

# The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,  
Thursday, May 19, 1859.

It will be seen by the telegraphic reports and extracts which we publish to-day, that the war has commenced in reality. The Austrian troops had crossed the river into the Serbian territory, and the next arrival will probably bring details of other sanguinary conflicts.—We publish copious extracts from the Times and other Home journals, which show the exact position of affairs better than we could otherwise possibly do. It is alleged and denied that France and Russia have formed a secret treaty. If this should turn out to be a fact, as the Times asserts it, the war may yet assume vast proportions, and encircle in its arms the whole continent of Europe.—Time, however, will soon unfold the mystery, develop the policy of the chief intriguers and unravel the tangled web, in which the several kingdoms are involved.

The effect which this war will produce upon Canada will depend very much upon the position which England will be induced to pursue. If he be enabled to remain neutral, and to look on as a calm spectator of the events enacting on the continent of Europe, we may not suffer much from the war. On the contrary, as an exchange says, the diversion of a large number of persons from agriculture to arms will decrease the production of Europe, and increase the demand for produce from this side of the Atlantic. Beside the decrease of production, war always augments consumption; for any army actively engaged in war cannot be satisfied on as little as the same number of men, many of them civilians, in a time of peace. At this present time, some fifteen per cent. of the entire population of continental Europe is under arms; and should this war continue for any considerable length of time, this proportion of soldiers to the entire population will be greatly increased. Production, in continental Europe, will flag precisely in proportion as destruction increases. The demand for breadstuffs from this side of the Atlantic, will increase in proportion to the diminished production, and the augmented consumption in continental Europe. Canada will reap a small advantage from the additional price which this increased demand will occasion. Whether this advantage will be counterbalanced by some resulting drawback is another question. Canada contributes nothing towards the national defence; and would not be called upon to incur any expenditure on account of an European war, even though England should become involved in it. At the same time, though she would not have to contribute directly towards the support of such a war, she would feel some of its evil effects. Money, for instance, would become dear, and capital which would otherwise seek investment in Canada would be absorbed by war loans or expenditures. On the contrary, if England succeed in maintaining her position of neutrality, the flow of British capital to Canada would be likely to increase. None of the countries engaged in the contest would be likely to attract much British capital; and the employment of the large surplus which would be obliged to seek investment could only seek domestic objects to operate upon, or find its way to the Colonies and the United States.

We are told that flour has already risen to eight dollars a barrel and other agricultural productions are high in proportion. So far, then, our farming community, we are all right; but the future, as we have said, will very much depend upon circumstances, and upon the position in which England may be placed. She is, doubtless desirous of pursuing a course of neutrality, but events may yet transpire which will render the selection of her course in the war more a matter of necessity than of choice, and she may be compelled, however unwillingly, to buckle on her armor, in defence of herself or some of her colonies.

more general use. With as great a variety in its varieties as any country in the world, it is a singular fact that there is hardly a marble building in Canada. The time will come, no doubt, when this material will be extensively used for building purposes; and if it can be hastened by its use in the erection of public buildings, at Ottawa, all the better.

We publish, to-day, several of the new acts passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, some of which will repay a careful perusal.

The Act to amend and explain an Act to define the elective franchise, and to provide for the registration of voters, is one which should be properly understood and acted upon in due season. The Bill to amend the Post Office laws imposes a rate of postage upon newspapers transmitted by mail, and makes several other alterations. It will come in force on the first of July next.

As not to amend the laws relating to weights and measures is now in force, fixing the standard weights which shall be allowed to be equal to the bushel of different commodities. This act also provides that one hundred weight, which formerly consisted of one hundred and twelve pounds shall be only one hundred pounds; and a ton shall consist of two thousand pounds, instead of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, as formerly. This weight to be applied to all goods, wares and other commodities, whatsoever, sold by the hundred weight or ton weight in this Province. As we have said, this act is now in force; but the changes will not affect any contract or agreement made before the passing of this law.

We learn from the *Gleaner* that on the evening of the twelfth instant, two of the railroads, near Smith's Falls, named Patrick English and Patrick Doyle, had a dispute about some boards, (both parties kept boarding house), and during the dispute English took up stones with which he threatened to strike Doyle, whereupon the latter ran into his shanty and procured a gun loaded with shot which he immediately discharged at English, dangerously wounding him in the breast, and some of the shots also took effect in the stomach of another man standing near. On a warrant issued by W. Gilhilly, Esq., Doyle was arrested, and has been sent to Perth Gaol to stand his trial.—We understand both wounded men are recovering.

Smith O'Brien arrived in Montreal, by steamer, from Toronto, on Saturday evening. He was met at the wharf by a large number of the citizens of all nationalities, (though the Irish element, of course, predominated). By the time the Donegan Hotel was reached there could not have been fewer than two thousand persons present. The procession was headed by a band of music, playing the usual national airs. Mr. O'Brien addressed the assembled crowds from the Hotel, and was followed by Mr. Devlin and several other speakers.

Dr. King, giving up all hope of the commutation of his sentence, has, at last, confessed his guilt. The day of his execution is at hand. There are to be no less than seven executions in Canada in the course of next month—one in Hamilton, one in Merriville, three at Brantford, one at Cobourg, and one at Belleville. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the New Store opened in the Village, by A. W. Bell, Esq. We have also several other new advertisements of interest.

Peterson's Detector says that the twenty cent pieces of the new Canadian coinage, have been already counterfeited. The dies are very good, but so person, who is any judge of money at all, will be deceived by them. The slippery, oily surface peculiar to base coin, and the lack of the genuine ring of silver, will at once detect them. They are also lighter than the genuine coin.

The New York Herald publishes an article showing that there are now confined in that city eighteen persons either convicted or charged with capital crimes. But such offences are not confined to New York. All through our continent, the papers abound with accounts of the poisoning of husbands by their wives, and of wives by their husbands.

The Governor General has offered a reward of Two hundred dollars for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of Patrick Alias Edward Lawlor, for the murder of Matthew Duhig, on the 24th April last, on the line of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway.

**ARRIVAL OF THE PERBIA.**  
New York, May 11.  
The Royal Mail steamship Perbia from Liverpool April 30, arrived this morning. The main features of her news have been anticipated by the Adels at St. John's but the details add some facts of interest.

The Austrian correspondence of the official journal of the 29th after detailing the progress of affairs says:—"Austria must draw the sword to maintain European order."

The London Post of the 29th says there was still hope for peace as the last English offer of mediation was under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrian refused from advancing a pacific settlement might be made.

The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaty as given by the Times. By the first treaty Russia binds herself in the event of France being at war with Austria to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier.

This the Times says is directed obviously against England, and its existence is proof that the enterprise which is thus to be undertaken is not such that it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Russian army, of observation the Times concludes, is to excite insurrection among the Hungarians and slaves, and the second treaty provides that in case Austria shall invade Serbia Russia shall declare war against her within 15 days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy but if France and Russia attack Austria and Germany Russia seeking perchance indemnity from the Government and the interference was that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. 27 gunboats light draught and some vessels of larger size were building on the Thames for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spain might probably be acting merely as the agent of others.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped to Gibraltar and Malta. General Williams of Kars has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Canada.

The quarterly returns of emigration from Liverpool show great activity in the movement towards the United States, it was believed that the next month's emigration to America would be the largest experienced for several years.

Mr. Morphy had again played simultaneously five of the most expert members of St. James' Chess Club, London viz: Lowenthal, Riviere, Barnes, Boden and Bird. Mr. Barnes was his game. Those with Lowenthal and Boden were drawn, and Morphy was followed by Mr. Devlin and several other speakers.

The Ministry of Police is to be re-established after the fashion of the first Emperor. The French army of observation on the Rhine will consist of eight divisions of Cavalry and as many Infantry.

Eight steam frigates filled with troops, left London on the 26th instant, for Genoa, or if Prussia, will be laid under a contribution of territory that the design of the treaties would become no less than a partition of Europe and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent or at our home. However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our safety.

The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army:—"The King re-probates to the army as an outrage on his own and the nation, and has the honor to repel the demand with disdain and scorn. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish and says—I will be your captain! I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your country the gallant French soldiers—your companions on the Tiber whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to Victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object like our war is the independence of Italy." Prince Crispien had been appointed Lieutenant General of Piedmont during the war. The University of Padua had been closed by royal decree.

The Sardinians had retired from Palestra to the west bank of the Sena. The great mass of the army, 75,000 strong was condensed around the fortresses of Alexandria and Casale with a second line at the foot of the Apennines between Nova and Tortona. The French army of observation on the Rhine will consist of eight divisions of Cavalry and as many Infantry.

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The Austrian seized the Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore.

Austria wants a loan of twenty millions.

The French Emperor was expected to join the army on May 3rd.

The Prussian Government has resolved to put the army in readiness to march.

Great may failure are reported on the Stock Exchange.

Considerable failures at Vienna.

It is expected that the improvement and ruin at the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond all example.

Consols 89½. Corn market, London, May 2—rose 2s, making the total rise since last Monday of 7½ to 12s.

The Times of May 2, gives the Tories a gain of 23; and liberals a gain of 13; balance in favor of Tories 10. Counties and Irish borough not heard from.

The Austrian correspondence says that Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it. The article concludes thus:—"Austria faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights, which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of European states."

Richardson, Spence & Co. reported breadstuffs buoyant with a large speculative enquiry. All qualities had considerably advanced, but owing to the unsettled and excited state of the market it is impossible to give quotations. Provisions have generally advanced, but quotations are nominal, and speculative feeling continued.

Sugar buoyant and advanced 6d to 1s. Saltpetre advanced 2s. Pot ashes from 31s to 32s. Lard buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

**UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE—SESSION 1858-59.**

**PRIZE LIST.**

**FIRST LATIN CLASS.**

1. Thomas F. Harkness, Kingston.  
2. Jas. C. Smith .. Bafanshire, Scotland.  
3. William Cook .. Quebec.  
4. John McLartyre .. Kingston.  
5. John Maudie .. Port-moath.

**Order of Merit.**

James Dingwall .. Glenargy.  
Robert W. Rogers .. Kingston.  
John E. McMorris .. Ramsey.  
Jas. F. Ferguson .. Kingston.  
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George McNutt .. Prince Edward Island.

**SECOND LATIN CLASS.**

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**Essay on "Optics."**  
Herbert S. McDonald .. Gananoque.  
John Agnew .. Kingston.  
William B. Curran .. Kingston.  
**Best Exercises during the recess.**  
Essay on "Natural Philosophy," John McMorris. Exercises, &c., Walter Ross, John Agnew.

**HEBREW.**  
JUNIOR CLASS.  
1. Daniel J. McDouell .. Fergus, C.W.  
SENIOR CLASS.  
1. James Carmichael .. Beckwith.

**COMMERCIAL REVIEW.**  
Montreal, May 13, 1859.

The weather for the past week has been all that could be wished for seed time.—Bright sun and cool, dry winds have prevailed, whilst a mist of rain at the beginning of the week, and a postscript rain, which had begun to descend on Saturday (the 23rd) and continued on Sunday.

Accounts from all quarters of Canada and the adjoining States speak favorably of the appearance of the crops.

The timber trade in Britain, which was recovering from the effects of the Russian and Indian wars, was again depressed by the prospect of a war nearer home. It is in time of peace that houses, railways, and almost everything that requires Canadian timber are constructed, and although war may create an extraordinary demand for the dock-yards, it will not compensate for the general falling off. Besides, the Government requires much tonnage for the transportation of troops and stores, freight will rise, and consequently, the price that can be given for timber will fall. Altogether, then, the war prospects must be viewed as unfavorable to the timber trade.

The Toronto Market was excited by the war news on Tuesday and Wednesday, and considerable sales of wheat in store at irregular prices, which were 7s to 8s a bushel, the price rose until the quotations reached 7s 6d to 8s 4d. Flour also rose about half a dollar a barrel on all grades in those two days, and has further advanced since. The quantity of Wheat and Flour coming into Toronto is small. Barley was dull at 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats, 2s 9d to 3s. Peas, 4s to 4s 8d. But-ter, ordinary, 16 to 18 cents per lb.

**Flour.**—The excitement of this and all other American markets has been very great during the week in Wheat and Flour. The intelligence of the war has created a great war, and the consequent rise in Britain equal to about half-a-dollar a barrel on Flour and 15 to 16 cents per bushel on Wheat came to aid the excitement which was caused by reports of short supplies from all parts of the world. As prices have gone up beyond what any one possibly expected or what, perhaps, will be sustained. On Tuesday last the price rose from \$6.75 to \$7 for No. 1 Flour and Wednesday twenty-five cents more. On Thursday the news of a rise of 40 to 50 cents in New York excited the market much and the greater part of the previous two days holders advanced their prices to \$8; the other grades being held at proportionate prices. It is to be observed however that the immediate cause of this great rise is speculation and that it can only be sustained by actual short supplies. Some indeed expect prices to go even higher, but this will altogether depend on the quantity in the market. A vessel (the "Florence") has arrived with a cargo of Wheat and Flour consigned to the Hon. John Young of this city, but we do not understand that any more is on the way.

Pork shared slightly in the excitement occasioned by the war news, and was made at \$15 for prime mess. Mess cost us \$18½ to \$19, and prime \$13½. The quantity arriving is considerable. There are no transactions of consequence in cut meats. ASHES, notwithstanding large arrivals, have also slightly advanced and may be quoted at \$6.30 for pots, and \$6.55 for pearls. The "United Kingdom" and "North Briton" have taken off a large quantity, as will be seen below.

**BUTTER.**—There is a slow sale for old at 15 to 18 cents. New sells freely at 20 to 23 cents, but there is very little yet in market.

**TEAS.**—New York holders are firm. Prices there are considerably above rates of the increased duty. This with the pretty heavy stock on market, helps to keep the market down. Still holders are pretty firm in their views. At sale this week, \$7.90 to \$8 per 100 was obtained for Good Cuts but these prices were not considered satisfactory, and the sale was discontinued.

**SALT.**—No transactions worth reporting. Arrivals are looked for soon.

The receipts of the principle articles of produce by Grand Trunk and Lachine Canal for the week are—  
792 barrels Ashes.  
19,648 " Flour.  
1,568 " Pork.  
39,795 bushels Wheat.  
16,695 " Corn.  
3,000 " Barley.  
283 kgs Butter.

The shipments are by "United Kingdom" and "North Briton"—3,107 barrels Potatoes 334 bbls. pearls. By schooners to Lower Ports—  
3,120 barrels Flour.  
568 barrels and half-barrel Peas.  
405 firkins Butter.  
141 M. W. I. Staves.  
56 barrels Pork and Beef.

The quantity of produce that has gone to Quebec to various parts of the country and to the United States, is considerable but there is no way of ascertaining the figures accurately.

We understand that some new systems of book-keeping has been adopted at the Canal Office in this city, which renders the collector of tolls from affording ready and reliable information respecting the aggregate quantities of different kinds of produce arriving in this port which he was formerly unable to do. This will prove a somewhat serious inconvenience to the trade and the newspapers and we hope the Board of Trade will examine into the matter at once.

Circulars are beginning to multiply in Montreal—a sure sign of increasing business. The Brokers' Circular, which has been issued for many years, shows even more than usual activity this season. Its day of publication has been changed from Monday to Friday, to suit the weekly mail by Canadian steam line. Messrs. Taylor Bros, brokers, who up to a year ago stood, we believe, second in the list of Brokers' circular, withdrew at that time and now issue an independent circular, also on Friday. From this last we purpose regularly to quote Stocks and Securities.

**STOCKS.**—We quote from the Brokers' Circular of this morning.—Bank of Montreal considerable sales at 118½. City Bank 112 to 113½. Merchants Bank 112. City Bank 112 to 113½. Upper Canada 90. People's Bank 108½ to 109. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad 161 to 16. Government Debentures 103½. Consolidated M. L. F. 92½.

The traffic on our railways still continues considerably less than for the corresponding weeks of last year.

The grain and flour arriving at this port, are not half as much as for the corresponding time of previous year. Ashes are in excess. The feeling respecting Flour is rather more tranquil to-day. No. 1 has been bought at \$7.50, though it is generally held at 7.75.

**JOHN DOUGALL,**  
Commission Merchant.

**THE 100TH REGIMENT SENT TO GIBRALTAR.**  
(From the St. Catherine's Constitutional, May 11.)

A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in town from an officer in the 100th Regiment, states that after undergoing a very creditable inspection at Aldershot from the Commander in Chief, the corps received orders to hold it all in readiness for immediate foreign service, and a postscript adds that it has been permitted to make the following extract, which will no doubt be perused with interest by our readers, being spiritedly written and full of bright hopes of future glory, that will redound much to the credit of "Canada, our home."

My Dear—As you are aware we were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge on the 12th instant, and his speech to us was then considered very ominous, especially in connection with the rumors then flying, that he had come to Aldershot to select five regiments for Gibraltar service. He closed his speech with the words—"You are fit to go anywhere and everywhere, and—" He evidently intended to say more, but checked himself in time. And for once rumor has proved true—five regiments have this day been ordered to the Mediterranean. We received orders on Saturday (the 23rd) to hold ourselves in readiness, and we expect to sail on Saturday (30th) for Gibraltar.

Hurrah! we shall soon have something on our colors! and I may have some medals in hand. Report says that the Austrians and Piedmontese have fought a battle, and that the French troops commenced marching on Good Friday! Almost too good news to be true! The 100th regiment will be one of the first in action, and rest assured that we will do our duty well, and that Canada will never regret that she entrusted her honors to the loyal Hundredth.

**GREAT BREAK IN THE ERIC CANAL.**—The Rochester Democrat says that a break occurred in the Erie Canal at Hopley, Orleans county, on Monday morning. The rush of water out drowned a man who was at work on the break. The break is over two hundred feet in length. The expense of repairing the embankment will be immense, and it will require some months probably to complete the work so as to let the water in again.

**BIRTH.**  
At Ioniaville, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. James Chambers, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
In Perth, on Friday, May 6th, by the Rev. James Mackie, Mr. Daniel Kellock, Printer, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, both of Perth.

**DIED.**  
At Clayton, Township of Ramsay, C.W., on Wednesday, the 27th ult., Edward Bellamy, Esq., in the 76th year of his age, highly respected by all his neighbors, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Bellamy was one of the first settlers in the Township, and immediately after settling built the mills known as "Bellamy's mills," which at that time were a great boon to this section of the country. He was characterized by his readiness and willingness in affording aid to his neighbors and others at all times that it lay in his power, and for being a remarkably peaceful and quiet citizen. His death has caused quite a vacancy to be felt at Clayton by all his old neighbors who also very much mourn his loss. His remains were interred in the Methodist Church burying place at Clayton, and the funeral in attendance was one of the largest and most respectable that has ever taken place here. The occasion was improved by a sermon from the Rev. J. Howes.

At Horton, on the 29th ult., Alexander Martin, Esq., aged 55 years—caused by the wheel of a cart accidentally passing over his body. He was one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county, and was much respected. He was a native of the town of Lanark, Scotland, arriving at Brockville 11.10 a.m.

Returning will leave Brockville at 4.50 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

**ROBERT WATSON**  
Managing Director  
B. & O. Railway.

**NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.**  
Several Public Buildings proposed to be erected in the city of Ottawa, addressed to the Honble. Commissioner of Public Works, will be received up to the

**FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,**  
at the Office of the Department of Public Works.

THEY ARE TO COMPRISE—  
1st. Elevations, Plans, Sections, Longitudinal and Transverse, Specification and estimate of Buildings for the Provincial Parliament and Library, the latter to be fire-proof.  
2nd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections with Specifications and Estimate of the Buildings for the Public Departments.  
3rd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections, with Specifications and Estimate of the residence for the Governor General, with all the requisite out-offices, &c.  
4th. For the most approved sets of designs for the Parliament Buildings, £200 to be awarded as the First Premium, and £100 as the Second.  
For the Public Departments, £250 will be awarded as the First Premium