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NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE HERALD.
BY THE CARRIER BOY.

Awake my harp!—my lyre awake!
Thou Muse, arise!
And to thy tuneful task betake
—The old year dies!

Gaily we hailed its early morn
With joy elate;
Well pleased another year was born
Young fifty-eight,

But now its' latest span recedes
And as it flies
It bears the tale of countless deeds
And memories.

Change upon change the old year brought
Pleasing and sad.
And some, of which we ne'er had thought
Both good and bad.

Many whose pulses stoutly beat;
—Defying time
Have gone to mortals' last retreat,
While in their prime.

Some in a foreign land have found
A soldier's grave;
And some, the billowy ocean drown'd,
With none to save.

Of some, disease the life strings felt,
And laid them low;
To some, alas! was madly dealt
The fatal blow.

Small need of deadly draught or wound,
To stop the breath;
Sure, avenues enough are found,
Leading to death!

Great tales the old year has to tell,
Of wrong and shame;
But much, it will report as well
Of deeds of fame.

The Indian mutiny is crush'd
The rebels quailed.
For where have British bayonets rushed
And not prevailed.

For commerce, see an empire won,
By Elgin bold.
John China,—"brother of the sun,"
Of manners cold.

Has given his hand,—his heart,—perhaps
His money too,
And now, to please the British chaps
Says,—"How d' ye do?"

Japan could hardly well resist
Their charming graces
(Or heavy guns),—so they're dismissed
With smiling faces.

Thus is an Eastern empire gained
By moral might.
And may it thus be still maintained
By truth and right.

What say we of the ages boast,
—That wondrous wire;
Spanning the depth from coast to coast
With words of fire!

Though quenched beneath the briny wave,
—Far down below,
Where ocean's deepest fountains lave
It yet shall glow.

So smooth a path, so fleet a steed
Commerce desires.
And even the nations in their need
Its aid requires.

What these demand, are ne'er denied
To time and skill.
Which perfect means already tried
And triumph still.

This year will be remembered best
By splendid sight!
Donati's Comet,—North—North-West
On Autumn night.

Each moment trav'ling through the sky
With monstrous tail,
A thousand miles! Yet to the eye
Moved like a snail.

And when again it calls this way
Trav'ling through space,
Old Earth herself may have grown grey
And lost her place!

Men still pursue the seach for gold
With eager hand,
As Cortez, and his men of old
In foreign land.

From California's rifled fields
The digger flies
And Frazer's river amply yields
Its rich supplies.

A gathering cloud of hostile sail
Fair breezes blow
To pour the thunder of their hail
On Mexico.

Devoted Mexico, what wilt thou do!
With factions torn
Menac'd by Old World and by New
Thy plight forlorn

Our own lov'd land we can't forget
Fair Canada!
Though young it will be famous yet,
Some coming day.

Misrule its progres may delay
Hard times distress,
But nothing can its greatness stay,
Or quite depress.

The year began the year shall close
This feeble lay
The wailing wind its requiem blows
—Passing away.

Old memories crowd around us now
And make us glad
Yet thoughtful wrinkles mar the brow
And we are sad.

So strangely, joy and sorrow blends,
In life's mixed cup.
Yet wisely, heaven our portion sends,
And we must sup.

Farewell Old Year!—Again adieu!
—It is the last.
Since time will soon have buried you
Deep in the past.

"A happy New Year," now we say
As oft before.
May they who for the *Herald* pay,
Have many more.

POOR TOM.

I had been gone some weeks on a journey, Glancing over a newspaper issued in my absence, I met a paragraph which troubled me. It concerned a boy, one Tom Johnson, put in jail for robbing a gentleman's garden and barn. His accomplices escaped.

"Tom Johnson! Is that our Tom? Of course not." Yet I recollected not having seen him since my return. There was nobody near to inform me. "Tom," I kept saying; "it can't be our Tom. No, no." The next morning the first thing was to ask for Tom.

"Tom, our poor errand-boy? Havn't you heard? The poor fellow is in jail, and likely to go to prison. His trial comes on in the September term;" and the circumstances were rehearsed more at length than I found them in the paper "Poor Tom," I could only say—it was a clear, sunshiny day —"Poor Tom caged up on such a bright day as this—he was free as a bird, and yet I never thought him a vicious boy."

I determined to see him, and took the earliest opportunity of visiting him in his new quarters, and I am sorry to say it was the first visit I ever paid him. Pressing through the narrow; damp, foul-smelling gangway that led to his cell on the back side of the building, I felt sad enough. "A set of young rascals," said the turnkey; "pity the whole gang weren't here; and Tom Johnson's the ringleader of 'em."

"Yet I never saw any vicious leanings in the boy." I said. "Perhaps you don't know as well as you think for," said the turnkey. Perhaps I didn't, and so I did not stop to argue the point. When we reached the cell, whose door grated on its hinges as the man unlocked, opened it, and let me in, Tom was lying on his low cot, his head wrapped in the quilt. He started up, and rubbing his eyes, looked pleased when he saw who had come; then, as if suddenly recollecting where he was, his head dropped on the bosom, and he began to twirl the bedclothes with his fingers.

"Why, Tom, my boy, how are you." I asked cheerfully. "So so," he answered without looking up. "I did not expect to find you here, Tom. How did it happen? How come you here?"—"Oh, 'cause answered Tom, "they put me in, I motioned the turnkey to leave us.

"Did'nt you know't was wicked to steal, Tom?"—said I, sitting down by his side. "Yes, sir; but didn't think much about that part of it." "Didn't you learn the ten commandments in Sabbath-school, Tom?" I asked. "Never went to Sabbath-school." "Never went to Sabbath-school? —Why not, Tom?" "Nobody ever asked me to go." Nobody ever asked you? Well, you ought to have gone, of course." "Did'nt 'zactly know how," answered Tom. "When the Dow boys got their handsome paper, all pictured, I wished I could go, but nobody asked me.—"Don't you go to meeting. Tom?" "No, sir." "Why, Tom, you ought to have gone to meeting, then you would never have come to this vile place." "My clothes wer'nt fit. The meeting you go to wouldn't have such folks as I be. Good many times I saw you go in, but was 'fraid to follow; they'd turned me out." "You've a mother, Tom, hav'n't you?" "No, sir; she's been dead ever since I gave up selling candy; had nobody to make it after she died." "Any father?" "No, sir; he's been dead always.—I live with my cousins' folks; but they fight me." "Poor boy, why did you never tell me all this before?" "You never asked me," said Tom piteously.

When I first knew Tom, he used to come to the store with a clean box well stocked with molasses candy; and his clean and tidy appearance was a decided recommendation to his wares. There was a frank, prompt, respectable air about the boy who took my fancy, and he became our errand-boy. He did well for us, and we paid him well for his small services. But did our account end there?" Did dollars and cents pay all I owed him! Ah, I began to be afraid not.

"I don't want to stay here," at length Tom said bursting into tears; "it makes me sick. I feel awfully." "You see what comes of associating with such a set of fellows, Tom. They lead you into evil courses." "Well, they liked me," said Tom sobbing, "and I didn't know much of anybody else since I went to my cousins." "But you knew it was wicked, Tom." "Yes, sir; but it was meant more in sport than wickedness. We bet who was spryest.' Tell me how it happened." Tom told his story, a perfectly straight-forward one, I have no doubt, leaving a wide margin for those palliations of the wrong which the civil law cannot always fully recognize and allow. There was a pause. 'Can't you get me clear, sir!' asked Tom. 'I'll do what I can for you, my poor fellow.' He squeezed my hand as I rose to go, and sobbed violently as I left him.

"The young rogue," said the turnkey meeting, me in the hall; "did you make much headway with him!" "I don't know," I said, and quickly left. How much I thought of poor Tom all the day through. Two or three spoke to me about him, and the way they spoke pained me exceedingly: "The little scamp," "The young rascal," and the free use of language whose harshness and heartlessness fairly startled me; and yet they were ordinarly accounted kind-hearted men. But they were ignorant, as I had been, of the state of society from which just such a class of boys naturally springs—an ignorance, however, which my conscience would not allow me to excuse. "The poor child," said Conscience; "you have helped make him what he is. I twinged. I! What had I done?

"You left undone—you did nothing." said Conscience. "You did not pay the debt of moral obligation which you owed him. God threw him in your way, a poor, friendless, uncared-for orphan; and if you did not know who or what he was, you ought to have known; you owed him a sympathy, a care, a helpful encouragement, which your superior situation imposed upon you. What might not your advice, your instructions, your warnings have saved him from? What might not your friendly interest in his sorrows and needs have made of him?"

The next day I went to see Tom again. I took an orange and a picture book to him. "The boy is sick," said the turnkey, "and I really believe he is." "Well, Tom," I asked, sitting down by his side, "how are you?" "So, so," he answered with a faint smile. I put the orange in his hand, and laid the little book on the coverlid. Oh, how I wanted to talk to Tom about his soul; but I did not know where or how to begin. Indeed, it was awkward to begin now a friendly care for him, neglected all too long; for aught I knew, neglected till too late. And it was a bitter thought to me. While Tom was sucking his orange, I slipped out and borrowed a Bible of the jail-keeper. "Don't you want me to read to you, Tom?" "What's it about?" he asked. "You listen and see." I turned to the giving of the law on mount Sinai, and read the account. "Big thunderstorm, wasn't it?" said Tom, after I got through. I talked about the commandments, but he listened with very little interest. "Tom, you've read about Jesus Christ, and Judas who betrayed his master? He was a thief, and you know what end he came to?"—"What?" he asked. "He killed himself."—"Killed hisself? Perhaps he hadn't any body to care for him." "Yes, he had; Jesus Christ cared for him.

Finding myself making small headway with the poor lad, I comforted myself with the hope of doing better next time. Tom grew sicker. The jail keeper moved him to his own house; and I ordered everything to be done for his comfort. But it was his poor soul which weighed most heavily upon me. One day when we read to him the story of the cross, of Jesus Christ loving him and dying for his sins, tears ran down his cheeks. Tom's ear was gained, his heart was touched, and he listened to the prayer put up for him with serious and heartfelt attention. All exhortation and warning and instruction short of this, had failed of producing any strong impresssion upon the poor boy's conscience; this, the Simple story of a dying Saviour, moved and melted him as I had never seen him before. Then I felt hopes for Tom. "He will be a good man yet," I said to myself.

The next day his mind was wandering. I hasten to the sad end. A few more days and he was no more, and I followed him to the grave his chief mourner.

There is a large class of such boys as Tom to be kindly cared for. There are multitudes of boys and girls outside all religious and moral instruction, who may well say, "Nobody cares for my soul." Many a promising child is growing up in ignorance to be a blot upon society, a worse than useless citizen, a lost one, notwithstanding the death of Christ and his healing, who to all human view might be saved. Who is responsible? We must seek them out, as a man does his sheep or a woman her piece of silver. This is our proper Christian work. We are responsible. "To whom much is given, of him will much be required."—*Child's paper.*

TRIAL OF MONTALEMBERT.
From the London Times, Nov. 25.

"The Revolution," said Vergniaud, "like Saturn, is devouring her own children," and the Empire is destroying the first and noblest of its ornaments. The *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, successful as it was over the Chambers and the constitution, utterly failed to conciliate to the Throne of the new Emperor the support of men who had achieved character and position under the preceding 30 years of liberty, too lightly prized while enjoyed to be deeply regretted when lost. Almost alone among the class to which he belonged, M de Montalembert at that trying moment stood forward to give his moral and intellectual support to the Imperial Throne while yet rocking from the convulsion which established it. He did not wait to see whether the new institutions would take root in the soil of France; he did not wait to see whether the nation that had done and suffered so much and so vainly for its own liberties and the general rights of humanity would tamely bow beneath the iron rod of a master, but obeyed the strong impulse of his nature, which led him to throw himself heart and soul into the scale that bore the Emperor and his doubtful fortunes. We cannot now estimate the exact value which should be attached to such an adhesion; but if we are to judge by the delight with which it was received we should suppose it to have been at the moment of no inconsiderable imprtance. At any rate the Emperor has known how fully to acquit himself of the obligation.

After a week spent in the mummeries of a hunting masquerade, carried on in costumes that recall only too faithfully the most degraded period of the French Monarchy, the Imperial Court reposes from its revels, and the serious business of life reclaims the votaries of pleasure. The brilliant crowd disperses, and the attention of the nation is turned from frantastic dresses and the vapid imitation of Moorish chivalry to the tame formalities in the midst of which the last spark of her remaining freedom was to be trodden out. The illustrious prisoner appears before the court commissioned to take cognizance of his offence; but before what a tribunal for such a defendant! Not for him was reserved a trial before the highest Judges of his country, whose learning, rank and gravity, might, at any rate, lend some show of dignity and respect for appearance and propriety to the decision they were to pronounce. No, the days are long past since liberty could claim sufficient respect from a French Government to cause it to put in motion even for her suppression the higher powers and more deliberate agency of the Superior Courts of Justice. The cause on which hung not only the personal liberty of an illustrious citizen, but the freedom of thought, speech, and writing in the land of Mirabeau, of Constant, of Foy, of Casimir Perrier of Thiers, and Lamartine, was left to be decided, like a drunken row in a wineshop, a petty theft, or a trifling assault, by the agency of the Correctional police. So feeble had become the flame, so low did it burn in its socket, that this slight blast from the chilling breath of power was enough to extinguish it altogether. The case of M de Montalembert was too petty to require the intervention of a jury, and the inferior magistrate had no duty but to listen calmly to the pleading, and then to pronounce the sentence which the Code prescribes for the offence. M de Montalembert has received for his too fervent praise of England and his too insufficient appreciation of the merits of the Imperial system a sentence of imprisonment for six months and a fine of three thousand francs. He has ventured to praise England, and in so doing has been considered to have pronounced the bitterest invective against France.

It were hard indeed if England did not sympathize with a man who is made by the action of his own Government a sort of martyr in our cause; but much more deeply, though unhappily more silently, must the French nation feel that it has lost, not only the ablest defender of its liberties, but the last wreck of those liberties themselves. M. de Montalembert carries with him to his cell all that is now left of a literature which for the last three centures has often instructed and often delighted mankind. The language of so many noble writers who found means to give utterance to their free thoughts even amid the dispotism which prevailed before the Bastile was destroyed, and while the Sovereign retained the power of issuing *lettres de cachet,* is now finally underminded by a more insidious foe. French may still continue the language of business, of diplomacy, and war, but its literature is closed from this day forth until the nation reconquer the right once more to give utterance in a durable form to its feelings, its convictions and its aspirations. M. de Montalembert will be attended to his prison by the sympathy and regret of all free and honest men, and his sentence, at the very moment while it is being executed, will be rescinded by the unanimous verdict of the conscience and intellect of Europe. By this condemnation he will fall under the provisions of that shameful law passed in the agony and helplessness occasioned by the plot of Orsini, which places the liberty and consequently the life of a person convicted of such an offence at the absolute disposal of the Executive Government. We would not willingly add to the danger of his situation by useless invectives and complaints, but we at least preserve that freedom which he has lost by attempting to exercise it, and we should ill discharge our duty if we shrank from inscribing this epitaph on the urn which holds the ashes of what was once French literature.

We can understand that it may be a relief to the Emperor for a moment thus to silence an acute and unfriendly critic, and to exhibit one of the first men of France as so slight a person as to be crushed without effort beneath the smooth and easy progress of Imperial omnipotence. But we ask,—and all the more openly since no Frenchman is permitted to put the question,—what a fate the Emperor imagines he is preparing for himself and his dynasty by proceedings like the present? Does he believe that because he can annihilate the expression and still the voice, he can also obliterate the thoughts which burn for themselves a passage no tyranny was ever able to obstruct through the breast of a silent but quick witted people? What his own aspirations once were we have learnt from his own published witness;—what they have now become we learn from the prosecution of M. de Montalembert. Have all the lessons of a long adversity, of a severe imprisonment, of a protracted and dangerous struggle with the hostile Legislature, been thrown away, and does there remain nothing of those rude, but we had hoped salutary lesson, except the disposition to inflict on those who thwart his will the pains which he himself has endured? When will Sovereigns remember that nations must be educated as well as ruled, and that he who deliberately shuts out from his subjects the ennobling influence of free discussion is preparing them for gross delusions, unfounded panics, violent animosities, and furious revenges,—in a word, for the indulgence of all those evil passions which are best regulated and corrected by an open heart and a well-disciplined intellect?

DO SOMETHING FOR TRUTH.

How beautiful is truth! No time can be inappropriate for learning it; no season unfitting for its reception. The day chants forth its bold, free songs, and the night is luminous with its broad light. It started as a spring at the creation, and has been widening as a river with the centuries that have elapsed. All mankind enjoy it; and the more truth, whether natural or revealed, there is in a nation, the more truly happy are that people.

True happiness consists, not in immediate personal pleasure, but in the possession of knowledge; which simply means the accumulation of facts—the amassing of truth.

Peculiarly beautiful and essentially sublime are the truths of science, for they admit of individual verification on the one hand, and bring us into a closer acquaintance with the Deity, by demonstrating to us the grandeur of his works, on the other.

Few can study unmoved the wonders of insect existence; and observe, with microscopic aid, the seeming infinity of life, and note how perfect and complete are creatures whose size is measured, by *thousandths of inches*, each in its sphere fulfilling all the necessities of its being, with equal, if not often superior, completeness to man; and to whom a drop of water is a world, a teacupful a universe. Nor can any one peer into the vast and seeming illimitability of space, and view the twinkling stars, whose distance we compute by *billions of miles*, or the planets obeying, in their orbits, the same law which governs a pebble's fall, without feeling awe and devotion for the Creative Intelligence, and wishing to investigate these wondrous objects in the pleasant fields of nature.

But, happily for us, all the truths of science do not require such grand or minute subjects for our contemplation, in order that we may learn them, for around every household fire, in every family circle, at every meal, and during all our daily avocations, plenty of mysteries occur, which require as careful examination and patient thought for their complete elucidation, before they are placed among the facts that are proved, as did the steam engine or the anatomic theory.

The age has gone by when the ordinary circumstances by which we are surrounded require to be catalogued, but the age has come, in which causes must be assigned for every effect; and to discover "the reason why" of some phenomena should now be the aim of every intelligent individual.

The men who lead the van of knowledge have plenty of work on hand; and it is for the people in their winter's leisure to learn and spread what may be truly called "home truths." In chemistry, in physiology, in geology, and household economy, in fact, in all the sciences, there is much to be done; and we should like to see the people prove the value of the knowledge they have already received, by paying an interest, by adding information—truth—of every kind into the common fund. By so doing, each person would not only be contributing to their own and others' happiness, but would also be, in the truest sense, furthering the glory of the Divine Being.—*Scientific American.*

A NOBLE FELLOW.

The recent courageous and even desperate attempt of Captain Brooks, keeper of the Faulkner's Island Light, in rescuing a captain, his wife and crew, from a wreck, in Long Island Sound, deserves more than a passing notice. It will be remembered that Faulkner'e Island itself is more than two miles from land, and that its only inhabitants are the keeper of the lighthouse and his family, Captain Oliver N. Brooks. The wreck lay upon Goose Island, some two miles from this; but Captain Brooks could see with his glass the persons in the rigging, and the sea lashed into unusual fury making a breach high over its decks, and threatening instant destruction.—It was too sad a sight for the brave man to endure; and provided as he was by the Government with nothing but a small sailboat, to go between the island and the main land, he would have been fully justified in leaving them to a fate too horrible to think of. His wife was on shore, and he was alone with his family of little children; but telling them of the peril he was about to assume—a fearful peril from which he might never return —he kissed them, and calling upon God to protect them and bless his endeavors, he jumped into his frail skiff, and steered boldly into the storm and billows.

Those on board saw the attempt, and even in their agony wondered at his boldness, predicted its failure and grieved at what they considered an unnecessary sacrifice. But still the brave man, relying upon Providence, kept up his heart and hopes, and although every wave threatened him with destruction, he reached at last the wreck, and hailed the desponding crew with words of cheer. By the most skilful management of his boat, now shooting past, and once over the very wreck itself, he at last managed to pick them off one at a time, and then turned for the shore. But it was only by constant bailing and tremendous efforts that the boat was kept above water, and at last reached the Island, with its inmates exhausted, and nearly dead with hunger and exposure. On the shore waiting for their father, were the little children of Captain Brooks, who with tears and screams of joy, saw the boat tossed violently upon the land by the angry waves, with its overtasked load of rescued mariners, who were immediately transferred to the lighthouse residence and made welcome and comfortable.

A gentleman familiar with the circumstances, and also with the dangers of the sea, assures us that it was the most daring feat he ever read of, that the boat was entirely unfit for such a service, and that nothing but unrivalled coolness, great skill as a boatman, and the hand of Providence over all, made the effort successful. Captain Brooks thought it an equal chance that he should be lost; though with a proper life or surf boat, he wouldn't have hesitated an instant about going to the wreck when he first discovered the danger, and might have saved the life of the little girl—the captain's child of three years —who fell from his exhausted arms into the sea, half an hour before Capt R. reached the wreck. We have known Captain Brooks for several years as one of the most faithful men in the lighthouse service, and means will be taken to call the attention of the Government to his merits, and hope that he may be provided with a boat suitable for the service he is so frequently called upon to enter. There should be also, at such an exposed point, an assistant keeper; for had Mr. Brooks been lost in his efforts to save the crew of this vessel, there would have been missing to the mariner in Long Island Sound, on that night, the ever-steady beacon light of Faulkner's Island. If ever a hero deserved the public reward of bravery, that man is Oliver N. Brooks, the solitary watcher on a sea-girt island.—*New Haven Register.*

THE CRATER OF MAUNA LOA.

Volcanos are called the chimneys of the world, and they are found in nearly every part of the world. Sometimes they burst up from the bed of the ocean. The Sandwich Islands, midway in the Pacific ocean, are of volcanic origin. In Hawaii, one of the largest islands in the group, there are several, the most famous of which is Mauna Loa, or Great Mountain. The missionaries have described its eruptions, and one can almost see the lava, red hot from the crater, pouring down the mountain side, filling up valleys, drying up brooks, and burning bushes; moving slower and slower as it cools, yet moving still, creeping down and creeping down the mountain side, and not stopping perhaps until it reaches the sea, where it hisses and bubbles, and can go no further. Its crater is one of the largest known. It is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea; and when you reach the rim of the crater, which is seven miles round, you look down into a deep basin, whose bottom of lava and cinders is full of openings, some of which are frequently belching forth fire, stones, smoke, and horrid noises. In the night, these fierce fires flaming through the darkness form a terrible and sublime scene.

No wonder the poor natives thought their worst gods lived here. Here was the seat of Pele's power. Pele was a terrible idol, whose dreadful voice they fancied was heard in the rumbling of the mountain, and whose anger poured itself in fiery flames upon her poor subjects. The people lived in great fear of her; none dare go near her place without gifts to buy her favor. The fishermen offered her fish, and others the fruit of the earth.—Great numbers of live hogs were sometimes thrown into the crater to stop its eruptions, which were caused, as they supposed, by Pele's anger; and even human victims had been offered, to stop the ravages of the lava.

When the missionaries first visited this crater, the natives were frightened to see them eat the barries of the ohelo, which grew on Pele's land, before praying to her and offering her gifts. "You will never, never come back alive," they said. But the missionaries did come safely back to the great surprise of the poor people. "Ah," said they, "Pele would have killed us."

Keopulani, a princess of this Island, once fell sick, and ten men were sacrificed to Pele in her behalf. She got well, but not through Pele's power; her life was preserved to welcome the missionaries, and learn through them a Saviour's love. This pious princess, full of faith, a few years afterwards determined to show her subjects the folly of their fears, by going down herself into the basin of the crater and there worshiping the living and true God.

Her people begged her not to go, and clung to her feet with tears. "If I am destroyed you can believe in Pele," said she; "if I come back safe you must believe in God and his son Jesus Christ." Many of her friends with fear and trembling went with her to the edge of the crator. They watched her as she clambered down into the basin below, expecting every moment to see the flames leap up and devour her. But God protected Keopuolani from the fiery element. And there she cast down the power of Pele, and offered prayer and praise to God the Creater and Redeemer of the world.

Safe and unharmed did this pious princess return from the crater to her people, who were overjoyed to see her; and her safe return gave a blow to Pele's power which the idol never recovered from. Idolatry in these islands gave way before the blessed light of the gospel; their "false gods are cast to the moles and the bats," until now probably not an idle can be found, and the Lord he is their God and Saviour.—*Child's Paper.*

SIXPENCE A DAY.

A London paper furnishes us with the following interesting anecdote, which we wish our friends to read and think about. What is said about sixpence a day spent for one thing that is useless or hurtful, (strong drink for example,) may be said of the same sum spent for any other hurtful or pernicious thing (tobacco for example:)

There is now an old man in an almshouse in Bristol, who states that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated.

A gentleman who heard this statement was somewhat curious to ascertain how much this sixpence a day, put by every year, at five per cent, compound interest, would amount to in 60 years.

Taking out his pencil he began to calculate. Putting down the first year's saving (three hundred and sixty five sixpences,) nine pounds sterling eleven shillings and sixpence, he added the interest, and thus went on, year by year, until he found that in the sixtieth year the sixpence a day reached the sterling sum of three thousand two hundred and twenty five pounds nineteen shillings and ninepence.

More than fifteen thousand dollars

Judge of the old man's surprise when told that had he saved his sixpence a day and allowed it to accumulate at compound interest, he might now have been worth the above noble sum; so that, instead of taking refuge in an almshouse, he might have comforted himself with a house of his own, costing three thousand five hundred dollars, and fifty acres of land, worth two hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and have left the legacy among his children and grandchildren, or used it for the welfare of his fellow-men.

CHINA—EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM REV. W. C BURNS.

SWATOW, *July*, 1858.—Too much must not be expected from any treaty agreement until the mind of the community become accommodated to the new state of the law. In this quarter it may possible be a considerable time before all the liberty of entering the country accorded by treaty can be taken advantage of by the missionary.—I am beginning to be anxious for the arrival of other missionaries here, not simply that I might not be alone, but that I might be less tied down to the spot than I am now and have been since my return from canton, in november, 1856. An American missionary Mr. Ashmore, speaks of being up here soon; but it may be only for a visit, and not not as yet to make a permanent stay. In some parts of the country around this, cholera has been raging a good deal for a month or two past; and withen the last fortnight a good many cases have occured at Swatow. It is melancholy to see the means to which the people resort in order to free themselves from this dreadful vistation of God's hand. First they had a procession of *lanterns,* each house furnishing one or more large lanterns, with pearers for them; this was continued for three successive nights; next they had a public procession, continued during the day and a great part of the night, with drums and gongs making discordant noise to *drive away evil spirits from the streets*; this was accompanied too with plays and the exhibition of all sorts of finery, children on horseback etc. Our doors or windows were shut, so that I can give no description of what I did not wish to see; again the people went out in procession to a neighbouring field, and drew water to drink, a cuptul of which was ordered as a recipe against the disease. These means having failed for the last week or more all animal food, fish or flesh, has been forbidden; on one day no one was to wash clothes; and to my surprise, on Monday, 19th when I went up from Double Island, the town appeared like a forest of shipping, high flagstaffs being erected in all directions, formed of long bamboos, fixed the one above the other, and some as high as ship's mast; to these are attached small flags; and at night small lanterns are suspended from them. In what way these things are expected to be beneficial I cannot ascertain. The only answer to be got is that they are ordered by their idols; and this brings out the most affecting feature of the whole. There are young lads who either really are possessed by evil spirits or feign to be so, and in a kind of raving madness give out what are looked upon as the oracular voice of the idol whom the people worship. There are two principle idols, temples in Swatow; and both of these idols have been in succession personated by these insane youths, by whom this blinded people are led! It is by such direction that all the foregoing remedies have been used to save them of cholera! Not one word is heard of the need of repentance, or of turning from any of the sins in which this people are lying, and in which they seem to go on with as unblushing boldness as before. How true that darkness covereth the earth and gross darkness the people; What need that He should arise and shine who is the light of the world! In the midst of such a people how weak and helples does all mere human instrumentality appear, and what need have God's people to pray for us that in such circumstances our faith may not set down in despondency, but still persevere in doing the work of the Lord among this people? I shall here conclude these lines, wishing you grace and peace.

IDLE BOYS.

A writer in the *North Western Christian Advocate* has the following sound advice to boys which all our young readers would do well to consider.

He who is idle and vicious at school, is still more so when he leaves it. He who fires squibs, will in time fire pistols. He who plays cards for sport, will if he turns not play ere long for money. He who robs hens, roosts and orchards, will probably some day rob safes and pocket-books. He may not do it in the way to expose himself to the penitentiary; he may have his wits so sharpened as to rob legally, by setting up a wild-cat bank or betraying the confidence of his employer, or obtaining the possession of property without the means of paying for it, or by getting his hand upon the public coffers, that he may fill his own, under the soft appellation of "breach of trust.

I would that you could see with my eyes for a little, you would think with me that he who when a boy could not be trusted, cannot now that he is a man. It would not be proper for me to mention names, or I could illustrate this by numerous painful examples. But they are not necessary. Effect will follow cause; as a man sows, so shall he reap; boyhood is the seed time of which manhood is the harvest.

As, therefore, you love yourselves, form the habit, while young, of employing all your time usefully. Never be unemployed. The land is full of idlers striving to live without labor. It is not to be supposed that you are never to take recreation; this is useful—it is necessary; but if it come after hard study or productive labor, it will probably be healthful and moderate. An honerable mind in the desire of mere relaxation, will not go forth in forms of mischievous exertion. It is not to be supposed that a boy is to be a man, much less an old man; but in the midst of his mirth and hilarity he may be innocent and amiable.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
[From the London Times]

At last the problem of what is to be the ultimate fate and destination of the great ship seems in a fair way of being solved successfully. A new company has arisen which, as an earnest of their intention to make her pay at last, have begun matters with a most successful bargain—getting the noble ship, as she lies at present at Deptford, for a sum almost nominal, when compared to what she cost —at some £3 or £4 less per ton than sailing vessels are now built for. £160,000, we believe, is all that has been paid for the strongest and fastest ship afloat, to say nothing of her being in addition to these qualifications larger than the united tonnage of seven of the largest ships in the world. The cost of now finishing and fitting for sea is variously estimated at from £100,000 to £120,000, so that, even allowing a wide margin for unforseen incidental expenses, the new company, out of the Great Eastern when ready for sea, and with £40,000 of their capital still untouched to start her fairly in competition with the finest ocean steamers now afloat. The task of getting her ready for sea will commence probably about the middle of next month, and to finish in every respect will require five months from the day the work begins. In all probability, therefore, the Great Eastern will be fitting up coals and stores, and making ready for her first great trial trips, by midsummer, and another month from that time, as we believe will establish her reputation beyond all chance of competition as the fastest vessel ever propelled by steam. The only alteration which has been made in her original design is in fitting her with poop-deck. It will be between eight and nine feet high—the same height as the forecastle forward—and this is the only change of note which will be carried out. The six masts are already nearly made. There are to be one fore, two main, and three mizen masts, the first five of iron, the last of wood, in order not to influence the compasses. The foremast and three mizens will be rigged with fore and aft sails the mainmasts only being permanently square rigged. The first mizen is, however, of the same size as the last mainmast, and it is intended that when the weather may make it necessary that this also shall be squre rigged. All the masts, of course, are of iron, as wooden spars of such size and required to do such work could scarcely be depended on. Each is built of boiled-plate, with wrought-iron discs, strengthened with angle iron and bolted inside the tube to give additional rigidity. Constructed in this manner each mast costs less than half the price of wooden ones, while of course, the metal has the advantage of being nearly double the strength. By this plan, also, what would otherwise have been an almost insuperable difficulty,—viz stepping wooden masts into a ship of such a height,—is entirely got rid of. The foremast is 2 feet 9 inches diameter, and 172 feet high from keel to truck. The first mainmast is 3 feet 6 inches diameter, and 216 high; the second is of the same girth, but 225 feet high. The lower yards of the square-rigged masts are likewise of iron. Each is 126 feet long and two feet 6 inches diameter in the centre. The upper topsail and top-gallant yards are of wood and of proportionately large demensions. As the fittings progress the ship's boats—14 in number—with the two small auxiliary steamers will be built at the same time. The latter, as our readers may recollect, are to be 120 tons each and 60 nominal horse-power. These will be in respects decked and fitted as seaboats, and will be hoisted in and out with the aid of the auxiliary engines with which each set of engines on board the ship itself is fitted.

The first year's trips will be between this country and Portland, Maine, and it is, of course, confidently anticipated that a very few runs on this line will convince the world that the Great Eastern is not alone the largest, but the best and quickest vessel yet built. Where she will eventually be employed is at present undicided, but it has been suggested by some of the best and ablest members of the company—and the idea is so feasible and so full of promise that it may hereafter be carried out—that she should be employed as a great trunk line of communication between the country and our eastern empire. The immense advantage of such a plan, if well and energetically carried out, are manifest. No doubt, one of the greatest checks to the rapid development of our eastern trade has been the difficulties and delays in the way of speedy communication. Ordinary steamers perform the voyage between this country and Calcutta in 80 days, but Green's or smith's sailing ships average only 90. Yet for the 10 days, differance double and treble freights are charged on merchandise. This high freightage would not, we believe, be objected to all if intelligence did not precede goods. For instance, a merchant at Calcutta forsees that in a certain time there is likely to be a large demand for printed goods. He has them shipped from England and pays a differental freightage for a steamer coming round the Cape. The result is that each overland mail brings him and other merchants the news that that and other similar shipments to Calcutta have been made, and this intelligence, of course, operates in the Calcutta market in a way precisely similar to the arrival of the goods themselves, —viz., in checking the demand and lowering the value of the goods themselves when finally landed. The genius and enterprise of the merchant are thus often rendered nugatory, and it is this great draw-back which so often compels agents to avail themselves of the overland route, though the rates are so high as to be in a manner almost prohibitary, and by that route, of course, no very heavy or bulky cargoes can be sent at all. The overlond route is, nevertheless used with costly articles, and then it pays well, as intelligence of the shipment of the goods has no time to forestall the market before the goods themselves arrive. Recently a merchant sending a large quantity of cochineal to Calcutta, where it was in great demand, suddenly determined upon despatching it overland. On the whole shipment by this route a profit of 25 per cent. was realized, while on other packages that arrived by long sea a month later there was a loss of 30 per cent. But, though the same necessity exists for rapid communication in other merchandize, and there is the same demand for it, the cargoes themselves are too heavy to come overland and resort is had to steamers or clippers. The Aperdeen clippers get £8 and sometimes £12 per ton from China, and still their market may be forestalled while steamers, though charging a freightage that is equally exorbitant, only anticipate the sailing vessels by a few days, and sometimes not even by as much. It is such an unsatisfactory state of things as this which the Great Eastern is so peculiarly fitted to remove if employed as a great trunk line of communication between this country and the East. For such a scheme Trincomalee as an eastern port offers unqualified advantages. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. Taking the lowest possible estimate of the great Eastern's speed, and as averaging only fifteen knots, she could accomplish the voyage from England to Trincomalee in 29 or, at most 30 days, [illegible] 's nce from Trincomalee to Madras is two days voyage to Calcutta between three and four days. To Hongkong a [illegible] 10 days, and to Australia only 1[illegible]. At Trincomalee, therefore the [illegible] would be [illegible] ready [illegible] to tranship the cargo to steamers for India, China, Australia, or even we may now say Japan, while she in turn would receive a back freight of the produce of those regions It has been often asked what would not the cargo of the Great Eastern swamp, and what market will afford her a return freight? But if used as a great trunk line between this country and the East, with Trincomalee as her depot the market she would then supply is nothing less than the European wants of some 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 of people. As to her return freight let it once be seen that she can accomplish the voyage between Trincomalee and England in 30 or perhaps 25 days, and that she can afford to take in cargo at very little more than the freights now charged by sailing vessels, and not her whole available space, even to her coal bunkers, or water tanks, will suffice to contain the half of what will be sent to her depot. The cargo stowage of the Great Eastern is 8000 tons; her stowage for coals about 12,000. Full steaming, her consumption of fuel will be about 200 tons per perday, and thus, if she only realizes a speed of 15 knots, she can carry ample fuel for the whole run to Trincomalee and back. The least sanguine, however, anticipate a higher rate of speed, the general opinion being that she will average from 17 to 18 knots an hour. Thus, then, at Trincomalee all coal not necessary for the return voyage could be left, and a depot magazine gradually formed there. It has always been alleged, and with truth, that carrying coals on freight will not pay a steamer. But the rule only applies to those ocean going steamers with such a small capacity for stowage that in their case it will not, remunerate to carry coals at £2 per ton freight when they can receive £8 and £10 per ton for carrying merchandize. The Great Eastern, however, is a vessel of twenty-two thousand tons, and therefore one which can well afford to carry coals enough for her own use, and by avoiding the long delays necessary for coaling, make such quick passages as will insure her large cargoes at the most remunerative freights. Her immense length, too, gives her additional facilities for loading and unloading, as four ships can lay alongside at the same time. That the passenger traffic by such a great trunk line—a route then so easy and so swift—would be an immense source of remuneration none can doubt. For instance if she had been ready when the troops were being despatched for India and taken 8,000 men at only the same rates as were charged by vessels requiring 90 days to the voyage, one such voyage, with 8,000 troops, would actually have almost paid for the vessel. But to carry out fully such a great trunk scheme will require one more similar vessel and perhaps two. It is estimated that two vessels each of 14,000 or 16,000 tons could now be built for very little more than the Great Eastern has cost. The whole question then of her success, or whether other vessels of the same size will ever be constructed new rests upon the trial of her speed. If her rate fulfils the present high expectation, she must become an enormous source of profit to the new shareholders, as with her speed must come the Government subsides for mails or Government subsids must pe done away with altogether. Four or five months more, however, must decide the all-important question of the Great Eastern's speed. If successful, the result will at once mark a new era in commerce and ship building, and create as extensive change as the first introduction of locomotive for land traffic. Small ocean-going steamers will, for large cargoes and rapid voyages, be superseded, like the mail coaches of old, and only act as feeders to the termini of trunk lines for ships like the Great Eastern.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,

October 6, 1858.

In my last letter from San Francisco I stated that I would visit the Fraser River gold mines, and report upon them from personal observation. An apportunity occurred of my doing so in the following manner:—

In consequence of rumours of an alarming collision between the miners and the Indians, the Governor determined to visit the interior in person; and the account of the collision which was brought to him by a deputation from the miners at Fort Yale and Fort Hope was given with such minuteness, detailing the massacre of 45 white men and the commission of other atrocities, and the demand for assistance was so pressing, that the Governor made a requisition upon Her Majesty's naval and military officers on the station for men to accompany him to support the civil authorities if necessary.

I accompanied this party, and now give you the jottings of the trip.

I regret the delay in forwarding this letter but I could not help it, for the last mail by which I intended to convey it, left a few hours before I got back to Victoria.

The Governor had with him 22 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Jones, R. M., in charge, from the *Satellite*; and 14 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, and Major J. S. Hawkins, R. E., who commanded the party. Mr. Bauerman the Geologist of the British Boundary Commission now engaged in this country in "fixing" the line of demarkation between ourselves and our "cousins," accompanied the party.

We left Esquimalt Harbour, near Victoria late in the evening of August 30, and early next morning anchored off Point Roberts near the mouth of Fraser River. Point Roberts is a narrow peninsula which runs into the Gulf of Georgia, and some interest attaches to it at present from the fact that the 49th parallel of north latitude, which is the boundary line between the British and American possessions crosses the point, giving to America a small portion of the northern extremity of it, as determined by the astronomers of the two nations on the commission.—A joint national monument is to be erected here.

Some of us landed at Point Roberts, and visited the spot marked as the boundary.—The first portion of the new colony of British Columbia which I touched promised to justify the high eulogiums I had heard passed upon the country. The scenery of Point Roberts is rich to a degree—almost tropical in luxuriance and in colouring. The land rises gently from a shore of a long, graceful, crescent-shaped bay, covered with blue shingle, first to a strip of narrow plateau, from which it rises up into a high bank, impenetrable from the rankness of the vegetation; Douglas pine, cedar, sycamore, maple, alder, birch, dogwood, snowberry—covered with round white wax-like flowers,—the wild cherry in full bearing—the fruit tempting to the eye, but bitter as quinine to the taste,—willows, wild goosberry, chrysanthemums of a light violet, very delicate, Michaelmas daisy, sand reeds and many other plants hustling one another for room. The first light frost of autumn had just tinged this mass of foilage, and produced the most resplendent colouring imaginable. The combination was made up of masses of dark green, and colours of the alder and pine; clumps of the rich canary, of the broad leaved maple; the deep red of the logwood, and the light green of the cedars—quite as gorgeous, but without the glare, of tropical colouring.

The entrance to Fraser River, between Point Garry and Point Pelly, is nine miles north of the 49th parallel and of Point Roberts. The views of the mainland as we approach the river are very fine. The horizon is bounded by a curved line of lofty mountains of all shapes—some extending in one chain, others thrown into a congeries of peaks, crags, and bluffs, speckled with snow and broken by great gaps and chasms,—the whole at first appearing as if enveloped in a cloud of blue gauze. On nearer approach we found that all these mountains were covered from base to summit with pines. To a height of 3,00 feet the mountains of Fraser are covered with timber.

The change from Vancouver's Island is at once manifest. Everything on the continent is on a grand scale.

I must try and give you some idea of the river, which is fast becoming so famous. The entrance proper is between Point Pelly on the north and Point Garry on the south bank, An extensive flat belt of low alluvial land intervenes between the mountains I have just mentioned and the Gulf of Georgia. The river runs through this delta, a considerable portion of which it overflows. Outside the mouth of the river the navigation is rendered difficult and tedious by shallows, but Captain Richards, of Her Majesty's surveying ship Plumper, has discovered a deep and safe passage, which, when buoyed, will afford easy access to large vessels. The width of the river at and for some little distance beyond the entrance is about two miles. The river is more remarkable for its depth than its breadth. The impediment to its navigation for many hundreds of miles is caused by the strength of its current and its rapids. The water is clear and pure, of excellent quality, cool and agreeable to drink, without filtration.

The soil on both sides is evidently rich from the exuberance of the vegetation. The south bank is covered with a crop of long coarse grass and shrubs, grouped into dense thickets; while the north side produces bulrushes in the marshes, and belts and clumps of Douglas pine and other coniferæ on the elevated dry spots. An Englishman is astonished at seeing the pine family select such rich soil as it does here. It indulges the same taste on the north coast of California and elsewhere on the Pacific. This fact puzzles the hon and learned members who elabours are given in the blue book on the Hudson's Bay Company, if I mistake not.—In British Columbia the pine takes the matter very indifferently. It spreads itself in one unbroken sheet from the bottom of the deepest valley to the top of the highest hill. Rich soil and poor, deep soil and thin soil, black vegetable mould and gray clay, seem to suit it equally well; and sometimes, as if to show its contempt of luxurious feeding, it flourishes in the clefts of rocks without any sort of soil that I could distinguish, nourished by moisture.

A few miles up, the river narrows to a mile. The body of water is immense; the depth must be equal to that of the ocean.—The *Leviathan* could ascend for 35 miles, if, according to our captain's dictum, she had a stern wheel. The captain was not correct. Side wheel boats can go up for 35 miles to Fort Langley. There, owing to the strength of the current and of the rapids, a stern wheel boat is required. The stern wheel gets over the shoals better, too, because it disp aces less water than the side wheels. As we ascend some 10 miles up, the country on both sides become clothed with trees, and the view is confined to the glades that pierce the profuse and tangled thickets. The current gets strong, too strong for sailing vessels, which could only warp up.

A Bad Appointment.—It is the acknowledged duty of a Government to appoint to office men of good character and suitable qualifications: and all men, of whatever shade of political opinion, must condemn the placing in office of unfit men. The recent appointment of Mr. Larwill is disgraceful to the country, and great credit is due to the Montreal *Transcript* and to the Kingston *News*, both supporters of the present ministry, for their honest condemnation of this appointment. We append their remarks:—

"The New Registrar for Kent.—We are sorry that we cannot approve of the appointment made by the present Ministry, nominating Mr. Larwill ex-M. P. P., to this important and responsible office. The new Registrar is qualified neither by education or to fulfil its duties; and it is a pity that the Government should have entrusted them to one so unfit. We have letters in our own possession, which show that even the rudiments of education could not have been given Mr. Larwill, and that as he rose in worldly wealth and position, he has not improved himself in mind. Has Mr. Larwill passed the Civil Service Examination Board; or why has it been neglected to enquire into his competency? It is painful for us to have to make these remarks, but justice to ourselves and the public demands the expression of our honest and straightforward opinion.—*Montreal Transcript*.

The *Kingston News* says:—We had occasion to remark on Saturday disparagingly of two recent appointments to local country offices, and we regret to be again constrained to condemn the appointment of Mr. Edwin Larwill, late M. P. P. for Kent, to the office of Registrar for that county, vice Alexander Knapp, absconded. In the first place Mr. Larwill's educational qualifications are not sufficient for the proper discharge of the important duties he has asumed, and in order to remedy this difficulty, Chatham *Planet* says Mr. John Waddel will act as deputy Registrar. His support in the House of the Ministry during his term in Parliament is, doubtless, the only reason that can be adduced.

A pedagogue threatened to punish a pupil who had called him a fool behind his back. "Don't! don't!" said the boy. "I won't do so again, sir, never! I never will say what I think again in my life!"

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 18th December, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

George McKenzie Clarke, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Junior Judge of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Græme Mercer Wilson, of the town of Brantford, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Nathaniel Hammond, of the Town of Southampton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics.
Toronto, 7th December, 1858.

Patents of Inventions.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years, from the dates thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Charles Maitland Tate, of the City of Montreal, Civil Engineer, for "A new and improved method of Constructing Creepers."—Dated 11th February, 1858.

Charles Carroll Colby, of the Village of Stanstead Plain, Advocate, for "Composition of Matter for Agricultural uses, called the Canadian Fertiliser.'"—Dated 7th September, 1858.

Peter Bartholemew Belfrey Stiles, and John Marrett, of the Village of East Gwillimbury, in the County of York, Carriage and Waggon Makers, for "A Pair of Rotating Harrows"—Dated 13th of September, 1858.

Michael Major, of the Village of Chippewa, in the County of Welland, Gun Smith, for "A New Sporting Gun.'—Dated 18th September, 1858.

Alfred James Hunter, of the Township of Bayham, in the County of Elgin, Miller, for "A Self generating Gas Burner."—Dated 18th September, 1858.

Charles Farrell Edey, of the City of Montreal, blacksmith, "for a machine for the production of Wind called 'A new Pueumatopoicr'."—Dated 28th September, 1858.

Henry Northcote and Frank Cooper, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Architects, for "A double and reverse acting Lift particularly adapted to hanging Window Sashes."—Dated 28th September, 1858.

George W. Green, of the Village of Greensville, in the Township of West Flamborough, County of Wentworth, Farmer for "A Hand Sowing Turnips Machine."—Dated 30th September, 1858.

Frankland Clark, of the Village of Thamesford, in the County of Oxford, Machinist, for "An Improved Reaping and Mowing Machine."—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

David Collins, of the Village of Port Credit in the County of Peel, Inkeeper, for "An improved Light Carriage."—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

John Hogg, of the City of Toronto in the County of York, Innkeeper, for "A Lever and Spring Dash Churn."—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

Jacob Lawrence, of the Village of Palermo, in the County of Halton, Machinist, for 'A new application or arrangement of the Gearing to drive the Knife of a Reaping Machine.'—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

Lewis Nelson Soper, of the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, Machinist, "For an Elastic Lock Stich sewing machine.'—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

Philip Cady Van Brocklin, of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Iron Founder, for 'Certain new and useful improvements in the construction and operation of Pumps for raising Fluids.'—Dated 3rd November, 1858.

Jacob Noble of the Town of St. Catherines, in the County of Lincoln, Edge Tool Maker, for 'A new and useful Machinery for making Axes,'—Dated 3rd Nov. 1858

Dalrymple Crawford, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Merchant, for 'An improvement in prepairing Soap,'—Dated 15th November.

Brian Carpenter, of the Township of Ancaster, in the County Wentworth, Yeoman for "A direct revolving Flue Cooking Stove.—Dated 15th November, 1858.

Norris Black, of the Village of Rockwood, in the County of Wellington, Manufacturer of Artifical Limbs, for "An improved Artificial Leg with universal joint at the ankle,"—Dated 15th November, 1858.

William John McNellis, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Machinist, for "An improved direct action and reaction centre vent Water Wheel,"—Dated 18th November, 1858.

William Vandervoort, of the Township of Sydney, in the County of Hastings, Yeoman, for "A portable Board or Picket Fence"—Dated 18th Nov. 1858.

Amos Lee Haun, of the Village of Waterloo, in the County of Welland, Founder, for 'An Improved Plough.' Dated 18th Nov., 1858.

Edward Barrett, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Railway Conductor, for 'A new and improved method of constructing Hand Stamp printing Presses,'—Dated 29th Nov., 1858.

Henry Ruttan, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, Esquire, for "A New and improved method of warming and ventilating Buildings, Railroad Cars and Vessels."—Dated 29th November, 1858.

The Rev. Robert Dick, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Baptist Minister, for "An Accountant and Dispatch Patent,"—Dated 1st December, 1858.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,

Thursday, December 30, 1858.

PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Never was there a time in the history of the human family when the world exhibited so much action and enterprize as at the present moment. In every corner of the world are to be seen the busy hands, the stout hearts, or the wise heads, all bent upon accomplishing their mission for the benefit of commerce or the improvement of society. In the Eastern countries of Asia what vast fields are being opened up for future progress and improvement. The resources of Australia are being rapidly developed. The heart of Africa is being successfully explored, with results the most pleasing, in anticipation. A new colony is forming in British Columbia, while its gold deposits promise to be abundant and remunerative. In regard to it the Church and the State are vieing as to which shall be foremost in establishing the blessings of order and civilization. The eyes of the world are turned to the heart of the American Continent, as the field through which must pass the highway between the oceans, and the great artery for transmitting the merchandise of the Eastern and Western worlds. A hostile armament is blockading one part of the coast of South America, while in the interior of another, British rights and recognizances are slowly but surely forming for themselves a position and influence of a character the most interesting and important. Central America is at present the focus for hostile armament and may soon be the theatre of a war; and even far off New Zealand is attracting many to its shores, and forming the nucleus of a South Sea power, which may yet become of no mean importance in the family of nations. Even Canada, notwithstanding the pressure of hard times and the dulness of her harvests, is making rapid strides in material prosperity. Our connections with the Great West, which have begun to be opened up, and the settlement of our wild lands and back townships which are being rapidly developed, are most important steps in the march of improvement. The world is all on the *qui vive*, and has acquired a force and momentum in the speed of developement, which, during the next fifty years will carry it along beyond conception. The process has arrived at that stage which we sometimes find in the affairs of individuals as well as nations, when it cannot stop. As well might the diurnal rotation of the earth come to an end, or the statical forces be withdrawn, as expect to see the moral and commercial influences at work in the world arrested or destroyed.

The watchword of the times is onward and progress seems to have become emblazoned upon the banner of the world. Yet the Anglo-Saxon people are the prime movers in it all. They are the leaven which certainly seems destined to leaven the whole lump.

THE VERDICT.

The verdict in the case of the important suits against certain members of the present Cabinet, has at length been rendered, and, as many of our readers will probably be surprised to learn, are in favor of the defendants. In rendering their decisions, the Judges profess to be guided entirely by the letter of the Statute, and its obvious interpretation, declining to be influenced by other considerations, even where grave public interests and the constitutional rights of the people are involved and seriously compromised. The remedy, therefore for the evil in question, and its prevention in future, must be looked for in the repeal or amendment of the clauses of the Act in question, which has been so shamefully abused, and prostituted, to the most selfish interests and unworthy motives.

As to the verdict itself, we fear it will be submitted to with a very bad grace by the great body of the people of Canada. The circumstances which gave rise to this prosecution, were such, as to call forth the disgust and disapprobation of some of the warmest friends of the ministry, and from among their own ranks has it been quite as warmly denounced as by the opponents of the opposition. The people generally can see in it not only a grave constitutional error but a foul blot upon our whole system, and will remember with indignation that the highest judicial authority in the land has been powerless in convicting the perpetrators of so great a crime.

DR. RYERSON'S REPORT.

The report of the chief Superintendent of Education for 1857 is, as usual voluminous, and besides ample Statistics shewing the condition and progress of the schools, there is a vast amount of information on collateral subjects which at the present juncture cannot fail to be read with interest and attention.

We have not been able to make room for the summary in full, (as we should like to have done,) but may remark that in every particular there is the most pleasing evidence of steady progress and marked improvement in the several items of school statistics which are here set forth in a manner so luminous and comprehensive as to merit full approbation of the people of Upper Canada.

We are well aware that there are those who dissent from this opinion,—and that during the past year, (as well as previous ones,) there have been found professed friends as well as open foes who have sought to detract from the merits of our present school system and to malign the motives of those who administer it, but as the Report very truly remarks, "If the school system were as perfect as the Bible itself,—(i. e. if it were of Divine origin,) there would not be wanting opponents to it; there would still be those who would wish its overthrow, or who would think they could greatly improve it."

An increase of 444 has taken place in the number of free schools; and an increase of 19 in the number of Roman Catholic separate schools, making the total number of these in Upper Canada 100.

The Editor of the *Globe* has thought fit to make this section of the report the ground work of an attack upon Dr. Ryerson, charging him with instability of purpose and a desire to palliate the evils of the separate school enactment. We think that a candid perusal of Dr. Ryerson's successive reports as compared with his present one, will not confirm this opinion, and no one can be more intimate with the fact than the Editor of the *Globe*, that the establishment or existence of separate schools has never been regarded by Dr. Ryerson otherwise than as a necessary evil, which the peculiar circumstances of the country rendered it desirable to tolerate. If Dr. Ryerson now recommends that the rights thus conferred and the powers and privileges thus enjoyed be not ruthlessly torn from the hands to which they have been entrusted, he asks no more than the recognizing of a principle of the first importance to the wise ruler, and one which must meet the approbation of every man of liberal views and unbiassed judgment.

In reference to the charge of failure on the part of the school system, because in cities and towns vagrant children are to be met with, who instead of attending school are found to be a nuisance to society, it is ably replied that if the objection were valid it would equally prove the failure of Christianity, because "crime exists among both young and old, within sound of their bells and even within sight of the portals of the churches." It is not from among church goers, as a class, vicious persons are to be found, nor is it from the youth attending school that vagrants and thieves are to be selected. But how shall these be induced to attend the schools?—that is the all-important question to which the following remarks are particularly pertinent, in view of recent events.

If the clergymen (who are by law *ex officio* visitors of the schools) of each religious persuasion in each city and town, were to make it their duty (assisted perhaps by a committee) to visit each of their poor and negligent members of their respective sections of the community and use their influence with such persons in behalf of sending their children to some school, what additional and important progress would be made in the education of the mass of our city and town populations. This is not the work of the School-master or of the school. It is the work of the clergy and of the parents and other members of each religious community, to gather to the school from the highways and hedges, the prodigal children of their prodigal brethren.

How much more worthy is such a work for a clergyman or a merchant, a magistrate or a judge than indicting charges against the public schools for not doing what belongs to others to do. The clergy and legislators and judges and magistrates, and merchants and tradesmen have much to do in their individual capacity, as well as the schools and schoolmasters, in educating all,—even the poorest members of the community."

Never was keen rebuke more worthily deserved or more thoroughly administered, and one which will be felt by many in high positions as well as in more lowly stations.

A copy of this report is sent free to the Trustees of each school section in Upper Canada. We trust they will read and pass it round for the benefit of others. In the meantime it contains so much of general interest and importance that we shall dip into it again for the benefit of our non-official readers.

PROSECUTION IN FRANCE.

A great deal of interest has been created in England by the trial of Montalembert in France, for publishing a newspaper article in which the institutions of Britain were spoken of favorably in comparison with those of France. He himself and the proprietor of the newspaper referred to have both been tried, convicted, and sentenced to a fine and several months imprisonment.

The whole affair has been such an obvious blow to liberty and freedom of speech as to excite a good deal of sympathy and attention across the channel, and indeed in the intelligent world generally, and in consequence the Emperor has graciously remitted the sentence and offered him a full pardon.

Montalembert, however, had previously appealed from the sentence of the Court to a higher tribunal, and refuses to accept the Imperial Clemency. The whole circumstances of the case are important, not only in showing the present aspect of political affairs in that country but in view of the influences they may exert upon its future destinies. The smoke and the flame may be long repressed but it will burst forth at length, and when it does, woe be unto those upon whom its fury is directed.

TROTTING MATCH.

We understand that a trotting match is to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the eleventh and twelfth of January next on the Mississippi Lake. A large purse is being raised and it is expected there will be a keen competition.

DIVISION COURT.

The next sitting of the Third Division Court will be held at Carleton Place, on the tenth day of January next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The fifth annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company was held at Toronto on the 15th inst. The Directors, in the Report, congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory progress of the Victoria Bridge works, and refer to the interest taken by the Government in the undertaking. They announce that the Sarnia extension will be completed in time for the Fall business of 1859. That an independent company has been formed in the States, called the Chicago, detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Railway Junction, to run from Detroit to a point opposite Sarnia. The Directors have recently converted £500,000 of the consolidated stock of the Company into seven per cent debentures, Toronto has done the largest amount of passenger business, and Montreal the largest amount of freight business. The Board of Directors remain unchanged.

REV. HANNIBAL MULKINS.

Into this weeks Herald we have copied an article from the British Whig, on the subject of the Provincial Pentetentiary at Kingston; and it gives us much pleasure to endorse the high opinion there expressed of Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, Chaplain to that institution. At the time of his appointment, we considered it a very good one, that the right man was put in the right place; and we are are sure his old friends and neighbors in this part of the country, will be pleased to learn, that by his energy and zeal he has done much to elevate and improve the condition of the persons placed under his charge.

We think Mr. Mulkins is fairly entitled to promotion; and we sincerely hope that his long and efficient services will not be overlooked.

The Report of the Inspector upon the Provincial Penitentiary, as printed in the Appendix to the Journals of the House, is now at hand, and as it affords an opportunity of making some remarks on the disposition of public offices, we shall give it a passing notice. The British Whig has frequently denounced the mismanagement of this Institution, but its denunciations were not made against all the officers indiscriminately. On the contrary, to some of them we readily accord due praise. The Report of the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins is a document of great importance. Every possible information is given of the Convicts under his oversight. There are sixty-five statistical tables appended to his Report, giving full particularity in reference to every convict ever admitted into the Prison. In short, these tables furnish a complete, and comprehensive, statistical history of the institution for twenty three years, that is, from its commencement. In regard to the moral purposes of the Penitentiary, every reader of his Report will feel the utmost satisfaction.

When the Civil Service Bill had become an Act, a part of the law of the land, it was alleged that every able and worthy officer in the civil employment of his country was made secure in his promotion. It provided that vacancies occurring should be filled by the persons already employed best qualified; that those newly introduced should enter lower down, and rise in their turn according to their worth. It was on this principle of securing justice and due advancement to every able and deserving officer, that the Civil Service Bill was advocated in the House and by the Press.

Under the Civil Service Act it seems clear that the Rev. Mr. Mulkins is fairly entitled to advancement. He has not only discharged his duties with satisfaction and success, but has been of great general service to the Institution of which he is a prominent officer. It is admitted that this Institution has been saved some hundreds of pounds yearly through his instrumentality. It is probable that Mr. Mulkins has too much spirit to apply for promotion; but as Mr. Dickson has been promoted to another post, thus creating a vacancy, and as Mr. Mulkins has undeniable claims, we have some curiosity to see how the Civil Service Act is to be worked out in this case, and whether ability, usefulness, integrity, a just claim, and even the law itself, are to be passed over in favor of some person without experience, without standing, without education, who knows nothing of such institutions, and has as yet everything to learn.

A Scotchman in Dundee proposes telegraphing across the Atlantic without a cable. His model consists simply of a trough filled with water, on each side of which are two small copperplates, the plates on the one side being conected with a common electric battery, and it is found that without any wire the electry passes through the water and makes signals on the other side in the ordinary manner—the theory being that the copper plates guide the electric current in the circuit. It may be objected that the results obtained in the model would not be obtained on a larger scale. Mr. Lindsay—for that is the electrician's name—has not been able to carry out such experiments as he yet contemplates; but some time ago his system was tried at Portsmouth, and found to answer perfectly across water of the breadth of half a mile; and if it answers for that distance, there appears no reason why it should not answer for any distance on the face of the globe.

LAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. F. A. Munro, of this city, applied to the Colonial office for information as to the price of lands to be opened for settlement in British Columbia, and also whether the Saskatchewan district was to be colonized.—Lord Carnarvon, the under Secretary, replies that it will be some months before final and fixed regulations for the sale in British Columbia are framed, and that no arrangements have yet been made for the settlement of the Saskatchewan.—*Globe*.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

For the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor.—I enclose a short "enigma" which you will please insert if you think it worthy of the trouble.

The answer to the first of C. B's. is "*Missouri*," and to the second is "*Owego.*" The answer to Topsy's is "*Barley*."

M. K. J.

I am composed of twelve letters,
My 1,11,4,7, is the price of any article,
" 3,2,5,10,2,12, is an idea or opinion,
" 12,8,5, is a hard shell fruit,
" 8,3,6,2,3, is a mutual conjunction formed for the sake of strength,
" 9,8,6,5,10,11,3, is a high form of education, guardianship.
" 1,6,2,3, is the shoot of a plant,
" 4,11,7, is a confirmed drunkard.
My whole is what every nation as a nation possesses and which all societies possess on a smaller scale.

For the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor,—Seeing my young friends trying their skill, in composing charades, I thought I would try also, and have succeeded in producing the following, which if you think worthy you will please insert in your columns.

Charade First.

My first is a young lady. My second is a much used verb. My third means to taste. My fourth is the name printers give to scattered type, and my whole is a river in the United States.

Charade Second.

My first means crazy. My second is a vowel. My third we burn. My fourth is a conveyance, and my whole is a large island in the eastern hemisphere.

B.

P. S. The answers to C. B's in your last are Missouri and Owego, and Topsy's is barley.

Several earthquakes have occurred in Portugal, and caused great damage.

In the anatomy of the hand, we find that the muscle by which we shut it is much stronger than the one by which we open it, and this holds true as to giving and receiving.

A Mr. M. Cely Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo volume of 580 pages, to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse!

It is said that ivy will not cling to a poisness tree or other substance. What a pity that the tendrils of a womans heart have not the same wholesome and salutary instinct

"You've destroyed my peace of mind," said a desponding lover to a truant lass. "It can't do you much harm, John," replied she, "for it was an amazing small piece you had."

"Well, Alick, how is your brother Ike getting on, these times?" "Oh! first-rate. Got a start in the world—married a widow with nine children."

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a dandy, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots!"

How many good, and great, and glorious things have been killed by the laugh of those incapable of appreciating articles of that quality, for noisy wit is often more than a match for silent truth.

It is said that Madame George Sand is about to prosecute a provincial newspaper editor in France for making statements respecting her private life which she considers libellous.

Hitherto the Russian arms were the only ones visible on the public buildings of Poland, but the Emperor Alexander has given orders that, throughout the country, the Polish arms shall now be united with them.

If you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them they will speak kindly to you. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasingly yourself.

The Bombay newspapers report that, in spite of the disturbances, the country continues to enjoy an extraordinary degree of commercial prosperity, and that trade is increasing in amount, and improving in profitableness at a rate almost incredible.

Lumbering.—Lumbering operations are likely to be carried on in the vicinity of Peterborough this year with more than ordinary vigor. We learn that upwards of five hundred men are already engaged in the manufacture of square timber alone, all of which must pass down our river; and the number of persons engaged in getting out saw logs for the different mills cannot be much below five hundred.—*Peterborough Review*.

MINUTES OF THE LANARK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day, present the Reeve and Councillors, Mair, Scott, Campbell and Matthie.

The minutes of last session were read and signed.

Communication were read from W. R. Berford and R. Bell; Report of John Wright's survey, in accordance with the request of Council at last sitting was presented and read; Petitions were presented viz: from Robert James, Junr. and others and from A. Baird Junr.

Mr. Scott gave notive that a motion to be considered at the present sitting of Council stating, "That in future the assessment Roll contain a column for specifying the number of school sections in which any parcel of land is situated and the clerk in preparing the collector's Roll specify in like manner each parcel of land in order to facilitate any investigation that may be necessary in case of disputed special school taxes.

Mr. Matthie gave notice that he move for the names of those pathmasters who have not given in their report of statute labour.

In the petition of Robert Mason moved by Mr. Matthie, seconded by Mr. Campbell that this Council cannot exonerate Mr. Mason from collecting C. Leech's taxes.—Carried.

Council adjourned for an hour.

Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Matthie that the petition in reference to the proposed bridge on the 12th Line be now read for the information of Mr. Bellamy, who appeared at the sitting of Council by invitation.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the Petition of Robert James, Junr., and others be now read.—Carried.

Mr. Scott Moved, seconded by Mr. Mair that the petition of Robert James, Junr., and others be now read in reference to their objections to the report of the Township surveyor.—Carried.

After considerable discussion Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the Report of the Township surveyor be not adopted.—Carried.

On the petition of Robert Drysdale, Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Matthie, that Robert Drysdale be allowed the sum of £12 the same being for the plan of the bridge crossing the Clyde and raising said bridge at the north butment 2 feet higher than the requirements of said plan of specification and acting as commissioner before the tender for said bridge was acceptad.—Carried.

On the account of John Wright, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the amount of account be paid less 15s.—Carried.

On the account of D. H. Mann, Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the amount of account be paid.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell that in future the assessment Roll shall contain a column for specifying the number of school sections in which any parcel of land is situate and that the Clerk in preparing the collectors' Roll specify in like manner each parcel of land in order to facilitate any investigation that may be necessary in case of disputed special school tax.—Carried.

On the petition of A. Baird, Junr. Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Clerk is hereby instructed to notify Samuel Wilson, pathmaster, second line, third Division, to give credit for one day's statute labor to A. Baird, Junr., for 1859.—Carried.

On the notice of a motion by Mr. Matthie, for the names of delinquent pathmasters, and Mr. McCurdy being the only one, Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that Mr. McCurdy be allowed until the third day of Jan. 1859 to report, and the clerk is hereby requested to notify him to that effect.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that this Council be now adjourn to Monday the third day of January. 1859.—Carried.

D. H. Mann,
Town Clerk.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

St Johns, Newfoundland, Dec. 22.

The steamer *Pacific* from Galway on the evening of the 9th has arrived She brings Liverpool mail advices to the evening of the 8th, and telegraph accounts from Liverpool and London to the 9th. The Royal mail steamship *Asia*, from New York on the 24th ult, arrived at Liverpool on the fifth instant.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* left for New York at noon on the 8th inst.

The United States sloop of war *Marion* was at St. Vincents on the 23rd November.

Great Britain.—The troop ship *Bombay* had returned to Plymouth completely dismantled she had lost overboard 12 of her crew.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was called for the 15th December, to consider the condition of affairs. A petition was in circulation calling on the government to guarantee on new capital necessary to procure the enterprise,

A collision had occurred in the English channel between the steamship Ceylon and the American ship Wabush, bound from Calcutta for Hamburg. The latter ship was damaged, and lost overboard her chief officer and 1 seaman; but was subsequently towed to Plymouth.

France.—The government have decided on allowing the appeal of Montalembert to come before the Supreme Court.

France had concluded a treaty with Japan similar to that made by England.

Spain.—The Queen, in her speech at the opening of the Cortes, said that everything compatible with national dignity was being done to secure a pacific solution of the Mexican difficulty, and that if an immediate result was not obtained preparations already prepared would be energetically resorted to.

The address in response to Shezbiz was adopted unanimously.

Austria and Prussia are said to be negotiating for a better defense, and understanding between themselves.

India.—The Bombay mail brings the Queen's Proclamation, which was read throughout India on November the 1st. Its terms are liberal. It guarantees to protect religious freedom; confirms all existing treaties, and rights, and offers an amnesty to all save murderers of the British, provided a submission is made by the rebels, before the 1st of January.

LATEST BY MAIL.

Liverpool, Wednesday Evening.

Lord Derby acknowledges the receipt of a memorial, praying for Government aid to the Atlantic Telegraph, and promises to lay it before the Commissioners of the Treasury.

The *Times* Paris correspondent hears that it was decided at a Cabinet Council, that Count de Montalemberts' appeal should be allowed to come before the Court, but that the answer to it will simply be the Emperor's pardon, which it will be pleaded covers everything that the penalty imposed, and the possible effects of the new penal law.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech to the Ionian Senate, said that his mission was simply to enquire how England can most satisfactorily discharge her obligation to Ionia.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

London, 9th, Noon.

The question in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable will be decided in a few days, and it is thought that the Government will guarantee a new capital; if so, a contract for a new cable will be immediately made.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount one-half per cent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

R. Spence & Co., quote flour very dull, and quotations nominal. Ohio, 22s a 24s; wheat very dull, and nominally exchanged. Corn has a declining tendency, and prices were slightly lower. Mixed 26s a 27s; Yellow, 27s a 28s; White 30s a 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKKT.

R. Spence and Co. quote Pork dull, Lard quiet, and buyers holding back. Quotations at 54s a 54s 6d, Tallow in but little enquiry, and prices weak. Ashes dull. Pots slightly lower, and quoted at 29s. Pearls 32s. Sugar quiet, but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were steady; Sugar, do. Coffee firm. Tea an average. Business without any noteable change in rates. Consols closed on the 8th at 97⅞ a 98 for money, and 98⅛ a 98¼ for account.

LATEST BY MAIL.

Liverpool, 8th, Evening.

Provisions dull. Lard heavy. Provision market generally unchanged.

London, 8th, Evening.

Consols closed at 98⅛ for money, and 98¼ a 98⅜ for account. Sugar steady. Coffee firm.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, 9th, Noon.

Breadstuffs are dull, except corn, which is in rather more demand, but freely sold. Provisions dull. Sugar, ditto. Coffee quiet. Other articles without change.

London, 9th, Noon.

Consols for account are quoted at 96¾ a 96⅞. Ex dividend—the books are shut, and there is no quotation for money.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

New York, Dec. 20.

(Washington Tribune Correspondence.)

Senator Wilson will introduce on Monday a Pacific railroad bill, the provisions of which are substantially as follows:—

The President and Senate to appoint Civil Engineers, who within two years shall locate the route for the railroad from the Missouri to San Francisco, through the narrows between the 34th and 35th parallel. The road to be built by government, provided the route selected is approved by the President, and the funds to be raised by loans in sums of not more than $10,000 annually from the passage of the act. Until the location of the road all the public land between the afore aid parallel shall be withheld from sale, but shall be open to pre-emption to actual settlers after the road is located. The proceeds of the sales of lands for 150 miles on each side, shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

THE ENGLISH AND MONTGOMERY AFFAIR.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The statement from the agent of the Associated Press transmitted on Saturday relative to the difficulty between Messrs. English and Montgomery was derived from persons professing a knowledge of the facts. In the intelligence three others gave a different version of the affair, placing Mr. English wholly in the wrong. The entire matter will be investigated before the criminal court.

New York, Dec. 20.

The Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* gives an account of English Montgomery affair reported by himself, which differs materially from that telegraphed on Saturday. Mr. M.'s account is fully corroborated by Messrs. William Couch and Daniel Cox, who witnessed the affair, and who state that Mr. English spoke, saying—"How are you Mr. Montgomery." Montgomery neither spoke nor paid any attention to this salutation, but passed on down the avenue. Mr. English stepped after him a few steps and struck him from behind with his cane a heavy blow on the side of the head. Montgomery turned on him—English stepped back and drew his sword cane as though about to stab Montgomery with it—Montgomery stepped back into the avenue and caught up a piece of brick. English was running when Montgomery threw the brick and hit him on the heel or lower part of the leg. Montgomery went back for another stone and English ran rapidly away up Fourteen Streets. When Montgomery came back English had run half a square and was beyond his reach. We were the only persons close by. We saw and heard all that passed. Montgomery did not speak till after he struck. Mr. Thomas Keener corroborates the above. English has been held to bail for the assault. Montgomery's face is badly bruised, and he has kept his room since, attended by physicians. Mr. M. had already twice passed English on Saturday without speaking.

THE DEATH OF LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

[From the London Times.]

"The Revolution," said Vergniaud, "like Saturn, is devouring her own children," and the Empire is destroying the first and noblest of its ornaments. The *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, successful as it was over the Chambers and the Constitution, utterly failed to conciliate to the Throne of the new Emperor the support of men who had assumed character and position under the preceding 30 years of liberty, too lightly prized while enjoyed to be deeply regretted when lost.—Almost alone among the class to which he belonged, M. de Montalembert at that trying moment stood forward to give his moral and intellectual support to the Imperial Throne while yet rocking from the convulsion which established it. He did not wait to see whether the new institutions took root in the soil of France; he did not wait to see whether the nation that had done and suffered so much and so vainly for its own liberties and the general rights of humanity would tamely bow beneath the iron rod of a master, but obeyed the strong impulse of his nature, which led him to throw himself heart and soul into the scale which bore the Emperor and his doubtful fortunes. We cannot now estimate the exact value which should be attached to such an adhesion; but, if we are to judge by the delight with which it was received, we should suppose it to have been at the moment of no inconsiderable importance. At any rate the Emperor has known how fully to acquit himself of the obligation.

After a week spent in the mummeries of a hunting masquerade, carried on in costumes that recall only too faithfully the most degraded period of the French Monarchy, the Imperial Court reposes from its revels, and the serious business of life reclaims the votaries of pleasure. The brilliant crowd dispenses, and the attention of the nation is turned from fanatic dresses and the vapid imitation of Moorish chivalry to the tame formalities in the midst of which the last spark of her remaining freedom was to be trodden out; The illustrious prisoner appears before the Court commissioned to take cognizance of his offence; but before what a tribunal for such a defendant! Not for him was reserved a trial before the highest Judges of his country, whose learning, rank and gravity might, at any rate, lend some show of dignity and respect for appearance and propriety to the decision they were to pronounce. No, the days are long past since Liberty could claim sufficient respect from a French Government to cause it to put in motion even for her suppression the higher powers and more deliberate agency of the Superior Courts of Justice. The cause on which hang not only the personal liberty of an illustrious citizen, but the freedom of thought, speech, and writing in the land of Mirabeau, of Constant, of Foy, of Casimir Perrier, and Lamartine, was left to be decided like a drunken row in a wineshop a petty theft, or trifling assault, by the agency of the Correctional Police. So feeble had become the frame, so low did it burn in its socket, that this slight blast from the chilling breath of power was enough to extinguish it altogether. The case of M. de Montalembert was too petty to require the intervention of a jury, and the inferior magistrate had no duty but to listen calmly to the pleadings, and then to pronounce the sentence which the code prescribes for the defence. M. de Montalembert has received for his too fervent praise of England and his too insufficient appreciation of the merits of the Imperial system a sentence of imprisonment for six months and a fine of three thousand francs. He has ventured to praise England, and in so doing has been considered to have pronounced the bitterest investives against France:

1859.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK IN THE ASCENDANT.

GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

Fifty eight and Fifty nine Volumes, and Twenty ninth Year, will contain 1200 Pages of Reading Matter, 24 Pages of Music, 12 Colored Steel Plates, containing at least 50 figures, 14 Steel Engravings, 720 Wood engravings, 780 Articles by the best authors of America. And all these will be given in 1859, at prices for which see our Extremely low Club Rates. The Oldest, the Best, and the Cheapest Magazine. Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive.

The only Lady's Book in America.

The standard for twenty-nine years, and but one object in view, to please the ladies, who have so liberally patronized it from its first reception in 1830.

All our periodicals seem to imitate Godey's Lady's Book. It appears to be the model beyond which they desire not to reach.—*Democrat*, McConnellsburg, Pa.

Godey's Ladey's Book is the pattern from which all the successful of our magazines are endeavoring to copy, but the imitation scarcely equals the original. As a Magazine for the ladies, Godey's stands as yet unrivalled. *Staten Island*, Stapleton, N. Y.

And this is the report of thousands.

Among the articles to be continued, and which have given so much satisfaction the past year, will be

GARDENING FOR THE LADIES.

To this will be added a monthly notice from H. A. Dreer, the most celebrated Horticulturist of the country. Mr. Dreer's information, added to the excellent articles that we publish on the subject, will be of great interest to the ladies who practice this most beautiful science.

OUR MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three dollars' worth of music is given every year; and if it were only for the music alone, the Lady's Book would be cheap at the price we ask for it. We give twelve pieces of very choice, and most of it original, music every year, the cost of which would be in the stores Three Dollars, and much of it cannot be procured there at any price. This department is solely under the direction of J. Starr Holloway, Esq., a gentleman whose taste is undoubted. It is to him a matter of pleasure, as it is to us, to endeavor to please the fair patrons of the Book. We ask particular attention to the beauty and variety of our musical department during the past year, and we can promise as rich a treat for the year to come.

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This is a feature peculiar to the Lady's Book. We have engaged the entire attention of an eminent practitioner, Dr. John S. Wilson, of Columbus, Georgia, for a set of articles peculiarly adapted to the readers of the Book, mothers, and the heads of families. There is no other work in the country that has a department of health entirely original and furnished expressly for the work. We take great pleasure in saying that we have received various letters from all parts of the country, commendatory of this series of articles.

Send in your orders soon, as we expect our list for 1859 will reach 150,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher.

SUBSCRIBING TO ASSOCIATIONS.—We recognize no subscription that is not sent direct to ourselves. If you pay your money to any association you must look to them for your books. We will not supply a copy of the Lady's Book unless the money is sent direct to us. We have no agents for whose acts we are responsible.

HOW TO REMIT.—Procure a draft, if possible; if not, send notes; but let it be a matter known only to yourself; the fewer you let into the secret, the more certainty there is of your money coming to hand. Do not register your letters, as this at once informs everybody that money is in your letter. If you send gold dollars, secure them carefully in the letter; otherwise they are apt to work out of the envelop. Notes on all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter, and direct it to L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

Any person having sent a club will have the privilege of adding one or more copies at the same club rates.

TEA AND THE FAIRIES.—"How do you account," said a north country minister of the last age (the late Rev. Mr. Bean, of Alves) to a sagacious old elder of his session, "for the almost total disappearance of the ghosts and fairies that used to be common in your young days?"

"Tak my ward for't, minister," replied the old man, "it's a' owing to the tea; when the tea cem in, the ghaists an' fairies gaed out. Weel do I mind when at a' our neborly meetings—bridals, christenings, lyke-wakes an' the like—we entertained ane anither wi nappy ale; an' whan the very dowiest o' u used to get warm i' the face, an' a little confused in the head, an' weel fit to see amaist onything when on the muirs or on our way hame. But the tea has put out the nappy; an' I have remarked that by losing the nappy we lost baith ghaists and fairies."

The first results of "civilization" to Japan have been anything but assuring to the Japanese. Cholera was brought by an American ship, and has committed fearful ravages among the people, to whom, we are told, disease was previously unknown. The Japanese believe their wells to be poisoned.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Dec. 17, 1858.

We see, with much satisfaction, the following notice in Liverpool Circulars:—

"A General Meeting of the Corn Trade will be held in the Liverpool Corn Exchange on Wednesday, the 1st of December next, to consider the proposal of the Committee of the Corn Association, "to adopt Universally, 100 lbs. Weight as the uniform standard for the sale of all kinds of grain, flour and meal." Deputations from the various leading markets are invited to attend."

Concerning this we would say with a Contemporary:—

"As we have now a decimal system of money we trust Parliament will take the necessary steps to legalize 100 lbs instead of 112 as the hundred weight. The only question is where the change should stop. The present mode of selling Wheat at so much per 60 lbs, and other grain at so much per 56 or other arbitrary weights appear scarcely consistent with the progress of the age. Why should not all be sold at so much per 100 lbs?—And why should a barrel of Flour be ¾ cwt or 196 lbs, instead of 200 like a barrel of Pork, Beef or Oatmeal? We trust especially the Board of Trade and Parliament will immediately see to it that Ashes are reckoned by the 100 lbs instead of the present cumbrous fashion." • • • There is no reason whatever why Wheat should be sold at so much per 60 lbs. in Montreal, per 70 lbs. in Liverpool, per 240 lbs. in Glasgow, and various other weights in other places. It should be everywhere so much per 100 lbs., and the same with all other kinds of grain.

BUTTER is gradually advancing, and is likely to advance on account of the small stock in market. Last year city traders laid in considerable stocks of keg butter in fall, which they had to sell without profit in winter and spring. This season they have, in consequence of their previous disappointment, laid in no stocks, and the whole of the keg butter has been shipped. Montreal is, consequently, dependent upon daily supplies from the country, and a proportion of these are taken off by American buyers. The price in future will, therefore, depend on the abundance of these supplies. Good lots command readily 9½d to-day.

Flour is in rather better demand, especially for Extras and best No. 1. Some small sales have been made of the former at $5,50, and of the latter at $4 90 to $5.

GRAIN.—We hear of no transactions.

Ashes continue to arrive in moderate quantities, and notwithstanding continued depressions in Britain maintain previous quotations in this market, say 28s 6d to 28s 9d for Pots, and 32s 6d for Pearls. The shipment of Ashes to Britain throughout the past season has been a losing business, and unless the long expected commercial reaction takes place, there is no prospect of any other result now.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.
Montreal, Dec. 21, 1858.

Throughout Western Canada the Winter has been mild so far, and there has been very little severe weather even in Lower Canada. The River is very full of ice and the Ferry Steamers have all left for winter quarters some days ago.—The Victoria Bridge has been prosecuted with great vigor up to the last practicable moment, and the labours will be again pushed forward when the ice forms. This bridge, the most gigantic mechanical undertaking perhaps that the world ever saw, has this season assumed a finished appearance for a considerable portion of the whole length, and it is intended to be completed in less than a year from this date. What the effect will be on the business of Canada in general, and Montreal in particular, remains to be seen. It will probably draw most of the passengers between Europe and the North western States via. Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway.

Advices from Britain by last mail show increasing dulness and depression in all our staples.

Ashes have fallen from 30s to 28s 6d in Liverpool and Glasgow, at which latter price sales have been made ex. ship. Considerable stocks had accumulated, and continued heavy arrivals caused something like a panic, and so long as large supplies come forward, no improvement in price is expected. There will be money lost on the average on all the Ashes shipped from this side since May. The price here, in consequence of this last fall day is 28s. Pearls continue to sell at 32s 6d in Britain and Montreal.

The market for all kinds of breadstuffs is very heavy in Britain, and for the last year all shipments from this port will, on the average, yield a loss. Canadian Flour, No. 1, was quoted at 20s to 22s per barrel, and Chicago Wheat 4s 7d to 5s 4d per 70 lbs.

Flour is in steady retail demand here, especially for good brands. The rate for good extras may by called $5,40 to $5,50; for good Fancy $5,10 to $5,20; for good No 1 $4,80 to $5; and for No. 1 made from Western Wheat $4,50 to $4,75. Bag Flour brings 14s per 112 lbs. Oatmeal $4,90 to $5 per barrel of 200 lbs.

Butter is in very active demand here at 9d to 10d. but the large shipments made a few weeks ago at 8d to 9d are likely to meet a poor market in Britain, as Butter, in common with all kinds of provisions, participates in the general stagnation, and the prices that can be realised are by no means remunerative to shippers.

Timber and Staves continued very depressed in all the leading British markets. Pipe Staves are quoted at £25 so £45 per Mile. Six months ago the quotation was £35 to £60.

Pork has experienced a reaction in Chicago and other markets. Live Hogs reached the extreme price of $5,60 gross, but in three successive days had fallen an average of about 20 cents a-day, closing at about $5 gross for heavy weights, equal to about $5,75 dressed. Mess Pork had also fallen about 50 cents, and was selling at $16,25. Dressed Hogs have suffered a corresponding fall in this market, and Mess Pork is about 50 cents lower.—The other grades of packed Pork, however, maintain their price here. Sales have been made of Prime at $12, and of Prime Mess at $14.

Money continues abundant at the Banks, though the demand for it is rather more active latterly. There being very little produce shipping at this season, exchange is scarce, and the Bank rate is advanced to 10½ per cent.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

FORSYTH, BELL & Co.'s PRICES CURRENT of TIMBER, DEALS, &c,

QUEBEC, Dec. 17, 1858.

	s. d.		s. d.
White Pine, in the Raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c., measured off	0 4	a	0 5½
for superior. do do	0 6½	a	0 9½
in shipping order, according to average and quality	0 10	a	1 2
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off do	0 9	a	1 0
in shipping order 40 feet	0 11	a	1 0
Oak ordinary by the Dram	0 16	a	0 17
Lake St. Clair measured off by the Dram	0 17	a	0 19
Elm by the Raft, according to average and quality	0 10	a	1 2
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1 0	a	1 3
Tamarac square, according to size in the Raft	0 4½	a	0 7
Flatted do.	0 4	a	0 0
Staves, Std. merchantable	£40 0	a	£42 10
Do. All Pipe	£45 0	a	£ 0 0
Do. W. O. Puncheon, merchantable.	£13 0	a	£13 10

REMARKS.

In publishing our annual Circular we have to note a gradual improvment in the English Markets and an increasing consumption of wood, although it is well known that this branch of trade is slowest in recovering itself from any great crisis such as visited the commerce of the Empire in 1857.

The Stock of White Pine wintering in Quebec is larger than many anticipated, being 11,290,478, very nearly the same as in 1856, and although the supply is less by five millions, the Export shows even a greater falling off, being about 13,388,380 against 19,246,480. A good deal of what winters over is poor in quality although a more than ordinary quantity has been used for local purposes, many new wharves of large extent having been built last summer. Prices generally have been good for superior quality, but through the season ordinary and inferior have found buyers with difficulty at from 3¾ to 5½ measured off. We fear more is manufacturing than prospect warrant, and we recommend prudence and caution to our friends on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and more than usual care in the manufacture of what they bring to market.

Red Pine is much lower in Stock than last season, but the price in England is by no means encouraging, and as long as freights are so much in favour of the Foreigner, our Red Pine will find a dangerous competitor in the Baltic. Prices closed high, and of what winters over only about a third is of good quality and average.

Oak is larger in stock than was generally supposed; the high price at which it opened in May, 20d, having induced many to manufacture in Summer and consequently to bring down much that was inferior. The consequence was foreseen and prices fell from 18d for ordinary quality to 15 a 16d, at which it was impossible to close sales in November. The greater portion of what winters over is poor and inferior, and very choice parcels are not easily procurable at our highest quotations. Prices in England are far from remunerating, and we see little encouragement for another season unless things mend very much on the other side.

Elm has been dull and difficult of sale all the year, although it closed better than we expected, the Stock wintering is small but very good in point of quality and average.

Tamarac has been a complete drug all summer, and was unsaleable at any price, but latterly some good parcels have been sold although at the low price of 6¾d a 7d for square and 4d a 5d for flat.

Staves have been abundant since July, and prices which opened at £50 gradually receded to £42 10s. a £45 for superior, and £35 to £40 for ordinary quality. We have never known so much discrimination shown in the quality, and while ordinary lots were sold with difficulty at our lowest quotations, prime lots were placed easily at a difference of from £5 to £7 10s, per mille. In September and October a few speculative purchases were made which had the effect of raising their value, but they afterwards receded and closed dull at our quotations. Puncheons varied in like manner, and from £16 prices fell to £12 10s to £13 10s, according to quality. Stocks of both are abundant, and unless prices in England improve, we see little prospect of their doing well the ensuing season, unless laid down here at a low figure.

Freights have been low all the season, and latterly most ruinously so, ruling in October and November at from 22s 6d to 24s for Liverpool, and earlier at 25s to 28s 6d.

Ship building has been, as a consequence, a very unprofitable branch of business, and tonnage in England is greatly depressed.

MARKET PRICES.

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 23, 1858.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, per 100 lbs.	10	8	a	11	3
Buckwheat flour per 100 lbs.	6	0	a	7	0
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	10	0	a	11	3
Wheat—Fall per 60 lbs.	5	0	a	5	3
do. Spring, do.	4	9	a	5	0
Timothy Seed, do.	10	0	a	12	6
Rye, per 56 lbs.	3	0	a	3	3
Corn, do	3	0	a	3	3
Peas, do.	3	0	a	3	6
Potatoes per bushel	2	3	a	2	6
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3	0	a	3	6
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	8	a	2	0
Hay, per ton	40	0	a	50	0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	25	0	a	28	9
Beef, do	25	0	a	30	0
do. per lb.	0	4	a	0	5
Mutton, per lb.	0	4½	a	0	6½
Veal, do.	0	2	a	0	4
Butter, in rolls per lb.	0	8	a	0	10
do. firkins	0	9	a	0	11
Turkeys	2	6	a	3	9
Fowls, per pair	1	0	a	1	6
Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	0	12
Potash	30	3	a	35	0
Hard wood, per cord	10	0	a	12	6

PERTH, December 24, 1858.

Pot Ashes per cwt.	$4 00	0 00
Pork per 100 lbs.	5 50	6 00
Beef do	4 00	0 00
Wheat per bushel	90 0	0 95
Oats do	0 30	0 35
Peas do	0 60	0 65
Barley do	0 50	0 55
Potatoes do	0 40	0 50
Flour per barrel	4 50	5 00
Oatmeal do	4 50	5 00
Butter per lb.	0 12½	0 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 10	0 12½
Hay per ton	7 00	0 00

OTTAWA, Dec. 24, 1858.

Flour, per bbl.	$ 5 50	a	5 75
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs.	1 05	a	1 10
Oatmeal, per bbl.	5 00	a	5 25
Rye, per 56 lbs.	0 45	a	0 50
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 00	a	0 00
Oats per 34 lbs.	0 35	a	0 40
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 70	a	0 80
Potatoes, per bushel	0 37	a	0 40
Hay, per ton	8 00	a	10 50
Pork per 100 lbs.	7 00	a	7 50
Beef per 100 lbs.	3 50	a	5 00
Tallow per lb.	0 2½	a	0 00
Hides per 100 lbs.	6 00	a	0 00

PEMBROKE, Dec. 23.

Flour per lbs.	£1	10	0
Wheat per bush.	0	6	0
Oats per bush.	0	2	3
Peas per bush.	0	4	6
Potatoes per bush.	0	2	0
Butter per lb.	0	0	9
Eggs	0	0	7½
Beef per 100 lbs.	1	5	0
Mutton per lb.	0	0	4
Beef per lb.	0	0	4

SMITH'S FALLS, Dec. 22, 1858.

Pot Ashes, per cwt.	$5 00	a	$5 50
Pork, per barrel	12 00	a	14 00
Beef, 100 lbs.	4 00	a	4 50
Wheat, per bushel	0 90	a	0 95
Oats, "	0 35	a	0 40
Peas, "	0 55	a	0 60
Barley, "	0 50	a	0 55
Potatoes, "	0 40	a	0 50
Flour, per barrel	5 00	a	5 50
Oatmeal, "	0 00	a	0 00
Butter, per lb.	0 12½	a	0 00
Hay, per ton	7 00	a	8 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 12	a	0 00

RENFREW, Dec. 21, 1858.

Flour per bbl.	1 7 6	a	1 10 0
Wheat, Fall per bushel	0 5 0	a	0 5 3
Sprinb do.	0 4 6	a	0 4 9
Oatmeal per bh.	0 0	a	1 10 0
Barley per buslel	3 0	a	0 3 6
Oats, per bushe	1 8	a	0 2 0
Peas, per bushel	3 9	a	0 4 3
Corn, per bushel	4 0	a	0 4 6
Potatoes	0 1 6	a	0 1 8
Hay per ton	2 0 0	a	2 10 0
Butter fresh per lb.	0 0 7½	a	0 0 8
Tub per lb.	0 0 6½	a	0 0 7
Eggs per doz.	0 0 0	a	0 0 7
Pork per 100 lb.	1 10 0	a	1 15 0½
Beef per 100 lb.	1 2 6	a	1 5 0

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to invite the attention of the Public at large, that he has got the Carleton-Place Grist and Oat meal Mills in good working order, and is prepared to give good satisfaction to all who may favour him with a cale?

HUGH McLEOD.

CARLETON PLACE.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. R. G. Cox, on the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George Scott, of Glen Isle, to Miss Margaret Martin, of Ramsay.

BIRTH.

At Howick, C. W. on the 1st inst. Mrs. David Rea, of a son.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

THERE Will be a MISSIONARY MEETING held in the Methodist Church (Boyd's settlement) on Thursday the 13th of January, to commence at half past six, p. m. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Wesleyan Missions.

ALSO A

TEA MEETING,

WILL Be held the following evening.—Tea to be served up at half past six of the clock. Terms of admission 1s. 3d., which will be received at the door.

There will be a good Choir of singers in attendance. Deputation Revs. Messrs. McGill, Osborne, Norton. Howes and Pardeu.

December 24th, 1858. 16-

LECTURES.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of Ramsay, intend giving a course of Lectures during the winter in the TEMPERANCE HALL, ALMONTE, commencing on Thursday Evening, January 6, 1859.

R. Bell, Esq. M. P. P. will deliver the first Lecture, subject, *Iron, its history and use.*

On Thursday the 20th inst.,

Revd. Mr. McMeekin—*The Electric Telegraph.*

The Lectures to commence at half past six o'clock. Evening admittance 7½d.

Tickets for the season 2s 6d, to be had at the stores in Almonte.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Ramsay, 27th Dec. 1858. 16-

ASTOUNDING NEWS!!

Now Arriving per Steamship "Canada," at Boston,

AND

"North Briton" at Portland.

THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions to his already extensive Stock of Goods, per the above Steamships.

100 ps. fancy Dark Prints, new styles
36 do Black and Colored Cobourgs
12 do Alpaca and Circassians
20 do Rich Winter Bonnet Ribbons.
5 doz. New Bonnet Shapes
20 gross assorted Trimmings & Fringes, in all varieties and colors,
6 do Gold Tasseled Dress Buttons
3 doz. Velvet Head-dresses
½ do New Style (made up) Woolen Skirts, a great novelty,

Together with a large variety of New Fancy and Plain Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts in Woolen and Cotton, Lace Vails, Silk Nets. &c., &c.

The Subscriber, in introducing these goods to the notice of his Friends at this season, begs to say that he does so in consequence of the encouragement received since opening here, and trusts that the great expense and labor attending the bringing such fine goods across the Atlantic, in the Winter season, will be duly appreciated.

He will also be receiving, by the next steamer at Boston, a splendid assortment of Broad and Reversible Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins. Ladies' Cloakings (large additions in Blankets, &c., &c.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 21st Dec., 1858. 15-tf

NEW STORE

IN

CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends, patrons and the Public, generally, that having leased that commodious STORE and Premises of Mr. John Dewar, and purchased his entire Stock at a very low figure, he is now prepared to give GREAT BARGAINS to those who may favor him with a call. He is also receiving a Stock of entirely NEW GOODS, which will be sold low to suit the times. His Stock will consist of every article usually found in a General DRY GOOD STORE, and all such as he can with confidence recommend to purchasers.

Please call and examine the Goods and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange, and for which the highest price will be given.

The Subscriber will also have constantly on hand a supply of HARNESS and everything connected with that line of business, made up of the best material, and by the best of workmen. All orders executed with despatch.

HUGH NEILSON.

Carleton Place, Dec. 23rd. 1858. 15-tf.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of William Leary & Co., was dissolved this day by mutual consent—the debts due the late Firm to be paid to D. Kerr & Co., of Perth, who are alone authorised to receive the same.

GEORGE KERR,
WILLIAM LEARY.

Clayton, 14th December 1858.

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above, the Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public that, having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late firm, he will carry on business on the same premises in his own name, and hopes to receive a continuation of the patronage so liberally given to the late firm.

WILLIAM LEARY.

Clayton, 14th December 1858. 15-a

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1859—Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published monthly at one dollar a year. Every Family, and especially young men and women, should have a copy.

Young men about launching forth upon the activities, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this JOURNAL a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely to succeed.—PUBLISHERS.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL for 1859—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health, with Engravings illustrating the Human System—a Guide to Health and Longevity.

Good Health is our Great Want. We can obtain it only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the causes of Disease, which are clearly presented in the Water Cure Journal. Particular directions are given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, so that all may apply it. Believing Health to be the basis of all happiness, we rely on the friends of good health to place a copy of the Water-Cure Journal in every family. Now is the time to subscribe.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED: A First Class Pictorial Family Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance, and Activity among the people; to illustrate Life in all its phases and to indicate the mode by which we may attain the highest degree of usefulness and happiness—a paper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Published Weekly, at $2 a year, or $1 for half a year.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAW.

By-law to establish the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the Compass Line, instead of the Meridian Line, lately run between said Lots.

WHEREAS, a Petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, setting forth that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the said Township, has been opened for a great many years as laid out by Compass Line, and a great deal of Statute Labor laid out thereon; and whereas, by the Meridian Line lately run between the said Lots, the course of said allowance for Road is considerably altered; and whereas, it is necessary to the public good to finally establish the said allowance for Road to the middle of the said Concession on the Compass Line, instead of the said Meridian Line.

And whereas, by the Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 99, powers are granted to Municipal Councils for stopping up, altering, widening, diverting or selling any original allowance for Road in their Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, be and is hereby established on the Compass Line, instead of the Meridian, and that the land taken up by said Meridian Line be exchanged or sold to the proprietor of said lands in lieu thereof, subject to approval or confirmation of the County Council. 14-g

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the Provincial Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 99, section 308,—that the above is a true copy of a By-law to be passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith at their meeting which shall be held at the Town Hall, on the THIRD MONDAY in January next, being the 17th day of said month, at noon—of which said By-law all parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EWEN McEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, 13th Dec., 1858.

GEORGE WILSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The Cheapest Lot of Dry-Goods

YET offered to the people of Ramsay, which he is determined to sell at unparalleled LOW PRICES, to meet the wishes of all those who may favor him with a call.

He has a Lot of BLANKETS that he will sell from 17s 6d the pair upwards.

Ramsay, Dec. 18th, 1858. 15-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the ensuing Session of Parliament, for an Act to Incorporate the RAMSAY LEAD MINING and SMELTING COMPANY.

Montreal, Dec., 13th, 1858. 15-e

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that all Accounts and Notes due him and remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1859, will immediately thereafter be sent to the Clerk of the Court for Collection. Those whom it may concern are requested to give immediate attention to this Notice, if they wish to avoid costs, as no other warning will be given.

The Subscriber has also to intimate that having determined to abolish the Credit system in his business, from and after the 1st of January next, his Stock will be disposed of at the lowest remunerating prices, only for CASH or PRODUCE in exchange.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th December, 1858. 15-b

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Union Grammar and Common School at Carleton-Place, a male Teacher, and a female Assistant.

Apply to

R. BELL, CHAIRMAN TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM PEDEN, Sec. & Treas.

Carleton-Place, 20 Dec. 1858. 15-a.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the ladys of Carleton-Place and her numerous friends in the country that she has opened her new Millinery shop opposite her old stand. she is thankful to all her old friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her heretofore and wishes a continuance of the same.

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of FANCY TRIMMINGS of all descriptions. Ladies, call and examine, for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of DRESSES made to order, with neatness and despatch. ALSO her GROCERY will be carried on as heretofore.

MRS. BECK.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 22nd, 1858. 15-g.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the CARLETON PLACE SAW MILL will be opened on or about the beginning of JANUARY. Any person desirous of having their Timber Sawed, either on shares or payment of Cash, will please forward their Logs as soon as possible, as the Subscribers hope that they will be enabled to give general Satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

DANIEL McLAREN, & Co.

Carleton Place, Dec. 23, 1858. 15-g

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS For 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION,

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly, gratis, except in the case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The Witness has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on this voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters, orders, and remittances to be adressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor 'MONTREAL WITNESS,' Montreal.

THE DIVISION COURTS.

FOR the United Counties of Lenark and Renfrew to be holden in the months of January and March, 1859, are hereby appointed as follows:—

1st. The First Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the twenty-first day of January and the first day of March, 1859

2d. The Second Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the village of lanark on the sixth day of January and the third day of March, 1859.

3d. The Third Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Carleton Place, on the tenth day of January and the fourteenth day of March, 1859.

4th. The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Stone School House in the Village of Smith's Falls on the seventh day of January and the fifth day of March, 1859.

5th. The Fifth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Villiage of Pakenham on the eleventh day of January and the fifteenth day of March, 1859.

6th. The Sixth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Renfrew on the twelfth day of January and the sixteenth day of March, 1859.

7th. The Seventh Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Town of Douglas on the thirteenth day of January and the seventeenth day of March, 1859.

8th. The Eight Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Prembroke on the fourteenth day of January and the eighteenth day of March, 1859

The First Division Court to be opened at Nine of the clock, A.M., the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Division Courts to be open at Ten of the clock, A.M., and the Eight Division Court to open at Twelve of the clock, noon.

Dated at Perth in the County of Lanark the twenty-third day of October, 1858.

(Signed) JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge,
Lanark & Renfrew.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

1858-59

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperal eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth to receive. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of opression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who could extend Liberty and limit Slavery; but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person community from acquisitions or successes achieved py means which contravene the laws of Federal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seems to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of $30,000 merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civlized world, and, a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We applie then to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling soliciters of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post-offices at which we have now no supscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet and published every morning and evening (Sunday excepted), and mailed to subscribers for six dollars per annum in advance; $3 for six months.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily with the Cattle Horse and General Markets reliably reported expressly for The Tribune Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and during the coming session of Congress it will contain a summary of Congressional doings with the more important speeches. It will also contain a first-class Novel continued from number to number thus affording a first-class newspaper to those who prefer not to take a Daily.

TERMS;

One Copy one year.	$3
Two Copies, one year.	5
Five Copies one year	$11 25
Ten Copies, *to one address.*	20

The Semi-weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New-York Weekly Tribune, a large eightpage paper for the country, is published every Saturday and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times. The news of the week interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New-York Cattle Horse and Produce markets, interesting and reliable Political Mechanical and Agricultural articles &c., &c

TERMS.

One Copy one year	$2
Three Copies one year	5
Five Copies one year	$8
Ten Copies one year	12
Twenty Copies, to one address' at the rate of $1 per anumn.	$20
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each.	24

Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to,

HORACE GREELY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings,
Nassau-st New-York.

New-York Aug. 1858.

Scientific American.

PROSPECTUS

VOLUME FOURTEEN

Begins September 11, 1858.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has now reached its Fourteenth year, and will enter upon a new Volume on the 11th of September. It is the only weekly publication of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not, as some might suppose from its title, a dry, abstruse work on technical science; on the contrary, it so deals with the great events going on in the Scientific, Mechanical and Industrial worlds, as to please and instruct every one. If the Mechanic or Artisan wishes to know the best machine in use, or how to make any substance employed in his business—if the Housewife wishes to get a recipe for making a good color, &c.,—if the Inventor wishes to know what is going on in the way of improvements—if the Manufacturer wishes to keep posted with the times, and to employ the best facilities in his business—if the Man of Leisure and Study wishes to keep himself familiar with the progress made in the chemical laboratory, or in the construction of telegraphs, steamships, railroads, reapers, mowers, and a thousand other machines and appliances, both of peace and war—all these *desiderata* can be found in the Scientific American, and *not elsewhere*. They are here presented in a reliable and interesting form, adapted to the comprehension of minds unlearned in the higher branches of science and art.

TERMS:—One Copy, One Year, $2; One Copy, Six Months, $1; Five Copies, Six Months, $4: Ten Copies, Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, Twelve Months, $15; Fifteen Copies, Twelve Months, $22; Twenty Copies, Twelve Months, $28, in advance.

Specimen copies sent gratuitously for inspection. Southern and Western money, or Postage Stamps, taken for subscriptions.

☞ Letters should be directed to
MUNN & CO. 128 Fulton, N. Y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Lumberers, under the name and firm of SKEAD & GRAHAM, has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

ROBERT SKEAD,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Dec. 14, 1858. 14-g

HOW TO RAISE DOUBLE CROPS!

A New Discovery in Chemistry!!

I BEG to state that I have within my knowledge a simple means by which DOUBLE CROPS of EVERYTHING, from Grass up, can be raised from any kind of Land. The ingredients are cheap and can be obtained in any Drug Store. I will send it to any person on receipt of $2. It is well worth $1000 to any Farmer. I will not eulogize it here; I merely request those who get it and find it a *humbug*, to publish it to the world as such.

Persons wanting this information will do well to apply *immediately*. Give *return* address in a plain hand.

Address (post paid.) R. C. S., Aylmer (C. E.) Post Office. 14-cg.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Extra TREBLE REFINED GOLDEN SYRUP, by

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton-Place, 8th Dec., 1858. 13-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas by Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D 1856, made between Daniel Regan, of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, Yeoman, of the first part; and John Baird, (the younger,) of the Township of Ramsay, in the County and Province aforesaid, miller, of the second part: the said party of the first to secure to the said John Baird the sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, at the time and in the manner following: that is to say, the same to be paid on or before the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1857. Did grant unto the said John Baird, his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel or track of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Pakenham, in the said County of Lanark, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the East half of Lot Number THREE, in the SEVENTH Concession of the said Township of Pakenham; subject to a *proviso*, that if the said party of the first part should pay unto the said John Baird, the said sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, in manner and at the time aforesaid then the said Indenture of Mortgage to be null and void. AND whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum, and the same still remains due and unpaid; and whereas, by said indenture of Mortgage, the said John Baird is empowered, in case of default being made in the payment of the said sum, or any part thereof, at the period aforesaid, to make sale and absolutely to dispose of all and singular the said tract or parcel of land and premises, or any part thereof, either together or in separate parcels, by Public Auction or Sale by Private Contract; and at or for such price or sum of money as the said John Baird shall judge sufficient; and to convey and assure the Premises so sold to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns forever, freed and absolutely discharged from all equity and right of redemption whatsoever, of or by the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever.

NOW PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, by the said John Baird, that default having been made in payment, as aforesaid; the said tract or parcel of Land and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the house of the said John Baird, on the Eighth Line of the Township of RAMSAY, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JANUARY 1859, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, Noon, unless the said sum be previously paid; and that a conveyance thereof will be made by the said John Baird, to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, December 10th, 1858. 14 g

LOST,

BETWEEN Almonte and Leckie's Corner, a SHEPHARD'S PLAID, rolled up in a Newspaper, named the *Scotchman*. Any person having found the same, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at McIntosh's Factory, Almonte. 14 a*

A SOIREE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY
PAKENHAM,
Will be held in

VICTORIA HALL,

ON THE

Evening of Monday, 27th Instant.

THE Rev. Messrs. BLACK, ROSETTA, McGILL, and WATSON, Pakenham, Drs. SWEETLAND and FOWLER, Pakenham, and several members of the Association, and others, are expected to Address the Meeting.

Messrs. SHIPMAN and PAISLEY, of Almonte, will enliven the proceedings with VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Chair to be taken at 6 P. M.

Tickets 1s 10½d—Children 1s 3d; may be obtained at any of the Stores in Pakenham, and at the Stores of Messrs. Menzies, Almonte; Russell & Young, Arnprior.

Proceeds to be applied to the establishment of a READING ROOM in Pakenham.

Pakenham, 11th December, 1858. 14

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 6, Westmeath. Salary £45. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

MATHEW STEVENSON,
JOHN RYAN.

Address Beachburg P.O. 14

PROCLAMATION!

THE ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING of the Township of Beckwith, for the election of Councillors, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

EWEN McEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, 13th Dec., 1858. 14-g.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent SINGLE CUTTER. Apply to

GEORGE McPHERSON,
Bell Street,
Carleton-Place.

Dec. 13th, 1858. 14

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying Business; a Boy about 17 or 18 Years of Age.

Apply to WILLIAM MORPHY.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 14, 1858. 14-tf

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons found trespassing in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the first Concession Ramsay, and Lot No 27, in the 12th Concession of Lanark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

ISAAC MARSHAL.

Lanark, Nov. 26, 1858. 12-u*

GEORGE WILSON,

IN COMMENCING BUSINESS IN RAMSAY, at Leckie's Old Stand, begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends that he opens with a New, Varied, and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
MEDICINES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
&c. &c. &c.

TERMS—CASH.

Calling the attention of the Public to the above Notification, I would respectfully solicit an examination of my stock which having been laid in at the lowest market rates, I am enabled to sell at unusually reasonable prices for Cash or ready pay. So, Ladies and Gentlemen it will afford me much pleasure to exhibit the articles I have for sale, and I hope for low prices and good merchandise to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which a discerning public has hitherto bestowed at the old Stand

Ramsay, Oct. 28, 1858. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned MERCHANTS of ALMONTE will close their places of business on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAYS.

JAS. H. WYLIE,	J. MENZIES,
H. W. REA,	WM. FORGIE,
M'FARLANE & ANDERSON,	M. ANDERSON

Ramsay, Dec. 9, 1858. 13

WANTED,

A GOOD THIRD CLASS TEACHER, for Union School Section No. 3, Lanark and Darling. A Certificate of good moral character will be required.

Application may be made to the undersigned,

JAMES FOLEY, Sec. Treas.

Lanark, 11th Dec., 1858.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning his thanks to his customers, generally, for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he has received his usual supply. Self praise is useless. He invites judges to inspect for themselves. He expects a continuation of their former favors.

He has at his MILLS in McNAB

SEASONED PINE,

That is, *BOARDS of all kinds* and qualities, fit to be used for any purpose. OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD, and MAPLE. Also to his former Stock he has added about one hundred thousand Sawed Shingles, and a large quantity of SAWED LATHS. The whole will be sold very low for CASH or short Approved Credit.

Having his BARLEY MILL new and in good order, he will exchange Pot Barley, and pay CASH for any quantity of good Barley.

He calls upon all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts and notes, to save him the unpleasant task of employing a Collector.

All Country produce will be taken in payment till the 1st of February next.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

9th Con. Beckwith, Dec. 4th, 1858. 13-e

THE

CANADA DIRECTORY

FOR 1859-60,

With a Map of Upper and Lower Canada;

To be published in September, 1859, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained.

PRICE $8—PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUS.

IN the last edition it was announced that the Directory would be re-issued in September 1859. The time has now arrived for taking steps for such re-issue which the publisher would at once do without any preliminary, were it not for the loss he has sustained by the Canada Directory for 1857-58—a loss of so serious a nature, that he is compelled as a precautionary measure to ascertain what degree of support a new edition of the Directory would receive, before embarking more capital and involving himself in more anxiety in an undertaking that has already proved extremely arduous.

Many of those who have appreciated the value of the last edition are urgent for the re-publication. Impelled by the representations of these parties as well as by the pledge given in the former edition and by the knowledge of the constant changes taking place in this country, the Publisher has resolved to make public his intention of re-issuing the Directory if he can obtain, by the 1st of January next such a number of Subscribers as will justify him in proceeding with the undertaking.

The Publisher regards the failure which attended the last edition as indeed in a great measure by the severe monetary depression which existed at the time of publication.

The universal interest manifested in the work when first prospected, was such as to induce him carefully to organize a large establishment, with the immediate view of carrying on this work as a regular periodical, every two years. This he is most anxious to do notwithstanding the loss he has sustained. The experience acquired in the course of compiling the last edition, will not only assist him in the matter, but will enable him to place before the public a considerably improved publication.

For this purpose, all that is asked is moderate support which the Publisher trusts will be granted, as well as that publicity and assistance which the Press has hitherto so liberally accorded.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1859-60 will consist of about 1400 pages containing complete Directories of Montreal Toronto Quebec Kingston Hamilton London Ottawa &c., and the names of the Business and professional People in over 1300 different localities. In the Miscellaneous Contents will be found,—

- A complete Post Office directory corrected to the latest moment.
- A Table of Railway and Steamship Routes throughout Canada.
- A Tabular view of the Periodical Literature of the Province.
- A Directory of the Provincial banks.
- Tariffs of customs of the five Provinces—of Great Britain—and of the United States.
- Population, Finances, Trade, &c.
- Educational Departments, with statistics.
- Sketch of the Geology of Canada.
- The Militia, Active and Sedentary.
- Government and other Public Officers.
- Crown Lands—Crown Land and Timber Agents.
- Abstract of certain Acts affecting the Public generally.
- Patience of Invention.
- Lists of the Clergy of all Denominations,
- Law Courts Terms, and Legal officers.
- Members of the Legislature, with Electoral Divisions.
- Standing Rules of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of private and Local Bills.
- Collectors of Customs, Out Ports, Ports of Entry &c.
- Statistics of Emigration.
- Agricultural Societies.
- Incorporated Companies.
- Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages.
- Registrars, &c., &c.

Owing to the limited circulation, and the heavy expense attending the collection of information throughout the Province and of the Publication generally, the Publisher finds it absolutely necessary to make the standard price of the work $8 per copy.

The Publisher confidently trusts that a sufficient number of orders will be forwarded to him by the 1st of January next to warrant his proceeding with the Canada Directory for 1859-60.

JOHN LOVELL, PUBLISHER
CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE St. Nicholas street MONTREAL november, 8th 1858.

NOtice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that all accounts and NOTES due him and unpaid, on or before the FIRST of January, 1859, will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection. Parties interested will please pay attention, as this is the only Notice they will receive from HIM.

JAMES SHAW, JUN.

Smith's Falls, 10th Nov., 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

For Sale,

IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for Sale all of his Real Estate, consisting of: One and a half Village Lots, with TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, Good Stables, Sheds, and Granary, and a TWO STORY FIRE PROOF STONE STORE thereon, completely fitted up, and well adapted for an extensive Mercantile Trade.

J. S. BANGS.

The Property above referred to is situated in the most central part of the Flourishing Village of Pakenham, and within a few Rods of the Line of Railway now in course of completion, between BROCKVILLE and PEMBROKE, and is surrounded by the most wealthy Farming country in Canada.

The Whole will be Sold on Terms to suit the hardness of the times. An early application to the Subscriber on the Premises will secure a Bargain. J. S. B.

Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48tf

TEAS, TEAS,

A VERY fine assortment of TEAS on hand, and for sale by

A. McARTHUR.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, CHEAP 50 chaldrons "Best Newcastle Double Screened Coal."

JAMES SHAW, JUN.

Smith's Falls, 10th Nov., 1858.

FOR SALE,

AT THE CARLETON SHINGLE FACTORY,

200 M. Sawed Shingles.

Apply to—

A. McARTHUR.

To Let! To Let!!

THE BUILDINGS formerly occupied by Robinson Lyon as a Store. They are situated in the centre of the Village, and on the main travelled road from Carleton Place to Ottawa.

The Premises would answer well for a Hotel. For particulars enquire of Dr. Hurd, or of J. M. T. Hannan, Ottawa.

Ashton, C. W., Oct. 26.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

MRS. E. BROWN, having just opened her new Millinery Establishment, one door South of Metcalf's Hotel, is prepared to furnish the ladies of Carleton-Place, and surrounding vicinity with every article in her line of business, usually to be found in large establishments, at the lowest possible figure, for Cash.

—ALSO,—

She still continues to carry on her extensive business at Smith's Falls, at her old stand, Main Street.

N. B.—The latest Fashions received Monthly. 11-cg.

NINETY-SIX good AXES for sale at the Post Office, at 5s 7½d for CASH.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY
TIME-SAVING,
LABOR-SAVING,
SOAP-SAVING
WASH-BOARDS

For Sale by TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid TRESPASSING upon Lots No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Concession of RAMSAY; As any person found so doing will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

WILLIAM GILES.

Ramsay, Nov. 22, 1858. 11 cg

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed at once to Collect all outstanding debt due to the late FIRM, by process of LAW—all accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Court for Collection.

MARY WYLIE.
JAMES H. WYLIE.

December 2. 12-cg.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having disposed of his Business in Ashton to Mr. John Beemond, hereby calls on all persons who owe him up to the 1st day of January last to make payment by the First day of December next, all unpaid after that date will be sued.

He also begs to say that wishing to have this years business closed as soon as possible, requests that payment be made to him for the same by the 1st day of February next.

JOHN SUMNER.

Ashton, Nov. 2nd, 1858.

HUDSON'S BAY.

A fine Lot of Hudson's Bay Buffalo Robes for sale very low by

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, 3rd November, 1858,

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, two steers and one heifer, one and a half years old—all red. Information of the same will be thankfully received, and cost paid by

JOHN SMITH.
9th line, Pakenham,

December 1st, 1858. 12-u*

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND CLASS MALE Teacher, who has had several years' experience in School Teaching, SIX of which were spent in his last School, wishes to obtain a situation as COMMON SCHOOL Teacher.

Apply by letter, pre-paid. A. B. C., School Teacher, Arn Prior P.O., C.W.

Arn Prior, 6th Dec., 1858. 13.

1858. NEW 1858.

ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage begs to acquaint them that he is now receiving an unusual supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS suitable for the FALL AND WINTER trade and offers them for sale at a low figure. Also a fresh supply of Teas, Tobacco, Sugars fish, oil, Salt, Glass, &c., &c., All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods or payment of accounts.

J. MENZIES,

Almonte, Oct. 1858.

FOR SALE, 1000 SEAMLESS BAGS by the subscriber

J. MENZIES.

FOR SALE, 50 Bbles, LABRADOR HERRING 25 cwt. TABLE CODFISH 200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, at

J. MENZIE'S.

FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER,

Almonte J. MENZIES

For Sale.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his residence, a Young Span of HORSES, Harness, and Waggon, one Double, and one Bob Sleigh, all nearly new. Likewise, a STEER, three years old, and one Yoke of two year old Steers, well matched, and a variety of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, too numerous to mention. Here is a chance to suit the times; No Money being required down. The whole will be sold Cheap, and Liberal credit given.

JOHN DONOHUE.

Ramsay, Oct. 25th 1858. 7

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Lanark, and surrounding vicinity, that he has purchased the goods, and rented the premises owned by Mr. JOHN SUMNER, of Ashton, where he intends to carry on the business in its usual way.

His Stock consists of a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

all of which he will dispose of at small profits, for cash.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

In calling the attention of the public to the above NOTICE, he begs leave to solicit a share of the liberal patronage with which the old stand has been so long favored.

JOHN BEEMOND.

Ashton, Nov. 9, 1858. 9-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm of Land, being the south west half of lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 100 acres of good land: about seventy acres cleared well fenced, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation, with a good stone house, two barns, a stable and other out houses, the lot is within four miles of the Village of Carleton-Place, about one mile from the B. & O. Railway, and within sight of the Mississippi Lake, There is also a good Orchard, with upwards of one hundred young trees—about half of them bearing. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS L. BURGESS.

Beckwith, Dec. 5th, 1857. 13-tf.

NEW

Fall and Winter

STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are just receiving a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, part of which are Capes, Plaids, Shawls, Cottons, ready made Clothing, Furs, B. S. Mits, Boots & Shoes, Seamless Bags, Horse Covers, Salt, Sugar, Syrup, Fish, and Sole Leather, with a nice lot of Crockery, Tea Setts, &c. &c.,

We would also call the attention of the Public to our large stock of TEAS—Twankey-Hyson, Twankeys, Hysons, & in Catties do, Imperials & *G. Powder*.

The above Teas were carefully selected, and bought with Cash, which will enable us to sell at a low figure.

Remember the Stock we are selling out at the Post Office at Montreal Cash price, is certainly the cheapest goods in the County.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 1858. 5tf

New and Important

ARRANGEMENT FOR

Saving Money!

TENNANT & STRUTHERS

WISH to inform the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and their numerous friends in the country, that they have purchased Messrs. CAMPBELL & MORPHY'S entire Stock of

NEW GOODS,

And will give the Public such BARGAINS as will not fail to shew that MONEY CAN BE SAVED by trading with them. The GOODS consist of a Nice Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Cloths, Satinetts, Ready-Made Clothing.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

All will be Sold at the MONTREAL COST PRICE. for Cash or Good Butter, we say GOOD BUTTER in Tubs or Firkins.

Now is Your Time!

CALL AT ONCE, while there is a full Assortment. We have also a General Assortment of GOODS, (and receiving more) in our Store on Bridge Street, which will also be Sold at a LOW FIGURE, for Cash or Ready Pay. Cash paid on Good Butter by the Subscribers.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

P. S. Also a Good Double WAGGON Two Setts Double Harness, Two Setts Single Harness, and Two New THRESHING MACHINES, manufactured at the Carleton Place Foundry, (Price £37 10s.)

T. & S.

Carleton Place, 22d September, 1858. 2

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Full and varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable for the season amongst which will be found—

DRY GOODS in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS.
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
CASSIMERES,
FANCY TRIMMINGS,

Also a large STOCK of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURS & CROCKERY, which will be sold very CHEAP for CASH or approved CREDIT.

A. McARTHUR.

VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

IN the Village of ALMONTE, Four vacant Lots, in the centre of the Village, on Main Street.

For further particulars, apply if by letter, post paid, to

J. MENZIES,
Almonte.

Novr., 1857. 10-tf

UNION HOUSE.

BY J. K. COLE, ALMONTE.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the business part of the Flourishing Village of ALMONTE, on Mill Street, and directly opposite Mr. Rosamond's Woolen Factory.

The whole Premises have been put in a thorough state of repair, without regard to expense—and the House furnished with every requisite to make its Guests comfortable.—In addition to this the Proprietor can only say to those who may favour him with a call, that he will spare no attention to make them fully at home.

J. K. COLE,
Formerly of Elizabethtown.

Almonte, Nov. 2, 1858.

Painting

ANDREW R. BELL & CO

CARLETON-PLACE.

House and Sign Painting,

Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging. Imitations of Granite, Marble, &c.

Orders left at Mr. McArthur's Store will be punctually attended to. 5-cg

---

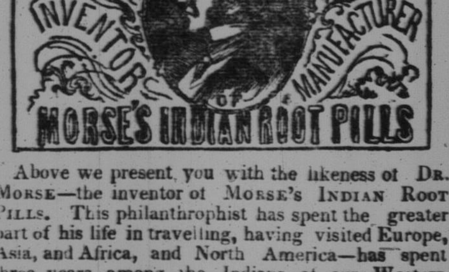
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

And Phœnix bitters free from all mineral Poisons.—Beware of Counterfeits.—The great popularity which Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have attained in consequence of the extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than Three Millions of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvey or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathesome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D
NEW YORK.

Office 335 Broadway. 29-pa.



Above we present you with the likeness of DR. MORSE—the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. This philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, and North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health, and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing of the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow among the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sadorific, which opens the pores the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary of water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills which engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in greater quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a larger quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach, and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Caution—Beware of a Counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White, & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors.
50 Leonard Street, New York.

VICTORIA

WOOLEN MILLS,

ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.

AS the subscriber's NEW FACTORY is now in

FULL OPERATION!!!

He will purchase any quantity of

WOOL!

For which the Highest Price in CASH will be paid, or Cloth given in exchange.

Custom Carding.

CLOTH DRESSING & DYING,

WILL be done with neatness and despatch.—All his old friends and customers, with as many more as may choose to come, will please give him a call.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Almonte, May 22, 1587. } 37-tf.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way Trespassing on the undermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

East halves of Lots	No. 5 & 6	in 9	Con.	Ramsay
East halves	"	17 & 18	9	"
East & West hlvs.	"	19	9	"
East half	"	20	9	"
West half	"	20	11	"
East & West hlvs.	"	16	6	"
East & West hlvs.	"	15 & 16	5	
South West	" "	23	2	
West half of Lot	No.	2	3	McNab.
East & West halves	"	2	2	"
East & West	" "	24	12	Darling.
East half	"	23	11	"
West half	"	7	3	Admaston
East & West	"	8	8	Montague.
East half of	"	16	9	Huntly.

MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE

SMALL PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

ALMONTE, RAMSAY,

SPRING SHEET OF FASHIONS JUST RECEIVED.

The Subscriber would return his sincere thanks to those of his customers who have paid their Accounts to this date and would inform them and the Public generally that he feels himself obliged to adopt the no credit system, prompt payment will in all cases be expected from those who may favour him with their custom, either in cash or produce, in the strict enforcement of this principle the Subscriber believes will be found the only cure for Hard Times, to those who are willing to comply with those terms. He would return his sincere thanks and assure them that no effort on his part will be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Any description of coats vests and pants, made to order in the latest, or any other fashion at short notice and warranted to fit.

THOMAS McLAREN, Jr.

31-au

NOTICE!
TO ALL FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Whereas the Subcriber, Lyman Judson, has invented a new and useful method of Constructing Slat and Teeth for Horse Rakes, which method consists in connecting the Tooth with the Slat by a Moveable Joint, allowing the Tooth a backward and forward movement, and by applying a spring for the purpose of effectually controlling that movement, and by Her Majesty's Letters Patent dated the 12th day of February, 1857, he acquired the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, using, and vending to others said

INVENTION

Within the Province of Canada, for Fourteen Years from the date thereof, this is to certify that said Subscriber will dispose of the above Patent Right for Counties, Townships, Towns, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

And the public are hereby notified, that persons Infringing on Subscriber's Patent Right, as above described, will be dealt with according to Law.

All letters prepaid addressed to Subscriber at Elbe P. O., County Leeds, C. W., will receive prompt attention.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Elbe, May, 6th, 1858.

34-pa.

LAND SURVEYING.

A NEW ERA.

The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in those parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.

For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows, viz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over one mile six dollars, not over 1½ miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post paid, Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH M. O'CROMWELL,
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

WINDOW SASH.

FOR SALE,—from Bellowston Factory—an excellent article at low price.

J. MENZIES.

April 6, 1857. 30-tf.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

REQUESTS all those indebted to him by Note of Hand or Book Account, to make immediate payment and save costs.

J. MENZIES.

Almonte, Nov. 3, 1857. 9-tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note of hand or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate payment and hereby save a visit from the baliff.

J. MENZIE'S.

Ramsay, March 1st 1858.

29-tf.

Valuable Lands.

The Subscriber now offers for Sale Two Thousand Acres of his valuable farming Land in Lots of one hundred and two hundred acres most favourably situated in the Township of Westmeath, one of the best Townships in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pembroke, the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vicinity of good Schools, and Grist and Saw Mills, Sash, Door, Blind, and shingle machinery. It is believed that intending purchasers of lands will never again have as favourable an opportunity as the present. The proprietor will give all requisite information as to price, terms, &c., upon application at his residence at Bellowston Mills, where all articles of wood for building purposes, also most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtained.

C. S BELLOWS,

Bellowston, Westmeath, January 1858,

JOHN SUMNER.
GENERAL MERCHANT
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench for Bail Bonds and Affidavits.

Ashton. 18th Sept., 1858. 3-tf

WILLIAM MOSTYN. M. D
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W

WILLIAM HALPENNY,
Adjoining Post Office,
RENFREW, C. W.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
Boots & Shoes,
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,
"Terms, Cash,"

Renfrew, 4 May, 1858.

34-pa.

D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.

Capital,..................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice of Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte

August 18, 1857. 49-tf

JAMES ROSAMOND,
MANUFACTURER OF
WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETS
Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.
Victoria Woolen Mills
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.,
Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
HUBBELL'S FALLS,
James B. Dickson,
PROPRIETOR.

Hubbell's Falls, April 17th, 1857. 32

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICAN, SURGEON
AND
ACCOUCHEUR,

Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.

Almonte, June 7th, 1858.

39-tf*

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON.
Waterford, Ramsay.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.

John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.

September, 1856. 2-tf.

WHITE LAKE HOTEL,
—BY—
William McAdam, Junr.
McNab, White Lake,

Dec. 1, 1856. 12-tf.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAKENHAM, C. W.,
Mrs. McFarlane,
PROPRIETOR.

Pakenhan, Sept. 1856. 52-tf.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

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

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

12-

J. DEACON, JR.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "
Feb, 1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED by the subscriber,
JAMES BELL

Perth, January 1st, 1855.

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.
IS PUBLISHED
Every Thursday Morning
AT
CARLETON-PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, *post-paid*.
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