The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,

Thursday, May 28, 1859.

It is not very easy to comprehend the real cause of the present trouble in Europe. Some are inclined to attach the blame to Austria, and assert that she desires war as the only hope of preserving her present possessions. Others again accuse the Emperor of France of being the real aggressor, and as only seeking a pretext for war, in his ostensible sympathy for Sardinia. There is no doubt but Sardinia wishes to see Austrian rule banished from Italy, in order that she may extend her own free institutions and her influence over the adjacent Italian States, and that she may at the same time be rid of the overawing and alarming presence of a powerful neighbor; but it is difficult to imagine any sufficient reason to induce France to espouse the quarrel and take steps which are about to plunge Europe into all the horrors of a war. War has, however, been declared and the contest begun, the result of which no man can foresee. It will probably involve many other nations, and much will depend upon the ranging of these powers. No one can for a moment suppose that the contest will be confined to the three who are at present menacing each other. The Italian question is the immediate point at issue. For years England has endeavored to induce Austria and her dependents in Italy to adopt a more liberal policy of government, but without success. Louis Napoleon tried the same course, with the same result. Both governments broke off their relations with Naples. Both sympathized with Sardinia. Austria was immoveable.—She went on making secret treaties with several of the Italian Principalities, binding them still more strongly to her despotic policy.—And on New Year's day last Louis Napoleon gave the significant hint to Baron Hubner that he "did not like the course his master was pursuing." No one will suppose that the French Emperor spoke before he was ready. Since then the complications have continued to increase.

Although Napoleon's ostensible reason for going to war at present is his sympathy with Sardinia and the oppressed nationalities of Italy, there is good reason to believe that he had determined upon war with Austria, before the Italian question was thought of. The *Transcript*, which is generally well informed, believes that the present complications have arisen, not from Louis Napoleon's sympathy with the populations of Italy, but from his desire to have a war with Austria. But why does he desire this war? Because, in the first place, he wishes to crush that Power, which has for ages stood in the way of the ambitious designs of France, and which, though itself idle, reaped most of the benefits resulting from the Crimean war, in which France and England expended so much blood and Treasure. Because, in the second place, he wishes employment for his army, and longs for military renown like that of the founder of the Buonaparte family. Because, thirdly, he may stifle growing discontent at home, by occupying the minds of the people with the excitement of military achievements and success abroad. Because, fourthly, he hopes that in the turmoil and upheavings of a European war, events may occur to extend the boundaries of his dominions, and to augment the glory of his Empire. The story explanatory of Louis Napoleon's ultimate designs, has about it a certain air of verisimilitude—that on the occasion of his meeting at Osborne with the Queen of England, he proposed that instead of the five great powers of Europe, there should be but three, France, England and Russia, and that on this proposition being indignantly rejected by her Majesty, he afterwards addressed himself to Alexander, and that an understanding was come to between the two Emperors at Stuttgardt.

It is in the highest degree probable that there is an element of truth in this narrative. At all events it is evident that Louis Napoleon's leading motive in the course which is plunging Europe into a frightful war, is the subserving of his own ambitious designs.

We are sorry to learn from a Western exchange that our fair Province is again infested with a gang of thieves. It is said that their depredations are principally confined to horses, a large number of which have recently been stolen from the neighborhoods of Ancaster, Paris and other places. One of the gang recently hired a horse from Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Galt, but instead of returning, according to promise, drove to Buffalo and sold him to another person in that city. Another scoundrel entered the stable of Mr. Robert F. Hunt, near Fisher's Mills, in the Township of Waterloo, and rode off a splendid young mare, for which a reward has since been offered. A light was seen in the stable of Mr. Thomas Sudden, in Dumfries, about ten o'clock on the night of the fifth instant, by one of the neighbors who was passing that way, and the next morning a fine dapple gray mare was missing; and search was made in all directions; even recourse was had to the telegraph, but all without effect. The thief has, for a while, at least, escaped justice. We believe these rascals have not extended their operations to this section of the Province, but as there is no chance of knowing how soon they may arrive, a suitable vigilence should be exercised.

The last fillibustering expedition got completely swamped on their way to Cuba. After waiting patiently for a length of time for the news of the revolution which was to be got up in Cuba, the public are, at last, informed of the result of this patriotic enterprise. A schooner arrived at one of the ports and attempted to land thirty-six men, but fortune did not favor the brave. The boat was swamped and the heroes returned with wet jackets. The schooner then sailed for Hayti, the expeditionists probably not meeting with that sympathy from the inhabitants which they expected, and the Spanish steamers of war being quick in pursuit. By the last accounts the "patriots" were in a destitute condition at Hayti, the American Consul having refused them any assistance. We can scarcely imagine any more stupid adventure than such enterprises as this. A well-appointed army would probably find some difficulty in taking Cuba, guarded as it is by sea and land. For a handful of men to make such a venture seems like the highest of foolhardy daring or madness.

Such unfortunate mistakes ought to teach the fast people who compose such expeditions, a lesson of wisdom, and put an end to the folly and crime involved in such undertakings.

Her Majesty's fortieth birth day anniversary was celebrated here on Tuesday last with great eclat. The regular Militia Muster, or Training, as it is called, took place in the morning at ten o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant McArthur. This was followed by several rounds of shots from the old cannon, mounted on the bridge. With some few exceptions, we believe there was a pretty general turn out of parties liable to serve as militia men. In the evening the booming of the heavy artillery was again heard, followed by a torch light procession, marching through the principal streets of our Village. We observe that there is a growing disposition in Canada to do honor to our Sovereign by observing the 24th of May as a national holiday.

Sir Allan McNab has met with a signal defeat in his attempt to obtain a seat in the British Parliament. His opponents in Brighton were Admiral Pechelle and Mr. W. Coningham, the first polled 2,322, the second 2,106 votes, while Sir Allan had only 1,327. On the result being declared, the successful candidates addressed the electors. Mr. Coningham congratulated the Liberals upon having defeated a candidate who in a singular manner enjoyed not only the confidence of the Derbyite party but the confidence of Cardinal Wiseman.

Sir A. McNab also endeavored to speak, but was ill-received, and his speech could not be heard.

An American paper says Brigham Young has submitted a proposition to a company of capitalists to sell all his right, title and interest to the Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time. Some of the company are said to be in Washington, consulting with the Administration. The matter has been kept thus far a profound secret. They desire the aid of the Government in carrying out this praiseworthy undertaking, and it is highly probable that the Government will lend them all the aid in its power. If it cannot be effected in any other way, the subject will be laid before Congress at its meeting.

Some of the Californian papers state that a bill for the division of the state of California has passed both branches of the legislature, and gone to the Governor for his signature. The bill is entitled "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the Southern counties to the State," and undoubtedly looks to the erection of the territory thus set off, into an independent State. The name proposed to be given to it is the "Territory of Colorado."

LARGE CROP OF WHEAT.—The Racine (Wis.) *Advocate* says, through Dodge and Columbia counties not a foot of cultivated land seemed unploughed, and conversing with an intelligent farmer in Columbia county, he said that there never had been more ground sown to wheat than is put down this year.—Many men are sowing from one hundred to four hundred acres of wheat.

HANDLING BANK NOTES.—A medical magazine warns persons who are compelled to handle bank notes not to wet their thumbs with the tongue while counting the bills. It remarks that if the thumb comes in contact with the tongue after handling a note from the pocket of a man infected with the small pox, the infection is as sure to take effect as the inoculation of a child.

HIS "AGONIES" ARE OVER.—Mr. Sickles, in company with some friends, is reported to have visited the scene of the homicide in which he bore so fearful a part, to have talked over the matter coolly, and explained all the details of the "removal of Mr. Key from this sublunary scene."

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that Thomas Coulter Esq., the proprietor of the Clayton Warehouse, is now receiving his second supply of Seasonable Goods and which he offers for Sale at the cheapest rates. Mr. Coulter ought to be encouraged for the attention he pays to his business, by keeping Seasonable Goods at all times in the year within the reach of the inhabitants of Clayton and its vicinity, and we would therefore direct the attention of our readers in that place to his establishment.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—If you deem the following essay worthy of a place in your valuable journal, it may be to the advantage of some of your readers:—

The hardy inhabitants of this Township and the surrounding vicinity, appear to avail themselves of the flattering prospects of the ensuing season. They do not in general put in large fall crops. Nevertheless they make up the deficiency, by putting in large spring crops. Every piece of ground that is in any way adapted for cultivation, is ploughed, and sown with seed. And I think farmers, in other Townships, and Counties, would do well to follow their example. They may rely upon it, Mr. Editor, they will not be disappointed; as far as price is concerned. To all appearance, there is a coming struggle in the East, liable to break forth at any moment. Matters cannot remain long as they are at present, without coming to a crisis. For what are the 400,000 muskets of an improved model, being manufactured by command of the minister of war, for the French army? For what are the 120,000 troops assembled near Lyons, and the forts and barracks round the city, crowded with soldiers? For what, the minister of war ordering all soldiers on furlough to rejoin their regiments a measure, which will add 150,000 men to the strength of the French army? And for what, the wooden houses erected, and stocked with provisions for men and forrage for horses? For what are all these preparations, Mr. Editor, if not, to carry out some underhand scheme of the Emperor? It is not unreasonable to suppose that he would make such preparations, and maintain such an army, without having some project in view. But not speaking of the home consumption at all, the prospects for the farmers are truly flattering.

There have been several persons from the west come to this Township for seed. They say in many places and even whole Townships, there is not half sufficiency of seed to put in the ground; taking all the inhabitants can scrape together, to keep themselves in the bare necessaries of life. So that those who have plenty of seed, of all kinds, would do well to invest their stock in the bank of Terra Firma, and I have no doubt, they will be amply rewarded. As for the season it is hard to tell, what may be; nevertheless all that the farmers have to do, is to put in the seed, in properly cultivated ground, and as much as they can possibly attend, and leave the rest to dame nature, hoping for the best.

The Fall Wheat in this township in general, looks well, notwithstanding the severe spring frost, scarcely any of it appears to be winter killed. These fine days past have given it a very promising appearance; it looks rich and luxurient in the extreme; although it is hard to say, what it will be, being subject to so many enemies, before it is ready for being cut down.

P. W. C.

Township of Elizabethtown, May 14.

A NEEDFUL CAUTION.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A European War, that great event which hitherto has marked epochs, this generation is about to witness. This grand spectacle of the encounter of the most powerful and the most cultivated nations that now exist, or that ever has existed on the face of the globe, has no spectators but ourselves far enough off, among civilized people, with anything akin to calmness. Who will venture to predict what may be the map of Europe a twelvemonth hence? And what nationality on that continent can look forward to even that brief future, without a feeling of dread or hope?—To us it presents quite other questions. A Government at Washington at all tolerably this side of revolution and at all competent to any mental process this side of idiocy, will be very careful to keep clear of this conflict. Left at peace, while the rest of the world is filled with the hot blood of the fearful passion of nations, we, by the mere advantage of our position, and the calmness which comes of it, will, or at least ought to, grow wiser and better. While other nations are lapsing back to barbarism—for such war is—and the arts of peace are, in a measure, neglected, men and money withdraw, in some measure, from manufactures, from trade and from agriculture, we may, at least, preserve our civilization untouched, our national character free from the demoralizing influence of war, and hold ourselves in readiness for the pursuits of peaceful industry when peace and prosperity shall again smile upon the world. Not that we mean to vaunt ourselves because we are, and are to be, fortunate in an exemption, in some degree from a terrible evil, which is about to overwhelm our neighbors; but the fact is not to be gainsayed that, given two nations, one at peace and one at war, the former, when the war is finished, is by comparison far ahead of her sister in all that makes the true greatness of nations. God may make the wrath of man to praise him, but man is never in wrath that he does not have to pay the penalty.

But though we may hope not to fare so badly as those immediately engaged in this European strife and especially may trust to escape its worst moral consequences, yet that it must have a very active and important influence upon our trade, and the pursuits of industry among us, there can be no question. Should it prove a very unfavorable influence, it will almost utterly ruin us. Ships have been, up to this moment, for a year or two past, so unprofitable a property, that the question has been whether scuttling or sailing was the best course for the owner. Securities of a certain class have within three weeks reached a point depression almost as low as that touched in the wildest and most abandoned moments of the crisis of 1857. Breadstuffs are rising in value, and barns and granaries are empty; while, for the first time, we believe in the history of American commerce Flour has been imported from France, and still more is on the way to this Continent. Reports of railroad directors, which came in at this season present the affairs to the Companies in a worse condition of inactivity and adopt than the most desponding had feared. A high and increasing price of food and a continued stagnation of business are not a promise of prosperity; and although in some branches of trade there has been a partial revival, and in the ordinary course of events should we have a good crop this Summer a return of better times seemed probable, yet affairs are in so critical a condition that even a slight disturbing cause must prove a check to the property we have been hoping for.

We must remember that our interests are too closely interwoven with those of Europe to admit of the expectation that out of her misfortunes and trials is to come to us great material gain. It is true that if we shall have any breadstuffs to sell next Autumn we are sure of a market and to get them to market insures increased activity to all our means of internal transportation and perhaps in some degree to our ships. But the fields have but just begun to green with the crops of the next Autumn. England, as well as ourselves has mercantile marine lying idle, which will compete with us for the carrying trade of the world, and which Austria has no navy to interfere with. The calculation that American securities will be sought for foreign investment, is not a very safe one. The power at war will need immense sums of money, and will offer, at home good investments to capital. American securities are at a sad discount—moral as well as financial—abroad; and war loans will be held on the Bourse and at the London Exchange in much higher estimation than the stocks or bonds of American railroads. There is not likely to be any influx of capital into our coffers because foreigners think it is safer here than in their own. What legitimate business may come to us, let us wait for, and be thankful for, but any hope that this is to be largely increased by the condition of affairs in Europe will prove fallacious. A speculative fever among us will lead to certain disaster, worse, in our present critical condition, than any we have known before. Though we are not where we shall feel the full force of the gale, we are on the edge of it, and we have nothing to do but to keep under short and easy sail, and wait for better weather. To shake our reefs, in the hope of sooner making port, will only lose us our topmasts, and perhaps send us to the bottom; while, if we keep all snug, and continue to repair damages, we shall be in good condition to avail ourselves of the smooth sea and pleasant breezes which are sure to come when the hurricane, which will strew the sea with wreck, shall have passed away.

IMPORTANCE OF COMFORT TO ANIMALS.

Let me touch a chord of compassion, as I point to that poor shivering flock of sheep, exposed to the cold air this morning, as they have been since breakfast. Pray turn them into the barn, and give them something to pick over, at least if not to eat, that they may drive away the thought and feeling of cold which threatheus to shake them to pieces. I ad, dress every man who leaves his sheep and cattle exposed to the weather, when it is, as it is now, below freezing, especially when the wind is strong enough to open the wool and stir the hair of the cows. No animal in this state for long and frequent periods, was ever known to make the most of the food given it, or to improve in flesh and fat and muscle. It is enough for me to hear the cattle lowing in the barn, or see them walking about the yard uneasily, or to feed them irregularly, to satisfy myself that at the following milking the quantity will be less than usual, or that the oxen, when working, will be restless and disobedient, or weak and unwilling to haul their load; and I always look here for the cause of the evil. An interesting anecdote, illustrating this fact, may be found in the Farmer's Guide, where a great diminution of milk was the result of irregular feeding of a lot of cows in possession of the author.

The piercing wind and still cutting cold has a no less disastrous effect. The quantity of food consumed has been clearly proved to be much greater than otherwise, and the profit derived from it, at the same time, is found to be much less. If wandering about the yard causes sheep and cattle to eat more food to less advantage than when penned up, who will deny that any additional demand upon comfort, quiet, animal heat and fat, is a source of loss to the farmer? Yes, my friend, this little matter also demands your care.

A FARMER.

CASTE IN INDIA EXEMPLIFIED.—I was much amused at a story Mrs. C. related to me of one of her uncles, a civilian, who was extremely particular about high caste servants, and who treated them magnificently, dressed them in English broadcloth, etc. This pearl of masters once gave a dinner party, and the dinner being delayed long after the guests were assembled, proceeded at once to the kitchen to discover the reason. There he found his servants all standing in a row, each man proving his orthodoxy by solemnly spitting on a fine ham which was about to be served up to the company.—*Mackenzie's Six Years in India.*

Paul Morphy, the American chess champion, was received with great *eclat* in London on his way home. He gained his most marked triumph there by beating eight of the best players in England.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Steamship Vanderbilt from southampton arrived this A. M. She left Southampton at 7 P. M. of the 11th and was off the light ship at 6 o'clock this morning.—Her news is mainly anticipated by the City of Baltimore. The frigate Curacoa with Lord Napier on board, arrived at Plymouth on the 7th.

The steamship Pieto, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 9th.

The Royal Canadian regiment, formed in Canada during the last war, is under orders for Corfu.

The french Garrison at Rome has been augmented.

The entire subscription to the new French loan of 500,000,000 francs, reached 300,000,000 francs the first day.

An embargo has been laid upon Austrian vessels in the Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

A revolutionary movement was expected at Como.

The Tricolor had already been hoisted before the castle.

The Bavarian Government have ordered the raising of a loan of 14,000,000 florins at 4½ per cent.

The Austrins had imposed upon the people of Vercelli a tax of 300, 00 francos.

The Turin despatch of the 9th says that the Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Boronzo and Duduzola.

They continued to fortify themselves on both banks of and at Sangemans.

The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, who had advanced as far as the head of the Bridge of Casale, but being attacked by other soldiers they withdrew.

The Independence Belge contains the following:—

General Garrabaldi combining his movements with those of General Callini has attacked the Austrians at Vercilli, beating them completely and bringing off three hundred prisoners.

AUSTRALIA.

Destructive fires had occurrred in Melbourne and Balarat.

Considerable stir had been made in the flour market by the appearance of a quantity of American flour in barrels, which was selling at $10 higher than at Victoria.

AUSTRIA.

A series of failures are announced at Vienna and in the Provinces; and it is feared that the number will be augmented for some time to come.

Turin, May 9th.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Yesterday a strong Austrian column, with four generals, was at Stratenia. This morning they withdrew hastily from Casazano and Strapiana.

The enemy, to the number of 2,000, after occupying Pevilo for a short time, withdrew.

Austrian reconnoitering parties had advanced to Jarea but seeing the preparations for defence withdrew.

Vienna, 10th.

Official Bulletin.—The Austrian army has taken up its position between the Po and Sesia to await better weather before renewing the offensive.

The Austrian troops have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza.

The ships Great Britain, Mermaid and Sussex from Australia, brought home 126,000 ounces of gold. Extraordinary activity is reported among miners, and new and promising gold fields.

The Vanderbilt anchored off the Highlands at 12 o'clock last night; the quickest westward trip ever made.

Turin, May 10.

Official Bulletin.—The Austrian army evacuated Liverno, Tronzano, Sanphia Cavazzia, Salunzola and Veralli, and re-crossed the Sesea in great haste, leaving part of the forage, &c., which they had demanded behind them.

FURTHER BY THE VANDERBILT.

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* says, preparations are going on at every arsenal and dock yard throughout the country. Supplies of cannon are still being sent to Gibraltar, and other important stations, and the marine force is to be increased by two thousand men. The manning of the navy is also making favorable progress, every day furnishes new collateral proofs of the fact of a secret agreement menacing to England having been concluded between France and Russia, and the correspondent says, no one ought to feel surprised if we wake early some morning to a consciousness that we may spare ourselves all further discussion on the neutrality question.

The *Independence Belge* mentions a rumor that explanations have been asked from France by England as to a phrase in the Imperial Manifesto, which, in anticipating the independence of Italy to the Adriatic, implies the entire abrogation of the treaties of 1815 and that the replies having appeared sufficient in London, a better understanding prevails between the two powers.

Le Nord says that the Cabinets of London and Berlin have resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the present war.

there was a good demand for discount at the bank in expectation of a further movement of the bank to 5 per cent which seems for the moment to have subsided.

THE TWO GLASSES.—*Punch* says:—"Kinder is the looking glass than the wineglass, for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only, the latter to our friends."

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

St. Johns, Nf., May 20.

The steamship City of Baltimore was boarded yesterday off Cape Race, by the news Associated Press, and her advices brought to this port. Her dates are from Liverpool direct to the 11th inst., and by telegraph *via* Queenstown of the 12th inst.

The political news by this arrival does not appear to be specially important. All qualities of cotton considerably advanced. Breadstuffs still lower. Provisions more quiet, Consols advanced 91¾ *a* 92¼.

There had as yet been no battle between the Austrians and Allies. The movements of the former were explicable, but it was believed they were waiting for favorable weather.

The Emperor and Prince Napoleon had quitted Paris for Genoa.

The Royal Mail Steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There had been a considerable advance in the prices of cotton quoted by the circulars at 3¼ *a* 3¾.

The sales of the three days were 27,000 bales, In the breadstuff market flour is very dull, and tends downwards. Some authorities quote a decline.

Wheat had materially declined, and also considerably lower.

PROVISION MARKET—was quiet and nominal.

Consols was quoted on Wednesday noon at 91⅝ *a* 91⅞ for money and account.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, May 17th, 1859.

The weather has at length broken, and we have had nearly a day of rain, not before it was much wanted by the growing crops. The farmers of Lower Canada are, we believe, much pleased with the weather this spring as a whole, and vegetation is in a good state of forwardness.

Since our last, we have heard of two or three additional shipment of flour from Liverpool, and one from Bordeax; the last being for Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. The whole quantity shipped for Canada from Europe is, so far as we can learn, equal to between 9,000 and 12,000 bbls., but it is, we belive, all of that high grade of flour which is not so much in demand in Canada as in the United States, and it cannot be sent there without paying duty. Still these shipments must prove very profitable. Some farther shipments were ordered, and are expected, unless the advance in Europe should induce the agents there to retain them.

Circulars from Liverpool by "Nova Scotian" of date 3rd May, state that the weather is favorable for the crops, but the war news has greatly excited the grain market. The rise on the week was about 10s per sack on flour. Barrel flour in Liverpool and Glasgow had advanced in proportion, and was held at 25s to 30s per bbl., according to quality. Supposing the latter price to represent good sound Superfine, the price here to warrant shipments should not be over 27s 6d, so that Liverpool is still relatively 12s 6d per barrel lower than this market. Ashes had been slow of sale at the advance asked, and were quoted at 31s to 32 for pots, and pearls 31s 6d.

The Chicago market has been perhaps more excited than any other, as will be seen by the following extract from last weekly report in Chicago *Press and Tribune*:—

In wheat especially there has been a strong speculative feeling, and greater activity than during any previous week of the season. The sales of the week foot up about 470,000 bushels, showing an advance of 32c on No. 1 Red; 20 to 22c on No. 1 Red; 21 to 22c on Standard Spring, and 24c to 25c on No. 2 Spring.

The imports entered at this port from the 26th March to 30th April of this year, represent an aggregate value of $1,480,999, against $853,158 for the month of April last year.

FLOUR.—The market continue to excite much attention. In our last the highest sales of U. C. flour in quantity reported, was at $7,50, though holders were asking $7,85 to $8. Yesterday three sales of considerable parcels were made at $8, and it is doubtful if any more could be bought at that place. Fancy and Extra have not participated so much in the rise as Superfine, and may be quoted at $8¼ to $8½, respectively. The unsound flour, of which there is so much in the market, has not been so much affected either, and may be quoted at $6 to $6,75. There are no transactions of consequence, except in sound strong Superfine, which is much run upon.

Ashes have been coming in freely, the quantity inspected yesterday being 300 barrels. The receipts to day have rather fallen off. The price continues without much variation. being $6,25 to $6,30 for Pots, and $6, 55 to $6,60 for Pearls, per 112 lbs.

PORK—There is nothing to report, this market being but little affected hitherto by the recent rise in New York of nearly $2 a barrel, on both Prime and Mess, from the lowest price. Prices are firmer and somewhat advanced here, but it is difficult to give positive quotations.

Butter unchanged.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—CIRCULAR LETTER.

At the beginning of the business of another season, I beg leave again to tender my services as a Commission Merchant of long standing for the sale of produce.

I have moved from my former store to a much larger and more commodious building, fronting on St. Paul Street, being No. 270, next door to Messrs. Mackay and brothers. The store also fronts on Commissioners Street, nearly opposite the Weight House on the St. Ann's Market.

I give special attention to Ashes, Flour, Pork and Butter, for the disposal of which to advantage, I have the best facilities, as also for the sale of Grain, Seeds, Meal and Provisions generally.

Unless otherwise directed, I sell as soon after arrival as practicable, at the highest price of the market to obtain which no pains are spared, and remit the proceeds by mail immediately, at the risk of the Consigner, or pay over the amount in any way he may direct.

Insurances are only effected when ordered.

Consignments should be distinctly marked with the name of initials of the owner and his place of residence on the packages, and in the case of Ashes a running number. There should be *no other mark whatever*, as several marks lead to confusion.

In the Bill of Lading or Railway Receipt, particular care should be taken *to see the marks and numbers of the packages inserted* as well as the name of the person in full to whom they are consigned.

I shall have much pleasure in taking charge of any Consignments you or your friends may wish to send to this market, and you may rely on your best exertions for your interests, and that all charges will be kept as low as possible. The Commission on Ashes is 1½ per cent, but in no case will the commission charged on a sale be less than 50 cents. On other articles the commission will be 2½ per cent.

With regular consigners an arrangement may be made by which the sender of property may draw two thirds of the value against forwarder's receipts as soon as he sends it off, and the balance will only remain to be sent by mail when realized. This plan is already extensively adopted. Drafts against Ashes should be at no less than 3 *day's sight*, or 10 *days date*,—that being little enough time to allow for the property reaching this market and being disposed of, and drafts against other kinds of property which are not so readily realized, should be at twenty or thirty days date.

Country merchants who send me their parcels of undressed furs and skins may expect to obtain the highest market price, there being a keen competition here for furs. I intend to make an auction sale early in June of undressed furs, for which parcels may be sent.

Cattle or hogs may be consigned to me, and I will employ an experienced cattle salesman to receive them from the rail-cars or steamboats, and sell them to the best advantage; the commission on live stock being five per cent. Unless within a day's ride of Montreal, it is better to send a man with the animals, to feed and tend them.

Debentures or other Securities will be bought or sold for 1 per cent commission.

The undersigned issues twice a week, (on Wednesday and Saturday) a "Commercial Review," giving the prices current, together with the fluctations and prospects of this market and others which influence it, as well as any information he can collect, important for country merchants to know. These "Commercial Reviews" contain each as much and as reliable information as could be given in a special private letter written on the same day, and as the compiler has the very best sources of information, they will, he thinks, prove very valuable to all who peruse them.—They are issued in the *Montreal Witness*, the annual subscription to which is $2 in advance, being the same price that he charges for the commercial articles alone issued in the form of a Circular.

I am your most obedient servant,
JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
270 St. Paul Street.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO's. PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, May 14, 1859.

	s. d.	s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 4 a	0 5½
for Superior do do	0 6½ a	0 9½
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 5 a	0 9½
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off	0 0 a	0 0
do in Shipping order, 40 feet	1 0 a	0 0
Oak, Ordinary by the Dram	0 16 a	0 17
Lake St. Clair, measured off by the Dram	0 17 a	0 19
Elm, by the Raft according to average and quality	0 10 a	1 2
In shipping order, 35 to 50 feet	1 0 a	1 3
Tamarac Square according to size in the raft	0 6 a	0 10
Flatted do	0 4 a	0 6
Staves, for Specification, Merchantable	£42 10 a	£45
Do. W. O. Puncheon Merchantable	£13 10 a	£14
Deals, Bright according to Specification	£15 for 1sts,	
2-3rds, for 2nds.		
Do. floated	£12 a 14 for 1sts, 2-3rds for 2nds.	
Do. Spruce	£8 10s for 1sts., £6 10s for 2nds, & £1 a £4 10s for 3rds.	

N. B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the Raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing batting, and at times heavy loss for culls—if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

Although our market is as yet showing no life or animation we commence the publication of our Prices Current, but so little has been done that every thing is merely nominal if we expect deals, which are buoyant both Pine and Spruce with every probability of remaining so far for some time. What effect the unsettled state of affairs in Europe will have on Wood Goods will depend greatly on England's keeping clear of Continental quarrels, but we are not inclined to take a very gloomy view of matters, as under any circumstances we will have fair average Spring and Summer fleet. We hope all parties who export cargoes will make the exact clearness at the Custom House so that some more certainty may be obtained in showing the annual extent of our export of Wood.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

BIRTH.

At Breesemount, Ramsay, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. George Thompson, of a son.

New Advertisements.

75,000 LBS.

WOOL

WANTED AT THE

Victoria Woollen Mills,

ALMONTE, C. W.,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE

IN

CASH or CLOTH,

WILL BE PAID.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

May 24, 1859. 37 cg

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS,

ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.,

ENCOURAGE

Home Manufactures.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of Merchants, Farmers and others, to his large and varied Stock of

FINE TWEEDS,

MANUFACTURED FROM

Imported Wool,

And which he offers on the usual Terms, or in EXCHANGE FOR WOOL.

NOW MANUFACTURING,

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Heavy Tweeds, Blankets Flannels, &c.,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

☞ Manufacturing and Custom Work as heretofore, and on the usual Terms.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

May 24, 1859. 37 eg

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the North Lanark County Agricultural Society are requested to MEET in the Village of Almonte on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE at Eleven o'clock, A. M..

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Ramsay, May 24, 1859. 37 a

MILL TO LEASE.

THE Victoria Fouring MILL, at Almonte, Ramsay, will be leased for a Term of years. Possession given on first of August.

JAMES H. WYLIE,
Proprietor.

Almonte, May 24, 1859. 37 tf

Clayton Warehouse AGAIN!!

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER!

A GREAT Stock of New and Seasonable GOODS now arriving at the CLAYTON WAREHOUCE, comprising Dry Goods Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Paints, Oills, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, nick-nacks, &c.

Cheap for Ready Pay.

Owing to the increased demand for Goods at this favorite Establishment, the Proprietor has been under the necessity of making a second visit to the Montreal and other markets in order to get a Fresh Supply of New and Seasonable GOODS. And from the facilities he has in purchasing Goods, and his thorough knowledge of the Market, and the system of purchasing to the best advantage, he flatters himself that he can and will sell Goods for Cash or Ready-pay as cheap, if not cheaper than is done in any other Establishment in this section of the country.

As the long credit system has been the ruination of many Establishments, he has to be under the necessity of informing those who have not paid up their accounts satisfactorily for the past year, that he cannot continue their accounts open any longer; and for the future he will not allow any account to run open longer than Three Months.

Highest Prices paid for Butter, and all kinds of marketable Produce.

THOMAS COULTER,
Proprietor.

Clayton, May 23, 1859. 37 e

War Confirmed!

NEW ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS,

AT

LECKIE'S CORNER.

GEORGE WILSON

IS now receiving his Supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of Ladies' Plain and Fancy Bonnets, and Hats of newest shapes and designs; Bonnet Ribbons, (new Styles) Flowers, Printed Muslins and Delanes, Printed Cashmeres, Light Prints and Delanes, Silk Dresses, Parasoles, plain and fancy, large and small sizes, Silk Velvit Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, (new Styles) Children's Fancy Hats.

Summer Coatings and Trowsering in Tweeds, Cassimere and Satinetts, and a large Assortment of Ready-made Coats; together with Grey and Bleached Cotton, heavy and fancy Shirting, Striped Tick, Drill, &c.

With a lot of Superior Teas, and Tobaccos, and other GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An early inspection of the whole Stock, is respectfully solicited.

Ramsay, May 24, 1859. 37 tf

NOTICE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

LADIES' Cloth Mantles, newest styles, Glace Silk Capes, Tissue Shawls, circular and square; Cashmere, do do, French de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Pt'd Muslins, in the piece and in robes, Parasols, fancy and plain; Pt'd and Plain Cobourgs, and Orleans, best American Cotton Yarn, white, red and blue; and a full assortment of other DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Hats, Felt and Straw; Gents' do, do; Ladies' Bonnets, &c., with trimmings, ribbons, &c.

Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Timothy, Clover, Vermont late Red, Field Carrot, and others SEEDS.

GROCERIES assorted, including Bright Muscovado Sugar at 6d per lb.; Hyson Twankay Teas, from 2s to [for the best] 2s 6d per lb.; Patna Rice 3d per lb.; Honey Due Tobacco, first rate article, 1s 6d per lb.; Zante Currants, fresh, 8d per lb.; Redpath's Standard or best Golden Syrup, at 4d per lb.; and other goods in the same proportions; Inspected Prime Mess Pork, &c.

Goods sold at Cash Prices, for all kinds of merchantable Produce, at market prices.

Goods sold on book accounts on the very best Terms:—All accounts, unless otherwise arranged, due on the 1st of January of each year; and all balances of accounts remaining unpaid after being due, will bear interest at the rate of TEN per cent per annum, until paid, unless otherwise arranged.

ROBERT BROWN,
Pakenham.

May 24, 1859. 37 tf

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY—

Between Alexander Stewart and James Stewart, Plaintiffs.

—AND—

Alexander Yuill, Edward Malloch and Thomas Leckie— Defendants.

TO be SOLD in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1859, and of a Decree bearing date the 28th day of January, 1857, made in this cause, with the approbation of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, the Master in Ordinary of the said Court, by John Doran, auctioneer, at Lavellee's Hotel, in the Village of Carleton Place, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The EAST HALF of lot number NINE in the SIXTH concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres. The Lot is situated about 4 miles from the Village of Carleton-Place, about 50 acres are cleared, and under cultivation. The remainder of the Lot is Wild Land, but all capable of being cultivated, and a small stream of water crosses the Lot. The Buildings consist of a small log-house and a frame Barn, about 40 feet by 30. The Purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a *Deposit* in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money, to the vendor or his solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of his purchase money on the twenty sixth day of July next.

The further conditions of sale shall be according to the standing conditions in the General orders of the Court of Chancery.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Master at Osgoode Hall. Messrs. Strong, Mathesson, & Taylor. Messrs. Cameron, [illegible] Michael, and Fitzgerald, and Messrs. Richards and Jackson, Barristers, &c., Toronto. Jonathan Deacon, Esquire, Junior, and William McNaria Shaw, Barristers &c., Perth.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1859.

A. N. BUELL.

1859. 1859

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS

AT ALMONTE.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable GOODS, in Ladies, Florence and Padal, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Brown and Grey Bloomer HATS, of the latest New York Styles.

—ALSO,—

Gents' and Boys' Felt, Fur Straw, Leghorn, and Cloth HATS; Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, Parasols, in great variety; together with the usual assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS; also a full assortment of Fresh Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Oil, and Crockery, &c., &c., all of which will be Sold at LOW Prices, to which he would invite the public to call and see.

Almonte, April 20, 1859.