

THE OUTLAW:

OR—
The Female Bandit.
A STORY OF THE ROBBERS OF
THE APENNINES.

BY LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

[Continued.]

THE KUNNING SPY.
As Alfonso Matalon's bed lounged lazily
on a sofa in the little parlour already
described to the reader in the opening
chapter of our story, one of his outposts
brought in a wretched looking creature, in
the form of a half-dressed man. He could
give but a poor account of himself, first,
but told his captors that he sought for
service, and if they would give him food
to restore his famished system, he would
then make fair answer to any questions.

The man in this idle humor was amused
with the stranger. They fed him, gave him
of the best fare they had, and looked on
in amazement at the man who had been
described to them as a robber. At length
some remarking, that if such a fellow
could fight as well as he could eat, he
would be an invaluable acquisition to the
band. He told them they need have no
fear of that score, that as soon as his
appetite was appeased, he was ready to
give them a sample of his strength and
skill in the various weapons of the
profession.

At length he declared himself satisfied
and stripping off, was prepared to amuse
those who had so hospitably entertained
him. When asked what he could do, he
offered to wrestle with any man of the
band. The claim of the outlaws in that
particular department of manly sport,
prepared to meet the new comer. His
rags had been removed and he was
now in a state to have made him quite
another being. The wrestling match
came off, and the new comer was an
easy winner. The sword, the carbine
and pistol were each handed him by
turn, and he astonished all by his skill
in the use of each of those weapons.

He was but lately escaped from the
prison of Parma, as he said, and having
wandered for days, he had chanced upon
the robber's stronghold. Gladly would
he take service in their ranks—and they
only too well pleased to add so thoroughly
accomplished a soldier to their corps,
accorded to the idea at once, and he
was brought before Alfonso, who, after
hearing of his prowess in the use of
arms, questioned him as to his
wishes for the morrow if he still wished
to do so, he might join the band.

The following day was one that called
nearly the entire band and their
commander to duty, some leagues away;
only two or three men were left behind
with the women and as Beppo—the
new comer was called—was fresh and
thirsty in emergency, it was thought
proper to leave him also behind, for
the present occasion. And thus with
the early dawn, the band with full
ranks filed down through a mountain
pass, headed by him in whom they placed
so much confidence, Alfonso Matalon.

As obvious persons would have noticed
that no one had the least notion of
the exact hour, that the entire
aspect of Beppo underwent a decided
change. The half-finished, and stupid
expression which his face had so
heretofore, gave place to one of quick
intelligence—his eyes were everywhere;
nothing seemed to escape his
observation. What did this signify?
Had all his first appearances, of rage,
lunge and snarl, been but a mask,
fabricated for an occasion? Was he a
spy? What did he want here, in the
stronghold of Matalon's band? What
could be the object that would
compensate for such a daring risk?
These natural queries will soon be
explained.

An hour after the band had departed,
these who were left behind their
morning Beppo, pretending to have
broken his fast with the earlier ones,
did not partake of this meal at all.
Nina Fialto had her own vials carried
to her from this table. In still one
hour more, all save Beppo, after
struggling against an irresistible desire
to sleep, for a while, had at last
themselves down here and there, and
Beppo, who was affected with a
slight fever, wrote out the last of his
sleep soundly, and then slipping
one or two extra weapons in his
belt, he brought round a powerful
horse, and bridled, from the rear of
the cave—one belonging to Alfonso
Matalon himself. Then entering the
cave he came forth with Nina's
arms, and in a moment more he
was mounted with the incredible
speed of a gazelle, and hurrying
down the bridge path to the valley
below!

The horseman was strong and
sleazy, and bore the maiden with an
ease that showed his power, and the
stout horse carried the two
with a speed down the narrow way.
It must have been an active
drug that made Nina's eyes so
heavy, and that she could not
wake in darkness. A potent
drug indeed, that so quickly
overpowered all at the cave—originally
devised and most skilfully applied.
Everything had favored the purpose
of Beppo, and that purpose was
now evident enough, since he left
all and everything else, and bore
Nina's eddy away.

Hours passed before such a point
was reached as rendered a post
chaise possible to be had, and still
Nina slept. He had placed
carefully within by her singular
companion. While the horses were
being harnessed, Beppo had washed
the deep stain from his face and
hands, and discovered the
skior. His strange costume,
imprisoned among the robbers,
he could not pay to change,
but he had the post boy to make
the best possible time towards
Parma, bribing him to extra
exertion by a broad piece of
gold, and the promise of more at
the journey.

It was late in the afternoon before
Nina awoke from the deep sleep
induced by the drug. Doubtless
the constant exercise and
motion of the vehicle made her
throw off the effect much easier
than those who had been left
behind sleeping quietly and
without motion. That night
Nina was closed in the arms
of her uncle, forgiven everything,
and bade him welcome to his
heart again. And who was he
but the man who had thus
gallantly delivered Nina from
the robber's cave? It was
the Prince Carrara!

As a child again. All her uncle's
severity was forgotten and forgiven.
As to Prince Carrara, he did not
make public his agency in the affair
of releasing Nina Fialto. He had
good reasons for not doing so,
for he knew full well that his
life was not worth a plastron,
if he ever fell into the hands
of the outlaws again, and that
they were so powerful upon the
road, that they could take nearly
any traveller upon whom they
had any particular design. Of
course, he had her uncle desired
to be secret in the matter for
reasons already evident to the
reader, and it was Parma knew
nothing as to the gallant attempt
of the prince, except that Nina
had returned home once more,
doubtless by ransom paid to the
bandit. This was their conclusion.

Count Fialto was agonized by a
flood of conflicting emotions. He
felt an irresistible affection
springing up in his bosom for the
child of Fenella Carlotti, his
lost and dearly loved wife. True, he found him in a
fearful plight, a criminal, an
outlaw in the land! But as a
father his grief was his pleasure!
He felt that his whole life was
now laid out for her sake, and
that he would be the forsaken
and forlorn who had been driven
to the course of life he had
adopted. To the amazed Nina
he explained all, and told her
that Alfonso was her cousin, and
his son! He listened with
avid interest to her explanation
of the respectful treatment she
had received while among the
fastnesses of the mountains, and
her acknowledgment of the
kindness of the Prince Carrara.
In her young, Maria Colonna,
Nina found a warm and tender
friend, in whom she also
confided her whole story, and
that of her singular relationship.
The queen heard all and
marked well the bearing of the
story, whispering to the lovely
girl that there was hope for
her yet, that through the
tangled maze of singular
circumstances which she could
not understand, she might
be reunited to Alfonso and
Count Fialto might be the means,
perhaps, of bringing about
some important arrangement
with the good of the laws and
the stability of her throne. Thus,
Nina found consolation where
she had hardly expected it.

When the bandit returned from his
expedition at the close of the day,
they found they had left in charge
of the cave still bound in deep
slumber. Alfonso instantly
comprehended the state of the
case, and needed no key to
unlock the seeming mystery.
The new recruit he at once saw
a spy, he knew him not, but
also saw a spy. Before daybreak
of the following morning,
he had returned from the
prison of Parma, and announced
the safety of Nina. This was
as Alfonso had anticipated, and
he was comparatively contented.
Had not been found at her
uncle's in safety, every inch
of ground from fifty leagues
away had been searched by the
alert bandit—as it was, however,
it required no effort to
retrace his steps, and he was
content. In his love and high
characteristic, he would have
found it impossible to lie, and
therefore his only hope was in
the exercise of such vigilance
as should prevent his arrest.

As he hurried forward over the
slopes some dozen leagues
lost for the moment within
the grasp of the bandit, and
the angular fortune which had
placed him just where he was
at that very instant—he
found himself suddenly
stopped in his career by a
couple of horsemen immediately
in front of him on the road,
and two more, one on either
side of his horse. With the
instinct of his nature, Don
Hernando drew his pistol,
and in a moment he had
thought crossed his mind that
it was hard to acknowledge
it even to himself—he was
one of our league!

"Hold!" he said, "Who is the
leader among you?"
He who led the little party
drew up to Don Hernando's
side, saying:
"Who would you be?"
"Behold this sign—do you
recognize its authority?"
"Who wears that emblem of
Isidra's?" he was the
immediate answer of the
outlaw, motioning to be
comrades to draw back.
"Is it well—I had at first
thought there were to be some
broken heads among us,
because I had thought me of
this talisman, given me by
Isidra!"
"Who are in the service of
our mistress, or you would
not wear that? Speak,"
continued the robber, "can we
in any way further your
business?"
"Who, friend, you will
doubtless observe that the
horse I ride, though a good
one, is nevertheless very
heavy—I should certainly
be better able to perform
my mission, were I mounted
on either of the fine animals
you have among you?"
At a sign of the man
dismounted, and leading his
horse, a fine, powerful one,
to Don Hernando, instantly
exchanged without a
word of baster!

"What name may I give
Isidra as having been
generously so?"
"Tell her you met Don
Hernando at the North
Pass—she will know as well
as those who I sent her
a card with a flaming
cut of arms. Some people
who wish to be particularly
complimentary call me
Don Isidra's man, but the
old gentleman never quite
blacks his face, and time is
precious. Pass on, good
sir, and a safe journey to
you wherever you are bound.
If you return this way,
by riding a half league
higher up the mountain,
you will be sure to meet
some of us. Farewell!"
Don Hernando waved
them a cheerful farewell,
and leading his horse's
flank with the spur,
pressed on his way, with
fresh food for thought
in this new adventure. He
had tested the potency
of the ring, and was
assured of the control
and power which Isidra
had by some means
obtained over these
professionals of the
outlaw and bandit.
Moreover he could not
but realize the fact that
there were elements
of excellence among
these rude mountaineers,
which, if turned to
good and proper
account, would be
the thrill of any
government. Brave,
though reckless
and unprincipled,
yet he saw a
spirit of discipline
and strict adherence
to their own laws
and regulations,
that challenged
his admiration.

As the young cavalier
came down more
and more by the
road into the low
country of the valley,
he became more
oblivious and
relaxed, and he
reached the most
dangerous portion
of his route, and
more than one
military post
must be passed.
Assuming an
easy air, and
bumming a
gay tune, he
rode on as though
his business was
that of a traveller
seeking only
his own amusement.
He still bore
about his original
passport, which
he hoped would
afford him
protection in the
case of any
obstacle. But
this he would
not resort to
except as a
last auxiliary—
preferring
other modes
of escape to
that of
encountering
a searching
and vexatious
detention by
the petty officials
of the district.

At the moment as he turned
an angle in the road, he
found himself confronted
by a half-dozen soldiers
headed by an officer,
who instantly
bade him halt! A
myriad of
swords at once
rushed toward
the ready
hand of Don
Hernando in
the way of
escape. Open
force was
out of the
question,
therefore
he obeyed
instantly
and with
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grace, and
entered
inducement.

"Whence come you?" demanded
the officer.
"From the west bank of the Po,"
was the reply.
"Are you a soldier?"
"Of Sardinia."
"Have you a passport, then?"
"Yes."
"Directly said Don Hernando,
settling himself in the saddle
as if about to produce the
paper, but at the same moment
tightening his
reins and gliding his horse
steps ahead. The
man seeing no
trouble, had
again drawn
his sword, and
was talking
among
himself, while
the officer
drew out
to examine
the passport.
Don Hernando
had this
was the
moment for
him to act,
and dashing
the spurs
into his
horse's
flank, he
shot off
with the
speed of
lightning!
He had
examined
hastily the
horses of
the soldier,
and saw
that which
was ridden
by the
officer,
he felt
sure
could
hold
with
his
own
fresh
and
stout
rope.
Before
the
confused
soldiers
could
understand
the
position
of
affairs,
and
the
officer
mounted
his
horse,
Don
Hernando
had
got
a
fair
start
of
them,
and
laughed
as
he
heard
their
wildly
aimed
shots
whistle
about
him—
arousing
his
own
horse
to
still
greater
exertion,
and
causing
himself
scarcely
a
thought
of
anxiety.

The chase was a long one,
the night
was already
settling over
the valley.
Don Hernando's
directions
as to the
road had
been
correct,
and he
was
not
long
in
reaching
his
pursuers
behind,
he
gaily
called
his
horse's
speed,
and
the
clatter
of
hoofs
was
no
longer
heard
in
his
rear.
He
rode,
however,
far
into
the
night,
in
order
to
put
all
pursuit
out
of
the
question,
and
did
not
draw
up
to
rest
his
own
weary
horse
and
his
own
overlaid
strength
until
he
came
to
a
little
village
in
a
dozen
leagues
from
the
spot
where
he
had
so
nearly
fallen
into
the
hands
of
the
troops.
It
was
a
lovely
spot,
and
one
that
most
travellers
would
have
avoided
after
nightfall—
but
with
full
confidence
in
the
potency
of
his
ring,
Don
Hernando
resolved
to
tarry
here
until
morning.
His
quick
eye
detected
at
once
the
questionable
character
of
the
place
and
its
people,
but
after
taking
a
few
minutes'
rest,
he
went
on
his
pistol,
and
placed
them
handy
for
use,
he
retired
to
rest.

It was past midnight when he
awoke from a pleasant
dream, having been roused by
a singular noise. He had no light
burning, but the full moon
shone in powerful rays through
the uncurtained window, and to
his small alarm, he perceived
the ceiling of the room, and
glancing above his head, by
four stout ropes, one
attached to each corner, and
upon the small platform thus
formed, he saw the person of
a man kneeling, in whose hand
he detected a long, glittering
blade, like a heavy carving-
knife! A cold shudder ran
through Don Hernando's
body, and he started up,
his hand on his forehead,
gathering his limbs
beneath him, he waited until
the trap had been lowered
so as to rest upon the floor
near by his bedside—then
with one spring, he threw
his whole body upon the
assassin and bore him
to the floor upon his back,
at the same time
plunging his own dagger
in his very heart.

The assassin's death in an instant
was accompanied by such
a display of strength and
power, that the parents
of the victim, who were
informed by the
priests of the death of
their daughter had come
to, and a
Reverend Father of the
Church remarked to
himself in
emphatic
terms, "I care not, Sir,
what your daughter
did to the priests. It
was their duty to
investigate the truth,
and inform her
parents."
Why then the systematic
murder of the
daughter, and the
parents and family
of the child in
all the agony
of doubt and
suspense for
six long
weeks! We
travelled all
about Canada
in search of
her—my own
mind distracted
from my
business, and
my time
occupied in
useless
search, and
incurring
endless
heavy
expenses
which
I
could
ill
afford.
We
knew
not
whether
she
was
living
or
dead—
and
reports
were
circulated
highly
prejudicial
to
the
peace
of
the
family.
One
that
she
had
eloped
with
a
lover!
We
died,
and
she
was
in
a
convent,
but
when
asked
what
she
was
doing,
we
were
not
believed.
I
ask
if
those
reports
were
a
knowledge
of
her
concealment,
and
were
aiders
and
abettors
in
it,
can
avoid
the
severe
censure
in
not
immediately
believing
our
minds
from
such
partial
suspense,
and
saving
us
the
waste
of
so
much
time
and
money
in
such
fruitless
searches.
We
have
power
to
remove
her
against
her
will;
and
we
desire
to
do
so,
and
again
I
ask
what
we
were
to
do
in
ignorance!

She was at Toledo kept informed
by the priests, her correspondents,
of all that passed
there as regards
her searches for her.
They therefore
knew our
movements,
and the
deep and
painful anxiety
we were
suffering.
They must
then have
known that
when Mrs.
Starr and I
commenced
visiting
the
convents,
and
the
priests
started
ostentatiously
and
publicly
to
Bishops,
Presidents,
Superiors
of
convents,
Nuns,
every
body
to
whom
we
spoke,
that
our
anxiety
was
simply
to
discover
where
she
was,
and
if
we
found
her
in
a
convent
wall,
and
happy
to
remain
there,
we
would
not
use
one
word
to
dissuade
her
from
her
plans,
but
leave
her
in
the
convent
for
the
rest
of
her
life,
if
she
pleased
to
remain
there,
and
that
we
would
while
she
remained
there
hold
no
communication
with
her—
that
we
did
not
oppose
her
becoming
a
Catholic,
but
we
knew
she
was
too
feeble
and
delicate
to
perform
the
arduous
duties
of
the
Sisterhood.

Now, with all this plan and
decided
assentment
on our part,
we were
still
for
several
weeks
longer
kept
in
ignorance
re-
specting
our
child.
These
facts
need
no
comment
from
me.

With respect to the various
Nunneries
we visited
in Quebec
and Montreal,
I feel
bound
to
state
that
in
all
cases
the
ladies
who
pre-
sided
over
them
as
Superiors,
cheerfully
and
kindly
gave
us
audience,
and
expressed
much
sympathy
for
our
distress,
and
a
desire
to
aid
us
in
our
search;
and
I
believe
they
were
most
sincere
in
all
they
said.
Even
the
Superior
of
the
Gray
Nuns
in
this
city,
I
believe,
was
kept
in
ignorance
of
my
daughter's
place
of
retreat,
although
it
was
known
to
three
of
the
nuns.
I
only
lament
that
the
discipline
of
that
convent
could
per-
mit
them
to
be
so
openly
informed
of
the
secret;
and
I
believe
the
Bishop
of
Montreal
himself
most
kindly
expressed
his
desire
to
find
out
where
Miss
Starr
was
concealed.

As to Bishop Charbonnel's
share in this
disgraceful
affair, I
must
re-
mark
that
it
is
clearly
proved
he
did
advise
the
convent
to
ad-
opt
me;
and
I
believe
he
pre-
ceded
to
do
so;
and
in
addition
to
my
daughter's
statement
I
had
voluntary
evidence
of
the
Superior
of
the
Toledo
Convent
to
the
effect
that
she
pretended
not
to
know
she
was
there,
is
proved
by
the
remark
made

At the moment as he turned
an angle in the road, he
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of
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was
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in
his
rear.
He
rode,
however,
far
into
the
night,
in
order
to
put
all
pursuit
out
of
the
question,
and
did
not
draw
up
to
rest
his
own
weary
horse
and
his
own
overlaid
strength
until
he
came
to
a
little
village
in
a
dozen
leagues
from
the
spot
where
he
had
so
nearly
fallen
into
the
hands
of
the
troops.
It
was
a
lovely
spot,
and
one
that
most
travellers
would
have
avoided
after
nightfall—
but
with
full
confidence
in
the
potency
of
his
ring,
Don
Hernando
resolved
to
tarry
here
until
morning.
His
quick
eye
detected
at
once
the
questionable
character
of
the
place
and
its
people,
but
after
taking
a
few
minutes'
rest,
he
went
on
his
pistol,
and
placed
them
handy
for
use,
he
retired
to
rest.

It was past midnight when he
awoke from a pleasant
dream, having been roused by
a singular noise. He had no light
burning, but the full moon
shone in powerful rays through
the uncurtained window, and to
his small alarm, he perceived
the ceiling of the room, and
glancing above his head, by
four stout ropes, one
attached to each corner, and
upon the small platform thus
formed, he saw the person of
a man kneeling, in whose hand
he detected a long, glittering
blade, like a heavy carving-
knife! A cold shudder ran
through Don Hernando's
body, and he started up,
his hand on his forehead,
gathering his limbs
beneath him, he waited until
the trap had been lowered
so as to rest upon the floor
near by his bedside—then
with one spring, he threw
his whole body upon the
assassin and bore him
to the floor upon his back,
at the same time
plunging his own dagger
in his very heart.

The assassin's death in an instant
was accompanied by such
a display of strength and
power, that the parents
of the victim, who were
informed by the
priests of the death of
their daughter had come
to, and a
Reverend Father of the
Church remarked to
himself in
emphatic
terms, "I care not, Sir,
what your daughter
did to the priests. It
was their duty to
investigate the truth,
and inform her
parents."
Why then the systematic
murder of the
daughter, and the
parents and family
of the child in
all the agony
of doubt and
suspense for
six long
weeks! We
travelled all
about Canada
in search of
her—my own
mind distracted
from my
business, and
my time
occupied in
useless
search, and
incurring
endless
heavy
expenses
which
I
could
ill
afford.
We
knew
not
whether
she
was
living
or
dead—
and
reports
were
circulated
highly
prejudicial
to
the
peace
of
the
family.
One
that
she
had
eloped
with
a
lover!
We
died,
and
she
was
in
a
convent,
but
when
asked
what
she
was
doing,
we
were
not
believed.
I
ask
if
those
reports
were
a
knowledge
of
her
concealment,
and
were
aiders
and
abettors
in
it,
can
avoid
the
severe
censure
in
not
immediately
believing
our
minds
from
such
partial
suspense,
and
saving
us
the
waste
of
so
much
time
and
money
in
such
fruitless
searches.
We
have
power
to
remove
her
against
her
will;
and
we
desire
to
do
so,
and
again
I
ask
what
we
were
to
do
in
ignorance!

She was at Toledo kept informed
by the priests, her correspondents,
of all that passed
there as regards
her searches for her.
They therefore
knew our
movements,
and the
deep and
painful anxiety
we were
suffering.
They must
then have
known that
when Mrs.
Starr and I
commenced
visiting
the
convents,
and
the
priests
started
ostentatiously
and
publicly
to
Bishops,
Presidents,
Superiors
of
convents,
Nuns,
every
body
to
whom
we
spoke,
that
our
anxiety
was
simply
to
discover
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and
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her
in
a
convent
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and
happy
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dissuade
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from
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the
Sisterhood.

Now, with all this plan and
decided
assentment
on our part,
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for
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specting
our
child.
These
facts
need
no
comment
from
me.

With respect to the various
Nunneries
we visited
in Quebec
and Montreal,
I feel
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to
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that
in
all
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the
ladies
who
pre-
sided
over
them
as
Superiors,
cheerfully
and
kindly
gave
us
audience,
and
expressed
much
sympathy
for
our
distress,
and
a
desire
to
aid
us
in
our
search;
and
I
believe
they
were
most
sincere
in
all
they
said.
Even
the
Superior
of
the
Gray
Nuns
in
this
city,
I
believe,
was
kept
in
ignorance
of
my
daughter's
place
of
retreat,
although
it
was
known
to
three
of
the
nuns.
I
only
lament
that
the
discipline
of
that
convent
could
per-
mit
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to
be
so
openly
informed
of
the
secret;
and
I
believe
the
Bishop
of
Montreal
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most
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expressed
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desire
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find
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Miss
Starr
was
concealed.

As to Bishop Charbonnel's
share in this
disgraceful
affair, I
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convent
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more and more impatient, directing
his eyes
ever and anon upon the
northern road. At
last, turning to
Alfonzo who sat near at hand
observing her, she said:
"Is this the eighth day, since
Don Hernando left us?"
"Is it?"
"And this is the very hour which
he set for
his return?"
"But it would be very remarkable
if he
could keep so punctually the
agreement."

"If he is the man I take him for,
nothing but imprisonment will detain him."

"The way is long, and the dangers
numerous."

"I grant it; but Don Hernando is
equal to
any contingency."

"He is brave, that we all know,"
said Alfonso.

"Ay, and true as steel," she
added, with
a bright
expression
beaming
from
her
eyes.
At that
moment
there
was
heard
a
peculiar
sigh
from
one
of
the
distant
outposts,
which
brought
Alfonzo
to
his
feet
in
a
moment,
and
the
top
of
the
best
man
was
at
once
dashed
down
to
leave
the
signification
of
the
warning
uttered
by
the
outpost!

He had gone but a few moments
before the
cry signifying
"all's well"
came echoing
back from
the woods,
to the ears
of those
about
the
cave.

A few moments later there came
into the
scene a
weary
and
dusted
soldier,
his
face
grimaced
with
dust
and
hard
riding,
and
his
whole
appearance
indicating
great
fatigue.
Isidra
could
not
suppress
her
interest,
but
went
half-way
to
meet
the
young
cavalier
as
he
dismounted
and
tossed
his
reins
to
an
attendant.
She
held
for
her
hand
to
him,
which
he
kissed
tenderly
and
pressed
to
his
heart.

"You are punctual to an hour,
Don Hernando," she said, "and I
leave you
hardly a
word to
say to
me, and
what
fatigue
you
have
encountered,
to
accomplish
this.
Have
you
brought
the
answer?"
"Fortune has favored me, replied
the weary
horseman—
and in
fitting
time
you
may
be
able
to
hear
my
adventures
on
this
eight
days'
mission—
they
have
not
been
few."

Isidra hastily ran her eye over
the
package
he
had
brought,
reading
the
contents,
and
then
turned
to
him
and
said,
with
pleasure
lighting
up
the
lineaments
of
her
lovely
face:
"Is this all important, and
consumes
a
great
deal
of
purpose.
Don
Hernando,
for
this
hazardous
and
faithful
service
we
owe
you
more
than
thanks."

"To be continued."

MR. STARR'S PROMISED STATE-
MENT CONTINUED FROM OUR
LAST.
TO THE PUBLIC.
It was the duty of all these
priests,
and
especially
of
Bishop
Charbonnel,
to
have
given
her
better
aid.

She was at Toledo kept informed
by the priests, her correspondents,
of all that passed
there as regards
her searches for her.
They therefore
knew our
movements,
and the
deep and
painful anxiety
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suffering.
They must
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Bishops,
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These
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With respect to the various
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I feel
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the
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Superiors,
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and
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our
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a
desire
to
aid
us
in
our
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and
I
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in
all
they
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the
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the
Gray
Nuns
in
this
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was
kept
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of
my
daughter's
place
of
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it
was
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I
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more and more impatient, directing
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"Is this the eighth day, since
Don Hernando left us?"
"Is it?"
"And this is the very hour which
he set for
his return?"
"But it would be very remarkable
if he
could keep so punctually the
agreement."

"If he is the man I take him for,
nothing but imprisonment will detain him."

to me in the street at Montreal a few
days
only before I left for Toledo. A
gentleman,
whose
high
social
position
is
unquestioned,
and
who
is
a
Roman
Catholic,
but
whose
name
I
do
not
give,
for
I
can
easily
under-
stand
he
would
not
like
to
be
paraded
before
the
public,
mixed
up
in
any
way
with
this
affair
and
therefore
I
have
not
asked
his
consent
to
publish
it;
I
wished
to
see
that
when
a
few
days
since
being
in
Toronto,
knowing
our
anxiety,
he
had
called
on
Bishop
Charbonnel,
but
could
get
no
information
whatever

LETTER FROM THE WEST. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEADERS.

Mendota, Illinois, August 11, 1859.

I left Burlington this morning by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad for a large prairie in the Mississippi—arrived there between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The distance is some 120 miles. The road, for some distance from the starting point, runs along a swamp, on the margin of the river, some four or five miles wide. The prairie, nearly all the way, is in the road is under cultivation and a very large proportion of it is or has been under crop this year, in little else than one continuous strip. Scarcely any rolling land occurs; and in the entire distance of 120 miles we did not cross more than one stream of any kind. The farmers depend for water upon two sources; what are called sloughs, which with a few exceptions, dry up at certain seasons, and wells. The water in the sloughs, however well it may serve the purposes of cattle, cannot be wholesome for man. The drinking of it is one of the causes of ague. I heard, the other day, of a farmer sold out an Illinois farm on account of the difficulty of obtaining good water. In this neighborhood it is frequently procured by sinking wells. Clumps of trees occasionally occur; but with the exception of these prairies may be found, in this state, hundreds of miles in extent.

Indian corn appears to be the prominent crop and in most instances looks well. Several practical persons, with whom I have conversed, think it will average from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Winter wheat is found in a prairie crop; and spring wheat generally gives only a moderate yield. The temptation to grow corn is therefore obvious. But as the price of corn cannot be reckoned one year with another, at over 25 to 30 cents a bushel, where it is grown, it is obvious that its value would be reduced below a paying price by exporting it to any considerable distance. This state of things begets a tendency to raise cattle and pigs. Profitable sheep cultivation is a more ticklish thing. It existed in the infancy of the States, when the land being nearly all common, the amount of grazing was not a matter for consideration. I was told that a day of a farmer, north of this point, who made large sums by sheep farming. He recently sold out his flock of 2,000; and it is not thought that his successor will be equally successful, seeing that the advantages of unlimited free common prairie is no longer obtainable in this neighborhood. Sheep farming, my informant says—a day of a farmer—a large farmer—does very much for success upon the skill which it is conducted.

The rot, which was so fatal in the marshy parts of England before the introduction of draining, often makes terrible havoc among sheep, in this State. The address of a farmer who lost 100 sheep from this cause, last winter has been given me. The rot is a disease against which there is no effectual remedy but drainage; and the drainage of flat prairies through which there are no streams for outlets for scores of miles together, must be next to an impossibility. But other causes than rot tend to produce the rot in sheep; and of these the most prominent is the cutting of sheep farmers, who have been successful in providing for their flocks shelter from the cutting winds which sweep unbroken over the prairies for miles together. These consist of large sheds, or as elevated a situation as the farm affords, whenever there is any difference of level, covered with grass; a material which has to be renewed every two years. Beside rot and foot-rot, there are other diseases to which sheep on these prairies are subject. They thus require an amount of care which is likely to cause a raising of cattle to be generally preferred, in Illinois, to that of sheep. There is no doubt that Texas is the great sheep producing State of the Union; its climate assigns it nearly the same place, in this respect, as Australia occupies. The flocks can be raised in a year; and it is seldom they are produced singly; more frequently in twos and threes. Illinois cannot, for these reasons, hope, in the long run to compete with Texas, in the raising of sheep. But she can turn her corn into beef; and indeed this is about the only thing she can do with it; a fact which accounts for the existence of some considerable droves of cattle which we passed to-day.

At least two thirds of all the wheat grown in this section of the State is Spring wheat. Winter wheat is grown in Canada with success as far north east as Belleville and even Kingston; and it is a curious question how comes it to pass that the northern part of this State, so much further south west, is not better adapted for the production of winter wheat than the neighborhood of Belleville, Canada. The reason generally given, and I have no doubt it is the correct one, is that the frequent thaws caused the grain to be exposed, and it suffered accordingly. I saw a farmer here, this afternoon, who had sown Spring wheat in his field, of which he said he had 600 bushels; and he estimates the yield before threshing, at 20 bushels an acre. Though the crops are considered good in Illinois, this is far more than is generally counted as an average. A farmer, who lives 15 miles east of the Mississippi, on the line of the railroad, on which I came to-day, estimated the yield in that neighborhood at 15 bushels an acre; some spring wheat descending as low as ten and some fall rising as high as 25. A farmer who lives 15 miles west of Rock Island told me, in the railroad cars to-day that from 10 acres of Spring wheat he had obtained 110 bushels; and that all he had been offered for it was 50 cents a bushel. Another farmer, who lives in the neighborhood of La Salle, and with whom I conversed on a Mississippi steamer some days ago, estimated the entire yield of wheat throughout the State of Illinois, at 10 bushels an acre. This low average he set down to the ravages of the Chist Bug. I have since learned that this insect frequently covers its respects to the wheat first and afterwards goes over to the corn for a desert. Oats are sown in some places; and it is thought that twenty-five bushels per acre will be a tolerably high average.

We passed some prairie, ploughed for the first time this summer, and under crop. It is, I find, a mistake to suppose that prairie land is always cropped the first year it is broken. It is impossible that it should be; for the person on whom the farmer depends for the breaking up of his land—cannot be in two places at once; and the quantity of land which they could break up between the opening of spring and the time for sowing is necessarily limited. Some are therefore obliged to till it too late for sowing; and the result is that half the prairie land brought under cultivation bears no crop the first year. Nor is the "sod" crop, as the crop is called which is put in the year that the land is broken generally equal to a crop put in the second year.

We saw less than four descriptions of fences; post and board fences, worm rail fence orange orange, and wire fences. The Orange Orange when properly attended to, grows thick and breaking with strong prickles; it makes a good permanent and secure fence. But if it does not get the requisite attention, in the way of mowing and the supplying of gaps with new posts, the fence will decay and come to nothing. I saw proof enough of this in the gap that occurred in some of these hedges; in some places for rods together it had disappeared. I have been informed by a person who resides in the neighborhood of Maclester that, in many parts of the State,

the attempt to raise hedges has been given up as a failure. Persons have been round proposing to contract for the planting of these hedges, and guaranteeing success, on certain conditions; which conditions, in case of failure, have been afterwards invariably alleged have not been fulfilled by the farmer. The wire fence is almost ridiculously simple in its construction. It consists of four wires, little or nothing thicker than the telegraph wires, if anything thicker, and occupying the place of the posts. The relative merits of wire, board, and rail fences, there is much controversy, and certainly I cannot, with my present information, undertake to settle the point. That the hedge is the best of all fences would seem hardly to be open to dispute; but to raise successfully it requires care and a certain degree of watchful care. One much great advantage of the Orange Orange is that it will not rot; while the English hawthorn requires to be fenced on both sides to prevent its destruction, by cattle and sheep, when its shoots are comparatively young and tender.

Farms, like houses, can generally be purchased at an improve state for less money than the land can be bought and the improvements can be made for. An instance of this came under my observation to-day. A farmer, who resides near Rock Island, offers 80 acres, of which 70 are under cultivation, with a house that cost \$1,500 and other buildings that cost \$400, for \$2,500. He wants to sell because he has more land than he has money to deal with. In a month's time he will be due—the last payment—on these 80 acres; and he would not be able to borrow the money, if at all, for less than two per cent a month. The figure at which he offers to sell is \$1,000 less than the property cost him.

The sloughs, before mentioned, produce malaria in the process of drying up. Every body I find here is only too familiar with the reputation of the congestive chill and its certain fatality in the third procyon. A clergyman who is lecturing here to-night on "War and Prophecy" tells me that he has known numerous instances of this disease. It is liable to occur at any season of the year, and the strongest are frequently cut off in a few days. A friend of his, who lived farther north than this point, in Illinois, was attacked with it last November, one night after supper. He hurried to bed; but it was to the bed of death; he expired at the end of eight days. One gentleman who evidently wished frequently reporting sudden deaths from congestive chill, the fact is, to say the least of it, an unpleasant one for the dwellers on these prairies.

About half the spring wheat appears to be still in the field. It is all cut—at least I saw none growing—and a few days will suffice to secure it. The word "secure" probably needs some qualification. Owing to the great cost of constructing fences in a country destitute of timber, like the Illinois prairies, much of the wheat is stacked out of doors; where, not being thatched, it is liable to considerable injury from rain, and does, I am told, often receive considerable injury. The Fall Wheat, I may here add, as I forgot to state it in its proper place, was considerably injured by winter killing—it was thin on the ground, but the grain is good. It has sometimes been attempted to protect it by sowing it between rows of Indian corn; but I heard a farmer, who had tried that experiment without success, say he was tired of it, and had resolved to stick to spring wheat in future.

On the cars from Burlington, there was a young man returning from Pike's Peak. He gives a terrible account of the state of things there. He says very few are making anything worth while; the great majority are not making nearly enough to subsist them; and numbers are dying every day of starvation. There are some of them, he says, who would gladly return to the States, if they had the means. It is from 20 to 30 dollars a bushel, which might not be a very serious matter if the droves were prolific; but unfortunately the majority of the victims of this manna have nothing to buy it with. Returned miners left St. Joseph, on the 1st May, and arrived at Denver city on the 15th, traveling singly or in parties of two or three, and in some cases, they could not have been much over a week there. Another would-be gold hunter I saw on the ferry boat, at Burlington this morning. He was a man reduced to the last extremity of exhaustion and weakness. He had to be almost literally carried on board, and when there had to be laid on a pillow, and his face toward his head on a pillow, and his feet toward to give him a little breath. Yet, under whatever infatuation it may have been that man was on his way to California!

Mendota is a railroad town, claiming 2000 population, situated at the intersection of the Illinois Central Railway with the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad. It shows many signs of the progress of the western village life; though they are not of a very striking nature. The place is the growth of five years. Common lumber—a carpenter is my authority—sells here for \$16 a thousand, and second \$30. House carpenters get \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Butter is sold at 10 cents a pound, egg at 8 cents a dozen, beef steak at 7 cents a lb. The local paper quotes corn at 45 to 50 cents a bushel—a high figure, explained no doubt by the fact that the new crop is not yet ripe—and wheat 50 to 58 cents. From this point however it must be remarked, grass has very little distance, comparatively speaking, to be carried to Chicago.

At this point, the country is a dead level in all directions. The effect is anything but agreeable. You seem to be cramped up by the very extension of space, on which there are no prominent objects on which the eye can fix. The vision is almost bounded by the emptiness of space; for where the surface is level the eye cannot see any portion of it at a great distance. The very fact of being level prevents that, and as to infinity of space, we can look towards the sky on any clear day, but we were where we may. The effect of the prairie upon the vision is reverse to that conceived by those who have not seen it; and where the land has been broken up, the effect is not agreeable. I found here a singular union of Railway Station and Hotel; one building serves both; and a good hotel it is. It suits me better, because it gives me far better rooms, than the much boasted Merwin House, in Milwaukee. It is united with the Station House for the two companies—whose lines connect at this point.

ELPHANT HUNTING IN AFRICA. Two letters have been received from Mr. Charles John Anderson, the African traveller. In the first, which is dated August 30, 1858, he says:— "About two months ago I wrote you from the banks of the Omurru river, acquainted you with the unfortunate termination of my late journey, my future plans, &c. You will remember that my wagon was to proceed to Orijimbuque (Kilimantaro) to be repaired while I myself slowly waded my way to the river (or rather water shed) from which I now address you, with the view of securing some unexplored country, and for the purpose of hunting elephants, and I have to some extent accomplished with these objects.

"I encountered a very considerable number of elephants, but unfortunately they were with their young, which are both dangerous and unprofitable. I have had some perilous adventures with these animals, and have been taught some severe lessons, which I am not likely to forget, and if I have not got a great deal of ivory, I have gained a great deal of experience and some interesting insight into the natural history of the African elephant. However, besides some female elephants, I have killed several truly noble bulls. The more I see of these stupendous animals the more I am surprised. I should very much like to know the real strength of a full grown male; it must be something almost incredible. Nothing gives a person a better idea of their stupendous powers than a day's walk through one of their favorite haunts. There may be seen whole tracts of forest laid prostrate, and such trees sometimes! The trees which are for the most part of a brittle nature, are usually broken short off by the tusks; but when they meet with a sapling, it seems to go to the root and all. If they can get it in this manner, or for the sake of feeding on the branches, &c., of the prostrate trees, what, I ask, will they not effect in a paroxysm of rage?"

The other day, after many hours fatiguing "tracking," I was closing with a very large troop of elephants, consisting of about 150 males when I suddenly espied another troop of what I took to be males. I at once left the first troop and proceeded to attack the second. "I stalked" unperceived to within 25 paces of the herd, when by my annoyance I found that they also were mostly cows and calves. There were, however, a couple of fine bulls among them—some of which I had a chance of killing. One of these bulls was particularly fine, and I was waiting for him to present a better mark, when suddenly they all made off. As they were disappearing in the brushwood, I fired at one of the hindmost—a male, as I imagined. In an instant the herd wheeled about, and with a terrific crash came crashing towards me; the bushes nearly in a direct line towards me; but after running for about 60 or seventy paces they stopped short, evidently disappointed at not finding the enemy. I felt very much inclined to take to my heels, but a moment's reflection convinced me that safety lay only in keeping close; and it was well I did so, for in less than five minutes families made an oblique rush through the jungle with such force as actually to send a whole tree that had been uprooted in his headlong course spinning in the air. A huge branch remained fixed to one of his tusks. His head being carried off, his huge ears were affixed to the full, while with his trunk he spread the forest in all directions. It was when written less than a dozen paces of me, he remained, I should say, about half a minute. I think it was the most striking and thrilling sporting scene that I ever saw my assistant looked the very picture of grandeur and rage.

I have had several other interesting encounters with elephants, but have no time to particularize. At present these animals have all left my neighborhood, but I hope to see them again ahead of me, and do so some execution among them. I used a heavy rifle, carrying a conical steel-pointed bullet [three to the pound], and 10 to 12 drachms of the best English rifle powder. With this charge I sometimes send the ball clean through the trunk, and in one instance a huge cow, which I had entered her hind quarters, and obliquely traversed the entire length of her body, passed out at the shoulder! The only objection I have to the rifle is that it kicks frightfully, and I dare not now fire it without previously placing a thick wall of my shoulder. It is by far the best of any I have used, and I mentioned in "Lake Nyami," with which I killed a vast quantity of game.

Beside elephants, I have also shot many giraffes, elands, gnus, marabouets, koodoos, and indeed, had I wished to kill merely for killing's sake, I might have shot a first-rate "bag," but I make a point of not shooting unless absolutely necessary to show to friends either my own party or the hundreds of poor wretches constantly following in my track. My wagon has just joined me. I purpose prosecuting my journey eastward in a day or two; but my progress will necessarily be exceedingly slow for the present; as well for the reason that the season is too far advanced, and the dryness of the soil, and I must wait for the rains before I can open the campaign with any chance of success, as that I have just despatched one of my servants to Orijimbuque to await the arrival of a vessel at Whales Bay, in September, in order to bring out a few necessities and my letters. It is now a long time since I heard from my friends, and I should much like to hear something of them, and to hear, before I finally leave "civilization behind me."

Mr. Anderson's second letter is dated "The interior, Lake Omamboune, on route B. Caneon, October 28, 1848. He says:— "About two months ago I addressed you from the Omuramba Omakto, and trust my letter will have reached you long since. I have done little, or nothing in the way of travelling, the country being altogether too dry and parched. You will perceive this letter is dated Omamboune, the spot where Mr. Galton's magnificent lake proved to be a mere dried up 'vlei.' It is now however something better, for the water notwithstanding its lateness and dryness of the season, is about four and a half miles—a large expanse of water for this miserable country. It is not a lake moreover, nor even a 'tarn,' but may not improperly be termed an immense marsh. There are no hippopotami in it, however, though there is plenty of room for a score or two.

But elephants until quite lately have largely resorted to it, and with some considerable danger, fatigue and patience, I have succeeded in 'bagging' a number of splendid bulls, some of which carried magnificent tusks. I have had the most extraordinary run of bad luck as well as of good luck. At first I shot every elephant I fired at, but at once the tables turned in my favor, and I have lately killed eight bulls without losing a single one. The other day, indeed, I brought down two at two successive shots. But elephant hunting on foot at this hot season of the year is tremendous work. It rarely that I can succeed in tracking, stalk, and killing my elephant, and return to camp in less than ten hours, and more frequently it takes me 12, 14, or even 16 hours to accomplish the feat. Of course it would be nothing in a temperate climate; but here where the air is like a draught of a strongly heated furnace, it is most trying to the constitution. So severe is the labor, indeed, that I am obliged to divide my native attendants in two days, making use of one set the one day, and the other the next.

Elephant hunting on foot is also exceedingly dangerous work. The fact is, every time I go in search of these animals I consider my life in peril. It was only a few days ago that I was suddenly and unexpectedly charged by an elephant, and that by one of the bravest men by running upon me. Poor Walsberg's and fate flashed across my mind. However, as good luck would have it, I broke one of his fore legs, which at once brought him to his head. He was not above three times the length of my rifle from me when he thus fell. But this is not the only instance of the kind, for more than twenty-four cents. The quantity in circulation continually grows larger, the hard times compel everybody to make use of all their resources, and the silver is hoarded about to the other, nominally at the customary rate, but really at a depreciation, because no one will receive it in large sums save as a favor, for which they generally expect an equivalent. It is evident that all this must cease some time or other, and we know no reason why the stoppage should be postponed. The Toronto Board of Trade took the initiative by recommending that after the first of August the shilling be taken at 24 cents and no more. We believe that the general adoption of this rule will rid us of the difficulty, though it will cause some slight loss to individuals who hold the silver at the moment.—The effect would be to check the importation of the coin and to favor its export. There would be a profit of one third of a cent on each shilling sent to England, and though this is trifling, it would ultimately effect the desired object. It would certainly remove the superfluity which is the great trouble at the moment. The Americans adopted the same method to get rid of the Mexican quarter and shilling, and succeeded. The Montreal Board of Trade had the resolution of the Toronto Board under consideration, and ultimately ordered that it be laid on the table for further examination. It appears to have been objected to the Board were not authorized to adopt such a resolution, because the legal value of the coin was really 24½ cents and not 24. It is evident, however, that this is no real objection to the course indicated. The legal tender could not possibly be made to apply to more than one hundred of the ordinary transactions of trade. Unless the sum to be paid exceeded three shillings sterling, the transaction of one third of a cent could not be allowed for the want of a coin to represent it. To sums above ten dollars, the legal tender regulation does not apply. In all transactions, therefore, under three quarters of a dollar, and above ten dollars, the custom of trade would be the guide, and the rate may be as easily made 24 cents as 25. It is actual practice, the legal tender would be forgotten by all but fools and misers, and people would pass the coin at the rate dictated by general opinion. Even supposing, however, that the legal rate of 24½ cents were established by law, and that the 25 cent custom, we should get rid of the absurdity of taking money at more than its proper value. Practically, however, it is impossible to pass shillings and pence for fractional sums. Custom makes even money, and it is surely better to strike off a third of a cent when it will remove an evil, than to add two thirds when it preserves it. Who but an idiot would go to law to compel a merchant to take three British shillings for one hundred and six cents when the custom to receive them for 75.

The objection against the loss falling on holders is a better one, but after all, the amount will be trifling when spread over the whole community, and we shall be rid of the nuisance for ever. Some argument might be urged in favor of the Government redeeming the coin at the rate of 25 cents, and sending it to England, but there are objections also, which we need not dwell upon at length. It would be necessary to wait till next session before anything could be done, and three-fourths of the cost would fall upon Upper Canada if the Government did the work. The Montreal Board of Trade do not appear to be willing to go into the arrangement now proposed, and I therefore carry out faithfully, the silver will very speedily make its way to the sister city, where, we presume, it will continue to be taken at 25 cents! In this way we will make Lower Canada for once her proper share of the public burden!

It is said that twenty-four cents is an awkward denomination in connection with our accounts. We grant 25¢ and 50¢ and suggest that the proper remedy is for the government to have an ample supply of their own coin ready for distribution. It lies in the bank at present, untouched, because of the large amount of British silver in circulation, the amount of exaggerated value. When the British has no advantage over the Canadian coin, the latter will be preferred, and the former will be sent away. We trust that all our merchants will follow the suggestion of the Board of Trade, and take no British shillings after the 1st of August for more than 24 cents, unless compelled by law.—Globe.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. That such a general knowledge of chemistry as most educated persons possess may be useful to the practical farmer some will deny, but that farmers can or ought to attempt to become scientific chemists, or that they can apply any purely chemical knowledge to the business of husbandry, are propositions few reasonable persons will affirm. At one time the most extravagant expectations were entertained of the benefits of chemical discoveries would confer to agriculture, and farmers were frequently and solemnly enjoined to become chemical experimentalists. Nobody deals more sensibly with the subject of agricultural chemistry than Dr. Voelcker, of the Cirencester College, and in his lecture on "its relations to the cultivation of the soil," delivered before the Royal Agricultural Society, we find its limits very justly defined. He believes that among the landed proprietors, their agents and the larger farmers, especially the rising generation, a more extensive knowledge of the sciences applicable to agriculture is needed. All these would be better instructions. But to teach the small farmer or the laborer the science of chemistry is to waste time, and to waste time is to waste time. So chemistry should never be made the direct guide to the agriculturist.—Science in agriculture, only the systematic arrangement of well authenticated facts, and the rising generation should be taught its general principles. But many professors of chemistry have over-estimated their own powers, and instead of explaining the experience of practical men, they set themselves up as guides to the farmers; they have over-estimated the powers of the new science, and in consequence stumbled.

The foregoing remarks are very just.—The application of agricultural chemistry to its application to farming is altogether a new science; and hitherto it has been, like every new knowledge, too vague and too general in its doctrines as well as in its researches.—What is required at the present time are experiments made for a special purpose, researches carried on in the fields, not in the laboratory. We have no need of the joint labors of practical men and men of science. There are questions which can only be properly investigated if the man of science heartily joins with the practical man, working carefully together, each in his own department, a nearer approach between agriculture and science, is short, is what is required at the present time. A general knowledge of the principles of farming, however useful to the practical farmer, never will help him to grow a large crop of turnips; he must have special training in practical matters in order to be a successful farmer. So it is with chemical knowledge. Men may have excellent general chemical knowledge, but if they have not special chemical knowledge in relation to farming, their labors will be of little direct utility to the agriculturist.

In reference to the culture of the root crops, he says that generally ammoniacal manures, such as guano, are thrown away on roots; and phosphates are more profitable. Guano and superphosphate of lime both retard the germination of the seeds, but they push forward the early plant in its early growth.—This we believe to form the true value of such manures, though perhaps this is over-estimated.—London Economist.

THE BRITISH SHILLING. We presume that the business community are quite ready to pass a resolution that the British shilling is a nuisance—existing, increasing, and which ought to be abated. The custom of trade is to take the coin at the nominal rate of twenty-five cents, while its actual value is only twenty-four cents and a fraction about a third. The effect of this is to deprive the shilling of its purchasing power. The shilling will only get \$4 98 for a sovereign, but for twenty shillings in silver will receive \$5, and those who know the fact naturally bring silver instead of gold, in spite of the greater bulk. Besides the constant growth of the circulation, at a loss to the country, there is the additional disadvantage that the banks and public offices do not accept the stamp rate of coin, for more than twenty-four cents. The quantity in circulation

continually grows larger, the hard times compel everybody to make use of all their resources, and the silver is hoarded about to the other, nominally at the customary rate, but really at a depreciation, because no one will receive it in large sums save as a favor, for which they generally expect an equivalent. It is evident that all this must cease some time or other, and we know no reason why the stoppage should be postponed. The Toronto Board of Trade took the initiative by recommending that after the first of August the shilling be taken at 24 cents and no more. We believe that the general adoption of this rule will rid us of the difficulty, though it will cause some slight loss to individuals who hold the silver at the moment.—The effect would be to check the importation of the coin and to favor its export. There would be a profit of one third of a cent on each shilling sent to England, and though this is trifling, it would ultimately effect the desired object. It would certainly remove the superfluity which is the great trouble at the moment. The Americans adopted the same method to get rid of the Mexican quarter and shilling, and succeeded. The Montreal Board of Trade had the resolution of the Toronto Board under consideration, and ultimately ordered that it be laid on the table for further examination. It appears to have been objected to the Board were not authorized to adopt such a resolution, because the legal value of the coin was really 24½ cents and not 24. It is evident, however, that this is no real objection to the course indicated. The legal tender could not possibly be made to apply to more than one hundred of the ordinary transactions of trade. Unless the sum to be paid exceeded three shillings sterling, the transaction of one third of a cent could not be allowed for the want of a coin to represent it. To sums above ten dollars, the legal tender regulation does not apply. In all transactions, therefore, under three quarters of a dollar, and above ten dollars, the custom of trade would be the guide, and the rate may be as easily made 24 cents as 25. It is actual practice, the legal tender would be forgotten by all but fools and misers, and people would pass the coin at the rate dictated by general opinion. Even supposing, however, that the legal rate of 24½ cents were established by law, and that the 25 cent custom, we should get rid of the absurdity of taking money at more than its proper value. Practically, however, it is impossible to pass shillings and pence for fractional sums. Custom makes even money, and it is surely better to strike off a third of a cent when it will remove an evil, than to add two thirds when it preserves it. Who but an idiot would go to law to compel a merchant to take three British shillings for one hundred and six cents when the custom to receive them for 75.

WAR ON THE LA PLATA. Very little interest is taken by the people of Virginia generally in the affairs of South America, and the only grounds on which they are interested in the South American continent are the grounds of the continental republics in which they indulge disgusted with their cruelty and rapacity one towards another and are tempted to think that the advent of a Napoleon, so that he reduced them to what they would be about the best that could befall them. It surprised no one to hear that war has again broken forth in the Argentine Confederation, and that the number of those who are engaged in it is a million of souls, and we may be inclined to ridicule the absurdity of so small a state getting up a war on its own account and against one of its own members. But a principle is really involved; one to which the people themselves are of great importance. It is a principle of a general nature, and it is one which is of great importance. It is the principle of the right of a nation to defend itself against aggression, and it is a principle which is of great importance. It is the principle of the right of a nation to defend itself against aggression, and it is a principle which is of great importance. It is the principle of the right of a nation to defend itself against aggression, and it is a principle which is of great importance.

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COLONIAL DEFENCES.

On both sides of the Atlantic the Press is busy engaged in discussing the question of the possibility of trouble breaking out between France and England; and some of our best informed contemporaries think it not impossible, that a war between these two countries is already looming in the distance.

It is supposed by many that the Emperor would risk anything for popularity, and that the French people have a grudge against England since the last war, and desire, anxiously, to have another brush with her.

The British possessions in America are, as the "Leader" very truly says, more exposed than any part of the Empire. It needs no special inspiration to predict that at this moment, a quarrel may be more readily found affecting our condition, than as respects any other portion of the British possessions.

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which charges 50 per cent for crediting a day—but as this road could not have the effect of increasing law costs, or making offices, one can hardly expect it to occupy their attention.

Another correspondent of the "Leader," whose opinions the editor of that paper considers "entitled to very great consideration," says:—

"The heaviest blow that could be aimed at England: the safest and the most glorious, when the least risk, would be an attack upon her colonies, scattered as they are throughout the world, an invading prey to the spoiler; and of all her colonies, Canada is the most accessible, and the re-occupation of Canada, for however short an interval, would be a most humiliating blow to England and a coup de theatre worthy of France. It would consolidate French pride wounded in many ways. It would average alike flourbaiters and Bonapartists. It would consolidate the prestige of success, and might probably confirm it, by assisting finally to restore the French Marine. The French have fine ships, but few men. Since 1763, when after the destruction of Louisbourg, in Cape Breton, and the capture of Quebec, they were compelled to abandon the St. Lawrence and the Fisheries, the French navy has vainly struggled upwards. By success only, they continue to enjoy certain fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland, now a subject of dispute between France and England, and since 1814 they have been permitted to have establishments at the Island of Miquelon and St. Pierre which I believe they are not allowed to fortify. And yet they lag this small opportunity, in those mortifying conditions, because it is a nursery for their seamen. They pay bounties equal to 300 francs or £12 for every man per annum, who engages in these fisheries, and look upon it as a cheap price paid to secure such a nursery for their seamen. What would they not give to recover and possess rights and advantages wrong from them so rudely? And how easily it might be done!

Suppose for one moment that the existing Newfoundland fishery question should suddenly fester into war. The French have at this moment in the Mediterranean 60 steamships of war with 40,000 troops on board. The telegraph would in a few hours assign their destination, a few hours more would pay them through the Straits of Gibraltar, and while the people of England, full of fright, were preparing to meet the invader as they did under Bonaparte, the first intelligence would be received via Halifax, that Quebec had been assailed from Point Levi, bombarded and burnt, and that on their way up the St. Lawrence, 15,000 troops had been landed at Cape Breton, and were energetically occupied in rebuilding Louisbourg, or fortifying St. Anne. From these points they could at any time, by occupying Riviere du Loup, intercept communications between Halifax and Quebec. In the old times of wind and tide, Halifax was a splendid maritime port, but now-a-days Cape Breton might be re-occupied and Canada reconquered by the French, before the people at Halifax knew that a French fleet was in the St. Lawrence.

This may be a highly colored picture, but it is too like to be pleasing; and doubtless it has its reverse which would inevitably come, but it is a treasure I never wish to see in our gallery.

Peace would come in due course, after England had been menaced and millions spent. And people tired of war, as made now, would be glad to get it on any terms at a distance. France having conquests to play with, might possibly restore Canada but retain Cape Breton, recover her fisheries, restore her marine, and then the next war would go still further towards balancing accounts.

As prevention is better and cheaper than cure in all such cases, it might be suggested, that Cape Breton should be occupied militarily, and 5,000 good volunteers trained at Point Levi, ready at any moment to be mobilized for its defence. Every man should be a trained artillery man—gunning they have almost by nature.

England with all her resources and pluck had too many points to cover at once. We should doubtless thrash France in the long run, but a good many of us would be used up in the process.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. The next Provincial Exhibition is to be held at Kingston, commencing on Tuesday, the 27th September. With the facilities we now enjoy for travelling, there is no doubt but there will be a large turn out of Agriculturalists, Mechanics, and others from this section of the country.

At a meeting of the Local Committee, held a few days ago, Dr. Litchfield reported from the Committee on Amusements and Festivities, that the Committee had suggested to the Choral Society, that the Grand Opening Musical Ceremonies should be given at the inauguration of the Exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, the 27th September, at noon, in accordance with arrangements to be made with the Local Committee and the Board of Agriculture. That the Kingston Musical Society be requested to give two Concerts on the evenings of the 28th and 29th of September, in one of the Halls placed at the disposal of the Committee. And that, as large numbers of agriculturalists may be expected to attend, with their families, the admission fee to each concert be fixed at a moderate rate, say 12½ cents per person. That Dr. Lawson's free Lecture "On the Chemistry of the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and their mutual dependencies," be given on the evening of Tuesday, 27th September; and that a conversation on the Agriculture of the Province do follow the Professor's lecture. That an Agriculturalist's Dinner be given upon the Exhibition Ground on Wednesday, the 28th September, if satisfactory arrangements can be made by the Committee for the purpose. That a Grand Ball be given in the City Hall, if the stewards selected decide that the entertainment in question would be agreeable to the residents and visitors. That the Rev. H. Mulkin's free lecture "On the Importance of Scientific Agricultural Education to the Farmers of Canada," be given on the evening of Thursday, September 29th, and be followed by a "conversation" on the subject matter of the Lecture. That a Balloon ascension be made from some suitable enclosed ground, on the evening of Friday, September 30th, if Professor Steiner, who has undertaken to be in town this week, to confer with the committee, can make arrangements for the ascent. That the members of the Canadian Yacht Club be respectfully requested, if a Grand Regatta is to take place during the Exhibition week, to select such a day for the Regatta as may leave visitors to the Exhibition at liberty to bestow full attention upon the interesting nautical display to be anticipated.

THE RAILROAD. We have to congratulate our readers, in these Townships, on the completion of the B. & O. Railway, as far as Almonte. The train is now running regularly every morning from Almonte to Brockville and Perth, and back in the evening. The times of arrival and departure of the cars from each station will be seen on reference to our advertising columns.

Our readers will also perceive, that a regular stage line has been opened in connection with the cars, from Almonte to Arrprior. The stage will leave Arrprior every morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Almonte in time to connect with the cars for Brockville and Perth; returning to Arrprior in the evening after the arrival of the cars at Almonte.

This arrangement will prove of incalculable benefit to the travelling public, inasmuch as passengers leaving Arrprior and Pakenham in the morning, can reach Toronto, Montreal, or any intermediate station the same evening; and returning can leave Montreal or Toronto in the morning, and arrive at Arrprior in the evening. See advertisement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents will please remember that we take no unpaid letters from the Post Office.

THE STREAM PLOUGH.—This machine was recently tested, under direction of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, on timothy sod, which had not been disturbed for some years. The committee report that the machine turns around as easily, and in as short a time as could be done by a single plough and a pair of horses. The mean rate of speed was four miles an hour, and the united furrows were 9 feet inches wide thus is a strip equal to 197,123 feet, ploughed in one hour, which, divided by the number of feet in an acre, give almost exactly four and three-tenths acres per hour. One fireman and one engineer only are required to work the engine and the ploughs. The coal it consumes per day is only half a ton. The plough was run over gulleys and abrupt elevations.

The steam plough seems to be well adapted to prairie cultivation, and to the tillage of large fields.

ENGLAND ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The following extract from Lord John Russell's dispatch to the British Minister at Berlin in answer to Baron Schlenker's dispatch, gives a very favorable idea of the position England holds upon the Italian question:—"If Italy could be ruled over by sovereigns possessed of the affections of their people that country, with its 35,000,000 of inhabitants, its natural wealth, and its ancient civilization would be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government be a valuable member of the European family. I must not omit to state that any settlement of Italy would be in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government the completion of such a permanent reform in the administration of the State of the Church. Every one knows that Rome and the Legations have been much more governed by the Pope's Ministers than Lombardy by Austrian unsatisfactory arrangement which struck down the rule of the latter and left the former in all its deformity. Our views upon the subject have not been withheld from the Government of the Emperor of France."

LOOK UNDER YOUR BED.—To do so nightly before retiring would be considered singular by many, yet how often has such a precaution saved the party doing it from robbery; perhaps, it may be murder. When travelling it should, we think, invariably be done; for so many opportunities of entering bedrooms and concealing oneself are offered, that, to say the least it is a wise precaution. The following, which we copy from the New York Tribune of Saturday last, will fully bear us out in what we have said:—"Many of the lodgers at French's Hotel were thrown into a high state of excitement last night in consequence of an alarm being raised that there was a thief in the house. An old gentleman named Farrel, one of the guests, was looking under the bed, and to his surprise saw a fellow stowed away behind a piece of carpet. Though partially undressed, Mr. F. rushed into the hall, locking the door after him, and shouted 'thief! thief!' Officer Niran of the Second Precinct was quickly summoned, but upon going up stairs found Mr. Farrel's room door open, but no thief. The officer examined several suspicious persons, but was unable to identify any of them. The thief had effected an entrance by false keys, and had escaped by the same means after Mr. F. ran out, the old gentleman in his flight taking his key with him. Mr. F. had considerable money with him, and would not doubt have been robbed, had he not taken the precaution to look under his bed before retiring."

The last fast Mr. Blonden has performed, on the tight rope stretched over the Falls of Niagara, was carrying a man over on his back. This extraordinary performance took

place, a few days ago, in presence of about 15,000 persons. His next engagement will be to carry a cooking stove and utensils, set it up on the middle of the rope and cook some omelets for the delectation of himself and a few of his friends.

The Hartford Convention says that preliminary steps are being taken for the holding of a grand national Horse Show on the Fair Grounds in this city some time during the coming autumn. Such liberal inducements will be offered in the way of premiums, &c., as cannot fail to draw the best horses in the country to the show.

COUNTERFEITS.—An extensive counterfeiting establishment was discovered in New York last week. Among the bills and plates seized, were 1's, 2's and 3's of the Bank of Lower Canada; 1's and 2's of the Quebec Bank. Thirty-six plates, a great number of dies, two printing presses, and \$18,000 in counterfeit bills were seized. Two men named Thomas Potter and Daniel Clark were arrested; several others escaped. This is said to have been the most considerable and best concealed counterfeiting establishment to exist since the war.

MURDER.—An inquest was held at Hamilton, Canada West, on Wednesday last, upon the body of William McVeigh, a young man who came to his death by being stabbed in the groin during an affray in Dean's Saloon in that city.

At a new hotel in New York the boarders ascend from the first to the sixth stories by steam elevators, continually moving on a revolving perpendicular screw shaft. The most improvement will be a mechanical locomotive waiter to pass continually around the table to carry the food to the boarders and to take away the empty plates.

DROWNED.—A sad accident occurred at the Rimoux Rapids, a short distance above Ottawa city, one day last week, while a gang of men were engaged in getting some timber off the rocks. A sudden movement of the timber threw six of them into the water and three of them were drowned. The others saved themselves by swimming. We have not heard the names of these unfortunate men, but we understand they were Canadians, and have families residing in Ottawa.

We are indebted to our friend, John Sumner, Esq., who is now on a visit in England for a supply of late London and Liverpool papers.

The next sitting of the third Division Court, will be held on Monday, the sixteenth day of September next.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir,—Knowing the interest that has been awakened in the public mind this year respecting this part of the Province, and the conflicting nature of the accounts that have been circulating concerning it, I proceed to lay before your readers some information as to what is really the state of the place as it is at present.

With respect to the growing crops, all that can be said is, that so far as this part of the country is concerned things look remarkably promising. The wheat in this respect, which is the only exception, is poor in the extreme, owing to the severe frosts in spring; but the failure became apparent so early in the season, that an extra supply of turnips have been sown, which together with abundance of straw, will go far towards supplying the deficiency in this respect. The fall wheat in this place, was pretty severely injured with the spring frosts, and consequently little worth; but as very little of it is sown in the new Townships, the failure makes no material loss; I believe, to them.

In some of the older settled Townships, however, that I have seen, and in large quantities are sown, the damage by frost was much lighter, being confined principally to new land. The weevil is said to be very bad in some sections of the country, but it is the opinion of most people that it will not prove so injurious as was feared.

Spring wheat, the great staple of these Townships, is looking remarkably well, and by an abundant harvest, promises to relieve in a great measure the difficulties in which many of the settlers are placed. Oats were pretty badly injured too, but have so far revived, as to promise a full crop. Peas look uncommonly well, and potatoes though long kept down with the frost, have the appearance of yielding a good return. But, though likely to enjoy a plentiful harvest, we have to deplore the irremediable loss of our garden vegetables by that destructive messenger, frost, with which we are common with other parts of the country, were scourged during the spring and fore part of the summer.

Much has been said and doubtless not without good cause, of the destitution prevailing throughout this part of Canada. Some persons may be inclined to wonder how it comes, that a place bearing such a character as this does as a grain producing country should become so destitute of such necessities as are of ordinary perception, acquainted with the state of affairs here for the last few years, could hardly have failed to perceive that causes were in operation well calculated to produce such results as have been developed during the last few months, upon the first interruption to the brisk flow of money that existed in the country. A great proportion of the people throughout these new settlements have never received provisions sufficient for their own consumption, but money has been very plenty from the beginning till within the last two years, as many of the settlers were men who had sold farms in different parts of Canada, and who were enabled to move into the bush with considerable sums of money. Numbers of people have derived their support more by transactions on land than by any other means, taking up lots at first cost or purchasing them at a low price, then selling them in a short time at a great advance, and in this way realizing large profits.

During the last two years, however, there has been a great falling off in the number of land purchasers, and thus many are thrown on their own resources, who have not very much cleared on their lots, cannot get work, and cannot dispose of their land as formerly. These circumstances, in connection with the partial failure of the crops last year—excepting the wheat, which was saved by the means of support possessed by many of the settlers on coming here had become exhausted, have subjected the country to a degree of difficulties and embarrassments, which one plentiful crop can but partially relieve. The distribution of seed wheat last spring will prove a great advantage to hundreds of families, who had the means of procuring it in any other way, and whose land should otherwise have been allowed to go waste. The prospect of an abundant crop renders the aid thus extended of still more advantage.

This present time would be a most favorable opportunity for any person wishing to procure a farm in this section of Canada to make investments. Perhaps half the land in all these new Townships is for sale at this present day, and offered for prices, in many cases one-half less than it could be bought at two years ago. A person coming here now with some capital could purchase land of the finest quality on reasonable terms, could get farm stock at low prices, and could get land cleared at very reasonable rates, or even less than reasonable if so disposed.

I see by the Herald that the railroad has been opened to Carleton Place, and that your farmers of the County of Lanark, have been enjoying their annual picnic. This place is a day's ride, and a pleasant trip on the cars are doubtless coming too, but under present circumstances, a good harvest will be necessary in most cases to create hilarity sufficient for enjoyment in either one or other of them. Looking forward with pleasure to the day when I shall enjoy a trip on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

I remain yours, sincerely, P. MOFFATT. Alma, July 25, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. SANDY HOOK, AUGUST 18. The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., has arrived off this port.

Her dates are two days later than those already received. The steamship Arago and Wezer, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 4th inst. The steamship Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th. The news is unimportant. The Zurich Conference would assemble on the 8th inst. The English Parliament had passed the estimates and was expected to adjourn on the 13th. 100,000 men for 30,000 naval reserves were entered for five years, and will be to the navy what the militia is to the army. The steamship Great Eastern will be delivered up by the contractors complete on the 15th of August. The strike among the builders at London had become more serious than was expected, 40,000 were unemployed the day the steamer sailed. The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3½. Disarmament of the navy was progressing. 15,000,000 francs unexpended of the late loan is to be devoted to internal improvements. The house was high and higher. It is reported that an attempt had been made to poison Garibaldi. Piedmont declines entering the Italian Confederation if Austria forms part of it. It is said that France is intriguing to restore the Grand Dukes. Naples admits her complete free trade. It is reported that Baron Bachi Minister of the Interior of Austria had tendered his resignation. The Emperor refused to accept it. The Calcutta mail of the 5th of July has been telegraphed. The European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers. The ministers at Brno had returned to duty except several who would be court-martialed. LIVERPOOL SATURDAY.—The steamship Canada, from Boston, has just arrived. Count Collefero, Austrian representative, M. Desambres, Sardinian, and de Bougny, French, had called on the Marquis and Count Collefero at the meeting on the 24th. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS. Richards & Co report that the weather continued favorable for the moving crops. Flour remained dull but steady. Wheat was quiet—2 3/4 and 3/4 decline. Corn also very dull, at easier prices, although there had been no notable change in price; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d. a bush; white 7s. 6d. 9d. ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN. Farther Point, August 20. The Hungarian, from Liverpool at 9 a.m. of clock a.m., on the 10th, passed here at 8 a.m. THE CONFERENCE. All members of the Conference had reached Zurich. The Conference is fully constituted as follows:—Austria, Count Collefero and Baron Merapser; France, Baron Rouquayrol and Marquis Bonaparte; Sardinia, Chevalier De Sanbrois and Cavalier Joccoco. The Sardinian Minister is at Bern. The Government of Zurich visited and welcomed the Ambassadors, and were to give them a public dinner on the 11th inst. The first formal sitting of the peace Conference took place on the 8th. The Sardinian representative assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th. Nothing transpired as to the proceedings. GREAT BRITAIN. On the 8th the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses. The House of Lords the Marquis of Normandy enquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villafranca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one sided and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality. Lord Woodhouse, in reply, criticized the statements that England sent the terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce documents in the present state of the negotiations. Earl Russell acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell in the matters to have been the united act of the Cabinet. In the House of Commons Lord Elcho moved an amendment to the Queen declaring it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling details of peace, if the preliminaries of which have been already arranged between the Empress of France and Austria. Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late Government and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present cabinet. Mr. Kingslake moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes, which might take place any hour. Mr. Gladstone said Lord Elcho's motion was not relevant to the present state of affairs. The Government has no intention of taking part in settling the details of the peace on the basis of the Villafranca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution. Mr. S. Fitzgibbon said the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Conference without being informed of what the great powers had agreed upon on the subject. Sidney Herbert argued that neutrality was not with the war and saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

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In the House of Commons Lord Elcho moved an amendment to the Queen declaring it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling details of peace, if the preliminaries of which have been already arranged between the Empress of France and Austria. Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late Government and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present cabinet. Mr. Kingslake moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes, which might take place any hour. Mr. Gladstone said Lord Elcho's motion was not relevant to the present state of affairs. The Government has no intention of taking part in settling the details of the peace on the basis of the Villafranca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution. Mr. S. Fitzgibbon said the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Conference without being informed of what the great powers had agreed upon on the subject. Sidney Herbert argued that neutrality was not with the war and saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

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This present time would be a most favorable opportunity for any person wishing to procure a farm in this section of Canada to make investments. Perhaps half the land in all these new Townships is for sale at this present day, and offered for prices, in many cases one-half less than it could be bought at two years ago. A person coming here now with some capital could purchase land of the finest quality on reasonable terms, could get farm stock at low prices, and could get land cleared at very reasonable rates, or even less than reasonable if so disposed.

I see by the Herald that the railroad has been opened to Carleton Place, and that your farmers of the County of Lanark, have been enjoying their annual picnic. This place is a day's ride, and a pleasant trip on the cars are doubtless coming too, but under present circumstances, a good harvest will be necessary in most cases to create hilarity sufficient for enjoyment in either one or other of them. Looking forward with pleasure to the day when I shall enjoy a trip on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

I remain yours, sincerely, P. MOFFATT. Alma, July 25, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. SANDY HOOK, AUGUST 18. The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., has arrived off this port.

Her dates are two days later than those already received. The steamship Arago and Wezer, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 4th inst. The steamship Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th. The news is unimportant. The Zurich Conference would assemble on the 8th inst. The English Parliament had passed the estimates and was expected to adjourn on the 13th. 100,000 men for 30,000 naval reserves were entered for five years, and will be to the navy what the militia is to the army. The steamship Great Eastern will be delivered up by the contractors complete on the 15th of August. The strike among the builders at London had become more serious than was expected, 40,000 were unemployed the day the steamer sailed. The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3½. Disarmament of the navy was progressing. 15,000,000 francs unexpended of the late loan is to be devoted to internal improvements. The house was high and higher. It is reported that an attempt had been made to poison Garibaldi. Piedmont declines entering the Italian Confederation if Austria forms part of it. It is said that France is intriguing to restore the Grand Dukes. Naples admits her complete free trade. It is reported that Baron Bachi Minister of the Interior of Austria had tendered his resignation. The Emperor refused to accept it. The Calcutta mail of the 5th of July has been telegraphed. The European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers. The ministers at Brno had returned to duty except several who would be court-martialed. LIVERPOOL SATURDAY.—The steamship Canada, from Boston, has just arrived. Count Collefero, Austrian representative, M. Desambres, Sardinian, and de Bougny, French, had called on the Marquis and Count Collefero at the meeting on the 24th. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS. Richards & Co report that the weather continued favorable for the moving crops. Flour remained dull but steady. 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SWIMMING.
The author of "Hints towards Physical Perfection" has revised the noble art of swimming. He thinks it will be seen that women should learn to swim.
"When the ancient Athenians wished to designate a man who was good for nothing they were accustomed to say, 'this man can swim.' It is essential to the preservation of our lives, or of our lives, even dearer than our lives. Really good swimmers—men who might bridge the Hellespont with their strong limbs, as Leander did for love, and Byron did for glory—are very rare indeed among us. Even a swimmer, it is said, are not sufficiently able to swim a single stroke.
"As a hygienic agency and means of physical culture, in which respects mainly it concerns us here, swimming very probably takes a high rank. In fact, we consider it to be within the range of its application, one of the most efficient of bodily exercises. Its free and graceful movements give beautiful action to the muscles; the contact with the aquatic waves, so full of magnetic virtue, refreshes and invigorates the body and the conquest of a new element of the whole being, with a sense of triumph and power."
[Those who desire to perfect themselves in this useful art, will find full instruction in the swimmer's Guide, published by Fowler and Wells, New York. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of 12 cents.]
It is always a waste of raw material to put five dollars worth of beaver on ten cents worth of brains.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Cheep Excursion Trip TO BROCKVILLE.
ON THURSDAY, 25th inst., an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave ALMONTE for BROCKVILLE and intermediate Stations as follows:—
Leave Almonte at 7.30 A.M.
Carleton Place 8.00 "
Franktown 8.30 "
Arriving at Brockville at 10.45 "
RETURNING—
Will leave Brockville at 4.45 P.M.
Arriving at Almonte at 8.00 "
Leave from Almonte, Carleton Place, and Franktown and back.
Only One Dollar!
ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director, B. & O. Ry.
Brockville, Aug. 16, 1859. 49

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
THE public are respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., and until further Notice, Trains will leave Almonte and intermediate Stations for Brockville as follows:—
MAIN LINE:
Leave Almonte at 7.30 A.M.
Carleton Place 8.00 "
Franktown 8.30 "
Smith's Falls 9.15 "
Arriving at Brockville, 11.00 "
RETURNING—
Will leave Brockville at 4.45 P.M.
Reaching Almonte at 8.00 P.M.
PERTH BRANCH.
Passengers for Perth will change Cars at Smith's Falls on arrival of the Train at that Station, reaching Perth at 10.00 A.M.
Returning will leave Perth at 5.45 P.M., connecting at Smith's Falls with the Train from Brockville to Almonte.
Passengers ticketed to all Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, reaching Montreal and Toronto the same evening.
ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director,
B. & O. Railway,
Brockville, Aug. 16, 1859. 49-1f

NOTICE.
Marriage Licenses
Issued by the Subscriber,
Wm. Moorhouse.
Lansark, 9th Aug. 1859. 49 an

CARPENTER'S RULE FOUND. The owner can have it by calling at this office.
Aug. 10th, 1859.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
SMITH'S FALLS, C.W.,
G. M. Cossitt & Bro.,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL Implements.
BEG respectfully to inform the public that their NEW FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP is now complete, and fitted up with the best and most improved Machinery.
They are now Manufacturing the celebrated Buckeye Mowing, Reaping, and Threshing Machines, of all kinds with or without separators.
Also—
Straw Cutters, Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Flonges, Field Rollers, and all kinds of modern Agricultural Implements, now in use.
Grind and Saw Mill Castings, and Mill Machinery of every description made to order.
Single Machines, Circular Sawing Machines, and Wood Sawing Machines.
Job Work of all kinds promptly executed with neatness and despatch.
Cooking, Box, and Parlour Stoves, of the best and most improved Patterns always on hand.
And Sugar Kettles, Coolers, Waggon, Buggy and Cart Boxes.
Brass Castings of every description made and finished.
CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON.
All Orders promptly executed.
August 9, 1859. 48

NOTICE.
THE DIRECTORS of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, are respectfully requested to MEET in the READING ROOM, ALMONTE, on FRIDAY, the second of September, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Sec. & Treasurer.
Ramsay, 13th August, 1859.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO JOURNEMEN PAINTERS,
to whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given. None but those of steady habits need apply.
W. H. LEECH,
Almonte,
August 9th, 1859. 49

NOTICE.
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay, intend passing a By-law, to appropriate part of the original allowance for Road, upon the island at Almonte, for the purpose of erecting thereon a LOCK-UP HOUSE. The piece of land is described as follows:—Commencing on the South-East side of the allowance for Road, and at the western edge, on the South-west bank of the North branch of the Missisquoi River; thence South fifty degrees west, one hundred and twenty-four feet; thence North twelve degrees East, thirty-one feet; thence North fifty-four degrees East, ninety-six feet, more or less, to the afforementioned bank; thence along the bank South westerly against the stream, twenty-five feet, on a right angle to the place of beginning. Tendons will be received by the subscriber, till FRIDAY, the 19th day of AUGUST, for erecting a Lock-up House on the island above described. The Building to be of Stone. Contractors to furnish all the material, and the Contract finished by the 15th day of November next. Two sufficient Sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the work. Terms—Cash, to be paid whenever the work is finished and approved.
Council will MEET in the TOWN HALL, on the above day, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the transaction of business, and at two o'clock the Tenders will be opened, and contract entered into. The Council are not bound to accept the lowest estimate.
Plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of the Town Clerk.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
Ramsay, 27th July, 1859. 47

TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.
IF YOU WANT First Class Threshing Mills with or without Separators, apply to McEwen & Pearce, Appleton Foundry, C.W., manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural implements, Stoves, &c.
64-0g

NOTICE.
ALL those having accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle before the 1st October.
The highest price as usual paid for sheep's pelts.
A few superior dog papers for Sale.
DAVID WARD,
Carleton Place.
August 9, 1859. 48-1

FOR SALE.
AS the subscribers wish to retire from the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, they now offer for Sale at the Lathes, Patterns, Flasks & Tools belonging to the business it is one of the best stands in the county for a Foundry & Machine shop.
DEWAR & McDONALD,
Carleton-Place, August 10th, 1859. 48-

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform those interested to him that his notes and accounts are now in the hands of Mr. JAMES POOLE. Those wishing to save costs would do well to call immediately.
HUGH NEILSON,
Carleton Place.
August 3, 1859. 47

Ramsay Mining Comp'y MINERS WANTED.
WANTED—FIRST-RATE UNDER-GROUND HANDS at the RAMSAY MINE, to whom good wages and regular employment will be given.
Application to be made to Mr. E. I. PARSONS, at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser Montreal.
E. H. PARSONS, Secretary.
July 19

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SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED
FROM date until the first of January next, apply to William Watson, Charles Armstrong and John Cunningham, Trustees, School Section No. 7, Pakenham.
Pakenham, 7th July, 1859. 44-0

W. H. BOYD'S
Gun and Pistol Manufactory, SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE, AND Fishing Tackle Depot
127 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Every article for Sporting Purposes, of the very best description, constantly on hand. Repairs executed at the shortest notice, at Reasonable Terms.
Montreal, July 21, 1859. 45

H. WHITNEY,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER AND ENGRAVER,
Opposite Old Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite Court House Avenue,
MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, repaired in the best manner, and warranted.
45-0*

Another Great Victory
THE AUSTRIANS.
THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to the inhabitants of Brockville, Ramsay, and surrounding Townships, that he has LEASED the WOOL CARDS and CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT of this place, which is now in full operation, and trusts, as he is prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, all Orders he may be favored with in the above line of business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
—ALSO—
CASH PAID for good Wool, or a Superior article of Cloth given in Exchange.
WILLIAM FAIRLEY,
Carleton Place.
June 7, 1859. 39-0g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to all who are indebted to him by Note of hand or Book account, unless they PAY up immediately steps will be taken to enforce payment. No further NOTICE will be given.
J. MENZIES,
Almonte.
May 14, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF New Goods AT ARNPRIOR.
THE Subscriber acknowledges with thanks, the business confidence extended to him for so many years past, now he intimates to their Customers, and the public generally, that they are receiving a full assortment of GOODS, suitable to the Country Trade, consisting of a choice and varied assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, GROCERIES, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, WINDOW GLASS, DYEWOOD, &c., &c.
Ready-made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,
And almost every other article required in their line.
Particular attention directed to their FRESH TEAS, being part of the Ship Gauntlet's Cargo, direct from China this Spring, which will be sold in half chests or carties at LOWEST OTTAWA PRICES.
To meet in part the present emergency of hard times, our GOODS will be sold at a considerably Lower price than formerly.
The highest market prices paid for Butter, Eggs, and other Farm Produce.
ANDREW RUSSELL & SON, Arnprior.
June 14, 1859. 40

100 BAGS Salt FOR SALE by A. McARTHUR.

READ IT!!
New Goods, New Goods!
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!
GOODS AT MONTREAL COST PRICES!!!
H. & J. MAIR
DEB LEAVE to a quiet inhabitant of Ramsay, Beckwith, Pakenham, Bergeon, Fitzroy and surrounding Townships that they have now on hand a very extensive and Splendid Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
—ALSO—
FANCY GOODS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
ALL of which they are now selling AT PRICES HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED FOR CHEAPNESS. They are selling Good Liverpool Salt for 6s per bushel; Cat Nails for 2 1/2 per lb., Rice for 3d per lb., American Cotton Yarn for 1 1/4 per lb., Salutaris for 5d per lb., Good Hair Dew Tobacco for 1 1/2 per lb., Scotch Hair and Horse Shoe Iron for 17 1/2 per 100 lb., Tea, a first rate article from 1s 8d to 2s 6d per lb., and all other kinds and descriptions of Goods correspondingly Cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.
They are continually receiving fresh supplies of extensive Goods by Railway from Montreal.
They are now paying the highest Market price for good merchantable Butter in Goods at Reduced Prices and cash as required. Please call and purchase and save money.
H. & J. MAIR,
Lansark, 6th July, 1859.

P. S.—JUST RECEIVED.
250 Bags Liverpool Salt at 6s per bushel, and an extensive assortment of Iron, Nails, Glass, Sole Leather, Sugars, Fish, &c., &c.
H. & J. M.
NOTICE
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers generally.
He further begs leave to inform them that he has on hand a large supply of SAWED SHINGLES and SAWED LATHS, a great quantity of PINE and BUTTERNUT and OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD and MAPLE.
Which he will sell for CASH or short approved credit, at M. N. B.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
June, 6th 1859. 39-1f

TO LEASE,
A FIRST CLASS STORE, situated in the best business part of the Thriving Village of CARLETON PLACE. Apply, if by letter post paid, to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DEWEAR,
Carleton Place.
May 30, 1859. 38

SHINGLES & LATHING.
FOR SALE, at the Appleton Wood Factory, any quantity of No. 1 Shingles and Sawed Lathing, Cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to
W. TENANT,
Appleton.
June 1st, 1859. 48 if

DENTISTRY.
G. W. Ebersson.
SURGEON, DENTIST, PERTH, C. W.
WILL be in attendance at his Rooms in Town, from the 15th to the end of every month. He will also visit the adjoining Villages as follows:—
SMITH'S FALLS—For five days, first Monday in June, September, December, and March.
ALMONTE—Second Monday in June, November and February.
CARLETON PLACE—First Monday in July, November and February.
LANARK—Second Monday in August, January and May.
These appointments will be strictly adhered to until further notice.
Perth May 20th, 1859. 38 ap

A FARM FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.
PART of LOT No. 26, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 65 or 70 acres of first rate land with about 25 acres cleared.
It is delightfully situated on the Bank of the Madawaska River, within two miles and a half of the flourishing Village of Arnprior and one mile from the B. O. Railway—one mile from the Landing, and one mile from the Subscriber.
For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.
JAMES ELLIS, ROBT. BROWN, Esq.,
Or Messrs. Pakenham Village.
May 21, 1859. 38-0f

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May 14, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF New Goods AT ARNPRIOR.
THE Subscriber acknowledges with thanks, the business confidence extended to him for so many years past, now he intimates to their Customers, and the public generally, that they are receiving a full assortment of GOODS, suitable to the Country Trade, consisting of a choice and varied assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, GROCERIES, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, WINDOW GLASS, DYEWOOD, &c., &c.
Ready-made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,
And almost every other article required in their line.
Particular attention directed to their FRESH TEAS, being part of the Ship Gauntlet's Cargo, direct from China this Spring, which will be sold in half chests or carties at LOWEST OTTAWA PRICES.
To meet in part the present emergency of hard times, our GOODS will be sold at a considerably Lower price than formerly.
The highest market prices paid for Butter, Eggs, and other Farm Produce.
ANDREW RUSSELL & SON, Arnprior.
June 14, 1859. 40

100 BAGS Salt FOR SALE by A. McARTHUR.

READ IT!!
New Goods, New Goods!
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!!
GOODS AT MONTREAL COST PRICES!!!
H. & J. MAIR
DEB LEAVE to a quiet inhabitant of Ramsay, Beckwith, Pakenham, Bergeon, Fitzroy and surrounding Townships that they have now on hand a very extensive and Splendid Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
—ALSO—
FANCY GOODS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
ALL of which they are now selling AT PRICES HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED FOR CHEAPNESS. They are selling Good Liverpool Salt for 6s per bushel; Cat Nails for 2 1/2 per lb., Rice for 3d per lb., American Cotton Yarn for 1 1/4 per lb., Salutaris for 5d per lb., Good Hair Dew Tobacco for 1 1/2 per lb., Scotch Hair and Horse Shoe Iron for 17 1/2 per 100 lb., Tea, a first rate article from 1s 8d to 2s 6d per lb., and all other kinds and descriptions of Goods correspondingly Cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.
They are continually receiving fresh supplies of extensive Goods by Railway from Montreal.
They are now paying the highest Market price for good merchantable Butter in Goods at Reduced Prices and cash as required. Please call and purchase and save money.
H. & J. MAIR,
Lansark, 6th July, 1859.

P. S.—JUST RECEIVED.
250 Bags Liverpool Salt at 6s per bushel, and an extensive assortment of Iron, Nails, Glass, Sole Leather, Sugars, Fish, &c., &c.
H. & J. M.
NOTICE
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers generally.
He further begs leave to inform them that he has on hand a large supply of SAWED SHINGLES and SAWED LATHS, a great quantity of PINE and BUTTERNUT and OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD and MAPLE.
Which he will sell for CASH or short approved credit, at M. N. B.
ALEXANDER STEWART,
June, 6th 1859. 39-1f

TO LEASE,
A FIRST CLASS STORE, situated in the best business part of the Thriving Village of CARLETON PLACE. Apply, if by letter post paid, to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DEWEAR,
Carleton Place.
May 30, 1859. 38

SHINGLES & LATHING.
FOR SALE, at the Appleton Wood Factory, any quantity of No. 1 Shingles and Sawed Lathing, Cheap for cash or approved credit. Apply to
W. TENANT,
Appleton.
June 1st, 1859. 48 if

DENTISTRY.
G. W. Ebersson.
SURGEON, DENTIST, PERTH, C. W.
WILL be in attendance at his Rooms in Town, from the 15th to the end of every month. He will also visit the adjoining Villages as follows:—
SMITH'S FALLS—For five days, first Monday in June, September, December, and March.
ALMONTE—Second Monday in June, November and February.
CARLETON PLACE—First Monday in July, November and February.
LANARK—Second Monday in August, January and May.
These appointments will be strictly adhered to until further notice.
Perth May 20th, 1859. 38 ap

A FARM FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.
PART of LOT No. 26, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 65 or 70 acres of first rate land with about 25 acres cleared.
It is delightfully situated on the Bank of the Madawaska River, within two miles and a half of the flourishing Village of Arnprior and one mile from the B. O. Railway—one mile from the Landing, and one mile from the Subscriber.
For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.
JAMES ELLIS, ROBT. BROWN, Esq.,
Or Messrs. Pakenham Village.
May 21, 1859. 38-0f

New Tin Shop, OPPOSITE NULSON'S STORE.
THE Subscriber is opening his NEW TINWARE SHOP, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding vicinity that he will have a well kept on hand a good assortment of Tinware at unequalled LOW PRICES.
Please call and judge for yourselves. Jobbing done according to order.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Carleton Place.
April 11, 1859. 31-an

New Goods. A. W. BELL,
HAS OPENED OUT at the POST OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, a great assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BONNETS AND HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARES, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.
With a great variety of Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
The Stock is very complete in all descriptions of Goods, and will be sold for Cash or ready pay only, at a very small advance on Cost.
Persons requiring Goods would do well to call and examine the Stock, and they will be fully satisfied that good and cheap Goods are to be had at the New Store, Carleton Place, 18th May, 1859. 36-1f

War Confirmed!
NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS. AT LECKIE'S CORNER. GEORGE W. LSON
IS now receiving his Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Ladies' Plain and Fancy Bonnets, a full assortment of Ribbons, best quality, and new styles of Hats, Trimmings, and Delaines, Printed Casimeres, Light Prints and Delaines, Silk Dresses, Parasols, and fancy and large and small size, Silk Veil Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, (new Styles) Children's Fancy Hats.
Summer Coatings and Trowersing in Tweeds, Cassimeres and Serges, and a large Assortment of Ready-made Coats, and Saw Mill, Sand, Door, Blind, and single 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 Bellows Mills, where all articles of wood for building purposes, and most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtained.
C. S. BELLOWES,
Bellows Mills, Westmain, January 1858.

Appleton Foundry.
RAMSAY, C. W.
MCRAE AND PEARCE,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS,
BEG respectfully to intimate that they are prepared to manufacture Threshing Mills, Cultivators, Cat Crusters, and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery in all its practical knowledge, and the business in all its branches, and combining the same with durability and finish, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
McR. & P. would especially call the attention of Farmers and Agriculturists to their New Plugs, which have been prepared by all who have got them to be the most approved in this part of the country. A great number of them have been sold and testimonials can be shown to parties wishing to purchase, the opinion of the best Farmers in the Districts.
MILL CASTINGS of every description made to order, and repairs of every kind of Machinery attended to with punctuality and despatch. COOKING, BOX, and Parlour Stoves, on hand.
N. B.—A Registration has been applied to the Patent Office for the Plugs.
May 16, 1859. 36-1f

PERTH MARBLE WORKS, DAVIES and FULFORD,
DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS
IN AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES, best quality STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES, Executed with neatness and despatch at their WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.
THE Subscribers return thanks for the liberal support they have had from the public, since they commenced business. They will still warrant all work done at their Shop equal to any in the Province.
10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.
Orders in their line left with MR. POOLE, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
JOSHUA DAVIES, JAMES H. FULFORD.
May 10, 1859. 35

NEW STORE.
LANG & CLARK
BEG respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding vicinity that they have commenced business in WILLIAM LOCKHART'S new building, near the Temperance Hall, with a general assortment of—
DRY GOODS, STRAW BONNETS, LADIES & GENTS' HATS, GROCERIES, HERRING, STATIONERY, MEDICINES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES.
L. & C. hope by strict attention and adhering to the principle of small profits and quick returns, to gain a share of public patronage.
Almonte, 3rd May, 1859. 34

FOR SALE.
THE Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSFIELD'S TANNERY.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.
For particular enquire at this office. Carleton Place, June 23, 1859. 42

FOR SALE.
THE CARLETON SHINGLE FACTORY,
200 M Sawed shingles.
Apply to—
A. McARTHUR,
July 8, 1859. 43-1f

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT 23, on the 7th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 100 acres good Hardwood Land, well watered, of which there is about 40 acres cleared, with Log Barn and Shanty.
Possession immediately. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
MATHEW MULVANY, AGENT,
Or to JAMES DUNN, Merchant, Pakenham.
July 8, 1859. 43-1f

Valuable Property for Sale
CARLETON PLACE.
ONE of the best business Sites in Carleton Place, the Store now occupied by Mr. P. Stronher as a Store, is offered for sale on liberal terms. The Store is a commodious stone building, situated on the Main Street of the Village.
For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to
ANDREW BELL,
Douglas, Co. Renfrew.
May 11, 1859. 36-1f

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
For Sale,
IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.
THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for Sale all 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 PEMBERTON, 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. BANGS,
Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48-1f

NOTICE.
ANY Person found cutting Timber on any way trespassing on the un-demarcated Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.
East halves of Lots No. 3 & 4 in 9th Con. Ramsay
East halves " 17 & 18 " "
East & West halves " 19 " "
East half " 20 " "
West half " 20 1/2 " "
East & West halves " 15 & 16 " "
South West " 15 " "
West half of Lot No. 23 McEwen
East & West halves " 2 " "
East & West " 21 1/2 Darling
East half " 23 1/2 " "
West half " 7 3 Admaston
East & West " 16 3 Monaghan
East half of " 16 9 Healy
MARY WYLLIE,
JAMES H. WYLLIE

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 favorably situated in the Township of Westmain, 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 Great and Saw Mills, Sand, Door, Blind, and single 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 Bellows Mills, where all articles of wood for building purposes, and most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtained.
C. S. BELLOWES,
Bellows Mills, Westmain, January 1858.

PAINTING.
WILLIAM LEECH,
HOUSE, SIGN & CARRIAGE PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPERHANGER, ALMONTE.
Orders at any distance in the Country at called to me at any extra charge for travelling expenses.
April 6, 1859. 39-1a

FOR SALE, 50 BIVES, LABRADOR HERRING 25 cwt. TABLE COD-FISH 200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT,
at
J. MENZIES'S.
FOR SALE, 1000 SEAMLESS BAGS
by the subscriber
J. MENZIES.
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. 10-1f

FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER,
Almonte
J. MENZIES
1859.
FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT ALMONTE.
JAMES H. WYLLIE.
IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable GOODS, in Ladies' Florence and Pascal, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Brown and Grey Bloomer HATS, of the latest New York Styles.
—ALSO—
Gents' and Boys' Felt, Fur, Straw, Leghorn, and Cloth HATS; Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings; Parasols in great variety; together with the usual assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS; also a full assortment of Fresh Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Oil, and Crockery, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES, to which he would invite the public to call and see.
Almonte, April 20, 1859.

CLARKE'S SALOON.
IF you want good LIQUORS and GROCERIES, CHEAP, call at Clarke's Saloon, Franktown.
March 22nd, 1859. 28-1f

Cash for Produce.
THE Subscriber will pay Cash for any quantity of Good Clean Wool, DARY BUTTER, WHEAT, OATS, FLOUR, and all other Merchandise.
D. CAMPBELL,
Carleton Place.
June 7, 1859. 39

JOHN SUMNER, GENERAL MERCHANT, ISSUES OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench for Bail Bonds and Affidavits.
Aston 18th Sep., 1858. 3-1f

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON, GORNER for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.
WILLIAM HALPENNY,
Adjoining Post Office, RENFREW, C. W.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY
Boots & Shoes,
"Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,"
Renfrew, 4 May, 1858. 34-pa.

D. FRASER, BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.
Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital,.....\$500,000
APPLICATIONS for insurance and payment of Losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte.
August 18, 1857. 48-1f

JAMES ROSAMOND,
MANUFACTURER OF WOOLEN CLOTHS, GARNERS, SAINETS
Wools, 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. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-1f
ROBERT BOWDEN, 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. 39-1f

WINDO WASH.
FOR SALE, from Bellows Mills Factory—an excellent article at low price.
J. MENZIES.
April 6, 1857. 39-1a

LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW IDEA.
The Subscriber is provided with the best and most accurate instruments ever used in the surveying of Land. He is prepared to execute every part of the business of Land Surveying, in every part of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low rates.
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 a mile 5 dollars, not over 1 1/2 miles 6 dollars. A more exact accuracy is required, lower charges will be liberal credit given, when required. All plans, Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.
JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR,
P. L. Surveyor.
Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the Subscriber,
MATTHEW ANDERSON,
Almonte, Ramsay.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.
John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.
September, 1856. 2-1f

WHITE LAKE HOTEL,
—BY—
William McAdam, Junr.
McNab, White Lake, }
Dec. 1, 1856. } 12-1f

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN, AUCTIONEER, —JENNIE'S CORNER RAMSAY.
THOMAS W. POOLE