

Estimate of Woman's Character.

What a wonderful solution of life's enigmas there is in petticoat government! Man lives in the sunshine and at his wife's feet; she lives in the shadow and at his head. She is the "always afternoon," if his life would be heart! But she won't, bless her impulsive heart and active hand! She writes a letter than her neighbor, and she knows a woman's life as it ought to be taken? Instead of supporting it as an unavoidable nuisance, only redeemable by its brevity, she goes through it as if it were a pageant or a procession. She dresses for it, and sings, and prays, and justifies it, and she pushes her neighbors, and struggles for a good place in this dismal march; she elbows and writhes, and tramples and prances to the one end of making the most of the misery. She gets up early and sits up late, and is loud and restless, and noisy, and unyielding. She drags her husband into the wood stack, or pushes him into Parliament. She drives him full butt at the dear, dear machinery of Government; and knocks and butts him about the wheels, and cranks, and screws, and pulleys, until somebody for quiet sake, makes him something that she would like to be made. That's why it is so competent men sometimes find it hard to get on with her. She is a muddled intellect between the thing to be done and the people that can do it, making universal confusion in the helplessness of well-placed incapacity. The square men in the round holes are pushed in by their wives. The eastern potentate declared that women were at the bottom of all mischief, should have none a little further and seen why it is so. It is because women are never lazy. They don't know what it is to be quiet. They are Semiramides, and Cleopatras, and Joans of Arc, Queen Elizabeths, and Catherine the Second, and they try in battle and in bed, and in church and in society, and they cannot agitate the universe, and play at ball with hemispheres, they'll make mountains of warfare and vexation out of domestic mobilities, and social storms in domestic teapots. Forbid them to hold forth upon the freedom of nations and the wrongs of the world, and they'll quarrel with Mrs. Jones about the shape of a mantle or the diameter of a small maid-servant. To call them the weaker sex is a hideous mockery, they are the stronger sex, the noisier, the most persevering, the most self-assertive sex. They want freedom of opinion, and they'll occupy, do what they please, let their doctors, preachers, teachers, soldiers, legislators—anything they like—but let them be quiet if they can.

English Neutrality Justified.

The Times of the 12th has the following in regard to the Alabama:

The two sections of the late American Union have naturally resorted to foreign states as far as lay in their power for those munitions and material of which war is so voracious a consumer, the difference of their positions producing a corresponding difference in their duties. The North finds the means of a good way to start with, and the means of increasing it without limit in its own building yards. It had no need, therefore, of ships, and came to us only for naval stores, machinery, cannon, rifles, bayonets, powder, saltpetre, percussion caps, and shot. Of course these supplies were not in our hands, but in such cases consignment is practically unlimited, and our ships were prepared to be ignorant of the destination of those formidable cargoes. The Southern papers assailed us for maintaining in efficiency the armies of one party, we refused to quarrel with the other, but we let the reinforcement pass, as indeed we could not help doing.

The Confederates themselves would have brought us their custom too, but this the Federalists with their overwhelming superiority in ships, were able to prevent. The Southern sea-captains, who were buying arms where their adversaries were buying ships by the shipload, they bought a ship. They also bought in some markets or other the equipment and armament of their new cruiser, probable in our own market, but if so they acted with the usual prudence of mystery, and with more than the usual caution adopted by their opponents in similar dealing. We dare say that the Alabama did get most of her fittings from British factories, but they were got procured, and the final product of a serviceable man-of-war was achieved by arrangements so surreptitious that we had no means of knowing of it until it was too late to do anything to prevent it. If the Southern cruisers were to be bought as they were, they would be bought as they were, and we should have to let them go. We dare say that the Alabama did get most of her fittings from British factories, but they were got procured, and the final product of a serviceable man-of-war was achieved by arrangements so surreptitious that we had no means of knowing of it until it was too late to do anything to prevent it.

The Militia.

The success of the Volunteer movement, goes far to justify the action of the House last session in throwing out the extravagant Militia Bill which was then introduced. We have always contended that for a country like Canada, with a people accustomed to the habits of individual liberty, brooking only the most necessary interference with their outgoing and incoming, a voluntary militia force is the best that can be established for the defence of the Province. It is not here as it is with the inhabitants of European kingdoms. There the people have long been accustomed to the conscription of their sons, and nearly all their habits of life controlled by the police. True now and again there is an outbreak among those with whom they no longer exchange prisoners and transact other business of lawful war, they know full well that we have from the first to accept any such assumption of authority by the Confederates. The Federalists, and as such are entitled to keep men from war, as well as armies in the field. As to the destruction of trading vessels charged against the Alabama what are such acts except the very acts committed every day by the Northerners themselves? The Federalists stop and capture every vessel of every description carrying the Confederate flag, and not that but many vessels under foreign flags also, if they are supposed to contain either arms for the South or cotton for England.

More trading vessels have been driven ashore burnt and destroyed by the blockading squadrons of the North than the Alabama could take, even with the best of luck, in the next twelve months. The Federalists have hitherto swept the seas of every Southern craft and yet the New York merchants are now flourishing with indignation because we are not allowing to play at this ordinary game of war. With exactly the same justice might they complain that their regiments and their batteries, on the fields of Virginia, and with as much reason might they protest against being killed in battle when they go out to kill.

The American always strikers for neutral privileges, did exactly as we have done during the Crimean war, and President Pierce was at the pains of asserting their full right to do so in one of his messages to Congress. He plainly said that the American sold munitions of war to all buyers, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be consigned, or the purpose to which they would be put. This, and no more, is what we have done ourselves. We have served the Confederates, and we have served the Confederates—each customer according to his wants, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be consigned, or the purpose to which they would be put. This, and no more, is what we have done ourselves. We have served the Confederates, and we have served the Confederates—each customer according to his wants, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be consigned, or the purpose to which they would be put.

A Bill of Fare.

How much was eaten and drunk at the exhibition? A curious calculation it would be, if one could apportion to each class of the 6,000,000 of visitors to the Great Exhibition the exact amount and kind of edibles and "drinkables" to which each is entitled. Who, for instance, indulged in pork pies to the extent of 12,000? Surely not the *de la creme* who are accounted for in the items of 1,300,000 loaves, and their concomitants, 554,000 Bath buns, 133,500 scones, 475,400 plum buns, 69,200 lb. weight of Genoa cakes, 15,000 Queen cakes, 6,000 fancy cakes at 2 each, 21,000 pastries, 120,000 small cakes, and biscuits and 80,000 macarons; and perhaps to them also some portion of the 5,195 lbs. of tea, 8,388 lbs. of coffee, and 1,922 lbs. of chocolate, may be credited, but they will hardly bear the odium of having disposed of twelve tons of cheese, 189,000 lbs. plain bread, 62,500 lbs. of sandwiches, 27,000 pastries in addition to the pork pies and 111,000 biscuits.

"Our fair country cousins" must know something about those 123,000 bottles of ginger beer and 101,000 of lemonade if they have similar tastes to our fair country cousins' whose estimate of pound cake and lemonade as one of the greatest earthly luxuries is generally well known. To their companions of the stronger sex may perhaps be apportioned a large share of the 523,000 bottles and 3,261 barrels of malt liquors, bearing Alesop's celebrated brand, in addition to 700,000 pints of stout.

Of soups, over 100,000 quarts have been consumed, exclusive of the 1,447 tails, of which shows that 1,447 tails have been boiled down to make it, with 1,654 calves' heads for stock. Judging merely by the accounts, one is tempted with surmises as to what arrangements, if any, were made about these surplus animals whose heads are not wanted. Of salmon there have been used 6,500 lb. of cods, 1,465 lb. of codfish, 92,247 turbot, 393; haddock, 6; soles, 1,210; brills, 3; John Doreys, 9; red mullets, 343; whiting, 493 dozen; smelts, 202 dozen; mackerel, 109 dozen; prawns 200 lb., and white bait, 119 lb. with 21 tons of fish, and 271 barrels of fish, for eating in lieu of fish. This extensive course appears to have been followed by one of our butchers' meat to the value of 422,000, or in weight 630,000 lb.; 1,237 cwt. of hams, 3,128 tongues, 11,234 fowls, 12 geese, 673 ducks, 622 turkeys, 84 capons, 8,900 pigs, 290 rabbits, 1,617 poultry, with 42 dozen of their eggs, 186 hares, 30 brace of quails, 41 brace of grouse, and 80 brace of pheasants.

The bread and vegetables to these are in proportion; thus there are 192,000 dinner rolls, with 192 tons of potatoes, 1,968 bunches of carrots, 312 bunches of turnips, 9,900 bunches of radishes, 222 baskets of mushrooms, 3,240 bunches of parsley, 2,857 bunches of mint, 463 bunches of celery, 3,464 bunches of mixed herbs, 420 lb. of garlic, 208 bushels of onions, 6,600 quarts of shelled peas, 4,440 heads of greens, 390 bunches of asparagus, 109 bushels of spinach, and 52 lb. of current jelly. After the dinner comes the salad, to furnish up which it is due proportion no less than 9,138 lobsters, with 72 crayfish, 182,754 heads of lettuce, 19,680 bunches of water-cresses, 10,800 beet roots, 20,952 baskets of small salad, 2,160 bushels of tarragon, with 44 gallons salad oil and 1,500 lb. of mustard were required.

For desserts and in pies there have been used 98 bushels of apples, 159 lb. filberts, 36 bushels of pears, 1,428 lb. of currents, 4,261 lb. of plain strawberries, with 4,057 lb. for ice, and 4,006 lb. of raspberries also for ice, 517 foreign jam apples, and 232 Zanzibar, 4,248 lb. of cherries, 170 bushels of goose berries, 170 lb. of grapes, 128 dozen and 86 lb. of apricots, 46 dozen peaches, 200 bushels of plums and green grapes, 636 lb. of walnuts, 80 melons, 127 basket of various household dessert fruits, 384 lb. of crystallized fruit, 600 lb. of raisins, 545 lb. of all sorts, 325 lb. of sultanas, 14 lb. of currants, 62 lb. of dried French plums, 35 lb. of preserved ginger, 37 lb. of pistachio nuts, 260 lb. of figs, &c.

With the dinners have been drunk 24,400 pints of sherry, 8,960 bottles of port, 21,750 bottles of champagne, 22,000 bottles of claret, and 2,000 bottles of various other wines. Of spirits there have been consumed 8,000 pints of brandy, 4,000 pints of gin, 1,600 pints of whiskey, and 1,200 pints of rum, hollands, and other spirits.

Without wishing to make invidious comparisons, we can point out companies of the Active Force in this city, fully equal in their company drill to any regiment in Canada, except, perhaps the Guards. And so concerned there are many of our corps who need not fear any competition that can be offered in this Province.—Globe.

The Relief Fund in New York.

A large and influential meeting was held in New York on Thursday last week for the sufferers on account of the Cotton Famine, when the sum of 40,000 was subscribed. This magnanimity of the New York Merchants is worthy of all commendation, and will go a long way in restoring that good feeling which formerly existed between English and American Merchants. The 4000 other firms subscribing \$4,000, \$5,000, \$6,000 and \$7,000; others again gave 4,000 barrels of flour. And the probability is that the amount yet to be raised in the States will reach a very large sum, possibly nearly as large as the sum yet raised in England. The largest amount that we have yet noticed as having been subscribed by any of the English merchants has been \$25,000. When we see a New York firm subscribing \$10,000 (quite a fortune) it ought certainly make us in Canada, show a better state of feeling towards our cousins on the other side of the line.

The total amount subscribed in all Canada has been \$99,461. In England and Scotland to the latest news, about half a million sterling had been subscribed.—P. Courier.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Dec 17, 1862.

Lancashire Distress.

On this subject the Provincial papers have been very eloquent for some time past, and as there has been a call for a public meeting in this village on the 18th inst., we will add a few items, in order that those living in plenty in this neighborhood may be informed of the terrible distress which is at the present time and in imminent season making havoc among the Lancashire working classes.

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Death of the Rev. Alexander Stewart L. D. of Douglas, Scotland.

We have taken from the Edinburgh Courant of 18th Nov. last, an obituary of Doctor Stewart, which we are satisfied, will be read, with much interest, by all who become acquainted with the Doctor's youngest daughter, Mary Stewart, afterwards the kind, affectionate and amiable partner of Judge Malloch, of Perth.

In our obituary yesterday we announced the death, at the Manse at Douglas, on the 14th inst., of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, L. L. D., minister of the parish, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 42nd of his ministry. Owing to the infirmities of advanced years, Dr. Stewart had a very retired life, and was rarely seen or heard beyond the bounds of his own beautiful and picturesque rural parish. But, during the busy years of his prime, he abounded in literary labors, which made him extensively known; and whereby he left behind him many durable "footprints on the sands of time." A native of our northern metropolis, he received his education at its High School and University; where—amid a host of others who afterwards rose to eminence in the arts and sciences, literature, and philosophy—he occupied a conspicuous place by his clerical attainments and literary tastes. In those days of rigorous patronage, he was long a probationer before the appointment to a parochial charge. The interval he employed in a way creditable to himself, and profitable to the public—partly in the form of private tuition, and partly in the preparation of a series of educational works of such decided merit, that notwithstanding the multitude of similar publications by which they have been succeeded, several of them retain their places as standard school-books to the present day. He spoke of only one of his private works, "Catechism of Modern Geography," which passed through five or six large editions, and is still the text-book in some of the best conducted seminaries of the kingdom. Dr. Stewart's literary labors were not, however, confined to the preparation of school-books. He wrote for the Edinburgh Review, and was one of the first staff of contributors to the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," which was conducted by his early friend, the now celebrated Sir David Brewster; and such was the promise of his first contributions to that work—the life of the medieval philosopher and divine Abelard—that the Edinburgh Review, in its multifarious details, polishing its diction, and imparting to it artistic finish and shape. In the line of his own profession, his principal work—published at an early period of his ministry—was a volume of discourses, which were favorably reviewed in the religious periodicals, and which, from the public at large, the reception which was due to sermons written in pure and elegant English, breathing throughout a tone of earnest yet sober and healthy piety, and free from all one-sided extremes, whether of doctrine or sentiment. Such discourses were more generally read, and more extensively circulated, than increased influence of the masses in clerical appointments, and the keen competition of rival sects and conflicting denominations, too many clergymen of real talent lay out their strength in "sensational" oratory, clapnet declamation, startling novelties of doctrine, and fantastic theories of the atonement and redemption. At certain seasons of the year, Dr. Stewart preached at Douglas to some of the first families of the land; and to these, as well as to the better educated of his stated flock, his discourses always gave unqualified satisfaction, and even such as were not judges of his literary excellence, delighted to listen to them. The most unimpaired of his parishioners, in their frequent intercourse with him in private, felt the charm of his courteous manner, his genial frankness, his warm-hearted benevolence, his uniform readiness to oblige, and especially his sincere and deep sympathy with them in their domestic sorrows and afflictions. Nowhere, perhaps, did the Doctor's kindly and affectionate nature shine out with such gentle and attractive lustre as at his own fireside, when surrounded by his children, his grandchildren, and a few intimate friends. At the same time, it was his lot to have his life more than once interrupted by severe family trials and bereavements, under the pressure of which, though he felt them acutely—he exhibited in his own person that example of meek christian resignation which he never failed to inculcate upon others when similarly tried. In one respect he was singularly fortunate, and that was in his excellent and worthy wife, who succeeded each other as largely of the manner at Douglas during his incumbency, as well as the distinguished family which now inherits not only their extensive possessions, but also their eminent public and private virtues, rightly appreciated and highly valued by the people, and sympathized with him in his many trials. Of that sympathy it is well known that they gave tangible proofs, in ways as creditable to them as beneficial to the Doctor and his family. It would be wrong not to mention the terms of warm and animated gratitude in which he often referred to his wife's labors in the most grateful representative at Castlemains—a gentleman in whom he invariably found the wise and judicious counsellor the agreeable neighbor, and the generous, large-hearted friend.—Correspondent.

Orange Association.

The following are the appointments of the officers of the Orange Association in this Village; and at the same time we beg to notify the members at a distance, that an excellent library has been instituted by L. O. L. No. 359, whose instructive works can be obtained; consisting of History, Biographical Sketches, and other publications of interest.

At a meeting held on Carleton Place on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Robert Crampton, W. M.
Richard Gihuly, D. M.
Richard Gihuly, S. & L.
CONTRACTOR: McNeely, A. Kinch, G. Warren, John Code, Wm. McNeely.

L. O. L. No. 48, C. P.
The officers elected for the year 1863 are as follows:—

William Kelly, W. M.
Robert Fanning, D. M.
James Lench, S.
Charles Nixon, T.

It is rumored that Parliament will be called together about the latter end of January for despatch of business.

Serious Accident.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mr. James Stein, of Pittroy, was attending to his mill, when his clothes got caught in the machinery of an upright shaft, which whirled him round for a few minutes with great velocity, until the Miller came to his relief and turned off the water. Dr. Sweetland was immediately sent for, who found that one arm was broken and the elbow and acle dislocated and a vast number of cuts and bruises all over the body. Mr. Stein being a man of a strong constitution and of strictly temperate habits, there is strong hopes of his recovery, as no serious symptoms have yet appeared, yet it must be a long time before his final recovery, as some of the ligaments are much torn.—Com.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—In your journal of the 10th inst., we notice a communication over the signature of "Anti-Ilumbug," which has evidently been penned while switching under the cutting sarcasm of the Rev. R. Montgomery's amusing address to "Sandy Morrison." "Anti" effects to find fault with the Rev. gentleman's syntax, but wisely refrains from manifesting his critical acumen by pointing out or analyzing presumed errors. His reverence may have forgotten many things, and if we may judge from "Anti's" exhibition, many more than he ever knew; but we happen to know something of his antecedents and, suffice it to say, that he graduated at a School whose diploma is a sufficient guarantee of his academic attainments.

"Anti" is not aware of reports being abroad of the folks about his bit too, mutilating and murdering peoples' horses, and mangling the skulls of men. (2) Neither, perhaps, is he aware of reports being abroad of his throwing down fences in the dark hours of night, and turning cattle into the crops of a worthy J. P., because he had meted out merited justice to a few of the "disorderlies" of his breaking open Temperance Halls, robbing them of their regalia, for their mangling the skulls of infants, and tossing them, tied in a sack, to the pigs in the back alleys. We ask "Anti," for his proof that such dastardly acts were perpetrated by parties 50 miles distant.

He whines mournfully over the suppressed attempt to fasten odium on the devoted head of a certain worthy, and leaves us to infer, that he is far beyond the reach of his injury. This we believe to be true, but in the same sense that we accept the significance of the old adage, "it is difficult to injure a rotten egg."

His vile insinuations and scurrilous abuse of Mr. Montgomery personally we pass over as such weapons are only resorted to by buffoons and men of impure minds, but it may not be out of place to inform "Anti," and those of his stamp, that he is no self-styled minister; that within the recollection of men he possessed the pastoral charge of a Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Ardlie, Scotland; that three of the discourses he delivered while there, have since, for their superior excellence, been published in a book called "The Scottish Pulpit." We would earnestly advise "Anti," to procure these sermons, and study them closely, and our word for it, he would, if he has any brain, pronounce them infinitely superior to the dry cant he is wont to listen to, in his "air bit too."

The name of this same gospel missionary is intimately and pleasantly associated with our earliest recollections. When a mere youth in New York State, I have often sat with great delight under his weekly ministrations, where he was considered a popular and faithful expounder of scripture.

Of his present missionary labors we have nothing to say, but notwithstanding the representations which occasionally come to our ears, we believe him to be at heart a good man and sincere Christian, and that he will, in every day take his stand amongst the redeemed hosts of the Lord.

I am &c,
McNab, 12th Dec. 1862.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—That apology for a newspaper—the Pembroke Observer—has again favored me with a notice in its issue of the 4th inst. Poor Editor! he must have felt very much annoyed to learn that I really represented the wishes of my constituents. Such, however, is the case, and he must of necessity bear with the fact. I do not understand how he can be so shallow brained as to attempt to preach about honor and consistency and strain all his mental faculties in endeavoring to make it appear that I am a stranger to those virtues; does he suppose the people are so glib as to discern his object? What are the merits of the case upon which he is constantly harping, and finding fault with those who dare to differ from his selfish views? I shall briefly state the facts. The members of the Provisional Council signed a document pledging themselves to vote support for the erection of the County Buildings, in whatever place the Governor should select. When the proclamation was issued in favor of Pembroke, did I not give my hearty co-operation in carrying out that decision? Yes; and would have continued to do so had not certain facts come to my knowledge, which, in my opinion, entirely freed me from the obligation I had contracted. In the month of March last, I was informed that a certain member of the late administration had promised that Pembroke should be the County Town whenever the separation of Lanark and Renfrew was effected. In corroboration of this fact, I shall merely state I was told by the party to whom the promise was made, and were it not for the regard and esteem I entertain for my informant, who has invariably treated me with great courtesy and kindness, I should mention his name in this letter, but I do not think it honorable or incumbent upon me to make such a revelation. This promise, you will bear in mind, was made some years before the separation of the Counties was promulgated. Now let me ask a plain question of the self-yielded men of honor in this County. If when you are assured that the boon of a County Town was offered to Pembroke long before we passed the resolution to grant the supplies, do you really imagine that we are bound by the ties of honor to co-operate and complete this

fraud, and sacrifice the interests of a large majority of the ratepayers? If a person purchases goods, &c., under false pretences, does he not become liable to severe penalties. Have we not been grossly imposed upon in the selection of our County Town? Would we have pledged ourselves to vote supplies had we been cognizant of the bargain and sale of our rights? No, unquestionably no; and I flatter myself that those Reeres who are now opposing the completion of this iniquitous measure, are just as tenacious of preserving honor as their opponents, indeed I think much more so, for some of us have sacrificed interest and valued friends, rather than uphold such an unhalloved attempt to deprive the people of their inherent rights and privileges. Beware then of this newly formed plan of seducing you under the garb of honor—open your eyes and see what is the object in view, and I fancy you will find your new code of honor has a strong tendency to induce you to pity the parties who have so foolishly expended their money in erecting buildings upon public property, and force you, if possible, to do some act that will inevitably bind the county to pay all expenses. We are clear now of the burthen that we keep so, and above all let us have next January, look to measures and not to men. The editor of the apology knows full well that I am perfectly justified in adopting the course I have marked out, but as it happens to be opposed to his interest, he is vainly endeavoring to shake your confidence in the honor of those who the city and shanties turn out, &c. Fellow ratepayers, I rejoice exceedingly to find that my conduct in Municipal matters has not met with the approbation of the editor of the Pembroke Observer; had it been otherwise you might indeed have strong grounds for doubting the purity of my motives—having and losing the man who falls under his Billingsgate slang. Is a person to be branded as dishonest because he has the manliness to retract from an erroneous course, which he was led into by false pretences? Would it not be more reasonable to suppose that he had been misled by the false promises of some of those who had the firmness to do so and not pursue an evil path merely for the sake of keeping up the character of firmness. There is an animal with long ears which will not, either for threats or promises of reward deviate from its course; it has marked out, and I am sorry to find so many a believer in this county who delight in imitating this animal to perfection.

Your Obedient Servant,
S. G. LYNN.

Egnaville, 9th Dec., 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR—The County of Renfrew appears to be in a state of great commotion about the Chancery suit entered against the Provisional Council, and the men, Gordon and Dickson, who secured the contract for the erection of the County Buildings at Pembroke. Nothing but the annulling of the contract and the removal of the County Town from Pembroke to a more central place will satisfy the indignant ratepayers. Every day there are meetings held in all the townships, loudly demanding this change, pass resolutions, and voting money to carry on the war. Yesterday a great meeting of the ratepayers of Bagot and Blythfield was held, at which the selection of Pembroke was condemned, the contract with Gordon and Dickson denounced as a fraud on the people and a considerable sum of money voted to defray the expenses of the Chancery suit. The demonstration in Bagot & Blythfield was something more than an ordinary success, as these townships were supposed to be indifferent to this County Town question, and had petitioned to be attached to the County of Lanark.

Springtown, Dec. 12th, 1862. MAC.

BAGOT & BLYTHFIELD AGAINST PEMBROKE.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers in the township of Bagot, held in the School House, in the village of Springtown, on the 11th day of December, 1862.

Moved by Mr. Alexander McCrebra, seconded by Mr. John Holliday, James Hartney, Esq., P. J., and John Holliday, Esq., P. J., that a resolution be passed with a requisition of twelve freeholders in the said township, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain County matters, in which the ratepayers in this county are deeply interested.

After the meeting was duly organized according to law, John Holliday, Esq., seconded by Felix Devine, Esq., that James Hartney, Esq., be Chairman of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. John Anderson, seconded by Mr. Devine, That Mr. James Wilson be Secretary of this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Devine, That Mr. R. R. Smith, Esq., be requested to inform this meeting as to the steps that have been taken at the present position of the suit now pending in chancery, entered by him to prevent the unlawful and unjust imposition of a ruinous and oppressive rate upon the County of Renfrew, and to inform the ratepayers of the County of Renfrew, and to inform the ratepayers of the County of Lanark, of the proceedings in the Village of Pembroke. Carried.

Mr. Edward McCrebra moved, seconded by Mr. John Holliday, That after the lucid and full information communicated to this meeting by Robert R. Smith, Esq., respecting the unprincipled attempts of self-interested individuals to saddle the County of Renfrew with a ruinous debt for the erection of unnecessarily expensive proposed county buildings in the village of Pembroke, Mr. Smith has well earned the thanks of the ratepayers in this county, who are hereby respectfully tendered to him by this meeting for his energetic and public spirited exertions for the protection of the interests of ratepayers in this county, by entering the suit now pending in the Court of Chancery to defeat the selfish and unlawful attempts that have been made to increase the value of property in the village of Pembroke at the expense of the ratepayers in this county. Carried.

Mr. M. Devine moved, seconded by Mr. D. Killorn, That this meeting unqualifiedly condemns the location of the County Town at the village of Pembroke, and are of opinion that the said location should be annulled by an act of the legislature, and a central site for the same chosen by a vote of a majority of the ratepayers in the county.

Moved by Mr. D. Killorn, seconded by Robert Wilson and Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the best interests of the ratepayers of Bagot and Blythfield that every constitutional exertion should be tried to get a separation from the county of Renfrew, and that our member, Daniel McLachlan, Esq., deserves our thanks for his exertions in getting our former petitions passed in our favor through the House of Commons, and that we should be determined to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers of this county, and the ruinous debt that will be laid upon the shoulders of the ratepayers therein, which will have the effect of depre-

ciating the value of property in this county to a great extent if this suit be allowed to drop, and the parties whose unlawful and unjust proceedings it has been instituted to prevent. This meeting is of opinion, and recommends that the Municipal Council of this municipality be requested, and they are hereby requested to appropriate the sum of \$60,000 out of the general funds of this municipality for the purpose of assisting to defray the costs of this important suit, and that the same be paid into the hands of A. W. Bell, Esq., the Treasurer of the committee for this purpose. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. John Anderson and seconded by Mr. Ryan, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editor of the "C. P. Herald," and that he be requested to have the proceedings published in his extensively circulated and useful journal. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Devine and seconded by Mr. McCrebra, That Mr. Hartney do now leave the Chair and that Mr. John Holliday do take the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCrebra, seconded by Mr. Devine, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for his very proper conduct in the receipt of arms, and they are hereby requested to appropriate the sum of \$50,000 out of the general funds of this municipality for the purpose of assisting to defray the costs of this important suit, and that the same be paid into the hands of A. W. Bell, Esq., the Treasurer of the committee for this purpose. Carried unanimously.

(Signed) JAMES HARTNEY, Chairman.
JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

The obituary below is that of a young brother of Dr. Hurd of Carleton Place, and is copied from the "Democrat," published in Concord, New Hampshire, U. S.

At Mill Creek Hospital, Md., Sept. 20th from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Marshall Perkins, aged 20 years, son of H. N. Perkins, aged 19 years, younger son of Henry and Abigail Ward, of Lomper. The deceased entered the army under the first call of the President, and served through the three months campaign in the 6th N. H. Regt. Upon his discharge he immediately re-enlisted in the Fifth, and until death, followed the bloody and toilsome fortunes of that gallant regiment, never leaving a day in the ranks from sickness or absence. His letters home, written sometimes on toilsome marches, and in the midst of dangers, ever breathed one spirit, a belief in the righteousness of the cause for which he was fighting, and a determination to stand by the flag until the last. No murmur or word of complaint ever escaped him, and his comrades in both campaigns bear testimony to his fortitude and the cheerfulness with which he made the sacrifices necessary to a soldier's life. He fought with his regiment in the Battle of the Rappahannock, at Yorktown, Fall Oaks, Savage's Station, Chickahominy, Swamp City, Malvern Hills, and White Oak Swamp, besides bearing part in many severe skirmishes during the campaign, falling at last on the bloody field of Antietam. His captain writes: "He was shot in the early part of the engagement; a Minnie ball entering his breast and passing through his right lung. He lived until the 20th. He was always a good soldier, and much respected by all his companions. We all mourn his loss. A comrade who stood by his side, he fell, says: "He was a brave and gallant soldier, and met his death like a hero. I saw him once after he was wounded. He was unable to speak, but knew me and shook my hand." So passed away a warm and devoted friend, an affectionate son and brother, and a true soldier.

—He has left a soldier's debt.
—The which no man had his prowess compared.
—In the unbroken ranks where he fought,
—But like a man he died."

Railway Matters.

To the Editor of the Perth Courier.

Sir—A very lengthy communication on County Council matters, which has appeared in the Perth *Expositor* of the 12th inst., signed "A Ratepayer." Two other articles on the same subject have lately found a place in its columns, the whole emanating from the pen of a certain legal gentleman in Perth, who held a seat in the County Council for a few days during the late session of that body, and in the course of the writer's labors, (not to inform the ratepayers of Lanark and Renfrew, of the best method to surmount the difficulties in which they have, unfortunately for themselves, become involved through their connection with the Brookville and Ottawa Railway) but to misrepresent the opinions by some of the members of Council, and attribute the most unworthy motives for that action.

We are charged with having prevented the Council from taking proceedings in Chancery against the Company, and the consequence is, that the people of Perth, who are so justly entitled to the privilege of taking seats at the Railway Board, have felt so elated by the elevation that we have entirely forgotten the duty we owed to the people we were created to serve, and in the discharge of that duty, have neglected our sacred duty, and destroyed those interests which they committed to our keeping; have become willing tools in the hands of a designing man in Brookville, to cut the municipalities out of the last vestige of their interest in the Railroad and have been instrumental in misleading other members of the Council, thereby preventing those gentlemen who were determined to do justice to their constituents, from making the "unwilling company" pay the interest demanded by the government, have given up the control and management of \$200,000 of the people's money, to men who are nothing more than interested parties, and have aided in reducing the claim of the Municipalities under their Mortgage. Have been simple enough to believe that a scheme got up by the Company here, for the express purpose of galling the people, and allowing Steele & Co. a little more time to perfect their nefarious measures; of a new company being formed in England, was a reality. Have originated the secret meeting in the Grand Jury Room—so terrible in its import and disastrous in its consequences; have capoled the Renfrew Reeves, by holding out the hope to them, that the road would be extended; have enjoyed free rides on the cars, and eaten dinners at Wilsons; Mr. French had to run to Brookville for instructions, before he could attend the meeting of Council. The Warden refused to sign Mr. Haggart's papers, the poor man having had his brain completely addled by being taken occasionally to the agricultural pursuits and allowed to mix with men, moving in a sphere, so far above his humble position as to be willing now, to allow himself to be used for the most corrupt purposes. But ratepayers, mark how weighty the considerations are! High Finance risks!! Dining with Mr. Wilson!! How could you reasonably expect the integrity of a man of the Warden's stamp, a plain farmer to withstand them. He admits, that in refusing to sign the papers, the Warden acted under legal advice—but that advice was obtained from a gentleman, and is not to be taken as a guide in this particular instance by his relationship to Mr. Brooks the superintendent of the Road, A gratuitous slander. In fact so desperate have matters now become, through our instrumentalities, that nothing can save the Counties, but a firm determination on the part of the ratepayers to keep Mr. Arthur, French, Byrne, Robertson of Lanark Village, Houston and Galbraith out of the next Council.

Read!
Read continually, only reserving such time for relaxation, and the duties of life as your situation may require. Don't sit with your hands folded and mouth open, doing nothing; these are minutes which you are wasting—minutes make hours, hours make days and weeks, and all combined are swiftly flying to eternity. Then read!—read everything and anything, except low and trashy objects; there is no branch of art or literature from which, properly pursued, you may not get some valuable information. The difference between the reader and the sloop, who sits in the rocking chair and reads an evening, is as great as the contrast between a fool and a sensible person; the former goes about the world, sees, hears, thinks and digests the results of his observations during his travels; he will presently give these reflections to the world in a new and interesting shape and thus makes other readers. But the sloop is a useless character and not worth the ink to describe him. Read an Almanac if you cannot get a paper; and he must be poor indeed, as the bird singeth, who cannot afford a subscription to some journal in his age of the world. At all events, leave no means untried to cultivate and improve the spare hours which you will have during the winter months. If you smoke, read!—you are wasting some where on business, take out your paper and peruse its columns; you will soon find the advantages of the practice. We have a great reputation as a reading nation; a paragraph went the rounds of the press some time ago, which was intended for a joke, but it was in reality a compliment; it is said that if a traveler abroad went into a room where there were a number of Americans, he would be sure to see two thirds of them reading newspapers. So he will. Go into the theatre, or the concert room, and you will find a large portion of the audience beguiling the tedious half-hour previous to the commencement of the festivities, with a magazine or paper. This is to their moral advancement and benefit, always supposing the mental food to be of a wholesome nature, and the future of any people who are readers and thinkers is just as certain to be glorious as it is an established fact that water finds its level. Intellectuals find their level; they find them in one way or another—in the newspaper, through the magazine, or in the heavier essays which require patient toil and thought to eliminate and elaborate. Then read! continue to persevere every scrap of information within your reach; there is gold everywhere. California has not the only gold in the country; there are solid nuggets laid up on the shelves of the Astor Library which all the wealth of the Indies is powerless, through itself, to produce; there are stores of information of every kind under the sun in your reach, that cannot perish. Fine shall overwhelm all values and render mines useless, given no things. The thief may in an hour destroy the labor of a lifetime in accumulating a fortune, but no power, short of a divine one, can wrest the riches of a well-stored mind from its possessor. Again we say—read!

The Blush is on the Maple Tree.

A CANADIAN SONG FOR MUSIC.
[The author—a stranger almost to Canada—tenders this song to whoever may feel desirous of arranging it to music which shall be worthy of the beauty of a Canadian autumn.]
The blush is on the Maple tree,
Canadienne—Canadienne!
Remember all you promised me,
Ma belle Canadienne!
For, when the maple leaves were green
You held them as a dainty screen,
And blush'd yourself, those leaves between
Ma chere Canadienne!
The maple leaf is blushing now,
Canadienne—Canadienne!
I hold you to your loving vow
Ma belle Canadienne!
You pledged yourself to be my own,
When all the summer days were down,
And crimson all the maples grown,
Ma chere Canadienne!
You blushing tree—that blush of thine,
Canadienne—Canadienne!
Declare you to be ever mine,
Ma belle Canadienne!
Our love through life shall lasting be,
And we together, love, shall see
The blush on many a maple tree,
Ma chere Canadienne!
St. Lawrence Hall. E. P. HINGSTON.

Put your Shoulder to the Wheel

There's a voice that speaks within us
If we own no craven heart,
As we press along life's pathway
Taking our appointed part;
And it bids us bear our burden,
Heavy though it seems and feel,
And with strong and hopeful vigor
Put your shoulder to the wheel.
What though clouds are darkling o'er us,
They but hide a tranquil sky,
Or should storm drops fall around us,
Soon the sunshine binds them dry,
Never doubt and faint and falter;
Heart, be stout and true as steel!
Fortune smiles on brave endeavor—
Put your shoulder to the wheel.
Folien hands will never aid us
To uplift the load of care;
'Up and stirring' be your motto,
'Buck to suffer, grudge to bear,'
'Be not chance that guides our footsteps,
With a will that's strong and steady,
Put your shoulder to the wheel.
Men of worth have con'd the lesson,
Men of might have tried its truth,
And life has breathed the maxim
In the listening ear of youth;
And be sure throughout life's journey
Many a wounded heart would heal,
If we all as friends and brothers
Put our shoulder to the wheel.

Picture of Napoleon.

He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculty. He dictated like Caesar. His conversation joined the lightning of history, and he wrote it. His battles are legends. He combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of M. Hammed. He left behind him in the Orient words as grand as the Pyramids. He taught majesty to Emperors at Tilsit. At the Academy of Sciences he replied to Laplace. In the Council of State he held his ground with Merlin. He gave the scenery of the country of the and the trickery of the world. He was legal with the attorneys, and sideral with the astronomers. Like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the Temple to cheer a certain tassel. He was everything. He knew everything, which did not prevent him from launching a good man's laugh by the cradle of his little child; and, all at once, startled Europe listened; armies set themselves in march; parks of artillery rolled along; bridges of boats stretched over the rivers; clouds of artillery galloped in the hurricane; cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere; the frontiers of the kingdoms oscillated upon the map; the sound of supersonic human blade was heard leaping from his sheath; men saw him, standing erect in the horizon, with a flame in his hand and a residence in his eyes, unfolding in the than der his two wings, the Grand Army and the Old Guard, and he was the archangel of war.

The herb doctors think that to be healthy and vigorous, a man, like a tree, must take roots.
A married editor rarely writes about women. He dares not try to make her his subject, since he is hers.
A man isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight if 'tis his legs that carries it away.
Whatever promises a man may make before marriage, the marriage license is a receipt in full.
Health with some people is a toy they play with, like children, for the fun of breaking it.

Read!
Read continually, only reserving such time for relaxation, and the duties of life as your situation may require. Don't sit with your hands folded and mouth open, doing nothing; these are minutes which you are wasting—minutes make hours, hours make days and weeks, and all combined are swiftly flying to eternity. Then read!—read everything and anything, except low and trashy objects; there is no branch of art or literature from which, properly pursued, you may not get some valuable information. The difference between the reader and the sloop, who sits in the rocking chair and reads an evening, is as great as the contrast between a fool and a sensible person; the former goes about the world, sees, hears, thinks and digests the results of his observations during his travels; he will presently give these reflections to the world in a new and interesting shape and thus makes other readers. But the sloop is a useless character and not worth the ink to describe him. Read an Almanac if you cannot get a paper; and he must be poor indeed, as the bird singeth, who cannot afford a subscription to some journal in his age of the world. At all events, leave no means untried to cultivate and improve the spare hours which you will have during the winter months. If you smoke, read!—you are wasting some where on business, take out your paper and peruse its columns; you will soon find the advantages of the practice. We have a great reputation as a reading nation; a paragraph went the rounds of the press some time ago, which was intended for a joke, but it was in reality a compliment; it is said that if a traveler abroad went into a room where there were a number of Americans, he would be sure to see two thirds of them reading newspapers. So he will. Go into the theatre, or the concert room, and you will find a large portion of the audience beguiling the tedious half-hour previous to the commencement of the festivities, with a magazine or paper. This is to their moral advancement and benefit, always supposing the mental food to be of a wholesome nature, and the future of any people who are readers and thinkers is just as certain to be glorious as it is an established fact that water finds its level. Intellectuals find their level; they find them in one way or another—in the newspaper, through the magazine, or in the heavier essays which require patient toil and thought to eliminate and elaborate. Then read! continue to persevere every scrap of information within your reach; there is gold everywhere. California has not the only gold in the country; there are solid nuggets laid up on the shelves of the Astor Library which all the wealth of the Indies is powerless, through itself, to produce; there are stores of information of every kind under the sun in your reach, that cannot perish. Fine shall overwhelm all values and render mines useless, given no things. The thief may in an hour destroy the labor of a lifetime in accumulating a fortune, but no power, short of a divine one, can wrest the riches of a well-stored mind from its possessor. Again we say—read!

The Turn of Life.

Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His mind is at its height, his constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm, and equal; all his functions are in the highest order. He assumes mastery over business, builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a standstill. But a word is a viaduct, called the "Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," around which the river winds, and then beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity, to waylay the traveller, and thrust him from the pass; but let him grip up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor: the "Turn of Life" is a turn either in a prolonged walk or into the grate. The system and powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close in like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single excitement, may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has entirely set in.—The Science of Life.

An Old Scotchman's Idea of Happiness.

Some people have singular ideas of the perfection of human happiness. A Scotchman who has resided in this State for nearly thirty years, and who has accumulated a fortune, with the view that the old gentleman would share the property and slip out from the lease of life as smoothly as possible. A short time ago, a friend paid a visit to the mansion, where the old gentleman was living with his son, and took occasion to compliment the proprietor of the estate, on its surpassing loveliness and cozy comfort.
The owner fell in love for his house, said he looked upon it and its surroundings as a perfect heaven on earth.
Heaven on earth! growled the old man, Heaven on earth, and no a thimble full of whiskey in the hail house!

Type-setting Machine.

This invention relates to a new and improved machine for setting up types, that is to say, for depositing them in the stick prepared to placing them in the galley from which they are to be set. The object of the invention is to obtain a suitable device for the purpose specified and one which may be operated in a manner that is simple and correct by almost any person with but very little practice. The invention consists in placing the type in a case formed of cells, each of which is adapted to admit of a single row of type, and using in connection therewith a sliding stick and certain mechanism arranged in such a manner that the stick may be shoved along below the case and brought in a proper relative position with any of the rows of type, and the type displaced from the case and properly deposited in the stick. O. L. Brown, of No. 4 Howard street, Boston, Mass., is the inventor of this device.

Do not think too much of the approbation of others.

Be true to principle in little things as well as great. God searches the heart; he desires truth in the inward parts.
"Napoleon once told me," says Jomini, "that he knew no method of conducting a war except to march twenty-five miles a day, to fight, and then to encamp in quiet."
Reading the Bible floats us on the river of life, and gives us many a beautiful prospect of the land and society we are expecting to inhabit. All is certainty in those sacred enjoyments.
People who like so much to talk their mind, should sometimes try to mind their talk.

Talking to Boys.

Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and at Roseville, Illinois, was preaching to the boys on his favorite theme. He said: "Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms, and cattle, do you ever think you own them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?" "Yes sir!" shouted a hundred voices.
"Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?"
"Dead!" shouted the boys.
"That's right. And who will own all this property then?"
"Us boys!"
"Right. Now tell me did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging about the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to treat them?"
"Yes sir; lots of 'em."
"Well, where will they be twenty years from now?"
"Dead!" shouted the boys.
"And who will be the drunkards then?"
"Us boys!"
Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but recovering himself, tried to show them how they might escape such a fate.
The man who attempted to whistle a bar of soap, has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave of a barrel.
We fear that many persons, unlike the angel at the Pool of Bethesda, never trouble the water.
We are told to "take care," but it comes soon enough whether we want to take it or not.
Why are indolent person's beds too short for them? Because they are too long in them.

Teacher Wanted.

A MALE TEACHER is wanted for the Common School Department of the R-Infirmary Grammar School. Applications stating the description of certificate, and salary required with testimonials to be forwarded immediately to
GEORGE ROSS, Secretary & Treasurer, R-Infirmary, Dec 3rd 1862. 14-a

Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into the house known as the "McDonnell Hotel," and has made thorough repairs on the premises—has bought a large stock of furniture, and is prepared to receive the public in the most comfortable manner. Also, liquors of the best brands always on hand.
DUNCAN McDONNELL, Proprietor, Eganville, December 5th 1862. 14

Notice.

WANTED for School Section No 8 and 19 of Lanark and Drummond, a Second Class Teacher, who can read and write in English, French, and Latin, and who is a member of the Ontario Education Society. Apply to trustees.
J. M. O'SHEA, Trustee, GEORGE ROSS, Secretary & Treasurer, R-Infirmary, Dec 3rd 1862. 14-a

Notice.

THE Pakenham Branch of the County Board of Public Instruction will meet in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on MONDAY the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting certificates. All Teachers in this township of whatever grade of Certificate, are required to attend this meeting and the Board will expect certificates from each of them. By order of the Board,
JAMES CONNERY, Secretary, Pakenham, December 4th, 1862. 14-g

British Hotel—Proprietor.

THE Undersigned in opening that new and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge and High Streets, in this town, and which is now ready to receive the public in the most comfortable manner. The building is a superior one, and is fitted up with the best of everything. The Table will be furnished with the best of the market. Liquors, &c., of the very best brands. There are also Billiard Tables and Yard attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.
WILLIAM KELLY, 14

Teacher Wanted.

ROR School Section No 7 in the Township of Beckwith, one holding a Third Class certificate will please apply to
JAMES FLOYD, R. GAFFNEY, Trustees, Beckwith, Dec. 2nd, 1862. 14-g

STRAY DOG.

A BLACK DOG, with Tan spots over the eyes, and an iron fast, named "Switch." His return to Carleton Place Station, or any information of him will be liberally rewarded.
WILLIAM PARSLEY, Railway Station, Dec. 9, 1862. 14

NOTICE.

A Notice purporting to be a Dissolution of the Firm lately doing business under the title of "Metcalf & Farrell" in Carleton Place, published in the Carleton Place Herald, is hereby declared to be false, as no dissolution has taken place of the said Firm up to this date.
WILLIAM FARRELL, Carleton Place, Dec. 8th, 1862. 14

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

3000 HIDES WANTED AT THE APPLETON TANNERY.
THE Subscribers will pay the advanced market price in CASH now and during the winter for any quantity of GOOD MERCHANTABLE HIDES.
J. & J. F. CRAM, Appleton, Nov. 24th, 1862. 12-g

Who wants a good Straw Cutter.

WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the "Robinson Feed Cutter," which is a strong, cheap and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fine, and can be used for cutting hay, straw, or any other material in the Province. All orders punctually attended to.
G. M. COBETT & BRO., Smith's Falls, Nov. 22, 1862. 12

Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after Monday, Nov. 24th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:—
MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.
Carleton Place do do do 7:20 a.m.
Frankton do do do 7:50 a.m.
Perth do do do 8:10 a.m.
Iris Creek do do do 8:30 a.m.
Bellevue do do do 8:50 a.m.
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction 10:30 a.m.
Brockville do do do 10:45 a.m.
GOING NORTH.
Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.
Grand Trunk Junction do do 3:30 p.m.
Bellevue do do do 4:10 p.m.
Iris Creek do do do 4:30 p.m.
Smith's Falls for Almonte do do 4:50 p.m.
Frankton do do do 5:15 p.m.
Carleton Place do do do 5:45 p.m.
Arrive at Almonte 7:00 p.m.
PERTH BRANCH.
Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Brockville 7:30 a.m.
do do do do do 7:50 a.m.
Arrive Almonte 7:00 p.m.
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth 8:45 a.m.
Arrive at Perth 9:45 a.m.
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth 9:25 p.m.
Arrive at Perth 10:15 p.m.

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Great N. Y. R. Railway Trains going East at 10:45 a.m., and West at 2:30 p.m.; at Iris Creek, with Stages for Meriville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior; thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.
A. BROOKS, Register and Superintendent, Brockville November 16th 1862.

LIFE-LIKE LIKENESSES.

TAKEN AT "Metcalf's Hotel," WM. METCALF.
Teacher Wanted.
FOR School Section No. 9 in the Township of Lanark for the year 1863. Apply to ROBERT METCALF, Sec. & Treas. Lanark, 20th Nov., 1862. 13-f

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act to detach the Village of Arnprior, and the townships of Metcalf, Eganville, and the Township of Carleton Place, and annex the said Village and the said Townships to the County of Lanark. 10

Stray Cow.

CAME into the premises of Richard May, of Beckwith, on the day after the Carleton Place Fair, a large BROWN COW. The owner may have her by proving ownership and paying charges. November, 24th, 1862. 13-g

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will no longer hold myself responsible for anything done by Mr. Wm. Farrell, either in the name of Metcalf & Farrell or otherwise, as the partnership of Metcalf & Farrell has terminated.
ROBERT METCALF, Carleton Place, 20th Nov. 1862. 12-e

Harness! Harness!

J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Lanark and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS, has made thorough repairs on the premises—has bought a large stock of furniture, and is prepared to receive the public in the most comfortable manner. Also, liquors of the best brands always on hand.
DUNCAN McDONNELL, Proprietor, Eganville, December 5th 1862. 14

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine) OLD HYLON, (extra fine Moyne) YOUNG HYLON (extra superfine Ping Sney); IMPERIAL (curious fine Ping Sney); in BLACK—a superior article of some good TEA.
Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.
These goods having been bought at the trade sale on the cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of their being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.
A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, Sept. 15th, 1862. 52-f

October, 1862. MESSRS. MAIR & CO.

BEING in intimate possession of the balance of stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES MAIR, ESQ., they have recently purchased and received a large quantity of
New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
GROCERIES, MILLINERIES, HARDWARE, POTTERY, &c., &c., &c. They desire the public to be aware that the above INVOICE PRICES, and that they shall CONTINUE TO SELL in this manner until the entire stock has been swept away. The balance of stock (amounting to some \$9,000) the Executors beg to say will be sold off at a decided REDUCTION from the market value, and it is remembered that these were purchased before the late startling advances in manufactured Goods—the public will have little difficulty in divining their true interests and deciding where to buy.
As these Goods MUST BE SOLD during the Winter, and the affairs of the late James Mair will be closed up, the Executors are offering the above stock at a very low price, and are desirous of disposing of it as early as possible.
IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
Their stock is particularly well and complete, comprising in part: COTTONS, GLASSWARE, BENGAL and REGATTA STRIPES, OXFORD DENIM, DERRYS, and an immense assortment of PRINTED CALICOES, from 8d up. Their heavy stock of SERGES, KERSEYS, WELSH and CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c., has been placed at an unusually low figure and WILL command attention. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is remarkably fine, including French made Merino, Cash and Camelot Trerings, all wool and mixed checks, &c., with SPECIAL BARGAINS in Reppes, Winceys and Printed Delaines. A large stock of Seal-skin and other Cape and Mantle Cloths. A complete assortment of Ribbons of the choicest colors, together with a select stock of Ladies' Fan Hats, trimmed and plain of the latest styles and at city prices. A number of year-old Fine Dresses will be sold at 20 below cost. To gentlemen we offer a large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Tweeds, Meltons, Hestheringtons, &c., of recent styles, together with all the choicest fabrics usually worn, including Satinets and Corduroys, at the lowest prices.
A few suits of Ready Made Clothing at COST.

FURS.

A fine assortment, comprising Ladies' sets, in Seal, Sable, Marten, Opussum and Grey Squirrel—Children's do in Sable and Ermine—Wool, Beavers, and Quillets of all kinds, with a large lot of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps in Otter, S. Seal, Grouse Mink and Muskrat.

GROCERIES.

A large stock of Green, Japanese and Black Teas of uncoloured brands, and at low prices; Tobaccos from 8d up; Broken Loaf, Granulated, and Porto Rico Sugars; Treacle, Syrup, &c., very cheap. The stock of Dry-Saleries includes every item usually sought for, and, upon inspection, will be found to be cheaper than usual.

ALL OLD STOCK AT COST!

A limited assortment of Saw and Hand Hammers, including Nails and a small quantity of Iron to be sold at a fraction under cost; while a great variety of articles in daily request such as Herring, Coffee, Oil, &c., will be all sold off at greatly reduced prices.
As has been intimated, the entire stock must be cleared out by the closing season, and from the foregoing advertisement the public can readily conclude that great inducements will be held forth, to effect the desired end. Should there be any, however, who "have their doubts" about these matters, the next best thing for them to do is to call and judge for themselves.
TAKE NOTE.—The balance—\$9,000 worth—of the stock of the late James Mair, Sen., Esq., is placed at less than cost.

MAIR & CO.

N. B.—The highest market prices paid for all kinds of merchantable produce during the season. 12
Perth, Nov. 20, 1862.

SMITH'S FALLS THRESHING MACHINES.

MANUFACTURED BY Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, C.W.

THESE Celebrated Machines, to which the attention of the Agricultural public is called, have during the past season given the most entire satisfaction. Their superiority wherever they have been introduced and brought into competition with other Machines have been universally acknowledged by all who have used them, both for Durability, ease of Draft, and the thorough and effective manner of their operation.
Our SEPARATOR (capacity, four to ten horse power) for the coming season will be superior in every respect to any ever before made, as our aim is to excel every manufacturer in the Province, in producing first class work. In their construction none but the very best materials are used—frames well put together—cylinders run in copper boxes, which is a great improvement,—labret metal in boxes where necessary, and everything is set up in the very best manner, and with the latest improvements.
THE DOUBLE FLYING HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.
Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Province.
We continue to keep always on hand:—WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, STUMPING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, ROAD SCRAPERS, DOG POWERS, COOLERS, CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves &c., &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c., &c., &c.
We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 2 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day.) GRIST AND SAW-MILLS (CASTING), and all kinds of JOB WORK.
Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines.
FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, August 12th, 1862.

Notice.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of COOKING, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, all of which he will sell cheap for cash or approved note.
STOVE PIPES, GALLOW'S PIPES, and DUMB STOVES always kept on hand, and made to order.
ALSO Highest Price Paid in Cash for COW HIDES and SHEEP BELTS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Carleton Place November 3rd 1862. 9

GROCERIES.

Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage, extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.
ABSOLOM McCAFFREY, Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW FOUNDRY.

In Carleton Place. Two doors West of Mr. Pittard's Waggon shop—on the Perth road.
DAVID FINLAY having commenced a Foundry in the Village of Carleton Place, in the above premises, begs to intimate that he has laid in a stock of all kinds of Castings, such as PLOUGHS, COILERS of different sizes, STOVES, &c., of the most modern patterns.
All descriptions of work in his line made to order. Having worked in some of the best establishments in Scotland, the public may depend on getting their work well done.
Castings exchanged for Old Metal or Farm Produce, or sold cheap for Cash.
DAVID FINLAY, Carleton Place, Oct. 11, 1862. 6-g

FURNITURE.

WAREHOUSE, C. P.
THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate that, in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and dog harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber, Canadian American, Scotch Cellars, Shattled and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings, &c., &c., &c., in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.
CALL AND EXAMINE. Pakenham, Nov. 15th, 1862. 11-f

New Furniture.

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CALL AND EXAMINE. Pakenham, Nov. 15th, 1862. 11-f

NEW STORE!

MR. ROBERT CRAMPTON begs to inform his friends—and the country generally—that he has opened a STORE in the building occupied by the Post Office Department, and that he is prepared to furnish the farming community with everything necessary for the prosecution of their various pursuits.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Having purchased advantageously for cash in the Montreal market, he is prepared to sell for the lowest price.
Cash paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER in Firkins.
ROBERT CRAMPTON, Carleton Place, Sept. 23, 1862. 3-f

October, 1862.

BEING in intimate possession of the balance of stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES MAIR, ESQ., they have recently purchased and received a large quantity of
New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
GROCERIES, MILLINERIES, HARDWARE, POTTERY, &c., &c., &c. They desire the public to be aware that the above INVOICE PRICES, and that they shall CONTINUE TO SELL in this manner until the entire stock has been swept away. The balance of stock (amounting to some \$9,000) the Executors beg to say will be sold off at a decided REDUCTION from the market value, and it is remembered that these were purchased before the late startling advances in manufactured Goods—the public will have little difficulty in divining their true interests and deciding where to buy.
As these Goods MUST BE SOLD during the Winter, and the affairs of the late James Mair will be closed up, the Executors are offering the above stock at a very low price, and are desirous of disposing of it as early as possible.
IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
Their stock is particularly well and complete, comprising in part: COTTONS, GLASSWARE, BENGAL and REGATTA STRIPES, OXFORD DENIM, DERRYS, and an immense assortment of PRINTED CALICOES, from 8d up. Their heavy stock of SERGES, KERSEYS, WELSH and CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c., has been placed at an unusually low figure and WILL command attention. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is remarkably fine, including French made Merino, Cash and Camelot Trerings, all wool and mixed checks, &c., with SPECIAL BARGAINS in Reppes, Winceys and Printed Delaines. A large stock of Seal-skin and other Cape and Mantle Cloths. A complete assortment of Ribbons of the choicest colors, together with a select stock of Ladies' Fan Hats, trimmed and plain of the latest styles and at city prices. A number of year-old Fine Dresses will be sold at 20 below cost. To gentlemen we offer a large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Tweeds, Meltons, Hestheringtons, &c., of recent styles, together with all the choicest fabrics usually worn, including Satinets and Corduroys, at the lowest prices.
A few suits of Ready Made Clothing at COST.

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