Vol. VI.

BARBER, SPARE MY CHIN Barber, spare my chin, Touch not a single hair, Let not thy ruthless steel invade,

My cherished goatee there! Withhold thy barber-ous blow; Think of thy future lot, Oh, barber, let it grow, Thy steel must harm it not.

'Twas my forefather's pride, His glory and renown, As with a trembling hand, He stroked "his" goatee down. Blast not my future lot,

Forbear thy cruel blow. Ob! barber, harmest not, But let my goatee grow ?

Oft when a lisping child, In innocence arrayed, My mother fair and mild. In accents sweet has prayed! A tear was in her eye,

As she checked my childish glee, I ask thee, with a sigh, Oh! barber, let it be.

My heart-strings round it cling, Lake, ivy to the oak, Would'st thou deep anguish bring ? Forbear! thy barber-ous stroke! The storm without may rave, Accursed be my lot, While I've a hand to save.

Thy steel shall harm it not.

ISIDORE DE MONTIGNY:

The Smuggler of St. Malo.

A STORY OF SEA AND SHORE. BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR. (Continued.)
AN ENEMY IN THE DARK.

Not far from the estate of the Marquis de Montigy was the large and magnificent chat-eau of Count Arnaud Montfere. The foreau of Count Arnaud Montfere. The former estate was upon the river Ille, while that the count, with a show of magnanimity of Montfere was to the eastward, and through of Montfere was to the eastward, and through the grounds ran a considerable stream which emptied into the Ille nearly opposite to the city of Dinan. Montfere was called the richest man in the province of Ille-et-Villaine, in the matter. But I will contrive son other than the matter. and surely his estate was one of the most designable, his chateau one of the most grand, and his growns the most beautifully laid out and the most productive. And yet Arnaud Montfere was one of the most grand and a surely laid out and the most productive. And yet Arnaud Montfere was one of the most grand and a surely laid out and the most productive. And yet Arnaud Montfere was one of the most grand and a surely laid out and the most productive. And yet Arnaud Montfere was one of the most grand and a surely laid out and the most productive. And yet Arnaud Montfere will enough the febr ts bould work to 1 wave a stout man, somewhat tending to corpulency, and showing in his every look and movement the result of his besetting vice. His hair was of a lightlish brown—almost red in its hue—and his eyes were a deep grey. His completion was vergug upon the sandy cast, though a close observer would have seen that not only the color, but the rotundity of his form. The color, but the rotundity of his form the color when hands, if possible, to get that deed fre hing, and in long the color when how he will a first was of the standard of the color when he hough the febrush and the productive will, and was with him when he died."

"But you know its name—you know my amily lame, Pierre?"

"But you know its name—you know my amily lame, Pierre?"

"Now whether the Englishman belie d all this or not is more than can be 'with a said. He knew or ought to have a differ my own name. I know no more."

After this the court well, and was with him when he died."

"The most powerful auxiliary to the success of prison discipline arote this may be success of prison discipline and to get the said. He knew or ought to have said the was send to the true bank it space to do one of his own suits. When this was done the youth really looked like another person, for his own garb was made to the grand to the feet was been deed."

After this the elded."

"But thex, leave will and well will have have he died."

"But thex, leave will a man, "But thex, lea

st. Malo. He was gaudily dressed, wearing every ornament and gew-gaw that could be placed with any degree of right upon his person. It was not yet fairly daylight when he started, and he rode as one who had business of importance to transact. The late rains had made the roads bad, and the count was forced to ride very slowly in order to keep his garments clear of the thick mud.

The distance to St. Malo was leagues, and Montfere did not reach the city until eight o'clock. He then proceeded at

"Ah, sir count, you are late," said the latter, as he took the noble's hand, and speaking to his charge, but it could not matter much son?"

ough."

"Here—let's step into this recess and have a bowl of hot punch, and there we can lt was past noon when Arnaud

show of contempt, "the cheering beverage is good at all times. Give me punch, or give me wine, or what is sometimes better than hither, the pure old eau de vie, at all times of

etired to one of the many recesses and drop-"Now," said the count, after he had drunk a good share of the smoking punch, "how the whole, I'm glad the thing didn't

fares your young seaman?"

"He's gone, sir count."

"Gone!" uttered Monttere, setting down the siver cup from which he had been drinking and starting as though he had been struck. he continued to talk of the youth, and

But you promised you would keep him.
You said that if the proof could be made by me that he was son of an English sailor, you would make him fast. Now I can prove that I can prove that he was not only the son of an English man-of-warsman, but that his father gave him up to the English naval service when he died."

"Perhaps you can, sir count," calmly returned the other, "but that don't matter now. He made his escape last night. So you see your burden of proof don't help the matter

Fretart won from him. My friend has a wife, and if he has to pay this it will have got the rascal out of the way."

away from the fellow?" the lieute int at length asked. "I know he must be witty "Looks are often deceitful," as the count's reply. "But I will have the deed at some rate."

"Then you will not have him i pressed again?"
"No—I guess not. Let him res for the present, and I will watch him."

case to a large case near the theatre, and there he found an officer from the English ship, who had apparently been waiting for the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was to give the matter up so far as a work on the was so. How is it?" for his friend the count was concerned

for none who knew him were like ev "No wonder I'm late. The roads were never worse since they were made. I couldn't hurry, Tollings."

"Well, never mind," said he who had been called Tollings. "You are in time enough."

"Here—let's step into this recess and lor hone who knew him were like evaluation in truth, Henry Fret saw the inside of a gaming saloon, and the count been pressed to produce his who had come so nigh being ruined, have had to lug him up from the mirror depths of his own mind, for he never had an istence

"You can have the punch if you like," returned the Englishman, "but I never allow myself to drink so early in the day."

"Pooh," uttered the count, with a slight show of contempt. "the chest at his father's, and that he had not about the city. He talked with him rode along, and we may find the counterpoor. rode along, and we may find out thething of his mind by tistening to him for a w mo-

impressed on board that ship," he "for even had they got him off, he course have found his way back at so day if he lived. But there's no ha now I'll make more sure game of know him, and he must—walk. needed here at all."

And thus the count rode on, and plans in connection with him. One least, on earth Henry Fretart had;

WHEN Henry Fretart arose in ing he found that Montmorillon gone. He met the marquis in the the old nobleman greeted him kindly "Your companion is off," de Mon

with a smile " Did he leave any word for me

"Escaped, did he? Then we will find him."

"But I should advise you to be very careful how you work, for if the youngster should claim the protection of the French government you might find it hard work to get him off again."

"I know all that," returned Montfere, hastilly, "but I should not stop for trifles. I knew you wanted men, and I knew that this young Fretart would be a good one for you, and so I pointed him out to you. If you have lost him, then you have lost one whom it would have been much easier to keep than to get again."

"Not exactly. He made me pr I would give you a home here until again, and of course I gave the pr pleasure. You read I presume?"

"I am fond of reading, sir."

"Then I think you can pass you pleasantly. I have a large library, you are here it is at your service. not find me lacking in gratitude."

Henry expressed his thanks very and shortly afterwards he was infinitely added to breakfast was ready. He went of breakfast-room and found that he with the valet and postman and oth ants of that stamp, but of this of thought nothing, save to relieb him."

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, APRIL 17, 1856.

means he met this Henry Fretart at the gam- secret ambition to raise himself above; the "Ah, there you have me on the hip. ing table. He not only lost all his eady level of his companions, and he saw in that art cash, but he actually made out a contract the sure means of doing it. Already had he of more than half his real estate, and the too, sold some of his little sketches for fair remun
"It cannot be that—Pooh—no—of course young eration, and thus had he been enabled both to ruin him. It was to save him that I ment to study, and to procure clothing somewhat better "It was kind of you, at all events said was perfectly willing that his father should call them "playthings" and "toys," and he humored "O—why, no," uttered the old man, vehe-

and surely his estate was one of the most demeans, if possible, to get that deed from him, ed to his use, and after this had been accomsmuggler knew your father well, and was with

me truly and promptly."
"Did you ever know me to answer you in any other way my, son?" returned the fisherman,

earnestly. "Of course not But I will come to the matter at once. Of course you know that I am not your child?"

"Not my child!" repeated the old man, starting with surprise. "Who told you that, "I have long suspected it, father, and last night Marco Montmorillion assured me that it

"That smuggler is a strange man," said THE STATE OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITEN-Pierre, speaking half to himself, but yet gazing into the youth's face. "Never mind him now," urged Henry. "Tell me about this. I am not your

It seemed hard work for the old mau, to speak, but at length he said:

"Well, my boy'you are not of my blood;
but I hope you will not leave me. I hope you
will not forsake me in my old age. O, I have loved you, Henry, as if you had been my own, for Heaven never gave me a child of my own blood. You will not turn from me

"No, no, my more than father. Let what may come to be my fate, and nothing shall separate us now. But tell me more—tell me all all that you know ?"

"I will, my boy—and I would have done it long ago if I had thought the knowledge could have benefited you; but I feared 'twould only serve to make you uneasy, and I kept it to myself. That smuggler is a fvery curious man —a very curious man. There is something about him I cannot understand." "Never mind him now," inturrupted the youth, somewhat impatiently. "Its of my birth

I would know."

"Yes-certainly. And I will tell you." our great Napoleon took the proud city of Vieana and fought the great battle of Austerlitz. It was a cold, blustering night, and my wife—she was living then—and myself sat by our fire, where you have sat a thousand times body suffer or wane more than the since. It was near nine o'clock when we heard mind. a low rap upon our door, and when I opened it a woman came in, and in her arms she carried a child. She sat down to warm her, and we gave her some supper, and when the child was claced upon the floor he—it was a boy—he looked around till he saw me, and and then he ran up to me and clampered into ment. and then he ran up to me and clampered into my lap, all the time crying out to me as though I was his father. The poor woman cried at this, and told us that the child's father was dead—that he was a soldier in Napoleon's army, and had been slain. We tried to comfort her all we could, and she staid with us all night. In the morning she wanted us to take care of the child until she came back from Rennes, where she was going to see the governor. Of course we did so. She came back in a week and staid with us three days. We had learned to love the child just as we had learned to love the child just as the cradle to manhood.

We had learned to love the child just as the cradle to manhood.

We had learned to love the child just as the cradle to manhood.

Many are born prone to evil from physicial confirmation which the best domestic training cannot always countered.

When the poor woman went away next she domestic training cannot always countered.

the good old man in a position above hard place, your mother attended the funeral of work at some future time, and he wished that your father. He was wounded, and came the act should come as a short of a sur- home to die. In the second place Montmor- further on he remarks: "The convict's

tance to ask you, and I hope you will answer at all, his manner would have assured the anxious old fisherman that his utmost desires

such melancholy consequences both to body and mind, that it will soon be exploded. The method now generally dopted is based upon sounder views, and a better knowledge of the human disposi-tion, as well as of the endurance of the body. It may be very properly styled the mixed system of Prison Discipline: labour in common, under the strictest surveillance, to prevent conversation, and segregation in the cell, when off work, and during the night, together with a continued watchful guard for the prevention of speaking disturbance, or infraction of the rules. Thus in the workshop, dininghall, school and chapel, the utmost silence The old man howed his head a moment in thought, and then he resumed: "It is now over eighteen years ago—it will be nineteen come next November—for it was in November to utcast. He still enjoys the company of I saw you first. I remember the month and the year well, for it was on the same month that personal communication. Even such

when the poor woman went away next sate and asked me if we wouldn't take the little boy and take care of him as though he was our own; and we promised to do so with all the pleasure in the world. The poor woman would not sate with us, though we asked her many times. She went away, and we did not see her again when until spring. Then she came and stopped a lainy, whilst failure is often repaid by

me the study since, for he had a long cherished, is it?"

"Ah, there you have me on the hip. of the sure means of doing it. Already had he sure means of doing it. Already had he sold some of his little sketches for fair remuneration, and thus had he been enabled both to furnish himself with materials to pursue his furnish himself with materials to pursue his furnish himself with materials to pursue his study, and to procure clothing somewhat better than he could otherwise have afforded. He was perfectly willing that his father should call the many playthings and "toys," and he humored the meant to place the good old man in a position above hard work at some future time, and he wished that the each should only that the each should only that here is some of his little and the each enabled both to the hip. The could otherwise have afforded. He was perfectly willing that his father should call the enable with the each should only that here is some thin,"

"All, there you have me on the hip. I at think anything only that there is some thin," and the sure means of doing it. Already had he been enabled both to to the denial of that education which is given by the scription and dislike. I attribute the frequency of crime to the denial of that education which is given to the denial of that education which is given to the the was perfectly willing that his father should eall the entirely set at the "give issue to feeling long concealed make." under the lava caust of vice." A little prise.

Pierre helped Henry carry the things up to the sough it is rue," added Henry.

"That is true," added Henry.

"And next," resumed the old man, "the the sough little room which had been appropriation and sough to be your father."

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"And next," resumed the old man, "the the only included the old man, "the the sough little room which had been appropriation and countries to the sough to be your father."

"That is true," added Henry.

"And next," resumed the old man, "the the other hand, firmness and sagacity to the other hand, firmness

British soldier which certain sentimental-

kind and humane treatment, would be the exercise of the Royal elemency of pardon to such convicts as by a continued observance of the rules of the prison, and a ance of the rules of the prison, and a from being blown out if you take it abroad the world is a serifice proves that no such sacrifice is acrifice proves that no such sacrifice proves that no such sacrifice is acrifice proves that no such sacrifice proves th ance of the rules of the prison, and a clear manifestation of repentance. might be deemed worthy of such favour. This would have a most beneficial influence on the whole Institution, even if the pardon shortened the sentence by only a few months. It would be esteemed a certificate of good conduct, and would serve as a passport to a kind reception from old friends and relatives. Were such a systey of compensation established, all would strive o gain the boon-their spirits would be kept up-fond expectation cherished, and no other means than propriety of demea-nor would be sought after to obtain freelom. On the other hand, sa has already been mooted by a high prison authority a very powerful inducement for the observance of discipline would be the knowledge, that its violation would be punished

by the imprisonment being prolonged for a time proportioned to the ill-behaviour.

enacting a law of this kind, but in

system of penal government, the idea may not be deemed although undeserving of

ALBERT, BY THE REV. JOHN CAIRD, M. A., MINISTER OF ERROLL, SCOTLAND, PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S COM-

"Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord,"—Romans, xii.11.

To combine business with religion, to keep up a spirit of serious piety amidst the stir and distraction of a busy and active life,—this is one of the most difficult parts of a Christian's trial in this world. It is comparativly easy to be religious in the church—to collect our thoughts and compose our feelings, and enter with an appearance of propriety and decorum, into the offices, of religious worship, amidst the quietude of the Sabbath, and within the still and sacred precincts of the house of prayer. But to be religious in the world—to be pious and holy and earnest-minded in the counting-room the manu-

world altogether, and abandoning society and all social claims, to betake themselves so set us free to a life of devotion. But and all social claims, to betake themselves to some hermit solitude, some quiet and cloistered retreat, where as they fondly There may be some difficulty in deemed, "the world forgetting, by the without work we cannot eat, that if men world ferget," their work would become ceased for a single day to labour, the world ferget," their work would become ceased for a single day to labour, the workip, and life be uninterruptedly devoted to the cultivation of religion in the interests and for the success of an efficient system of penal government, the idea may not be deemed although undeserving of attention.

The Provincial Penitentiary has supplied not a few instances in proof of the reformatory effects of kindness. One case, in particular, is well discerving of being related: that of a desparate man, whom it was thought impossible to subdue even by the most harsh and coercive measures and who was daily guilty of some will the repeatededly been an immate of State Prisons in the United States, fron one of which he effected his escape to Canada where he was soon detected in horse stealing, and sentenced to the Provincial Penitentiary for seven years. On two coasions he attacked his keeper, with a shoemaker's knife, wounded him severely. He was almost weekly under punishment either confined to bread and water or the dark cell, or severely flogged, with a shoemaker's knife, wounded him severely or the dark cell, or severely flogged, with a shoemaker's knife, wounded him severely or the dark cell, or severely flogged, with the fore them for destroying size pairs of boots legs without the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use and have nothing else to do, to alter the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use and have nothing else to do, to alter the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use of the more determined. On the very first visit of the first principle of the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use of the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use of the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use of the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with for use of the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrated with the colour of a provocation. After being remonstrate interests and for the success of an efficient

No. 31.

CARLETON-FAAC, CARLET

We have, then, Scripture authority for asserting that it is not impossible to live a life of fervent piety amidst the most engrossing pursuits and engagements of the world. We are to make good this corception of life,—that the hardest-wrought man of trade, or commerce, or handicraft who spends his days "midst dusky lane wrangling mart," may yet be the most holy and spiritually-minded. We need not quit the world and abandon its busy rsuits in order to live near to God :-

"We need not bid, for sloister'd cell, Our neighbour and our work farewell: The trival round, the common task, May furnish all we ought to ask,-Room to deny ourselves, a road To bring us, daily, nearer God."

It is true indeed that, if in no other way could we prepare for an eternal world than by retiring from the business and cares of this world, so momentous are the interests involved in religion, that no wise man should hesitate to submit to the sacrifice. Life here is but a span. Life anxious old fisherman that his utmost desires would be fulfilled so far as the lasting love of his adopted child was concerned.

When them the fulfilled so far as the lasting love of his adopted child was concerned.

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When the fulfilled so far as the lasting love of his child the fulfilled so far as the lasting love of his and the last to so be religious in the still and sacred precincts of the house of prayer. But to be religious and holy and earnest-minded to the counting room the manufacture of his count of the counting room the manufacture of the many for the which earned his count in the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfilled so far and the counting room the manufacture of the fulfill

> unsheltered from the wind.
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> So great, so all but insuperable, has this difficulty ever appeared to men, that it is but few who set themselves honestly and resolutely to the effort to overcome it. The great majority, by various shifts or expedients, evade the hard task of being good and holy, at once in the church and in the world.
>
> demanded, He who rules the world is no arbitrary tyrant prescribing impracticable labours. In the material world there are no conflicting laws; and no more, we may rest assured, are there established, in the moral world, any two laws, one or other of which must needs be disobeyed. Now one thing is certain, that there is in the moral world a law of labour. Secular in the world.
>
> In ancient times, for instance, it was as we all know, the not uncommon expedient among devout persons—men deeply impressed with the thought of an eternal world and the necessity of preparing for it but distracted by the effort to attend to the duties of religion amidst the business and temptations of secular life—to fly the and temptations of secular life—to fly the reined down our daily food, like the manna of old, from heaven, or caused nature to wield it in unsalighted profusion to all and the life.

duties of the earthly, may not less sedul-ously nay at the same moment—fulfil those of the heavenly, sphere; at once "diligent in business," and "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

of religion with the work of common life is not im possible, you will readily perceive, if you consider for a moment what according to the right and proper notion of it Religion is. What do we mean by "Religion 2"

It is a Science, and it is an Art; in other It is a Science, and it is an Art; in other words, a system of doctrines to be believed mankind. Tell us not, then, that the it in either lights, and the point we are insisting on may, without difficulty, be laborer, has little or no time to att and a system of duties to be done. View made good. View it as a Science—as truth to be understood and believed. If religious truth were like many kinds of secular truth, hard, intricate, demanding for its study, not only the highest order of intellect, but all the highest order of intellect, but all the resources of education, books learned prayer, praise, holy ordin leisure, then indeed to most men, the ne blending of religion with the necessary avocations of life would be an impossibity. In that case it would be sufficient excuse for irreligion to plead, "My lot in life is course amid the adverse winds and cur inevitably one of incessant care and toil temptation, by the star-light of duty of busy anxious thought and wearing compass of divine truth,—the bea work. Inextricably involved, every day and hour as I am, in the world's business how is it possible for me to devote myself to this high and abstract science!" ters and devotees may be religions, by If religion were thus, like the higher a religious and holy life is impracticable. mathematics or metaphysics, a science based on the most recondite and elaborate reasonings, capable of being mastered only by the acutest minds, after years of entire and elaborate reasonings, capable of being mastered only by the acutest minds, after years of entire and elaborate resonance. only by the acutest minds, after years of study and laborious investigation, then might it well be urged by many an unlettered man of toil, "I am no scholar —I have no heed to comprehend these hard dogmas and doc trines. Learning in one word, to prove how possible and religion are, no doubt, fine things, but a man to be at on they are not for bumble and hard-wrought and " fervent in spirit, serving the Le folk like me!" In this case, indeed, the Gospel would be no Gospel at all—no good news of Heavenly love and mercy to the whole sin-ruined race of man but only a Gospel for scholars—a religion, not so much in doing spirit of like the ancient philosophies, for a scanty acts, as in doing secular acts from minority, clever enough to grasp its principles, and set free from active business There is a very common tenden to devote themselves to the development mind to classify actions according and discussion of its doctrines.

of offe s is not the prize of a lofty intellect, but of a lowly heart. The mirror in into "sacred" and "profane" literature into "sacred" and "profane" history, which its grand truths are reflected is not classification the term "profane a mind of calm and philosophic abstrac- not to what is bad or un tion, but a heart of earnest purity. Its thing that is not technically light shines best and fullest, not on a fe undisturbed by business but on a soul unstained by sin. The religion of Christ, whilst it affords scope for the loftiest intellect in the contemplation and development of its glorious truths, is yet in the to regard all the actions of common in exquisite simplicity of its essential facts much by unfortunate necessity, lost to and principles, patent to the simplest Prayer, the reading of the Bible an mind. Rude, untutored, toil-worn you tional books, public worship—and may be, but if you have wit enough to guide you in the commonest round of making, are separated into two distingtions. ily toil vou have wit enough to learn the way to be saved. The truth as it is in Jesus, whilst in one view of it, so profound that the highest archangel's inof its mysterious depths, is yet in another so simple that the lisping babe at a mother's knee may learn its meaning.

Again: View religion as an Art, and in this light too, its compatibility with a busy and active life in the world, it will not be difficult to perceive. For religion as an art differs from secular arts in the respect, that it may be practised simultaneously with other arts—with all other work and occupation in which we may be engaged. A man cannot be studying The medical practitioner cannot be engaged with his patients, and at the same time planning houses or building bridges,ising, in other words, both medicine and engineering at one and the same The practice of one secular art excludes for the time the practice of other secular arts. But not so with the art of religion. This is the universal art, the common, all-embracing profession. It belongs to no one set of functionaries, to belongs to no one set of functionaries, to no special class of men. Statesman, soldier, lawyer, physician, poet, painter, tradesman, farmer,—men of every craft and calling in life—may while in the actual discharge of the duties of their the gallant knight should resign—by varied avocations, be yet, at the same utterly incapaciated by physical debih moment, discharging the duties of a higher and noble vocation—practising the art of a Christian. Secular arts, in most cases demand of him who would attain to eminence in one of them, an almost exclusive devotion of time, and though and toil. The most versatile genius can railway issues require immediate solv seldom be master of more than one art these cannot be meddled with "untiand for the great majority the only calling must be that by which they earn their must be that by which they earn their daily bread. Demand of the poor tradesman or peasant, whose very hour is absorbed in the struggle to earn a competency for himself and his family that he shall be also a thorough croficient in the art of the physician, or lawyer, or sculptor, and you demand an impossibility. If religion were an art such as these, few d could learn it. The two admonitions, "Be diligent in business," and "Be fervent in spirit serving the Lord." would be reciprocally destructive.

But religion is no such art; for it is the art

ing this art is, not the closet, but the worldnot some hallowed spot where religion is taught and proficients, when duly trained, are sent forth into the world, -but the world itself -the coarse, profane, common world, with competitions, its hourly, ever-recurring trials of temper and character. This is therefore, an art which all can practise and for which every profession and calling, the busiest and most absorbing, afford scope and discipline. When a child is learning to write, it matters not of what words the copy set to him is composed, the thing desired being that, whatever he writes, he learn to write well. When ever he writes, he learn to write seek a man is learning to be a Christian, it matters not what his particular work in life may be; the work he does is but the copy-line set to the work he does is but the considered is that the work he does is but the copy had been the work he does is but the copy had been the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing the security of a fixed Seat of Government favorable, while Sir Allan McNi solution, the considered is the main thing the security of a fixed Seat of Government favorable, while Sir Allan McNi solution, the considered is the main thing to be considered in the main thing to be considered in the main thing the main thing the considered is the main thing the main things the main solemnities and services of the Church, are necessary to religion, and that these can be practised only apart from the work of secular life. But it is to be remembered that all such holy exercises do not terminate in themsuch holy exercises d be not more abundant. They are, in short but means to an end—good, only in so far as they help us to be good and to do good—to glorify God and do good to man; and that end can perhaps be best attained by him whose life is a busy one whose avocations bear him daily is a busy one whose avocations bear him daily into contact with his fellows into the intercourse into contact with his fellows into the intercourse are given. No of society, into the heart of the world. No man can be a thorough proficient in navigation who has never been at sea, though he may learn the theory at home. No man can become a soldier by studying books on military yet heard of.

others He who diligently discharges the tactics in his closet: he must in actual iri', serving the Lord."

And that this is so—that this blending a man in solitude and study may become a religious man, until he has ed those habits of daily self-denial, o ance to temptation, of kindness, go humility, sympathy, active beneficence are to be acquired only in daily contains. mainly and chiefly the glorifying God duties and trials of the world,—the gu

spiritual motive.
There is a very common tendence outward form rather than according But the Gospel is no such system of spirit or motive which pervades high and abstract truth. The salvation Literature is sometimes arbitrarily

-to all literature that does ligious—to all literature that does a of religious doctrines and duties an history save Church history. And making, are separated into two distralmost hostile, categories. The heart from God.

The Beral

CARLETON-PLACE, APRL THE MINISTRY For several weeks past the er he fate of the coalitiouists. much orumbling and dissatisfacti isterial camp, and whatever m cause, their supporters appear off by degrees. Some of our cote attribute this state of things of one some to another; but Sir Allan M appears, comes in for the heaviest sh attending to public duties. "H istration,—the organ states, has mockery," has ceased to confer adv the country, or honor on himself." of the Cabinet is in his place." But they are not to have things way, without a struggle of the "gallant knight,"-his health is re and having bartered his principlesfor a life-time-to obtain office, it is expected that he will resign so easily les this, the extreme Con with whom he acts, are per of being, and of doing good: to be an adept in it is to become just, truthful, sincere, felf-denied, gentle, forbearing, pure in word, and thought, and deed. And the school for learnthe party it upholds, a doubtless soon be, a reg We, long ago, prophe

ossessed. It is now ad

PROLIFIC.—We understand the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ool- one of the firm of Jackson, Peto, Brassey & the summit of the principal cone has been MR. EDITOR,—Last night the House of Asway, Co., the great railroad contractors and capi- flattened and otherwise materially changed in orn shall not accede to the demand. Mr. Bras- Vesuvius should fall under its own weight and a good deal of noise and confusion. As soon though he was defeated also, he would not We must grapple with, and destroy the cause end in regard to the "unfounded statements," mountains of Fursaro and of Agnano! of a backed by the authority of persons occupying the highest position in the Province," which he says "induced" English capitalists are to embark in the undertaking. It is all moonshine! The "Montreal Transcript" Mr. Brown's Bill on the Rectory quesvery truly remarks that the English sharehold tion was under consderation, and the ers were not such fools. They did not leap in House divided upon an apendment proposed by the dark,—they sent out an Engineer, to spy us out the nakeness of the land. He reported it Nays 27. was a perfect Goshen; and would be, when the railway was completed, another Canaan figuratively, if not literally, flowing with milk and honey. He endorsed all the statements made by the high officials to whom Mr. Brasof his anticipations of profit than they. It was upon his representation that the English stockholders embarked in the concern. And ace, if they find out it is not such a profitable one as they were led to believe, upon him, most sake of argument, that a highly colored pros-of pectus of the Railway scheme was published; colonies is as follows: Canada, £383,613; lice sake of argument, that a highly colored prosand that pecuniary advantages, a tithe of which we never expected could be realized, were set

Nova Scotia, £120943; New Rrunswick, £9,474; Prince idward's Island, £2,071; New Foundland, £10,587.

sists. and that pecuniary advantages, a tithe of which forth as the inducements to embark in it. But what of that? It was a simple matter of their sale and purchase. Every merchant shows off his wares to the best advantage, and speaks rided of them in the highest terms; and who can Divine "always to lelieve that if the other tory, blame him for it? But if a person don't want side were heard, a very different account of the goods, he is not likely to purchase them; the matter would be given," but as Editors do very and if he does want them, and on their intrin- not generally act according to this rule, I am sic value depends a large amount of money, he under the necessity of asking you to do me the would be a great fool if he did not take pains justice to correct an erroneous statemen are to ascertain that the statements made in re- which appears in the Courier of 21st inst. gard to them were substantially correct. The It is there stated that when the Attorney English stockholders in the Grand Trunk did General moved to escind the resolution, asknot become so, out of charity towards us. It ing for Judge Dural's address to the jury on was not to assist this country, or develope its the Corrigan murder case, I voted to rescind. resources, or add to the wealth of its people Now, I beg to say, that I never gave any such in your section of the country, on the Rural that they did so. Not at all. The Grand vote, because the motion to rescind was never Police Bill, and the Clergy Reserve Distrigious Trunk was a speculation, into which they en- put; and if it had been put, I most assuredly bution Bill. My own opinion is that a Police tered, as every one else does who becomes a would have adhered to my vote on the address is not required in the rural parts of the coun shareholder in a concern so fluctuating and for I never dreamed of changing it. the uncertain as a railroad, with the hope of mak You attempt an explanation in a note, but to pay for it. With regard to the distribution ing something by it, but with the possibility of you are entirely mistaken in supposing that of the Clergy Reserve money, there are to

approfitable one, that is their misfortune, not 856. Hincks, anticipated great things from the plicate the question." But in this case it is to each separate city or Township its share in been for the future, but should never be construed worthy of the abuse heaped upon me. Any ber of Lower Canadian constituences, are unpping recornize no right that the contractors can conscious that it was so. possibly have to apply to this province for as-, and sistance: nor can we see what obligation we are under, to come forward to their aid. of the They have knowingly, and freely embarked in a speculation, and they must be content to run

lonald the risks of profit or loss, that all speculators e, that do. Sooner than pay them for making the road from and then guarantee them the interest of their shares for a century, let Canada take the management of the road into her own hands: dismiss Jackson & Co. and their subordinates: money, and secure correct returns, so that it and sunk the schooner Riguey, of Philadelphia may be seen the actual position in which the One man was drowned. road stands. It is folly for us to have the The schooner Maryland, of New York, was road built with Canada money and then left seized in Hampton Roads yesterday, and tractors for ninety-nine years. We trust the cers and crew. The captain of the Marycountry is becoming alive to the danger of land refused to allow his vessel to be searched theirs; and not only this but the most reck- recently passed. Runaway slaves were be less and desperate extravagance. Let the lieved to be on board, and a company of mi London capitalists complete the road accord- tary were sent after her. The captain and

Canadian government. We are requested by the Buildin ommittee for the repairing of Methodis church, in this place, to urge the subscribers to that object, to hand in the amount of their subscriptions to the Treasurer, A. McArthur, ours, Esq., on or before the 25th instant.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY .- We understan or dis- by a mob upon the inn kept by one William Car- Burden in the Township of Nepean, on which ledged occasion a man of the name of Dennis Tierney in was killed. Justice it is to be hoped, will ve up- now be done in the premises.

MACAULAY AND THE HIGHLANDERS .-The Highlanders of Glenmore, in Invernessshire, feeling aggrieved and indignant at the charges brought by Macaulay against their proceedsors, in ms may volume of the Maine Law, and asking felt by every true Protestant, as one of para-tory of England" assembled together, and headed by a piner playing the "Rogue's for its repeal. The meeting was called mount importance, so that every exertion has headed by a piner playing the "Rogue's latter than the meeting was called for its repeal. The meeting was called for its repeal. The meeting was called for its repeal. headed by a piper playing the "Rogue's March," proceeded to the Black Rock, and there burnt in effigy the distinguished historian. The assembled crowd gave three shouts of Macaulay, when in the Highlands, resided for a considerable time at the Glenmore

received, and will appear next week,

A letter from Naples states that Vesuvius We published last week an extract from at present excites an incredible degree of atme of the letters of Mr. Thomas Brassey, tention. A new crater has been opened and talists! Nothing has since transpired on the form. Excursions to the upper part of the ubject and the probability is, the contractors mountain are faught with great danger. and the government will come into collision. Everything, in short, announces that some We observe that the Press, generally throught very important change in the volcano is about the Province, backed by public opinion, so far to take place, either an eruption or a collapse. as we can learn, is indignant at the demands It would be extraordinary, continues the let- a sort of political color, but after an express made by the Grand Trunk contractors; and ter, if one of those singular events recorded declaration, on all hands, that nothing of the all appear determined to insist that government of ancient volcanoes should take place—if kind was intended, the House adjourned amidst didate Mr. Morris, nobly confessed that

> We understand that on the eleventh, Mr. Morrison, which was carried. Yeas 69,

OPENING OF THE MAVIGATION .- We earn from the Kingston News, of the 4th instant that the steamer Highlander left the Genesee river on the 18th ultimo for Cohourg and Toronto, and that she left the latter place say refers; and was even more sanguine in for Rochester on the ening of 1st instant. It also states that the Detroit River is open, and Lake Sinclair free from ice.

COST OF THE COLINIES TO GREAT BRIT as they were led to believe, upon him, most decidedly rests the b'ame. Admit for the

JUDGE DUVALS' ADDRESS. For he Courier.

SIR.—It was a maxim of a late em

coming off the losers. If the scheme, so far when the "previous question" is moved, the schemes proposed; one is, to hand over to nays are the same as the yeas on the main the County Municipalities, the sum to which question. The best authorities say that the each County or union of Counties may be enour fault. Like them, Lord Elgin and Mr. effect of the "previous question" is to "com- titled; while the other proposition is, to give project—shares at a premium, large dividends, perfectly clear that if I had voted yea, I would the fund. riches and wealth. If they have been disap-pointed, it is matter for regret, but certainly to rescind; and had my vote caused the renot for complaint; it ought to teach caution scinding of the resolution, I might have been the violence used at the Polls. Really a numinto an obligation upon us to extricate them unprejudiced man must admit that my vote at to exercise the elective franchise, and ought from the difficulties of the past. We can was straight-forward and consistent. I feel to be deprived of it, till they learn to behave

Yours, R. BELL.

Yew York, April 8. The store of Bell, Black & Co., Broad w. was robbed, this morning, of diamonds valued at \$30,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by an employee i the store, who slept in the premises and is now

Norfolk, April 7. The steamer Roacoke, on Saturday night, was brought up, and will probably last the reduce the present useless expenditure of when off the mouth of the Deleware, ran into

under the management of the present con- brought into this port, together with her offi encouraging rapacity and extortion such as for slaves, in compliance with the State law ing to the terms of their contract, or, if not crew are in prison. Great excitement exists let them resign it at once in the hand of the here.

held in the village of Almonte, on the 24th agitation in the public mind than any form nstant, being the last Thursday in April.

PROF. SILLIMAN ON THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH .- Prof. Silliman takes a decided position in favor of the theory that the centre of the earth is a fused mass of mineral matter. His chief arguwhich he calls the earth's chimneys and escape pipes. There are hundreds of them always in operation—hundreds are with the attack made on the 8th January last dormant; they are found all over the earth the bowels of the earth. The fiery sen sembly of the Province. It was well known remaining to attest to its infernal influence. in the centre of the earth-says the Professer-boils over the tops of its chimneys it forces new vents, breaking out even being, in addition to a wealthy resident of the and when these chimneys become choked

ing was called for the avowed purpose of To Correspondents.—" An Elector" is influence is felt not only in St. Johns, but Great Land proprietor of Renfrew, J. L.

Toronto Correspondence.

For the Carleton-Place Herald. Toronto, 3rd April, 1856. sembly adjourned about half-past 8 o'clock, in the evening; rather sooner than their usual time, as a mark of respect to our great and powerful ally, Louis Napoeon, on the birth of his son. of the members tried to give the affair cene something like what is often witnessed in a bar-room. To those who know the vola-

on the House, or at least on those members the hope that all may experience the effect of restrictions, and to censure and punish those who indulge in it, is the practice of trying to a wise representation. put down a member who may be obnoxious by making all sorts of hideous noises. Las night Mackenzie was saying a great many hard things, about Louis Napoleon, which, although to a certain extent true, were, at the time, quite out of place. For half ar hour, the House out-rivalled the most uproious bar-room scene, you could meet with or

Laberge's Bill, more effectually to secure the independence of Parliament, by preventing any person, while a member of the House from accepting any place of emolument from the Crown, was lost by a considerable majority, on Monday last. Mr. Smith, the Solicitor General, moved to give it the six months hoist although he had, when in opposition, introduced a similar bill himself! So much for

An enormous number of Petitions Traying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, continue to presented to the House. I do not think many were ever presented, on any one sub ject, in Canada. As a strange expression o public opinion they will have a good effect but I do not think they will lead to any pro hibitory enactment this session.

I should like to hear the opinion of people try; and if it is necessary in cities, they ought

Jack Frost, who had held undisputed sway for so many months, has at last given way to the genial influence of the spring; and after two days warm rain. the streets of the city furnish abundant evidence of the reason why

The Rectory question occcpied the House for several hours vesterday, and it was exafternoon; but the Prohibitory Liquor Law whole evening.

Yours, RENFREW ELECTION. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

which I have been induced to make concern

McNab, April 7th, 1856.

ing the late election, which has taken place, in Renfrew. Much has already been said conerning it, and the abilities, and political priniples of various candidates been discussed at great length publicly and privately. In the first place, we are led to remark that the The semi-annual fair for Ramsay will be late election, has caused a much greater one, arising principally from the great struggle between truth and error; but we are happy to find at its termination that the former has gloriously came off triumphant. We are furthermore happy to remark, to the honor of our County, that to our knowledge, not one have existed of give offence. It is sincerely and sea's surface, and they come from tive for our County, in the Legislative Asby all those who so cheerfully supported him that to advance the welfare and prosperity of the County, it was necessary to elect him, County, a man of sound political principles, In St. Johns, New Brunswick, a meet- and particularly among these, the Separate by the Sheriff, in accordance with a requisition signed by parties desiring a possible to annihilate it completely. We are quisition signed by parties desiring a repeal of the law. It was held in the open air, and was attended by about 3000 open air, and was attended by about 3000 persons; and when the question was put persons; and when the question was put persons; and when the question was put persons in fact we find that the townships of and the people divided, it was found that large, in fact we find that the townships of two to one were in favour of the law. Pembroke, Westmeath and Stafford, supported for result and its ed him to a man; the other candidates not menced in a legalized law protected, law

McDougall has been extremely disappointed a foul oath in a law licensed barroom. in his expectations, although a positive denial must die, dishonorably die, for the good of soof such was expressed upon the day of the ciety demands that death, and "may God declaration, by saying "that he was glad the have mercy on his soul" for the laws of his gentlemen of Renfrew had left him at home to country had little even for his body when they look after his business," stating that he entirely disliked the idea of sitting on a hardwood blood money—a groggery in his native village. bench in Toronto, a business which Mr. Hearts broken, crushed, wedded to, and Supple would now have to undertake. Poor withered by sin, all, all in one united chorus man! we are rather led to believe by the corroborate, the blood blotted history of this "Grm" that he felt entirely otherwise at the country cursing traffic! very time of expressing it. The other can-

l remain, dear sir, Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR,-I have read with much inter-

No. 7 £6500, No. 8 £9300, No. 9 £21000 had a school, it is too small.

As I am acquainted with every section his Township, I know the four s out as I am a Teacher myself. I do not at th time intend to write in defence of Teachers. As it regards the "miserable remuneration which I receive," I state merely, that for these five years last past, I have received £5 every year as an income to my salary, making the handsome sum of £25 more salary this year than I had six years ago.

Section No. 4 is the section to which D. E. F. refers as giving £22 10s to a female it was named "dirty little York" in days of teacher for eight months, and No. 9 is the section which "had no school in operation for any part of the past year." I am confident that your readers will give No. 4 credit for doing so well, under such circumstances, and that they will not be surprised that No. 9 has no School. £22 10 in No 4 is equal to £72 in Nos. 2 and 5, and equal to £81 in Nos. 6 and 8 &c., for eight months respectively.

I now leave A. B. C. and D. E. F. to their own resources, and request that in futur they will refer to sections by number, as your readers will know who is, and who is not Sir,-I beg to hand you a few remarks able to pay a large salary.

I am, sir, Your obt. servt. ROBERT ELLIOTT. Township Clerk of Fitzrov. Hubbell's Falls, April 8th, 1856.

For the Carleton-Place Herald. Would a Prohibitory Liquor Law answer

We stated what we believed would be efected by a Prohibitory Liquor Law, viz, hat it would tend to diminish crime, increase continually." Wherever it has been established, it has ruthlessly written its history have existed of give one new constant will feel it a in blood, proudly pointing to tattered beggared duty to unite with us in rendering thanks, for and imbruited beings as living, moving and the return of Mr. John Supple as representa-undeniable vouchers of that history's accuracy. Would that these were the sole memento The blood stained bludgeon of the murderer. and the Law-lent hemp of the hangman, have testimonials of its due results. Orphans that County, a man of sound political principles, and particularly among these, the Separate lose them, wives wedded to brutality and school question. This has certainly been widowed from humanity. Fathers having wretch, whose first lesson in criminality, com-

say deals largely in bunkum, when he writes a lake take its place, as once happened to the as the Speaker left the chair, a group of fifty or sixty M. P.'s gathered around the table every reason to believe that should Mr. Mor- will never counteract the results of this fearful and sang Partant pour la Syrce, and God ris again come forward he would be certainly traffic, nor can it stay it; those engaged in save the Queen, in good style, if not in good elected. We now trust that Mr. Supple, the business, are removed from the sphere of taste. It must have appeared rather singular to the strangers in the gallaries, to see the braced, that he will vindicate the Protestant not appreciate. Reason they have never legislative hall, so suddenly transformed into a cause, and the general extension of our coun- known, and humanity they have forgotten, or try's resources, with such a determination as it has become obliterated in their bosoms by will render him invulnerable to the opposition avarice, and selfishness. To say that the tile nature of Jean Baptiste, it was not at all of error, and successful in every truth he en- Government has no right to prohibit it, is an deavors to support. We now wish him every illogical, absurd, and untenable assertion. If But one thing which reflects but little credit success, in his important situation, entertaining it has the right to establish it under certain that do not conform to those restrictions, it has an undoubted right to prohibit in toto. If Government claims (and it has been conceded) AN OBSERVER. | the right to say that only a certain number shall be permitted to pursue this business in each Township, village, town, or city, and that all others shall be denied the privilege of est the remarks of your correspondents A. B. so doing, it has just as valid a power, and as C. in your issue of the 13th ult., and also the reasonable a right, to prevent every one in the remarks of your correspondent D. E. F. in country from engaging in it. While regulayour issue of the 3rd inst. And as I am nei- ting the traffic, and furnishing the effects, as ther A. B. C. nor D. E. F., I beg the liberty they occur, is as consistent with sense, as it of sending you a few lines for the information would be to catch a mad-dog, file the top of of your readers generally. So that they may his teeth, and permit him to depart on his e able to understand the subject which is rabid, reckless, ruthless race. Why prohibit now introduced to your numerous readers, re- a traffic in counterfeit coin? Money has necting the "inefficiency" of the school been expended, and useful time sacrificed Teachers of Fitzroy, and the miserable re- endeavoring to procure passable representa nuneration they receive for their services. tions of our country's currency. Why not from the manner in which the Township of pass a license law permitting the traffic under Fitzrov is divided into School Sections, it is certain restrictions? and allow the followers possible for some sections to give large of that business, to present their bogus specie, laries to teachers. And now that the to none but knaves, fools and fops? School Acts of Upper Canada limit the pow- evident reason is, that the traffic is bad, and ers of the Municipal Council, so that a section could not be so regulated that honest men cannot be altered without the consent of a would not be imposed upon, and deceived, and naiority of two sections, the consequence is, vet it would be more consistent with humanity, that a large section will not share with a to tolerate the latter traffic, than the formersmaller, and if a small section be added to a Now it follows as a natural, and unavoidarge one, the school will be inaccessible to able conclusion, that if we completely prohibit the traffic in spirituous liquors, those crimes The following is an extract from the Col- that arise from, and are committed under its ector's Rolls, for the Township of Fitzroy, influences, will be prevented from re-occurring. for the year 1854, setting forth in round num- The vexatious, and often ruinous litagations bers, the amount of Rateable property in the which are inseparably connected with the different school sections of said Township, prosecution and punishment of crime, will be of ways, attendant on this demoralizing traf-No. 4 £2500, No. 5 £8000, No. 6 £9000, fic, will be saved and usefully employed, and the travelling community will be much better No. 10 £3300, No 11 £ not known, never provided for than now,-none but orderly, comfortable, and respectable places of entertainment will be opened, for this nimple reathat no other kind will pray. Those low, contemptible, and disgusting groggeries that now dapple while they disgrace our highways, and the streets of our cities and in which, the very dregs of society are welcomed and furnished with adulterated, poison drugg ed fluids, so long, as a dime no matter how obtained is forthcoming; will be closed. The rowdies and soakers that cluster and chatter in them, like crows round a carrion, will despondingly disperse, and unexcited by the sin lating beverage, to which they had been ccustomed, will seek for more fitting employment, and may eventually become, as aspicuous for industry and good order, as they are now notorious for indolence and immorality. The miserable home of the deluded drunkard will be reformed, and the shivering, starving, heart breaking beings, that nestle round its unhallowed hearth; nursing their sorrows in silence, and looking to their God for pity, and to the grave for protection' will smile again in sacred security and comparative competence. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

Ottawa Lodge, Nepean.

For the C. P. Herald. HOOF DISTEMPER.

A dangerous and destructive disease ha appeared among the neat cattle in this region. luring the past few years, known in common parlance as the Hoof distemper, It attacks the old and young alike, and the well conditioned as well as the lean. The oss sustained by farmers in this Township done (Goulbourn) during the winters of 1854-5, and 1855-6 cannot be less than £1000. One man alone fost eleven cow

The disease appears in winter, and attacks he hard feet of the animals, generally but one foot being affected.

At the invasion of the disease there is noticeable stiffness and woodenness of the leg to be affected. The hair of the leg is dry and the skin looks hard and scaly. In a few days the animals show lameness with swelling and tiffness of the leg. The lameness mcreases and about the seventh day, a white line appears encircling the leg, which is the line of separa-

The hoof and all below this line is doed ppearance after some of the coldest nights. the creature is wont to lie, the theory is not

fostered, law created, groggery. The fair there must be some other cause at work prior tablet of whose memory, was first defaced by to it. If not, why do Farmer A.'s cattle

become affected, which are better condition better secured than Farmer B.'s that are not

Others think it to be an infectious du If so why do A.'s cattle, nine out of twelve become diseased and B.'s twenty remain up affected, they being together daily and drinking at the same spring?

It is undoubtedly a mortification caused by freezing, other causes however going be- Many people indeed appear to have

The question arises what can the cause be? tion on the surface of the globe. Ev

We will support the following: 1st. Scurvey.

2nd. The eating of hay and chaff that con-

healthy condition of the blood, which tends of the character and productiveness of upon the slightest cause, to change in the solids. One of these changes is the mortifi- borhood. eation of some distant part of body, as the foot. Such of the soldiers of the wretched Anglo-Spanish expedition, as recovered from it has been shown that, while in the Vittoria fever were left in a scurvied branches of mechanism and manufactur condition, and this peculiar gangrene was common among them.

There are some circumstances attending erality of cases equal to those of other this cattle distemper that tend to show that -and while Canadian agricultural pr there is something nigh akin to scurvey in it. are admitted to be of the highest qu Some cows that were and some that were not Canada can produce an amount and vari affected, have had swelled necks, ulcers, scaly raw material, equal in proportion to the and scabby skin.

Cows that are fed on distillery slops all become diseased with scurvy, and some los their feet by gangrene.

powers, not only in the circulation of the circulation of the blood, but also in the nernous system. The power of endurance of resistance is therefore lowered, and with this as a predisposing cause, and cold as an exciting cause the disease may be produced.

Can the blasted seeds of plants have any thing to do with this disease? They do produce in man a like effect. Ergot or spurred rve is an example.

There are circumstances which seem to show that this may be the cause, and it is the mous expression of their approbation opinion of many medical men that it is so.

over the circulation of the blood, and just such principal representatives in London an influence as would lessen the oilal power of Paris. resistance to cold.

at one mow escape, while the others fed at rate idea of the labor and dilligence another mow suffer from the disease.

In one neighborhood among an aggregate Geological Survey of Canada; but to in stock of forty, only two took the disease. the fact upon those who are little and They were fed at separate stables and alone magnitude of his undertaking, it may but were fed upon hay taken from the same to record as concisely as possible the field. The hay was course, cut upon low land, and was harvested green and well salt- rection, and in doing so I may be peru

of any avail in this disease we must deal more America. in prevention than in cures. The disease is allowed to go beyond the period of preven- dian Government, the reputation of tion, and the "warranted cures" have general- Logan (as we shall still call Sir William ly been found useless. We would suggest referring to his past career) stood desergood bedding and a warm stable, together high, although his merits were then with bran mashes and occasionally feeds upon known and appreciated by the comparat raw vegetables, especially potatoes, and small few scientific men with whom he had doses of sulphur, nitre and powdered charcoal combined, as preventive means. After the a very valuable collection of the birds an disease has appeared stimulating oils and linem'ents with warm bandages are the best means

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON. New York 13, 7. p. m. The Washington arrived this morning, with

Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., and London ity. to 25th. Peace was not yet signed.

But it was in the field of Geology that not quite harmonious, owing to difficulties in-terposed by Prussia; peace however was part, and it was during his residence in

The Times Crimean Correspondent says the negotiations may break down. It may suit the French to make concessions, but ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider they have had enough for honor and glery, and to revenge the reverses of 1812; his Geological Map and Sections of the moreover they cannot afford war as England can, and their army however numerous on paper, is dwindling sadly, the scurvy and fever is playing sad havoc in its ranks, mortality is said to be 120 a day and frequently more.

The Allies had commenced the demolition

of he enclosure lines around Sebastopol. Great dullness in the Corn Trade. declined 3s a 4s per quarter. To-day's market opened very flat, although at the close there was a slightly improved feeling. Busi-

of 3d a 4d per 70lbs. Flour in consequence of very large arrivals from Spain, was nearly unsaleable at 1s perbarrel under last Wednesday's sales. Red Wheat 9s 6d and 10s; White 10s a 11s. In provisions there was no change. Consols closed at 91%.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE! ARE IVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

HALBAX, 14th April. The mail steamer Cambria, from Liveron the 29th ult, arrived here on route to Boston, this morning. She will be due at Boston on Tuesday night, so that her mail will probably reach New York on the following

from the prices of the previous Friday, more particularly on the lower descriptions. The talling off on flour being equal to about 1s, per barrel, and on wheat 3d. per bushel.

For fine Wheat a slight advance has been established.

by the Washington.
The Provision Market was essentially un

changed. For Lard there was an improve demand to former rates.

the closing quotation for Consols on Friday evening was 92\frac{3}{8} a 62\frac{1}{4}. The see of Parma is again laid under siegon account of frequent disturbances and assass

THE CANADIAN GEOLOGIC

SIR WILLIAM EDMUND LOGAN, KT. BY SANFORD FLEMING, C. E. Read before the Canadian Institute, 1856.
Previous to the two great Industria

sibitions at London, 1851, and in 1854, the world at large may be said t been in total ignorance of Canada's reg carcely cognizant of her geographical nterprising neighbors of the United were but partially aware of what the c was capable of producing; and each m of our own population was too much er with his own pursuits to have any defin districts remote from his own immediate

gation in earnest.

Report of Progress in 1843.

Canadian Legislature to carry out the pro-

Mr. Logan was employed, in an examination

of the coast of the Gaspé Peninsula, while

he sent his assistant to make a section of the

Upper Province, through the country lying

between the Lakes Huron and Erie-one

grand object of the expedition being to de

termine what the probabilities were of the ex-

istence of coal measures at either end of the

In 1844, both Geologists were occupied i

exploring and completing a topographical sur

vey of the Gaspé Peninsula, and in 1845

while the Director made a survey of the Otta-

wa River up to Temiscamang, and of its tri-

his assistant continued the examination tand to-

pography in Gaspe. In 1845 the Legislature

made a farther appropriation to the Survey of

and the same was renewed in 1850 for five

In 1846 the Copper region of Lake Supe-

rior occupied the entire attention of the Sur-

vey; and since that time an immense amount

of country has been examined in various parts

of the Province, the greater portion of which

being entirely wild and unknown, it was found

necessary to survey topographically. Besides

£2,000 currency per annum, for five years

butary the Mattawau to Lake Nippissing-

Within these five years, however, t the medium of the above mentioned mechanics and manufacturers of Cana in some respects in advance, and in the tent of area, to any other country

For the superb collection of m which appear to be the theme of adm In scurvy there is a tessening of the vital on both occasions, the country is main dected to the Geological Survey of the vince, and the unwearied exertions Director, on whom Her Majesty has r conferred the merited honor of knig The fruits of his labors are only now ning to be developed, and his untiring energy and disinterestedness, cannot be stimated; and with these convictions cumbent on the people of this Provi how that they fully appreciate the benefits rendered to their country, by a W. E. Logan's services as Director These substances have a powerful influence Geological Survey, and as one of

It is scarcely possible, in a brief con Cows that are in the same yard, and feed cation like the present, to convey an which Sir W. E. Logan has conducta of the investigations carried on under hi to add a few remarks on the position acc

Previous to his engagement with the communication. At an early period he sects common to Canada, included in were many species previously unknown, he subsequently presented to the tution at Swansea, of which he was one founders, and zealous promoters of interests during his residence in that

Wales that he performed a work which been declared by the first scientific p Europe to be "unrivalled in its time never surpassed since." This great work accuracy of which were such that wh Government Survey, under Sir Henry d Beche, came to South Wales, not one sir line by Mr. Logan was found to be incorr and the whole was approved and publis without alteration. Nor was this all :system Mr. Logan had pursued in follow ness was very moderate, and in retail parcels.

Fire samples of wheat could be bought at lower rates, and inferior kinds at a reduction been fully adopted by the British S. out the coal-field was so vastly superior been fully adoped by the British Survey. on the old published maps. Logan's map may be said to be the model of the whole collection. It ought to be bo in mind also, that at this time he was not

ployed as one of the geological staff, but spirit as so many of his Canadian observat have been carried out,-he generously sented the fruits of his labors, wit ut fee or remuneration, to the British Gov n-While engaged in the examination of the cognized by reference to the Geological map, remember his name, and interrogate him to common burial ground; also, a bill to authorise coal-formation, Mr. Logan contributed not by in which the various formations are represented the necessary end. So it is with Fossils. To interesting and valuable papers to the Ge >- by different colors that do not exist, will be get the necessary information from them you £10,000. gical Society of London, among which y found wanting and, consequently, need not be must be able to recognise their aspect, and Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to

his connexion with Canadian Geology, also e- accomplish what already has been done.

serves notice here, as it refers to a matter in In 1843, Mr. Logan, accompanied by a which a portion of Canada is deeply inter tsingle Indian with a bark canoe, made a thored. It is entitled: "On the effect of packing of the Ice in the River St. Law packing of the Ice in the Report of the Council salso, a return to an address of the 21st ult. For a statement of the Ice in the Geological Survey, carried on ducting the Geological Survey, carried on ducting the Geological Survey, carried on ducting the Geological Survey, carried on the Ice in the The Government was greatly alarmed.

Cattle Murrain is said to be spreading all often in parts remote from all settlements—the determination of having the Processor of the structure of the Sir Hyde Parker, Commander of the Sir Hyde Parker, Comm

ada, completed a preliminary examination made arrangements with the Colonial Govern-(1853) he finally returned to Canada, accompanied by an assistant, to commence the investidians and an assistant. It was in 1842, also, that Mr. Logan ex-

and of great value; but while fully admitting -"In Canada, there has been proceeding acknowledged to be one of the most importacknowledged to be one of the most imported the greatly improved circumstances under for some years one of the most extensive an ant in American geology, as the key to the survey was then placed, and more important Geological Surveys now going o and which was published as an appendix to his extensive scale under which the operations in the world. The enthusiasm and disinter posed survey for two years, was only content of work performed and reported upon this great work a wide-spread fame." only by the strictest economy that the salaries never could have been accomplished but by As I have already said, the services of be effected with this small grant, and accord- be of the slightest value that is not essentially Legislature will give substantial express ingly at the expiration of that time, Mr. time is there employed:

> one on the survey has so much to do conset of books by double entry, in which I enter successful termination. no gross sums with a reference to accounts. but everything in detail for easy and immediate reference if required, and I render an account to the Government with the same detail on the face of it, so that any one, who chooses, either publicly or privately, to look at the by riot," without any amendment, and with a bill of their own, entitled "an Act to extend account, can see at once how every penny has been spent. I used at first to make, with my own hands, four manuscript copies of the an- purposes, and against unincorporated comnual Report of Progress, often reaching more than one hundred printed pages-one copy for the Government, one for the House of Assembly, one for the Legislative Council, and against persons associated for commercial purone for the Printer; but of late I have been ppses, and against unincorporated companies, forced to employ an amanuensis for part. The fittings of the Museum are scarcely vet com- ate certain persons under the style and title of pleted; when they are I must employ addition-

to be classified and arranged."

an inch to a mile, and with every particular great attention has been paid to Fossils, and to remote and comparatively Northern dis-Moreover, a regular system of measurement tricts of country—while a partial attention

vations were connected by a registration of lead to Science, and Science to Economics. each step taken by the observer, the bearings from one point to another being taken by compass. And as an example of the amount means of it that the range or distribution of vide for the care of habitual drunkards. of work accomplished by this means-Mr. useful materials, both discovered and to be Richardson (who has been employed as an ex- discovered, can be made intelligible. A strict dress was voted for a return shewing in detail plorer since 1845) in 1853 registered paces in his note book making a total distance during the season of upwards of 1000 miles. The under the physical structure. I have been told that some persons, observing how carefully attention to Fossils is essential in acertaining in the years 1851, 1852 1853, 1864, and 1855, by each Municipality in Upper Canada, under the Act to provide funds for defraying results of this process have also been mapped tive I endeavour to be to this evidence of on a scale of an inch to a mile, and have sup- sequence, have ignorantly supposed the means ate a Mining Co.; and plied on many occasions, much material to to be the end, and while erroneously giving fill up deficiencies, and correct discrepancies, me credit as an authority upon Fossils, have me credit as an authority upon Fossils, have with the Government relating to the construction of the Lake Champlain Canal and enlarge-The result of these investigations is already In their Fossil darkness, they have mistaken ment of the Welland Can al. acknowledged to have been of incalculable benefit to science, as having most essentially thrown light, where there was much misapprehension before, on the whole of American Geology; and they have, moreover, beyond dispute, been productive of most valuable information as regards the distribution of economic materials. While the position of such useful materials as do exist can be readily recognized by reference to the Geological map, remember his name, and interrogate him to city of London to sell the land granted for a The news are three days later than received by the Washington but contain no feature of decided importance. Difficulties alleged to have presented themselves previous to the Washington's departure are understood to have been removed, and it was consequently, expected that the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days.

In breadstuffs there had been a great decline from the prices of the previous Friday, more the inferences it led to universally acks.

The news are three days later than received by the Washington but contain no feature of decided importance. Difficulties alleged to have presented themselves previous to the specially noticed one on the "Stigm in order to state your authority you must be able to recognise their aspect, and looked for; such for example, is the case looked for; such for example, is the case of the specially noticed one on the "Stigm in order to state your authority you must be some tells of Coal; they with regard to coal—a mmeral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the treaty of peace would be specially noticed one on the "Stigm in order to state your authority you must be some tells of Coal; they with regard to coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the treaty of peace would be specially noticed one on the "Stigm in order to state your authority you must be some tells of Coal; they with regard to coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the treaty of peace would be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the coal—a mneral not likely to be found among rocks recognised as beionging to the coal—a mneral not likely to be specially noticed one on the "Stigm" in order to state your authority on the looked for; such for example, is the case their c ledged. Another paper, contributed price to the means the Director had at his disposal to ly baptized, helped us last year to trace out upwards of fifty miles of Hydraulic Lime-

ough investigation of the whole of the Gaspe character of Mr. Logan's labours in con-

gists of Great Britain, from each of whom he Peninsula from Cape Chatte to Bay Chaleur, of their territory for Coal; a work for which Anna Powell, and the Hon. Wm. Dumi gists of Great Britain, from each of whom he Peninsua from Cape Chatte to Bay Chaleur, of their territory for Coal; a work for which received the most flattering testimonials—was a large portion of the range of the Notre by his past investigations, he was peculiarly Mr Freeman introduced a bill to incorp applied to by Lord Stanley, then Secretary Dame or Shick-Schock Mountains surveyed, fitted. The field of research was new, and ate the Union Bank of Canada. for the Colonies to undertake the investiga- most of the principal rivers measured, the India was then attracting much more attention. In the same year he proceeded to Can- Geological character of the rocks ascertained, tion than Canada. The emoluments would and specimens collected. This service was have greatly exceeded those of his present ada, completed a preliminary examination, and of his made arrangements with the Colonial Government and returned to Britain,—the whole ex
In making the making the own selection; unlimited aid was to be affordand Superior to be thrown open for settlement pense of which visit he paid out of his own survey of the Ottawa more assistance was ed by the Indian Government; and although pocket,—and early in the following year, found to be absolutely necessary, but except he felt quite convinced that the investigation in few instances, neither Mr. Logan nor Mr. would lead to a very extended reputation, yet ment of six altogether -- inclusive of four In- this country, and feeling that he was in som degree pledged to it because he is a native amined and accomplished the measurement of the remarkable section of the coal measures at tion was granted, an explorer has been added India Company was not accepted. The the remarkable section of the coal measures at the South Joggins, in Nova Scotia: a work to the staff whose labors have been incessant quotation above referred to read as follows: were enabled to be carried on, it must be clear estedness of a thoroughly qualified and The first grant of money made by the to any one at all acquainted with the nature of judicious observer, Mr. Logan, whose name the service and of the difficulties to be en- will ever stand high in the roll of votaries of posed survey for two years, was only £1500 countered in a perfectly new country, that the

only by the strictest economy that the salaries of Sil nave already said, the services of Sil could be paid, and travelling and other expenses met; indeed, notwithstanding all the tinued application. Accuracy with Mr. Logan entitle him to the unanimous acknowledgments penses met; indeed, notwichstanding an the care possible, the necessary work could not is everythin—nothing is allowed with him to of his country; may we hope that the correct. With regard to the office work, we of its approbation, as well as of its appreciatio Logan found himself out of pocket upwards of have simply to refer to Mr. Logan's own of the justly merited distinction which Her answer before the Select Committee of the Majesty has conferred on the representative During the summer and autumn of 1843. House of Assembly to question 73, on page of Canadian Science, and there is no manner 26 of the pulished report, to show how his I feel assured, in which this could be down more acceptably to Sir W. E. Logan him-Question 3 page 26 (referred to.) - "Each self, and more creditably and lastingly beneficial to the Province, than in extending nected with his own individual department, to the Survey increased support, and in place that all the general office work falls upon me, ing at his disposal ample means to enable him I keep all the accounts, and for that purpose a to carry on this most important service to a

> LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. TORONTO, April 8, 1856. Last night a message was received from the Council, aggreeing to the bill to repeal in part "an Act to provide a remedy against the city of Quebec in case of injury to property the provision of the Act to facilitate actions

> On motion of Mr. CASSAULT, the bil from the Council, entitled an Act to extend the provisions of the Act to facilitate actions

Mr. FOLEY intoduced a bill to incorpor the Port Eric Canal Company.

Mr. A. A. DORION moved that the en-

al aid, if it should cost me my whole salary.

The accumulated material of eleven years are delivered by Judge Duval to the Jury on the

Rhodes, Rolph, Sanborn, Scatcherd, ville Wilson, Wright, Young-45.

NAYS-Alleyn, Bowes, Brodeur, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais has not been confined to the totally wild and unfrequented parts, but has been found absolutely necessary throughout nearly the whole of lutely necessary throughout nearly the whole of the settlements in consequence of the numerous inaccuracies and omissions in the various reply to Question 93, page 39, of the Reports General Macdonald, MCann, Masson, ous inaccuracies and omissions in the various township plans. Where a more accurate method could not be obtained, all the obser
Question 93, page 39, of the Reports General Macdonald, M'Cann, Masson, Mathewson, Meagher, Mongenais, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Niles, Poulette, Pouliot, Price, Roblin, Solicitor, General Ross, Shaw, General Smith, Sydney Smith, South-

On motion of Mr. CHISHOLM, an ad-

Mr. Bowes introduced a Bill to incorpor copies of any correspondence (present year)

Att. Gen. Macdonald introduced a bill to amend the law relative to Kingston General

struction of Water Works in Hamilton. Hon. Mr. Cartier presented a mes

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to con

Mr. Bell introduced a bill to Library Association and Mechan

On motion of last, was ordered for all the correspondence be tween the Superintendent of Education in Upper and Lower Canada and the Government, since 1848, on the subject of the Common School grants.

Mr. Jobin introduced a bill to facilitate the

examination of candidates to practice in the profession of Notary in Lower Canada.

Mr. Loranger introduced a bill to exemp legatees from the necessity demanding deliver ance de ligs. Mr. Stevenson, a bill to establish a lega standard of weight per bushel for certain roots

Mr. Loranger, a bill to expedite proceed ings in commercial suits.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to better secure the

dependence of the Legislative Assembly, b providing that whenever a member accept any office of emolument of a temporary nature he must go back to his constituents for re

Mr. Daoust (of Two Mountains) a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incur-red for copies of the registry books in the New Registry Offices.

Mr. Crysler, a bill to legalize a By-Law of the Municipal Council of the Township of Cornwall.

Mr. Lumsden inquired of ministers whether it was their intention to cause immediate step to be taken to increase the extent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum Building in Toron-to so as to prevent the necessity of retaining insane persons in the different parts of Upper

The Inspector General said that it was the intention either to enlarge the present Asylum or to provide accommodation for the insance

Mr. Dorion moved that it is expedient amend the existing laws for the decision contested elections of members of Parliame and that the Committee on privileges and elections be instructed to inquire concerning the fittest mode of deciding any contested election with despatch and impartiality, which was carried.

ordered for particulars of seizures and forfei tures made by the Customs' officers at Mon treal, during the year 1854, '55, '56, the proceeds of sale, and the part coming to the Government, and that given seizing officers, curred and paid.

On motion of Mr. Aikins, an address was ordered for a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railroad Company since the last meeting of Parliament to the present time, in reference to any loan for the enefit of that Company.

Petition of John Jeffrey, of Rawdon, pray delivered by Judge Duval to the Jury on the trial before the Criminal Court at Quebec for the murder of Robert Corrigan, be now read, Scallem, of Andover Town, and of Thos. necessary to survey topographically. Besides the geology,—much of it of the very highest economic importance,—which has been followed out on both sides of the St. Lawrence, both above and below Montreal, in the Eastern Townships, and in the region around the confluence of the Ottawa; the courses of all the main rivers of Lake Huron on the one side of the "Height of Land," and of the Ottawa on the other, have been traced and measured to their sources, the Lakes and principal features of the interior surveyed, and the elevation of every fall and rapid ascertanted the proceedings of the Survey were to detrigonomically or by spirit level. Those interior surveyed, and the elevation of every fall and rapid ascertanted the proceedings of the Survey were to survey have since heen mapped on a scale of Scientific and not sufficiently practical—that in the geology,—much of it of the very highest the geology,—much of it of the weight of the satisfants have also labored with diligence and conditions to the massistants have also labored with diligence and in advising His Excellency to decline to comply with the prayer of the said address, had taken a step calculated to interfere with the undoubted privileges of this House, and to interfere with the undoubted privileges of this House, and to disturb the good understanding between the Representative of Her Majesty and this Revestance to support and maintain.

YEAN—Mossys. Alkins, Bell, Bigger, Bourassa Brown, Bureau, Cameron, Christie, Chas. Daoust, Darche, Delong, De Witt, J. Has frequently been urged by some that the elevation of every fall and rapid ascertanted the proceedings of the Survey were took and the city of Montreal; of the Mechanics Institute of Montreal; of the City of Montreal; of the Montreal; of the Montreal; of the Montreal; of the Montreal; of t

illowance in Stamford.

Mr. A.A Dorion introduced a bill to amend the Act 16 Vic. cap. 174, intitled "An Act to permit of disinterment in certain cases."

Mr. Chisholm moved that an address be Mr. Chisholm moved that an address be presented to His Excellency for a return shewing the amount of debentures issued to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada since the 9th May, 1855, the day on which the Act 18 Vic. cap. 174, received the Royal assent, with the authority for the issue Mr. Brown moved that the main motion

be amended by adding the following words at the end thereof; "And also shewing the whole amount received in parts of shares of bonds of the Company and of Provincial Debentures respectively; the manner in which the proceeds of said shares, bonds, and de-bentures have been expended; the debts due bentures have been expended; the debts due by the said Company; the estimated cost of completing the works; and the stock and bonds yet available to the Company for their completion."—Yeas, 35; Nays 64. The main motion was carried, An address was voted for a list of the names of the skilled Engineers appointed by the authority of an act for granting additional

names of the skilled Engineers appointed by the authority of an act for granting additional aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Also for copies of all communications addressed to and despatches received from Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the nomination of the members of the Legislative Council for this Province in 1854.

Mr. Powell moved that the entries in the Journals of this House of the 3rd instant, be now read with the view of rescinding the resolution postponing the issue of a writ of

now read with the view of rescinding the resolution postponing the issue of a writ election for the County of Argenteuil till the 14th of April.—Yeas, 17; Nays, 80.

Mr. Southwick introduced a bill to vest certain lands granted for agricultural purposes in the agricultural societies of Middlesex and Elgin. Mr. A.A. Dorion introduced a bill to

secure the freedom of election for the County of Argenteuil.

A bill to incorporate certain persons under the title of the Toronto and Georgian Bay

Canal Company was read a first time.

Mr. Rankin introduced a bill to alter
and amend the game laws of Upper Can-

Mr. Chisholm introduced a hill for the protection of property lying on the shores of Lake Ontario in the counties of York, Peel and Halton.

MARRIED. At St. James' Church, Carleton-Place, by the Rev. Mr. Laudor Mr. Thomas Simpson of Goulburn, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Scott, of Glenisle.

At Castleford, County of Renfrew, on the 20th March, after a protracted illness of much suffering, which he done with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Peter O'Neil, Postmaster, aged 51 years. The deceased was brother of the late highly respected Thomas O'Neil, Esq., and was a person of unassuming and retired habits—feeling a greater delight in communing with his God in the closet, than mingling in the company of a profane world, and was held in general estimation. His death will not be easily filled up. The late Mr. O'Neil was a zealous member of the Free Church—from which he has been

Spring, do..... 6 0 a 0 0
Oatmeal per bbl, 196 lbs... 22 6 a 25 0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs... 3 6 a 0 0
Barley per bush. 48 lbs... 0 0 a 3 6
Oats, per bush. 34 lbs... 1 4 a 1 6 es per bush..... 1 4 a 1 8 Pork, per 100 lbs.....37 6 a 40 0 Beef, per 100 lbs.....31 3 a 00 0

AUCTION SALE!

Real Estate &c. &c COUNTY OF LANARK! A RARE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, in the Village of FERGUSON'S FALLS,

Township of Drummond, on Saturde the 3rd day of May next, a number Town and park lots,
The Park Lots are adjoining the Town
Lots, and will contain from five to ten
acres of good Land, and will be sold on
easy terms. Good Deeds will be given
by the purchasers paying one-third
down, and approved joint notes for the
remainder, in two equal annual installments with interest.

The leastire is weather of the remainder.

The locality is worthy of the attention of Tradesmen or Speculators, being well adapted for business in general, in the centre of a flourishing Country, on the banks of the Mississippi River, on the main road leading from Petth to the Ottawa River, in the vicinity of mills, stores, post-office, rannery, &c., &c., and a new Catholic church being erected. The Third of May will be the time for

bargains.
Also,—Horned Cattle, Sheep & Pigs;
Farm Implements, Household Furniture, &c., &co., The Stock will be sold for Cash.

Household Furniture, &c., all under £1 10s. cash, and over that sum, ten months' credit, by giving good joint sates. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT DOYLE. Ferguson's Falls, April 14, '56. 31-a'

HIGH WINES! HIGH WINES!!

THE Subscriber has a large quantity of HIGH WINES, which he will sell low for Cash, by wholesale.

JAMES SHAW, JR.

Smith's Falls, April 15th, 1856.

TENDERS TILL be received till the 24th inst. or the Stone-Cutting, Mason work, and part of the Carpenter and Joiner work of a Dwelling and Carriage House, &c., at Perth. The work may be tendered for separately.
Not bound to accept the lowest ten-

JOHN G. MALLOCH. Perth, 8th April, 1856.

HOUSE AND SHOP

TO LET:
THE Subscriber wishes to Rent her
House, Shop and Premises, in
Carleton-Place. There is also a good Baro and Garden on the premises.

Possession given on the first of May.

For turther particulars apply to the subscriber.

JANE SCOTT.

Carleton-Place, April 5th, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE. FOR a term of years, in the Village of Almonte, (late Waterford, Romsay,) the Victoria Grist Mill, now in complete running order, with two runs of Burr stones, and an abundant supply

Also for Sale at the same place an excellent water privilege, with Twenty-five feet of fall, and in a most convenient situation for any kind of business.

Terms made known on application to

J. & J. WYLIE.

Ramsay, April 8th, 1856.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING. MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. CAMPBELL would inform the inhabitants of Carleton-Place and the surrounding country, that she has taken rooms at the residence of Mr. D. Campbell, where she will be prepared to make up Bonnets, Caps, Dresses and Capes, &c., in the best style and at short notice. Miss C. intends receiving the London, Paris New York Fashions regularly once a month.

Carleton-Place, 4th April, 1856.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS! WANTED immediately, a second class Teacher, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Pakenham.

Sec'y. & Treasurer, Pakenham P. O.

April 7th, 1856. Town CLERK'S OFFICE, McNab, April 6th, 1856. NoTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Revision, "under the Consolidated Assessment Act of Upper Canada, 1853," will be holden for the Township of McNab, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel McIntyre, at the Flat Rapide, on Monday the 5th day of lay next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, of which all parties interested will take notice,

By order, A. H. DOWSWELL, Township Clerk. MARRIAGE LICENSES, SSUED at Clifton, (late Bellamy's

Mills,) by THOMAS COULTER. RAMSAY Tailoring Establishment.

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!

THE Subscriber in thanking the in-habitants of Ramsay and vicioity, for the very liberal patropage bestow for the very liberal patropage bestowed upon him since commencing business amongst them, would take this method of inferming them, that from increased facilities for doing business, he will be enabled to execute a larger number of orters than heretofore, and he trusts by attention, punctuality, a good fit and moderate charges, to merit and receive an increased share of public patronage. Through a correspondence with some of the first artists in Montreal and Ottawa, his mustamers will have the benefit of the Militia or other uniforms made to or

THOMAS MOLAREN, JA

ABLE TERMS: N Excellent FARM, of 100 acres A situated on the 10th Concession of Ramsay, immediately on the line of the projected Railroad. The Land is of good quality, water in abundance, a good frame house and barn; and from 60 to O acres cleared.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or the proprietor on the

THOMAS McLAKEN, Jr. Almonte, April, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his FARM OF LAND, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, being the west half of Lot Number Nine, in the second concession of the Township of Goulbourn, and the south-east half of the south-east half of Lot Number Eight in

the Township of Goulbourn.

The Land is in a good state of cultivation—about one hundred acres cleared and well feaced, well watered winter and summer, by "King's Creek" which flows summer, by "King's Creek" which flows through the centre of the Land; also Baking. Possession given immediately apparatus for making Confectionary and Baking. several good springs of water. The lot ately. is convenient to the mail road from Ottawa to Perth, about twenty-five miles from the former, and the same distance from the latter place. Five miles from

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises.
WILLIAM POOLE. Goulborne, April 1, 1856.

CHER

FORTY DOLLARS. PREMIUM of TEN POUNDS A will be awarded by the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Agricultural Society, to the owner of the best ENTIRE HORSE, for Agricultural purposes, which may stand for the

Sec'y & Treasurer. Carleton-Place, 27th March, 1856.

TAILORING. THE Subscriber would respectfully mate to the Inhabitants of the Village of Almonte and Township of Ramsay, that he will carry on the business heretothe house adjoining that occupied by S. K. Shipman, where, by paying strict attention to all orders in his line, with which he may be favored, and by a due McEwen 7th con. observance of promptitude and economy, in all his transactions, he hopes to ment a share of the public patronage.

Fashions received regularly.

DUGALD MCEWEN.

Almonte, April 2, 1856. 29-tf. DAGUERREOTYPE AND AMBROTYPE IN ALL ITS BEAUTY.

MR. A. H. BOYCE has arrived in Town and would most respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gents of CARLETON-PLACE, to his superior Likenesses. He is now taking pictures upon glass, a new method lately discovered, called positive and negative Ambrotype pictures. They are not like the Daguerreotype throwing off a reflection, hence you can see them in any light without holding them in a particular angle. He is also taking Daguerreotypes as usual, rooms at Grahams' dwelling. A. H. B. intends taking an agency in about one month and the life he therefore offers his apparatus,

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY.

REMOVED TO ST. THERESE STREET. In Desbarat's Building.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg leave to inform the Printers of Canada that they have now mana. factured and ready for delivery, a large quantity of LONG PRIMER. BOUR-GEOIS, BREVIER, and SMALL PICA, of Scotch Face, which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed by any Foundry upon this Continent for dura-

bility and appearance. They have also on hand a choice assoftment of various kinds of ORNA-

The prices at which these and Types are sold at the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, will be found at least thirty pany a copy of said Map or Plan, and per cent less than they could be purchased previous to its establisment.

It is therefore hoped that the Printers of Canada will show their appreciation of the advantages it holds out, by bestowing upon it a fair share of their patronage, in return for which the Proprietors pledge themselves to leave no means untried to give the most ample satisfaction.

Printers, mark the reduction in the

Printers, mark the reduction in the price of Type since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depends upon yourselves. Our motto is: supply the Trade with Types of such qualities, and at such prices, as will prevent the necessity of

patronizing foreign manufacturers.

The following list of prices of a few of the principal articles required by Printers, will give an idea of the great advantages of the CANADA TYPE
FOUNDRY:—
PRICES:

Nonpareil.....2s 6d per ib Miniou.....2s 3d do Brevier......2s 1d do Bourgeois.........1s 10d do Long Primer 1s 8d do Small Pica..... 1s 7d do

AUCTIONEER. Beckwith, March 24th, 1856.

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. B. SURGEON, &c. OFFICE, CITY HOTEL. MIRRICKVILLE, C. W.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Map Schoolhouse, on Monday the 7th, day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, affore forenoon, for the purpose of granting leachers' Certificates. And the Lanark Section of the Board

will meet for the same purpose, in the Schoolhouse, Village of Lanark, on Saturday the 5th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock, forenoon. J. A. MURDOCH,

Bathurst, March 17, 1856.

BAKERY TO RENT, CARLETON-PLACE.

THE Subscriber wishes to Rent his A Bakery Establishment, for one or more years. It is well supplied with

Burrows' Inn, Franktown, on Tuesday the 22nd inst., at ten o'clock, A. M.

The Statute Labor for the current year will be apportioned at said meeting. Pathmasters and all others who have Pathmasters and all others who have and Council of a positive form the Brock-from the most respectable continued and influential persons in canada West, relative to the value of the Property and its object of Sale, can be obtained by himself on reasonable terms, and now offers the said or half and or Plan of the Brock-from the following AGENTS:—

Others Reilway cartified by

Township Officers for Beckwith, 1856. Montage, in the said United Counties, Assessor, John Stewart-Collector togethe with a Book of Reference re-

use of Mares during the ensuing season, in not less than six places, to e approved of by the Directors of the said Society.

Judges have been appointed and persons intending to compete for the above Premium are requested to exhibit their Hosses at Carleton-Place, on Wedness-Horses at Carleton-Place, on Wednes-day the 30th April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. McDonald 7th con. James Stewart, Books No Horses entitled to a Premium, unless approved of by the Judges, and that the owners comply with the rules of John Robert, John McEwen Sth. Con.

McDonald 7th Con. James Stewart, Books Creater Confices hereinafter mentioned as follow that is to say: In the Office for the Society of the Province, in the Chicago McDonald 7th Con. Thomas L. Burgess, John McEwen Sth. Con. John McGregor, James McFarlane, City of nebec, upon the third day of Wm. Rattery, John Goth, John Mc-May. D., 1855; in the Office of the Rostie, Duncan Cram, Patrick Mann, John McEachan, W. Bay, William Moore, Franktown, Donald McFarlane, Town of Perth, on the seventh day of Perth, on the seventh day of extensive and varied Stock of Ashton, Thomas Smith, Carleton-Place, W. Lake, Peter McLaren, Alex. Sinclusir, and 12th line E. of R. R. Thomas Pretty.

May, I D., 1855; and also, that he NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, Maps or Plais and Books of Reference of examined and certified as HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

of Almonte and Township of Ramsay, that he will carry on the business heretofore conducted by Peter McEwen, (who has removed hence,) as a Tallor, in the house adjoining that occupied by S.

Poundkeepers, John Stewart 2nd con. John Edwards deposited in the Office of the said impany at Brockville, in the SOFAS, COUCHES, WALNUT the house adjoining that occupied by S.

Renzie, Richard Griffith, Alexander United Counties of Leeds and Gren
CHAIRS, TABLES. Cameron 9th con. John Graham, Donald McFarlane, George Codd and Hugh | 1855.

Fence Viewers, Robert McLaughlan Alex. Stewart 3rd con. John Fergusson. Neil Stewart, 7th con. Alex. Stewart 9th con. and Thomas Smith. Road Surveyor, John McKercher, Lot No. 15, 1st con. EWEN McEWEN,

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

Railway Company

taking an agency in about one month and a half, he therefore offers his apparatus, (which is in excellent order) for sale, on reasonable terms with Instructions, any one wishing to purchase will do well to call soon and get the instructions. A good horse will be taken in part payment.

Cayleton Place, April 2nd, 1856.

Lots 4 & 5, in the ninth concession of the Township of Horton, on the west side of the Bonnchere River, being that portion of said Railway lying within the Townships of Ramsay, Pakenham, Mc-Nab and part of Horton, in the United REAL ESTATE would not entered into unless circumment.

Cayleton Place, April 2nd, 1856.

Lots 4 & 5, in the ninth concession of the Township of Horton, on the west side of the Bonnchere River, being that portion of said Railway lying within the Townships of Ramsay, Pakenham, Mc-Nab and part of Horton, in the United REAL ESTATE would not entered into unless circumment.

Cayleton Place, April 2nd, 1856.

in the Town of Perth, on the seventh day of May, A. D., 1855; and also that he has delivered to the said Company a copy of said Map or Plan, and amined and certified as aforesaid, and that the same are now lodged and deposited in the Office of the Secretary of the said Company at Brock-

vide.

Dated at Brockville, March 18th, 1856. ROBERT WATSON, Managing Director, Brockville & Ottawa Railway Co

RICHARD F. STEELE, Solicitor, Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

PROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that a MAP or comfort Plan of an Alteration of a portion of of his the Line as shown on the original Map of the Brockville and Ottawa only de of our manufactures. Editors will conformely assigned to the Surveyor Genformerly assigned to

RICH RD F. STEELE, S icitor.

rockville & Ottawa Railway. BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE by given, that a MAP or N and BOOK of REFER-ENCI of an Alteration, of a portion

signed to the Surveyor Gen- Apply to ilway Clause Consolidation April 4th, 1856.

ROBERT WATSON. Managing Director,

RICHAED F. STEELE. Solvitor, ockville & Ottawa Railwy.

BATE'S GRAND Ti age au Sort. Value of Property

\$ 64,000. THE F GHEST PRIZE BEING A GRI T MILL, VALUED AT £3 26, AND WHICH CAN LEASED FOR £400

ER ANNUM, WITH 39 OTHER PRIZES. VARYING IN VALUE FROM

Some ously tocable, as g ople believe, and conscienti-that Tirages are discredit-erally speaking the

TAMES McDIARMID, Licensed of said Map or Plan and Book of Re- | bethtown and Wolford, in the United circus

The Property in the Township of Wolford, consists of 12 acres, and the whole water-power attached to the land; that in South Sherbrooke, 419 acresvalue £5,927 10s. The full extent of property offered containing 1,296 acres. Tickets \$5 each, payable on demand.

The prizes are se arranged as to give one Prize for every 20 tickets. The Cash Prizes will be paid on presentation of Tickets so soon as the Drawing is completed.—All Prizes requiring Deeds of Transfer will be made out free of charge to the winner, 30

ABSALOM McCAF FRY.

Carleton-Place, March 25th, 1856.

28-tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE pext meeting of the MUNICIship of Beckwith, will be held at Mr.
Burrows' Inn, Franktown, on Tuesday
the 22nd inst., at ten o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE! lating to reto, have been examined and certifie by the Commissioner of Crown 200 ACRES of LAND, No. 2, 8th Concession of Westmeath. e person performing the duties Terms to suit the purchaser. JAMES BENNIE. onformity with the provisions Bennie's Corners, Ramsay,

> Flint's Block, Corner Court House Avenue, Main Street.

> BROCKVILLE.

Dated t Brockville, 18th March, Toilets, Bureaus, and Walnut Bedsteads,

Cane Seat and Rush Bottom Cottage, Office, Dining, and Common Chairs, together with a general assortment of Brockville & Ottawa Railway. medium and low priced Furniture, with a large assortment of Looking Glasses and Pictures framed in gilt frames.

Being desirous to sell all off, will sell

Five per Cent Cheaper
than he has ever done for CASH.

He invites all to come and see his

stock of Furniture. Brockville, February, 26, 1856.

AUCTION SALE!

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC SALE, On the first day of MAY next, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.) the following, being a part of the Estate of the late Thomas Owens, Waggon-Maker, of White Lake, con-

THREE VILLAGE LOTS! Nos. 13, 14 & 15,
On the South Side of Main Street,

LAST CALL,

THE Subscriber shading and contingent of the remains, styling and contingent of the remains of the remains of the remains, styling and contingent of the remains of the remain

of sair ference of the continue of the Counties of Lecds and Grenville, and the City of Quebec, upon the City of Quebec, upon the two the city of Quebec, upon the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also, that has delivered to the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also, that has delivered to the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also, that has delivered to the did Company a copy of the raid of Refers a forces and that the same are now sists of part of the Commons, in the Township of Ram-yalley flow the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also, that he has delivered to the did Company a copy of the raid to the two ty-third day of Sid Book of Refers and the Township of Ram-yalley flow the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also of said Book of Refers and the Township of Ram-yalley flow the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also of said Book of Refers and the Township of Ram-yalley flow the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of June, A. D., and also of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of the said Company a copy of the raid to the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Book of Refers and the two ty-third day of said Company at Brock residue the two t

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS : James Burrows, Franktown. JOHN HUGHTON, THOMAS SMITH, Carleton-Place. JAMES WALLACE, Ramsay. JOHN MENZIES, Almonte CHARLES ROYCE, Pakenham. WM. DICKSON, JAMES BELL, Arnprior. WM. CODE, Ennisville. LIVINGSTON & ROBERTSON, Lanark. WM. MOOREHOUSE,

Pathmasters and all others who have business to tay before the said Council ville at Ottawa Railway, certified by are requested to take notice and attend.

EWEN McEWEN,

EWEN McEWEN,

March 854, said alteration extending Jamin Gordon; Bell's Corners, Nepean, Hugh, Bell; Richmond, Edward Reily; an all Goods, and making large sales Town Clerk. from the Rideau River, near Smith's Hugh, Bell; Richmond, Edward Reily; and all Goods, and making large sales the front of Lot No. 29, in John, R., O'Connor; Arnprior, Jas. Bell. on and after the first day of January sext, to do away with the present system of cash and credit prices, and

adopt one price as follows, viz :-All Goods marked and sold at the cash price. Purchases paid in cash on delivery, 5 per cent discount. To regular customers requiring credit four months, at the expiration of that ime, to bear interest until paid .-Reference, respectively in the FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!!! By this system the good customers get their goods at cash prices, and

save at least eight per cent.

All kinds of Country Produce taken as usual, and the highest price allow-The Stock includes the following; URS.—Boas and Cuffs, Womens' and Girls' sizes of Mock Sable, Grey Squirrel & Musquash, Mock Ermine and White Wool Boas, Mens' Russia Dog and Musquash Gauntlets of British Manufacture, Mens' Caps of all Furs, Cloth, Fur Bands of Canadian Manufacture, States of Canadian Manufacture, Mens' Caps of all

facture, Gloves & Gauntiets, do. do. MANCHESTER. - Grey Cottons, Middling & Stout qualities, bleached do. and Scotch Holiands, Shirting and Blue Stripes, Checks, Frints, 5-4 Chintz Madder Fancies, Navy & N. and Orange Extra Chintz, Fents &c. WOOLENS & STUFFS,-Broad Superfine

WOOLENS & STUFFS.—Broad Sapertine Cloth, Black and Fancy Does, Cassimers & Satinets, Lastings, Cobourgs, Atpacas, Vestings, Flannets—Lancashire Scarlet, and Whites, English and American Printed, Plantings and Kerseys, Wool and Union, Printed Druggits, Green Baize, Blankets.

La DIES DRASS GOODS—Newest styles of Scotch Gatas, Sitk Winseys, German Pure Laines, Nerwich and other Robes, Sc. Vanious Fancy GOODS—Lass Goods E. ull assortiment, Bonnet Satins and Velvels, Cranes, Gros and Persians. Bonnet and Velvels, Cranes, Gros and Persians. of Scotch Galas, Sink Winseys, German Pure Laines, Nerwich and other Robes, acc.

1. ull assortment, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Crapes, Gros and Persians, Bonnet and Velvets Ribbons, Corah, Pongee and Black Silk and Satin Bandannas, Gents Neck-Ties in great variety, Ladies' Irish Cambric & Printed Handkerchiefs, Coltars, Sleeves and Fronts, Newest patterns of Wool Poikas, Capes, Mantles and Boys' Dresses, Monair Caps and Coronets, Artincial Flowsrs, Wool Caps, Gauntleis, Artincial Flowsrs, Wool Frames of Latest Parisian shapes.

SCOTCH.—Wool and Printed Long Shawls, Mens' Plaids, Hard Tattans, Ginghams, Muslins, Cotton Pockets, Turkey Cloth &c., &c.

LINENS.—Irish Linens, fine, medium and heavy, Hollands—Brown, State, Black and Parents Research Rese

LINENS.—Irish Linens, fine, medium and heavy, Hollands—Brown, Slate, Black and Rough Brown, Bagging, Foriar, Osnaburg, Patent Canvas, Towels, Towelings, Table Cloths and Table Napkins.

AMERICAN.—Ticks, Denims, Blue Drills, Canton Flennels, India Rubber Braces, Batts, Waddings, Combs, Buttons, Whalebone, Corset Jeans, Travelling Bags &c.,

GROCERIES: Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, 167
gether with a Book of Reference relationship the Commissioner of Crown Lands, (the person performing the duties formerly assigned to the Surveyor General) in conformity with the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidated Act, and that the said Commissioner of Image and Book of Reference, respectively, in the respective offices hereinafte to perform the city of Quebec, upon the thirteenth day of April, 1855; in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, in the city of Quebec, upon the thirteenth day of April, 1855; in the Office of the Secretary of the Province, in the city of Quebec, upon the thirteenth day of April, 1855; in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the United Countes of Lanark & Renfrew, 167

Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, 167
gether with a Book of Reference relation undered the owner either to stance in the said of Main Street, in said Village, to Grushed and Loaf, do., Tobaccos—Gether with a quantity of seasoned Oak Plank, a lot of Wagor-maker's Tools, Stoves, Furniture and Provisions.

Terms may be known by application to any of the Executors.

DAVID T. BROWN, Salty Herritage and Book of Reference respectively, in the respective offices of the secretary of the Province, in the city of Quebec, upon the third the said Commissioner of the survey of General Rice of the decreased.

The Office of the Secretary of the Province, in the city of Quebec, upon the third the said Commissioner of the survey of General Rice of the decreased of the decreased.

The Office of the Clerk of the Province, in

Lot 15 in 8th Con. all in McNab. For further particulars apply to Catherine do., Brads, Tacks, Clout Nails, that Tirages are discreditRobertson, near the Premises, if by
erally speaking, they are only
letter, address McNab Post Office.

Horse do., Butts and screws, Locks,
Latches, Candlesticks, Lard and Oil

THE Subscriber begs to intimat that he will dispose of his Stock FURCAPS! PRIME COST! For the Ready Pay.

MATTHEW ANDERSON. Almonte, Dec. 24, '55. 15-tf.

New Fall Stock.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANK-FUL for past favors, begs to inform the inhabitants of ALMONTE and sursounding Country, that his Stock is now about complete, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS GENTS' AND LADIES' FURS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES,

STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS, And as he has gained the reputation of selling Cheap, he is determined to maintain it, by going a shade lower than heretofore.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform all those indebted to him, that the time of payment is now mature, and therefore requests an early settle-

MATTHEW ANDERSON. Almonte, Jan. 29, 1856. 20-tf. PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.
Subscribed Capital. £496,920
Paid-up Capital. £91,600
President—J. S. Howard, Esq.
Vice-President—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P. DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Hayes, Esq., M. D.
Hon. J. C. Morrison, M. P. P.
George Duggan, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.
W, L. Perrin, Esq.
Hon, J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.
Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.
F. W. Cumberland, Esq.
G. Crawford, M.P.P.
J. G. Bowes, M.P.P.
E. C. Jones, Esq.
Manager—Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.
Robert Spratt, Esq., Secretary.
James R. Boyd, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
E.H. Whitmarsh, Esq., Inspector of Agencies.
Solicitors—Messrs, Duggan and Būras.
Bankers—Gity Bank of Montreal, Toronto; Bankers—Gity Bank of Montreal, Toronto;
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.
Fire Insurance business generally, as well as
Marine, transacted by this Company at its
Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.

JAMES ROSAMOND,

Agentat Carleton-Place. NOTICE.

" 7 3 Admaston.
" 8 8 Montague.
" 16 9 Huntly.
MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE. East half of (11-16)

DENTAL NOTICE. G. W. EBERSON. WILL visit Lanark, Smith's Falls, Almonte and Carleton-Place; and remain five days each visit, for the ensuing year, as follows:
Lanark, first Monday in January, May

and September.
Almonte, first Tuesday in February, June and October. July and November.

He would also intimate to those requiring his services in Perth, that he will be constantly in his Office in Town, from the 11th to the end of every month. es to
His friends will please bear this in Perth, Dec, 26, 1855.

NEW & FRESH GOODS!

J. & J. WYLIE Ramsay, Jan. 10, 1856.

BRICKS! BRICKS! FEW THOUSAND BRICKS, on hand at the Perth Brick Yard;

A. McMILLAN:

NEW TIN SHOP AT RENFREW!!!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the old stand, at Beatrew, where they will keep a good supply of Tinware, Stove Pipes, Dumb Stoves, &c., also, Chain & Suction Pumps supplied to order. All kinds of Produce taken in payment. Wanted, 500 lbs of Feathers, and 2 tons of Cotton Rags. Cotton Rage.

D. WARD & Co. Renfrew, Feb. 14th, 1855. 22 tf

\$100 REWARD!
THE Subscriber hereby offers a THE Subscriber hereby offers a reward of \$100 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who set fire to his Barn, on the night of Tuesday, the third language.

PERTH AND BYTOWN MAIL STAGES.

Carleton Place, April 4th 1855,

THE undersigned having obtained the Coutract for the conveyance of the Majesty's Mails from Bytown to (\$5) in advance. Perth would respectfully inform the public that he will run a Line of COVERED

Upwards .- Will leave Bytown at 6 o'clock A. M.; Bell's Corners at 8, A. JAMES ROSAMOND, M.; Richmond at 10 A.M.; Franktown at 4 P.M.

EDWARD DOWDELL.

LOANED OR TAKEN FROM the Carleton Foundry, a CROWBAR. Any person returning the same will oblige the Subscriber, SAMUEL FULLER. Carleton-Place, Dec. 18, 1855.

IMPERIAL, FIRE, MARINE

Life Insurance Company, Head Office for Canada, Q U E B E C: Where all claims will be adjusted through the Company's Agent.
DAVID CAMPBELL RAMSAY, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, \$10., \$50., Town Clerk's Office, near the

TOWN HALL

Dec. 1855. [15-tf. ATTENTION.

A LL parties indebted to the Subscriber whose accounts were due 1st January last, part, will do well to attend to this notice by immedate payment; as no further warning will be

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON. Ramsay, 20th Feb. 1856.

STOVES FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage extended to him since he commenced business in the CARLETON FOUNDRY.

Would respectfully intuitive to the Public that he has now on hard—and is pre-

pared to make to order—a number of very superior STOVES, which are with-out a rival in this, or any other County; also, a lot of PLOW CASTINGS, all of which he will sell cheap for cash or merchantable produce.
PLOW POINTS given in exchange

for Old Iron or Butter.
SAMUEL FULLER. Carleten-Place, Feb'y. 5th, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale CARLETON-PLACE!!!

MAURICE KANE offers for Sale
his Block of Land on High Street, in the
Village of Carleton-Place, consisting of three
Building Lots, with Dwelling House, Barn and
Stable thereon erected. Good title will be given. Terms to suit the purchaser.
Carleton-Place, Dec. 4th, 1835. 12-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT A RARE CHANCE for any Almonte, first Tuesday in February,
June and October.

Smith's Falls, first Monday in March,
July and November.

Carleton-Place, first Tuesday in April,
August and December.

August and December.

August and December.

Almonte, first Tuesday in April,
on Princes Street, it consusts of one-fifth of an acre of Land, and a new Frame

FRANCIS HALL,

Almonte, Jan. 29, 1856. 20-tf LAST CALL.

THE Subscriber is desirous of informing all interested, that he has over £200 scattered through the country, in small sums between two, and fifteen shillings, for Plow Points, Landsides, &c., &c., that if the same are not settled herfore the tenth day of April ment, they will be placed in the Court for callection.

indian'y 8 c The Carleton-Place Gerald,

PUBLISHED every THURSDAY, at Carleton-Place, by JAMES POOLE, To whom altrommunications, remittees, &c., should be addressed, post-po

Por annum, if paid at the time of subscribing.

Sli if paid within six months.

If not paid till after the expiration of six months.

No paper discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher) until all arrearages of subscription are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING :- Six lines tion, and 1d for every subsequent insertion.
Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged

We still continue to send a

REMEMBER STAGES between these places for the conveyance of Passengers, as follows:

Downwards.—Will leave Perth every day at 6 o'clock, A.M.; Franktown S.A.

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