th, and remain 5 days. Those requiring his services please call with in the days above mentioned, as he will be obliged to leave precisely on the expiration of the time.

N. B.—Mr. E. having just returned from the other side, has on hand a most beautiful assortment of TEETH, such as Plated, Pivot, Gum and Carved Gum Teeth, all of which he sets in a beautiful and substantial manner, and will warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Perth, Nov. 24, 1855. 11-tf.

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subsbriber would take the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public generally, throughout Ramsay that he has taken the House of Mr. John Scott, in the

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!

where he expects by strict attention to business, & superior workmanship, to receive a share of patronage.

Persons furnishing their own Cloth, will have it made to order, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, with punctuality, at moderate prices & WARRANTED to FIT,

THOMAS McLAREN.

Almonte, Nov. 27, 1855. 11-tf

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF RENFREW.

GENTLEMEN,—

As a vacancy has already occurred, or is about immediately to ensue, in the representation of the County, in consequence of the elevation to a high office under the Imperial Government of your former representative, in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends, I have resolved upon soliciting your suffrages at the approaching election for your county, in which I possess, as do also several of my relatives, a considerable property. I do not come among you, as a stranger, but as one directly interested in the prosperity of the County, and also as a native of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, of which my father, the Hon. W. Morris, was for twenty years the faithful representative. I appeal, then, Electors of Renfrew, to you, as one whose sympathies and interests are indentified with your own; and should your free and independent choice rest upon me, I shall esteem it both a privilege and an honor to represent you in Parliament, while I shall labor earnestly, to advance the interests of the County, as well as those of that great Ottawa country, of which it forms a part. These interests, as I am prepared to show, are of no slight magnitude, and are deserving of greater attention than they have yet enjoyed. That such is the case, will be apparent from the simple statement of the fact that while in the year 1853, the total exports of the Province were £5,950,325 15s 4d currency, the products of the forest so exported, amounted to no less a sum than £2,355,255 2s 2d currency, or nearly one half of the whole exports of the Province; and of this, the Ottawa contributed by far the largest share. A trade which attains such proportions—employing so great a capital—rendering productive so large and such varied industry, and extending over so wide a country, is assuredly deserving of no light consideration at the hands of the people of Canada and of the Legislature; and if honored with your confidence, I should sedulously advocate your claims to attention, while I should also endeavor to contribute to the adoption of such measures as would open up the markets of France and of the West Indian Colonies to our products. The Reciprocity Treaty will benefit one branch of the lumber trade, and I am persuaded that prompt efforts would have an important effect in the directions I have indicated. I am aware of the extent of that great tract of country, known as the Ottawa Valley, which has been estimated by competent authority to contain 80,000 square miles of territory. I look forward to the period, when it will sustain a dense population, and am fully impressed with the necessity of developing its resources, and increasing the facilities of access to and from it. Amongst the projects, which have been recently suggested with a view to the accomplishment of this end, and also to the accommodation of that immense trade of "the great west" of the United States, which is now choking all its existing outlets, and seeking new avenues to the ocean, is the construction of the Ottawa system of canals, already in fact initiated by the progress of the Chats Canal. I shall advocate the immediate survey of the route, and should it prove practicable—as there is every reason to believe it will—it must be borne in mind that it possesses the merit of comparative shortness, and that it would in fact be a work of Provincial importance, accommodating its greatest trade, and opening up a wide country to settlement. It is well that attention has at length been turned to the improvement of the Ottawa, for while the amount hitherto expended by the Province in that quarter is insignificant when contrasted with the greatness of the operations of the manufacturers of timber on that river, it is equally so when compared with the large sums expended by private enterprise in the improvement of the Ottawa and its numerous tributaries.

In this connection, I may further remark, that it is important that some portion of the tide of emigration should be