

Some of the country people were surprised to find that the man who had been told that he was expected but a "dry" man, after the new liquor law was put in force.

An English paper semi-jociously says that the people of the city of mine, a pretty wife, and water bath will make almost any man a millionaire, wealthy and wise."

A clergyman, when the contribution borrowed with little silver in it, and he never understood the text, "Alexander the co-mendator, did me much evil."

"Weigh your words," said a man to a fair, who was blustering away in a town, and said at another, "You want your much to be done," and the antagonist, openly.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Thursday, August 25, 1859.

COLONIAL DEFENCES.

On both sides of the Atlantic the Press is busily 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. To the ordinary observer, there is certainly not much ground to base such a calculation upon; but it is astonishing, what trifles are sometimes magnified into matters of momentous importance, and what slight political difficulties, lead to great national quarrels. It has been the opinion of many knowing statesmen, that the great national warlike preparations making in France for several years past have not been carried on so unceasingly without some object in view, of corresponding magnitude.

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. It is an old saying that "straws show which way the wind blows," and, certainly, matters have transpired lately which through trifling in themselves, show plainly enough that a serious exists between the two nations; and the late European news is anything but satisfactory. It is quite possible, however, that nothing at all may come of it; and that the little excitement which exists may blow past without any danger of hostilities. At the same time it would be well for England and her Colonies to be prepared for the worst. 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. We occupy what is now British North America by virtue of conquest. There stands against us, as matter of right and agreement a treaty, nearly a hundred years old which gives to the nation of France a large marine property, the title of which is now disputed by the Colonial Government of Newfoundland. The subject is at this moment a matter of arbitration, which may either be adjusted, on a common commercial basis, or be made the turning point of an international rupture, as the parties primarily concerned may determine. The property is valuable in more points of view than one. The direct profits of a large fishery, in the case of England or France, are small compared with the collateral advantages which it furnishes as a great marine school, which is not only self sustaining, in the strictest financial sense but is absolutely essential to maritime progress and ascendancy. Deprived of her mercantile marine, proper, her immense coasting trade, her host of Royal Yacht volunteers, and her fisheries, England strong as her naval power is admitted to could, never hope to maintain the supremacy of the seas. And from the history of England, every other nation has been glad to borrow, wherever naval matters came into account. Therefore it is, that France has persisted for the last forty years in maintaining an unprofitable and miserable fishing station, under the treaty of 1763, on the banks of Newfoundland. And every day makes the maintenance of the provisions of that treaty more important to France as it would be to any other country ambitious of conquest, and jealous of British power.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in a letter dated the 10th instant, refers to the discussion in England on the subject of the Colonial defences, and urges the immediate construction of the long talked of military highway, from Halifax to Quebec, as the surest guarantee for Colonial defence. The hon. gentleman takes an enlarged and liberal view of the question, and recommends this subject to the attention of the Administration, urging them to bring it again before the notice of England as being much more likely to be successful now than in their former attempt. He gives them, in passing, a good rub for summing up in all their energies and ingenuity to crush poor settlers, who owe the country a few dollars, which they are unable to pay without sacrificing both cattle and lands; and expresses considerable doubt whether his gratuitous advice will be accepted; for as his plan could not have the effect of increasing *land costs*, or making officers, he hardly expects the subject to occupy their attention. "We have," he says, "now made 220 miles of this road from Richmond via Quebec, to Trois Pistoles. Let us take this section of Road from the Grand Trunk Company at its cost, and transfer it to the Crown or to an international Railway Company as our share of this arm of Canadian defence and let the road be immediately finished. The gift is a large one, and the money is already expended. No true Canadian would object to see this accomplished, and the Grand Trunk Company should be relieved of what was forced upon them as a political chisel before the Charter could be got from Montreal to Barrie. If our Government, instead of bending its stupendous energies to frightening poor settlers who owe the crown a few dollars out of their wits, and compelling them, in a season of want to sacrifice cattle and lands to pay them—or exerting its ingenuity in preventing squatters from settling the land north of the Georgian Bay, and the Saint St. Marie—would again bring the matter under the notice of England and show its feasibility and importance, they might do something to redeem the effect of the Tariff that does not produce Revenue, and the Post Office legislation,

which charges 50 per cent for crediting a day—but as this road could not have the effect of increasing law costs, or making officers, 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 Bourbonists 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 necessity 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, on these 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 wrung 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 out-post, but now-a-days Cape Breton might be re-occupied and Canada reconquered par la France, 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 pay 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 each 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 Agriculturalists' 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 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 are 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 Arnprior. The stage will leave Arnprior every morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Almonte in time to connect with the cars for Brockville and Perth; returning to Arnprior 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 Arnprior 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 Arnprior in the evening. See advertisement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

THE STEAM 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 five feet four inches wide thus 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 Schlenitz'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 30,000,000 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, in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, be incomplete and unsatisfactory, unless it included 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 Farrell, one of the guests of the hotel, was at the time in his room, and he looked 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. Farrell's room door open, but no thief. The officer examined several suspicious persons who were lounging about the house, but Mr. F. 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 no doubt have been robbed, had he not taken the precaution to look under his bed before retiring."

The last 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 Courant says that preliminary steps are being taken for the holding of a grand national Horse Show on the Fair Grounds in that 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 equipped counterfeiting establishment to exist.

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 ascent is improved by 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 Rimous 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 Summer, 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 on the matter, so far as a resident and a half's residence in the place has qualified me for so doing.

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 hay, 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, 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 where 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, there have to deplore the irretrievable 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 in such difficulties; but an eye 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, of money that existed in the country.

A great proportion of the people throughout these new settlements have never raised 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 moved 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 at the very time when 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 are plentiful crop can but partially relieve. The distribution of seed wheat last spring proved a great advantage to hundreds of families, who had no 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 an investment. 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 as it is disposed of.

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 of day-picnics, and pleasure trips 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. MOWATT.

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 point.

Her dates are two days later than these already received.

The steamship Arago and Wexer, 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.

Volunteers 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 towns and Bouches du Rhone. 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 the benefits of 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 miners at Brampore had returned to duty except several who would be court-martialed.

LIVERPOOL SATURDAY.—The steamship Canada, from Boston, has just arrived.

Count Colloredo, Austrian representative, M. Desambres, Sardinian, and de Bugeucy, French, had either reached Zurich and were en route for the meeting on the 14th.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Richards & Co report that the weather continued favorable for the moving crops. Flour remained dull but steady.

Wheat sold at 34 s. 3d. a bushel. Corn also very dull, at earlier prices, although there had been no quotable change in price; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d. a bushel; white 7s. 4d. and 7s. 9d.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Farther Point, August 20.

The Hungarian, from Liverpool at 9 a.m. 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 Colloredo and Baron Merkerbach; France, Baron Rouquayrol and Marquis Bonaparte; Sardinia, Chevalier De Sanbros and Chevalier Joccato.

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 project 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 Wodehouse, in reply, reiterated the statement 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 Granville 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, the preliminaries of which have been already arranged between the Emperors 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 as the result of the great question of European policy, which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which was inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament might not sanction the Government joining in the Conference without being informed of what the great powers had agreed upon on the subject.

Sir John Lubbock argued that neutrality compared with the war and saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Messrs. Horsman and Whiteside spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced in forcible language, the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord John Russell, again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into the Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villafranca. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted there was difficulties in the way of the Government entering the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had yet been come to as to whether they should go to leave the question in the hands of Ministers, who would decide, when the whole facts of the case were brought before them.

Mr. Disraeli warned the Government of the dangers incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation and hoped Lord Elcho, would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in the defence of his course and in denunciation of the resolution.

Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the admissions made by the Government, and the result of the debate; he would not, therefore, press his motion.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, the subject of the National defences was referred to.

Lord Kingsdown contended that the army and navy would never be sufficient to follow, till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought the compulsory powers were most injudicious. He pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons, the East India Loan Bill was finally passed.

The completion of the Great Eastern was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet on board the vessel. It was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament and most of the distinguished Engineers and Scientific men. The Engines, both Screw and Paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the highest degree, and far beyond expectations.

Lord Stanley proposed the toast of success to the Great Eastern, and painted in glowing terms the marvels her success will accomplish.

Brunel, the Engineer, and Scott Russell, the builder were toasted, but the former was absent from ill health.

The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The City Article of the London Times says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister McLane and Juarez, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It says the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the rest of the world, but the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized in an anxious question.

The Mexican Government is urged at every step to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, travelling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, arrived at Spithead in the frigate Swetland, and took up his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade of London have assumed formidable dimensions. The estimates of men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. Master builders have sought Government intervention, but the Home Secretary did not see how he could interfere.

LATEST.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand had sensibly abated but was again active at close. Funds had been firm and consol slightly advanced.

Anna Demetrio and Sons, Greek Merchants of London, dealers mostly in the grain trade, have suspended; business considerable.

Depression prevailed.

The Bank of England would advance rates of discount on the 11th.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, August 10.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Liberal, was elected member for Dorchester, London, suspended to-day; the liabilities are thought not to be over £10,000.

The Daily News gives the provisions of Sydney Herbert's new Bill providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enlistment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. The force to be called out 12 days in each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place under the greatest order, and give the majority to men of moderate liberality, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

Advices from Odessa report great activity and improvement of prices in the grain trade. The Times and several other journals this morning publish an article on Italian affairs under the title of the "European coup d'etat," from the pen of Mazzini.

Prince Albert visited the Grand Duke Constantine at Ryde yesterday.

The Government had decided on disbanding the medical staff corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of service, to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

FRANCE.

Napoleon went on the 7th to the Chateau camp to remain there several days.

It was asserted that Prince Richard Metterich would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star states that the report that the Emperor of France had declared for free trade looks confirmation.

The Monitor publishes a long official report by Vice Admiral Romain des Passes, regarding operations in the Adriatic. He shows that a fleet of 45 vessels of all classes anchored before Venice, in sight of the dome of St. Mark, and were prepared to fire, when peace had been proclaimed.

BIRTH.

At Doncaster Point, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Clark, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. James Lynch, Elizabeth Lahey, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lahey, late of Huntley, to John Hely, of Almonte Island.

In Elizabethtown on the 10 inst., by the Rev. Duncan Morrison, Mr. George Corrie, son of Easton's Corners, to Miss Isabella Ross in Elizabethtown.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Ramsay, on the 18th instant, Jane Hunter, daughter of Robert Henderson, Miln, aged one year, and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The next Meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Brockville, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of SEPT. next, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M.

All parties interested are respectfully requested to take notice and attend.

Wm. McEwen, Town Clerk.

Freshwater, 23rd Aug., 1859.

NOTICE.

Wanted to free the house from Fleas and Mucktoes by following the directions which accompany it.

"We saw it catch 1,700 fleas in one minute."—(Boston Atlas and Bee.)

"We saw it catch and slay 3,000 fleas in one and a half minutes."—(ALBANY OVERT.)

Sent to any part of the country by express on receipt of \$1.

Agents wanted.

W. D. A. TOWERS, No. 403 Broadway, New York.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Opening of the Line to Almonte.

ON and after MONDAY, the 22nd August, and until further Notice, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Almonte for Brockville 8:30 A. M.

Leave Brockville for Almonte 11:50 A. M.

Leave Almonte for Perth 1:50 P. M.

Leave Perth for Almonte 4:35 P. M.

Leave Almonte for Brockville 8:30 A. M.

Leave Brockville for Almonte 11:50 A. M.

Leave Almonte for Perth 1:50 P. M.

Leave Perth for Almonte 4:35 P. M.

Passengers for Perth will, on the arrival of the train at Smith's Falls, change Cars, reaching Perth at 11:00 A. M.

Passengers from Perth for Franktown, Carleton Place, and Almonte, leaving Perth by the 2:25 P. M. Train, will also change Cars at Smith's Falls.

Passengers leaving Arnprior in the morning by Stage, connect at Almonte with the 8:30 A. M. Train for Brockville and Perth, reaching Montreal and Toronto the same evening.

Passengers leaving Brockville at 4:35 P. M. and Perth at 5:25 P. M., reach Arnprior the same evening, stages leaving Almonte immediately after the arrival of the Trains at 7:50 P. M.

ROBERT WATSON, Managing Director, B. & O. Railway, Brockville, Aug. 23, 1859.

ROYAL MAIL.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Almonte to Arnprior.

CONNECTING WITH BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA R.R.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public, that on and after MONDAY, 22nd instant, and until further notice,

A Line of Stages

Will commence running regularly between ALMONTÉ and ARNPRIOR.

Leaving Arnprior every Morning (Sunday excepted), at 4 o'clock A. M., arriving at Almonte in time to connect with the Train for Perth and Brockville, which leave Almonte at 8:30 A. M.

RETURNING.

Will leave Almonte on the arrival of the Train from Brockville and Perth at 8 o'clock P. M.

Passengers leaving Arnprior and Pakenham in the morning will reach Toronto and Montreal the same evening. Passengers leaving Montreal, Toronto, Brockville, Smith's Falls and Perth, will also reach Arnprior, the same evening.

Through Tickets to Brockville and other Stations, can be obtained of Mr. Robinson Lyon at Arnprior.

Express Parcels carried and carefully attended to.

W. C. LEWIS, Proprietor, Arnprior, August 23, 1859. 50d

GEORGE HAY, IMPORTER AND DEALER

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, SPARKS, STAIN, OTTAWA.

OFFERS FOR SALE, English Guns and American Rifles, a few of which are really superior, together with an excellent assortment of SPORTSMEN'S WARE, viz:—Fishing Tackle, Mechanics' Tools, a fine lot, cheaper than ever.—Bedsteads, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Iron, Cast, Agricultural Implements, Axes, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Files, Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves, Parlour Stoves, Grates, &c., &c., Cheap for CASH, or short date first class paper.

AGENT FOR

The Union Safe and Lock Co. of Boston, Manufacturers of Fire Proof Safe and Burglar Proof Locks.

Carpenter, Ware & Co., of Hamilton, Manufacturers of Fairbank's Scales, of all sizes from the Railroad Track Scales, to the Small Even Balance.

Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Co.—Capital £2,000,000 stg. August 23, 1859. 50

TO be sold immediately 100 acres of excellent LAND, well watered, 30 of which is cleared and under good cultivation, Apple and Plum Orchards, a good Dwelling House, Log Barn, Sheds, Stables, &c., &c., on the Bonhomme

