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SABBATH READING.

The Careless Word.

By HON. MRS. NORTON.
A word is ringing through my brain,
It was not meant to give me pain;
It had no tone to bid it stay,
When other things had passed away;
It had no meaning more than all
Which in an idle hour fall;
It was when first the sound I heard
A lightly uttered, careless word.

That word—O! it doth haunt me now,
In scenes of joy, in scenes of woe,
By night, by day, in sun or shade,
With the half-faint, that gently played,
Reproachfully, and gave the sound
Eternal power through life to wound.
There is no voice I ever heard,
So deeply fixed as that one word.

When in the laughing crowd some tone,
Like those whose joyous sound is gone,
Strikes on my ear, I shrink—for then
The careless word comes back again.
When all alone I sit and gaze
Upon the cheerful house of bliss,
So freshly, as when first 'twas heard,
Returns that slightly-uttered word.

When dreams bring back the days of old,
With all that wish could not hold,
And from the feverish couch I start,
With burning brain and throbbing heart,
Amid its beating echoes clear,
That little word I seem to hear;
In vain I say, while it is heard,
Why weep?—was but a foolish word.

It comes, and with it comes the tears—
The hopes—the joys of former years,
Forgotten smiles—forgotten looks,
Thick as dead leaves of autumn brooks,
And all is joyless, though they were
The brightest things life's spring could share:
O! would to God, I ne'er had heard
That lightly-uttered, careless word!

It was the first, the only one,
Of those, which lips forever gone,
Breathed in her love—which had for me
Rebuke of harshness at my glance;
And if those lips were heard to say,
"Beloved, let it pass away,"
Ah! then, perchance—but I have heard
The last dear tone, the careless word!

O! you, meeting, sigh to part,
Whose words are treasures to some heart,
Deal gently, ere the dark days come;
When earth hath but for one a home;
Lest, musing o'er the past, like me,
They feel their hearts wrong bitterly,
And, heeding not what else they heard,
Dwell weeping on a careless word!

The Widow and Her Son.

A widow, who was I have heard, much
loved for her "meek and quiet spirit," left
her home in the parish, early one morning,
in order to reach, before evening, the residence
of a kindred friend, who had promised to assist
her to pay her rent. She carried on her back
her only child. The mountain track which she
pursued passed along the shore of a beautiful
lake, and through a green valley, watered by a
peaceful stream which flows from the hills
afterwards winds along the margin of this lake,
until near its further end, it suddenly turns
into an extensive copse-wood of oak and birch.
From this it emerges half way up a rugged
mountain side; and, entering a dark glen, through
which a torrent rushes amid great masses of granite,
it conducts the traveler at last, by a zigzag ascent,
up to a narrow gorge, which is hemmed in upon
every side by a giant precipice, with a strip of
blue sky overhead, all below being dark and gloomy.

From this mountain-pass the widow's dwelling
was some miles distant. She had undertaken a long journey, but her rent was
some weeks overdue, and the sub-factor had
threatened to dispossess her.

The morning on which she left her home
gave promise of a peaceful day. Before noon,
however, a sudden change took place in the weather.
Northward, the sky became black and lowering.
Masses of clouds came down upon the hills.
Sudden gusts of wind began to whistle among the
rocks, and to rattle with black squalls, the surface of
the lake. The wind was succeeded by rain, and the
rain by sleet, and the sleet by a heavy fall of snow.
It was the month of May, and that storm is yet
remembered as the "great May storm." The wildest day of winter
never belied snow-falls falling faster, or whirling
with more fury through the mountain pass filling
every hollow and whitening every rock.

Little anxiety about the widow was felt by
the villagers, as many ways were pointed out
by which they thought she could have escaped the
fury of the storm. She might have halted at the house of a
kindred friend, or at the house of a neighbor, or at the
house of a shepherd, before it had become dangerous
to cross the hill. But early on the morning of the
succeeding day they were alarmed to hear from a person
who had come from the place to which the widow was
traveling that she had not made her appearance there.

In a short time about a dozen men mustered
to search for the missing woman. They heard with
increasing fear at each house on the track that she
had been seen pursuing her journey the day before.
The shepherd on the mountain could give no information
regarding her. Beyond his hut there was no shelter;
nothing but deep snow; and at the summit of the pass,
between the range of the rocks, the drift lay thickest.
There the storm was blown with a fierce and bitter blast.
It was by no means an easy task to examine the
deep wreaths which filled up every hollow. At last
a cry from one of the searchers attracted the rest to a
particular spot, and there, crouched beneath a huge granite
boulder, they discovered the dead body of the widow.

She was entombed by the snow. A portion of a
turban cloth which appeared above its surface led to
her discovery. But what had become of the child?
The body of the widow, for all were gone except the
miserable tattered garment which hardly concealed her nakedness.
That she had been murdered and stripped, was the first
conjecture suggested by the strange discovery. But in a
country like this, in which only one murder had occurred
in the memory of man, the notion was soon dismissed
from their thoughts. She had evidently died where she
sat, bent almost double; but as yet all was mystery in
regard to her boy or her clothing. Very soon, however,
these mysteries were cleared up. A shepherd found the
child alive in a sheltered nook in the rock, very near
the spot where the mother sat cold and stiff in death.
He lay in a bed of heather and fern, and

round him were swathed all the clothes which his mother
had stripped off herself to save her child! The story of her
self-sacrificing love was easily read.

The incident has lived fresh in the memory of many in the parish, and the old people who were present in the empty hut of the widow when her body was laid in it never forgot the minister's address and prayers as he stood beside the dead. He was hardly able to speak from tears, as he endeavored to express his sense of that woman's love, and to pray for her poor orphan boy.

More than fifty years passed away when the eldest son of "the manse," then old and gray-headed, went to preach to his Highland congregation in Glasgow on the Sunday previous to that on which the Lord's supper was to be dispensed. He found a comparatively small congregation assembled, but heavy snow was falling and threatened to continue all day. Suddenly he recalled the story of the widow and her son, and this again recalled to his memory the text: "He shall be as the hollow of a great rock: in a weary land." He then resolved to address the people from these words, although he had carefully prepared a sermon on another subject.

In the course of his remarks he narrated the circumstances of the death of the Highland widow, whom he had himself known in his boyhood. And having done so, he asked, "If that child is now alive, what should you think of his heart if he did not cherish an affection for his mother's memory, and if the sight of her clothes, which she had wrapped round him, in order to save his life at the cost of her own, did not touch his heart, and even fill him with gratitude and love to deep for words? Ye, what hearts have you, my hearers, if over the memory of your Saviour's sacrifice of himself which you are to witness next Sunday, you do not feel them glow with deepest love and with adoring gratitude?"

Some time after this a message was sent by a dying man requesting to see the minister. The request was speedily complied with. The sick man seized him by the hand and gazed intently on his face, said, "You do not, you cannot recognize me. But I know you, and knew your father before you. I have been a wanderer in many lands. I have visited every quarter of the globe, and fought and bled for my country. But while I served my king I forgot my God. Though I have been some years in this city I never entered a church. But the other Sunday, as I was walking along the street, I happened to pass your church door when a heavy shower of rain came on, and I entered the lobby for shelter, but not, I am ashamed to say, with the intention of worshipping God or of hearing a sermon. But as I heard them singing psalms I went into a seat near the door; then you preached, and then I heard you tell the story of the widow and her son—here the voice of the old soldier faltered, his emotion almost choked his utterance; but recovering himself for a moment he cried, 'I am that son!' and burst into a flood of tears." "Yes," he continued, "I am that son! I never knew my mother's love. Well might you ask what a heart should mine have been if she had been forgotten by me?—Though I never saw her, dear to me is her memory, and my only desire now is to lay my bones to rest in the old churchyard among the hills. But, sir, what breaks me now and covers me with shame, is this—until now I never saw the love of Christ in giving himself for me, a poor lost, hell-deserving sinner. I confess it! I confess it!" he cried, looking up to heaven, his eyes streaming with tears, "then pressing the minister's hand close to his breast, he cried, 'It was God made you tell that story. Praise be to his holy name that my dear mother has not died in vain, and that the prayers I was told she used to offer for me have been answered; that the love of my mother has been blessed by the Holy Spirit for making me to see, as I never saw before, the love of the Saviour. I see it, I believe it; I have found deliverance now where I found it in my childhood, in the cleft of the rock; but when I go abroad, the first thing I see is the grass beneath my feet, and nothing in that, flowers smaller yet, and lower still, the mosses with their inconspicuous bloom, which beneath the microscope glows with beauty. And if God so cares for 'the grass' that grows under his feet, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more care for the minutest things of your life, 'O ye of little faith'?"

Every child walks into existence through the gate of love, else it would seem wonderful that the deplorable thing should be born. Yet children are not playthings, as we often seem to think they are—mere gifts of God to fill up the hours with cheer. They are surely meant to be a pleasure to us, but that is not the final end. Nor were they meant to be a burden and a curse alone. To speak of them as if they were shackles, and fetters upon our freedom; always in the way of children, children, every where, is a shame and a sin. They are to be regarded as part of our education. Men cannot be developed perfectly who have not been compelled to bring children to manhood. You might as well say that a tree is a perfect tree without leaf or blossom, as to say that a man is a man who has gone through life without experiencing the influences that come from leading duty, and giving one's self up to those who are his helpers and guides.

Children make men better citizens. When your own child comes in from the street, and has learned to swear from the boys congregated there, it is a very different thing to you from when it was when you heard the profanity of those boys as you passed them. Now it makes you feel that you are a stockholder in public morality. Of what use would an engine be to a ship, if it were lying loose in the hull? It must be fastened to it with bolts and screws, before it can propel the vessel, and a childless man is like a lone engine. A man must be bolted and screwed to the community before he can work well for its advancement; and there are no such screws and bolts as children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Terrific Hail-Storm in Kansas.

The Kansas Chief relates the following. Our readers may abate if they choose, a little from the worst of the hail-storms as set down by the Kansas journalist—

"The hardest and fiercest hail-storm we ever witnessed visited this region on Sunday afternoon. On Saturday night there had been a gentle but soaking shower accompanied by some hail, and Sunday was very sultry and oppressive until afternoon, when it began to cloud up—a heavy storm passing round to the North-east, and from that direction returning. About 4 o'clock huge hailstones began to fall at intervals, sounding like huge rocks dropped upon the roofs of houses. Very soon the storm burst in all its fury, and the hail came thick and fast. It appeared more like solid chunks of ice than hail-stones. It seemed as if the bottom had dropped out of some ice-house in the upper region, and the solid chunks of ice were falling upon the earth. This storm continued for over half an hour, and in that time did immense damage. We saw one hail-stone that measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed one pound. We have heard of still larger ones. We had a number that measured from ten to eleven and a half inches, and five picked up at random, weighed three and a half pounds. The damage caused by the storm is considerable, but far less than was anticipated.

The Governor Assailed.

In their anger, the Corruptionists are violently assailing the Governor for granting a dissolution. It has always been the habit of this faction to abuse any Governor of whom they could not make a tool. Lord Monck has not thrown himself into the arms of the priests and corrupt Coalition and therefore he is made the victim of their malice. We shall not be surprised to see Messrs. Galt and Rose following up their attack on the Governor by an annexation movement. They did so in 1849, and will probably be moved in the same manner now. They will find however the people of Upper Canada now as ever opposed to their schemes. Lord Monck has shown himself in recent transactions, a fair and honest Governor. The corruptionists had their own ends in view, and will henceforth be able to control the legislation of the country in an efficient manner. To have delayed the dissolution, would have simply been to keep the Government, Parliament and people, in a state of ferment, and to have brought the business of the country into extraordinary confusion. Our financial need is strong enough to manage them. We are called upon to provide a large sum from the defence of the country, and in order to do so, it is necessary to retrench in all other items of expenditure, and more particularly in those which bring no return to the treasury. We have understood perfectly that to look to the aid of Corruptionists—Cartier, Macdonald and Galt—for retrenchment would be an absurdity, and he naturally gave the preference to the retrenchment party who were in power and fully entitled to an appeal to the people.

Lord Monck is also aware that it is not to the corruptionists that he need look for what the people of England desire of this country—a reduction of burdens and the raising of revenue by direct taxation. He must know that Messrs. Cartier, Macdonald and Galt are not the men to favor any system which would act as a check upon lavish and corrupt expenditure, more especially when that system would make Lower Canada pay her fair share towards the support of the federal government system.

If Lord Monck had based his decision upon a consideration of the interests of the Crown and people of England, he could not have acted differently; but we believe that he has simply followed through-out the whole business the sales which govern the Sovereign in England in like cases. He has been trained in the House of Commons, and knows what appertains to political tactics there. The Coalition were beaten at the commencement of the present House and did not ask another dissolution; the new Government was beaten in their turn and did ask a dissolution. There was no reason to believe that any Ministry could be formed which would be able to carry on, and therefore, a dissolution was inevitable.

Some of the Tory party are talking of the expense of a second session during the present year, but who is responsible for that? Not the Governor, not the Ministry nor the minority of the House. There would have been no need for a second session if the Opposition had granted a supply to the Governor. They have been talking of the expense of a second session during the present year, but who is responsible for that? Not the Governor, not the Ministry nor the minority of the House. There would have been no need for a second session if the Opposition had granted a supply to the Governor. They have been talking of the expense of a second session during the present year, but who is responsible for that? Not the Governor, not the Ministry nor the minority of the House. There would have been no need for a second session if the Opposition had granted a supply to the Governor.

Mr. Daoust, M.P.P. met with a serious loss on Wednesday last. He was about to proceed on board the steamer on his way home from the parliamentary duties, when requiring some money he put his hand into his pocket, and found that either he had lost or had his pocket-book picked of the sum of \$350—being the balance we suppose of his seasonal allowance. Travellers and others who have large sums of money about their persons cannot be too careful in depositing their money securely as there are a number of persons who follow pilfering as a means of livelihood, and who resort continually to the markets, nefarious landings, &c., to pursue their scoundrel vocation.

Out of the sum of £5000 voted by the London Mansion House Committee to assist the funds raised for the outfit of operative emigrants, £1000 have been apportioned to aid a body of emigrants to Victoria. Subscribers for the distressed operatives continue to drop in to the Mansion House exchequer. Last week £3401 was received, a large portion of which came from California, making in all from that place £4000.

An arrangement is being made at Manchester to select a further number of emigrants for Canterbury, New Zealand, in consequence of a second £5000 having been received for that purpose.

The Corruption of the Coalition.

THE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR JOB!

HOW THE TRIN MANAGED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

We recently drew attention to the extraordinary facts developed by the Financial Commission, which showed that one hundred thousand dollars of Provincial money had been handed over by the Coalition Government to the Grand Trunk Company, without the sanction of Parliament, and without any security for repayment and that the transaction had been concealed by an entirely false statement that Glyn and Baring had consented to pay the money back to the Government. There is no doubt about the facts in this case. They are sworn to by public officers before the Financial Commission. We propose now to print all the evidence on the subject, in order that our readers may understand what sort of men are the administrators of its affairs. We begin with the

EVIDENCE OF MR. W. DICKINSON. William Dickinson, Acting Deputy Inspector General, sworn.

Are there items of difference in the accounts of the Government with the London Agents of the Province?

There are differences with the London Agents, in the case of Glyn, Mills & Co., amounting to \$65,371. 37; in the case of Baring, Bros. & Co., amounting to \$65,383. 33.

Can you explain the nature of these differences?

MR. HOWLAND DISCOVERS THE DISCREPANCY. Referring to the Letter-Book of the Minister of Finance, I find that on the 19th September, 1862, Mr. Howland addressed a letter to Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring Bros., in which the following allusion was made to these differences:—

"Upon examination of the accounts of your respective firms with this province, I find a discrepancy of \$25,000, arising from the fact of the charge of 1 per cent, made by you upon debentures not negotiated but returned to the Honorable Receiver General, not having been credited to your account."

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Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in the Grand trunk. Both these sums will therefore go to the debt with you."

Was not some communication had upon the subject, with the London agents, between December, 1859, when the money was thus made, and September, 1862, the date of Mr. Howland's letter?

Not that I am aware of.

THE AMOUNT NOT CREDITED TO THE PROVINCE.

How did the item come to be considered an item in dispute?

On receipt of the account current of the London agents for the half-year ending 31st December, 1859, it was found that the Government was not credited with the Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in the Grand trunk. Both these sums will therefore go to the debt with you."

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT TAKES NO NOTICE OF THE OMISSION. Are we to understand that this discrepancy of \$100,000, the amount of the Montreal advance, was not noticed by the Government until after the 31st of December, 1859?

I have no knowledge of any explanation having been called for by the department. In what shape did the \$100,000 appear in your books in the first instance?

THE WARRANT FOR PAYING THE MONEY. On the 15th June, 1859, a warrant was ordered in favor of the Receiver General for the sum named, "to reimburse the Bank of Upper Canada on account paid for the redemption of Montreal city bonds, matured and payable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company."

The amount was charged to "City of Montreal Advance Account." The authority for issuing the warrant in question was an Order in Council, dated 1st June, 1859, of which I produce a copy.

Copy of a Report of the honorable the Executive Council, dated 1st June, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same day.

On the application of the City Treasurer of Montreal, respecting the payment on the 1st June next of \$25,000 currency, Corporation bonds, redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Minister of Finance respectfully submits that, on the application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the Government are requested to pay the sum of \$25,000 from the subsidiary line account, for account of the City of Montreal, and that this amount can therefore be applied in extinguishment of the debt due to the Province for arrears of interest and sinking fund for the City of Montreal.

That by the arrangement, the city now represent that the funds by which it was expected to retire \$25,000 of City Bonds, due 1st June, and payable by the Grand Trunk Company, are no longer available for that purpose, and that the city have no other immediate resources by which their bonds can be met, so that the credit of the city will be seriously affected.

The city further represent their determination immediately to collect the rate necessary to pay the arrears due to the province, under the Municipal Loan Fund, and request that the Government will meantime redeem the Bonds due 1st June, holding the same until the city fully discharge their arrears.

The Minister of Finance recommends that the Receiver General be authorized to redeem the said bonds on account of the City of Montreal, and to hold the same until the amount so advanced (\$100,000) with interest at 6 per cent, be repaid to the Government by the city of Montreal, subject to the condition that the said city do immediately levy the necessary rate to meet their indebtedness under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and that the amount so advanced be repaid within three months, and that the City Treasurer be so advised.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval. Certified.

[Signed] W. A. HINSWORTH, Acting C. E. C. The Hon. the Receiver General, &c. Is this the only other entry?

It is.

MR. GALT'S "ARRANGEMENT" REPEATED. As the matter stands in your books, then, you charge the London Agents with \$100,000, on the authority of an alleged arrangement between them and Mr. Galt, which they have repudiated?

Yes. In the books, as they stand at present, Glyn, Mills & Co., and Baring, Bros. & Co., are each debited \$50,000, and the "City of Montreal Advance Account" is credited with the \$100,000; that account having been debited "to cash" for the original payment.

Mr. Dickinson gives in the above the simple outlines of the story—the grant of money, the order to charge it to Glyn and Baring, and their repudiation. Mr. Harrington, Deputy Receiver General, fills in the lights and shades of the picture.

MR. HARRINGTON'S EVIDENCE.

Thomas D. Harrington, sworn. Are you aware of an outstanding difference between the Government and the London Agents of the Province, involving \$100,000?

I am aware of such a difference. That is to say, the London Agents ignore the amount named, which the Receiver General's department has charged against them. What explanation can you give respecting this difference?

The first action of our Department was based upon an order in Council, dated 1st June, 1859, authorizing the payment of \$100,000 to redeem certain bonds on account of the city of Montreal, properly redeemable by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On the receipt of this order, I applied for a warrant for the sum stated, in the usual form. On 16th June, 1859, I received the Receiver General's warrant for the sum, and it passed into our books on that day, the city of Montreal being debited "to cash," \$100,000, Suspense Account. On 31st December, 1859, the same amount was credited in full, and the London agents were at the same time charged, respectively, \$50,000. The authority for this transfer of the item is contained in the following letter of Mr. Galt to Mr. Reiffenstein, who had charge of the accounts connected with the Subsidiary Lines in the Receiver General's department, dated 29th December, 1859.

MR. GALT'S REMARKABLE LETTER IN FULL. London, 29th Dec., 1859. My Dear Sir,—I have your letter and statements of the 29th ult., for which I thank you. I will have the Wagonway matter settled. I have instructed the agents to send out the unpaid coupons (not off) cancelled. And I have requested them to furnish a statement of unpaid dividends. They say the amount is very small. I shall desire them to furnish their accounts as soon after New Year as possible, as I wish to examine them. I will have them sent to me first.

The Northern Road money has been paid, and the agents acquiesce in my desire to charge them, each with one-half of the

statement of unpaid dividends. They say the amount is very small. I shall desire them to furnish their accounts as soon after New Year as possible, as I wish to examine them. I will have them sent to me first.

The Northern Road money has been paid, and the agents acquiesce in my desire to charge them, each with one-half of the Montreal advance of \$100,000, made in the Grand trunk. Both these sums will therefore go to the debt with you."

I find they have sold in all this year, \$450,000 bonds, leaving \$250,000 in their hands unsold; and Baring have \$2,500 of M. L. Fund, part of \$200,000 still unsold. These last I shall bring back to be cancelled.

The redemption of the \$150,000 Con. M. L. Fund sterling bonds has been completed, and they were sent to the Receiver General, by favor Mr. Griffin, along with the Indian securities. The entries can be cancelled by Mr. Griffin, on satisfactory account of the Bank.

I am promised the necessary information about the superannuation scheme, but I have been so busy that I have no time to look into it, but I intend to do so before I leave. Yours faithfully,

Signed, A. T. Galt. MR. GALT WANTS TO MAKE THE RECEIPTS OF 1859 LOOK AS LARGE, AND THE PAYMENTS AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE. P. S.—I wish every possible receipt properly belonging to 1859, to be brought into the accounts, & I observe many accounts of which the returns seem far behind. The payments had better be confined to those made up to 31st December.

THE CLERKS OBEY MR. GALT, AND ANTICIPATE THE ENTRY OF THE HUNDRED THOUSAND. A letter was received 17th January, 1860, and the change in the entry of the \$100,000 was made in accordance with Mr. Galt's suggestion, dating it back, however, in order to bring it within the accounts of the year 1859, which were then being closed.

Had you any communication with the London agents upon the subject? The Receiver General's department had not. We were made aware, however, of the fact that the London Agents dispute the charge, by the receipt from the Finance Minister's department of a joint letter of Baring and Glyn, dated 9th October, 1862, addressed to the Finance Minister, in reply to some communication of his upon the subject.

Having ascertained the fact of a difference, did you take any steps to verify the transfer of the entry in your books? MR. GALT IS ASKED FOR EXPLANATIONS. In December last, Mr. Receiver General Morris desired Mr. Galt, then in London, pointing out the difference raised by the agents, calling his attention to his letter of 29th December, 1859, and requesting him to see the agents, with a view to rectifying the matter; meanwhile Mr. Galt had rectified throughout the country, in view of recent occurrences, exception will be taken, and justly taken, to the continuance in office of one or two of the gentlemen whose names appear in the list; but it is not given to us in this world to obtain perfection—and this is not to be denied, that taking the new Ministry as a whole, more able or trustworthy body of men never controlled the public affairs of the Province.

We are glad to believe that the experience of official life which Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald has had during the past year has not been lost upon him, and that he will in future be found acting more cordially in union with his Upper Canada supporters. The entrance of Mr. Moraw and Mr. Wallbridge into the Cabinet, proves Mr. Macdonald's sincerity, and gives ample security that the just claims of Upper Canada will be firmly maintained. Mr. Dorion and his friends are the most advanced politicians of Lower Canada—and at least of this every one may feel confident, that while they sit in the Cabinet no unjust act will be perpetrated, and no demand made which they will not be equitable to both sections of the Province.

As regards the honest administration of public affairs, and the abhorrence of everything in the shape of jobbing—the new Ministry is all that could be desired. We had often occasion to refer to the policy of the Macdonald-Sinclair Government but with no corrupt action do we believe them justly chargeable; and assuredly their character in this respect will be fully maintained under the new arrangement. No job, no dishonorable act, will ever be perpetrated at the door of the gentlemen whom Lord Monck has now called to the conduct of public affairs. There are among them men who would leave public life forever without a moment's hesitation, who would break up any Government, rather than do that which their conscience told them was dishonorable. It is a circumstance not to be overlooked, that there is hardly one member of the new Government who is not in thoroughly independent circumstances, and who does not incur his personal interests by entering the Cabinet.

The Provincial finances, we venture to predict, will assume a very different shape in the hands of Mr. Holton from what they have done for many a long day. We have entire faith in Mr. Holton's ability, fidelity and firmness. Coupled with Mr. Howland's energy and candor, Mr. Holton will bring to bear an enlarged experience in the financial and commercial affairs of the country and a force of character most necessary at this moment in the man who holds the key of the public chest. And we have entire faith in the desire of Mr. Holton's colleagues to sustain him in the firm discharge of the arduous duty before him. Undeniable as were the reductions effected by the Macdonald-Sinclair Government, we were not satisfied with the extent to which their reductions were carried; but the explanations which were offered, and perhaps reasonably offered by them, will not be available, and we are persuaded will not be invoked by their successors. The new government will not be a weak government, doubtful of support and anxious to constitute an embarrassing alliance—but it will be, we firmly trust, a Government strong in the consciousness of right, strong in the confidence of the people, and determined to discharge its duty firmly and faithfully, whether it be placed in power or otherwise.

Issues of the Contest.

Let there be no mistake as to the great issues involved in the coming electoral contest! The question to be decided by the Electors at the Polls is simply this, that the Macdonald-Carter Administration with all its iniquities be brought back to power—or shall we give a fair trial to new men pledged to economy and untainted by the suspicion of corruption? Are the electors of Upper Canada willing to inaugurate the day of Grand Trunk jobbing, Seigneurial Tenure robbery, Ottawa Building contrives, Russell Election frauds, Baby jobs, Double Shuffles, Omnibus Corruption Bills, Norfolk Shriveling operations, Colonization road bribery, and the thousand other devices of Mr. John A. Macdonald and Mr. Carter for wasting the public money and demoralizing the public mind? Have the people of Canada not yet had enough of unbridled extravagance of enormous sums taken from the public chest and spent without the consent of Parliament, of enormous annual deficits paid by borrowed money, of annually increasing taxation and an immense debt mounting up year by year? Is there an elector in Upper Canada who can contemplate without dread the return to power of the men who brought our country to the very verge of ruin? Has the black catalogue of their misdeeds already passed from the public mind? One fact alone ought to seal the fate of every Macdonald-Carter candidate—and that fact is that when Messrs. Carter and Macdonald entered office in 1862 they had swelled to the enormous sum of over ten millions of dollars! And that there may be no mistake as to the details of the two periods placed in contrast—

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

1863.	1862.
Interest on public debt.....	\$1,201,535 \$3,774,314
Charge of management.....	4,727 52,076
Discount.....	7,096 7,096
Exchange.....	6,709 20,754
Civil Government.....	144,415 456,620
Administration of justice.....	356,536 664,688
Police.....	19,231 31,179
Provincial Penitentiary.....	28,000 155,612
Reformatory Prison.....	46,532 432,048
Leg. Council.....	218,417 533,969
Leg. Assembly.....	465,905
Education.....	21,177 16,800
Literary & Scientific institutions.....	53,920 307,686
Hospitals and Charities.....	5,946 17,400
Geological Survey.....	12,219 98,444
Militia.....	17,472 106,348
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	63,647
Agricultural societies.....	42,489 54,323
Emigration & quarantine.....	46,572 42,472
Penitentiaries.....	31,020 26,620
Indian annuities.....	367,213 518,094
Pub. Works & Buildings.....	20,292 259,582
Roads & bridges.....	16,400 507,944
Ocean steamers & river tugs.....	69,510 108,522
Light houses.....	2,880 25,215
Fisheries.....	44,970 379,849
Seigneurial Tenure redemption.....	4,970 68,576
Culling timber.....	15,020
Railway and Steamboat Inspection.....	175,163 414,575
Collection of Customs revenue.....	181,449 312,823
Collection of Public Works revenue.....	135,794 135,797
Collection of Territorial revenue.....	9,733 102,993
Collection of other funds.....	361,448 436,586
Maintenance of Postal Department.....	\$4,143,629 \$10,218,863

Nothing could justify such insane extravagance—and truly insane will the elector be who votes for the return to power of those who entailed it on the country. But, perhaps, the utter recklessness of the Macdonald-Carter Government is exemplified in the most startling manner by its lawless intruding with the contest of the public chest. From their very entrance into office, they commenced a deliberate system of expropriating what sums they wanted from the exchequer, and spending them on such purposes as they deemed proper, without any pretence of authority from Parliament, and very often in direct defiance of law. And this outrageous system they persistently continued up to the very day they were rejected from office. By an official return, it is shown that during the years they were in power, the following enormous sums were so illegally taken from the public chest—

1854.....	\$5,190 42
1855.....	408,063 30
1856.....	218,055 55
1857.....	327,906 10
1858.....	475,870 97
1859.....	231,122 97
1860.....	393,491 77
1861.....	490,510 23
1862.....	189,606 27

Total.....\$2,843,816 66 Here was the vast sum of nearly three millions of dollars spent by Messrs. John A. Macdonald & Co. on their own personal authority, and not a word of it whispered to Parliament until the money was gone—spent beyond recovery! and this enormous sum is exclusive of the large amounts—in the aggregate nearly an million of dollars more surreptitiously withdrawn by Mr. Galt from the public funds to the Grand Trunk Railway Company when on the verge of bankruptcy. If the electors desire a continuance of such transactions as these, let them by all means support the candidates who support the Macdonald-Carter alliance; but if they desire a new and better order of things, let them vote for men who will give a fair trial to the new Administration, and will try them by their measures.

But the enormous public debt accumulated by the mad career of Messrs. Macdonald, Carter & Co. ought to be alone sufficient to deprive them and their supporters of the vote of every reflecting man in the community. The year before these gentlemen came into office, the public debt of Canada was but \$29,922,752, and when they were elected in 1862 it had risen by their mad extravagance to the alarming sum of \$84,533,172! An increase of nearly three hundred per cent in the space of eight years! The following official return made by Mr. Langton, shows the frightful rapidity with which the debt ran up under Mr. John A. Macdonald's manipulation.

PROVINCIAL LIABILITIES.

1862.....	\$45,159,584 25
1863.....	\$5,129,294 92
1864.....	\$7,507,241 55
1865.....	\$9,344,299 65
1866.....	\$5,613,670 80
1867.....	\$9,211,194 12

1861.....	71,201,131 95
1862.....	\$2,866,172 20
Mr. Langton thus made the public debt, when the Macdonald-Carter & Co. office left \$82,666,172—but Mr. Langton did not pretend to give in this the whole liabilities. Let us repair the omissions, and see how the debt stood at the close of the year 1862—	
Mr. Langton's statement.....	\$72,666,172
Due to Seigniors under Tenure Acts.....	3,740,000
Due to Lower Canada township under ditto.....	1,040,000
Upper Canada offset.....	4,560,000
Common School Fund.....	1,027,000
Lake St. Peter debt.....	500,000
To complete Ottawa buildings.....	1,000,000

Total public debt.....\$84,533,172 To meet this enormous debt, the whole available assets amount to some twelve millions of dollars—leaving a net debt on the shoulders of the people of Canada of over seventy-two millions of dollars! All accumulated in eight short years. Such madness as this is utterly astounding. We could fancy nothing to surpass it, except indeed the insanity of a people who, having so suffered, should hesitate to dive ignominiously from the perpetrators of such scandalous deeds, and every man who abetted them—Globe.

A laughable incident is related of a dandy who appeared at a balcony of a Saratoga hotel among a large company. He was exquisitely dressed and very highly perfumed with musk which is very disagreeable to some persons. A plain farmer happening to pass near him, commenced with sniffing and sniffing and looking round for the musky affluvia, he soon smelt out the dandy and thus addressed him: "I say, mister, I can tell you what will take that smell out of your clothes. Just hurry 'em under ground for a week. My uncle ran against a skunk once, and But before the sentence was finished the enraged dandy sped from the crowd to escape the shouts of laughter, while the innocent farmer, who only meant to do him a kindness, was wondering what caused his speedy departure.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 27 1863.

The members of the Tory press in the Province are using every effort in their power to misrepresent the position of Reformers, who for the present, are trying to guide the ship of state. It seems terribly galling to them to have their dear, liberal, patriotic, extravagant and corrupt friends out of office, and out of reach of the Provincial money chest. If anything could possibly be done, fairly or unfairly, to reverse the present order of affairs, they are willing to do it. They are not satisfied with abusing other members of the press who happen to differ from them in what is meant by economy in the government of the crown and even the representatives of royalty in the Province; but they must try to fide, gloss over and conceal the disgraceful jobs of their dear friends who were so kind to them while in office.

This is no way to get out of the embarrassments into which they have brought the credit of the country. Bred as the finances of the Province are known to be, it would seem to be the duty of every lover of his country to leave selfishness aside for the present and support a better and cheaper system of government. The Montreal Herald looks the matter fairly in the face and says that, at last, the country has been fairly aroused to the importance of the proceedings of its Government. For many years we have been pointing out the inevitable catastrophe which must be reached by the career of reckless extravagance which we were running, but till recently we felt that our voice raised for this purpose was but a voice crying in the wilderness. At last it is admitted on all hands that what we have predicted has come upon us—that the taxation has become so oppressive as to be ruinous to many classes of business. Not many days ago we heard this fact affirmed by two of our leading merchants, and if we may judge from the frequency of similar complaints, their sentiment is very generally entertained. It is of course too late now to prevent these expenditures, which in a variety of ways have been conducted to this end; and we have never given our assent to the quackery of representing that very much can be done by a reduction of ordinary establishments for the public service. Not that there is not a good deal to be effected in that direction; but that when all is retrenched, consistently with efficiency and consistently also with the exigencies of Parliamentary Government, the saving will be trifling compared to the burden resting upon the country. What then is our best guarantee for the future? We say a safe Ministry, and such an one we believe all parties will admit has now been organized. No one can suppose that any one of those who compose it can have any views inconsistent with the welfare of the country. They have too much to lose by any public misfortune to deal with such a chance negligently or recklessly. No paltry indirect advantage could compensate any of them for a general decline in the prosperity of the country. They are men of approved prudence and knowledge of business, and altogether superior to any sinister outside influences. We do not care what politics a man professes, he cannot deny that this is the case; and that being so, we think it will be felt that it would be hard to find any organization more suited for the times, or one that it is more important to sustain for the general advantage. Of all things to be apprehended in periods of crisis, a weak Government is one of the worst, for under such an one the policy to be followed is always uncertain, and it is necessarily less able than it should be to carry out the wishes of its members. Of course the members of a Ministry do not depend upon the vote of any particular elector; but for those who think that the nation which we have lately been running is a destructive

one, and who wish to see a trial made by new men of unblemished characters and known ability, it should also be a matter of moment to make the Ministry as strong as possible both morally and by numerical Parliamentary support. We are not of those who put moral faith in the common cry of unwillingness to take part in the Government of the country. To do so is a laudable object of ambition and must generally be a subject of gratification for those whose ambition is thus fulfilled. Yet, making every allowance for such natural feelings, no reflecting man can doubt that any Ministry taking office at the present moment, although apart from the ordinary party difficulties, has before it a road beset by obstacles, which it will require no ordinary patience, self denial, and labour to surmount, even with all the support which they must hope for from the intelligent and patriotic.

The present epoch in political affairs is one of the most serious nature and requires to be considered and treated with all the propriety and common sense that can be brought to bear upon it. This view of the matter is peculiarly applicable to the South Riding of Lanark, where conflicting elements are at work, and every effort being used to support a system of government which has been long ago condemned by the intelligence of the country. A new election is approaching and in whatever light people may regard it, or whatever organization governments may assume, it is to be hoped constituencies will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge.

The finances of the country, as managed by Carter, Macdonald and Galt, have reached a position truly alarming; and the country must, undoubtedly, prepare for an increase of taxation. There is no possible way of making up the heavy deficiencies which have been incurred, year after year, during the time of their management of public affairs. It must be palpably plain to the comprehension of every reader, that when individuals find, by a comparison of their income and expenditure, that they are living too fast, they should economize. And the same rule will apply to governments. But government is slow to learn economy unless taught by the people at the polls. The "sovereign people" have it in their power, nicely to manage these affairs, by rejecting candidates who support extravagant and corrupt governments. It was in this manner Colonel Playfair was compelled to abandon the ship, and in the very same way, will Mr. Morris be thrown overboard, if he persists in the line of policy indicated by his recent votes in the House of Assembly.

The Coming Election.

Whatever organization the government may assume, it is to be hoped that constituencies throughout the country will bear in mind the importance of the duty they are about to discharge. There can be no doubt that the present epoch is one of the most serious nature, and that it requires to be considered and treated with all the propriety and wisdom which we can bring to bear upon it, primarily at the hustings and subsequently in Parliament. The state of the finances of the country is alarming, and we must undoubtedly all prepare for an increase of taxation; but while we do so, we ought also to prepare to set our faces against all those courses which have brought things to their present condition. When individuals find that they have been living too fast to economize. When Governments find that they have overrun the constable they put on more taxes. It is easy to inveigh against the venality of the Legislature at Quebec, or wherever else it may be sitting; but it must be said that the population at large is too truly represented by those who are called their representatives. A very shrewd old member once remarked that if a candidate could prove himself to be so perfectly honest as to be incapable of selling his vote for any personal advantage, or any benefit for his constituents, he was very certain not to be elected, and there is too much truth in the statement. The selection of members of Parliament is far too much governed by what are called influential men, whose personal motives are easily seen by persons endowed with no extraordinary perspicacity; and, when that is not the case, some trumpery local grant is often accepted as a sound reason for supporting measures which cost the locality, where it takes place, ten times its value. All this is wrong. If constituencies wish good men, they must reject bribery in every shape. They cannot have honest men if the object of election is to obtain some dexterous hand to truck off principle against advantages. If other reasons for the choice of representatives are adopted, men of good character may be found, and such men should be sought for. There are some of them in all parties, as there are in all parties men who make their alleged principles a mere pretence. We shall be glad to see in the coming Parliament more men of the former and fewer of the latter stamp.—Mont. Herald.

The new scheme for an Ocean Telegraph is progressing very favorably. The stock now being raised is 25 shares, and consequently within the reach of all who wish to aid in the undertaking. The new stock to be preferential, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of eight per cent. as soon as the cable is in working condition. Glass, Elliott & Co., who have manufactured and laid nearly five thousand miles of submarine telegraph cables within the past few years, have offered to take a large risk in the Atlantic.

The Canada Gazette contains Mr. Wilson's appointment to the judgeship vacant by the death of the Hon. S. Conner.

Things to be Noted.

1. Let the electors of Upper Canada remember that if they elect O'Connor, Northwood, Carling, Daly, Ryerson, Walsh, Street, Amston, Jackson, J. L. Cameron, Morrison, M. C. Cameron, Robinson, Crawford, Burton, Benjamin, William Ferguson, Morris, and others, they are electing a Government which will return to power, to again inaugurate the boundless robbery and extravagance of the Coalition Cabinet.

2. Let them remember that if they elect their friends of retrenchment and of equal justice to Upper Canada, they have the best prospects of securing a thorough reform in the whole administrative system of the country.

3. Let them remember that this will be the last opportunity for four years of obtaining the blessings of honest and economical government, and govern themselves accordingly. Let not the Corruptionists return to power, to say that Upper Canada is satisfied with the last ten years' administration of public affairs.

Mr. Morris addressed a respectable gathering of the inhabitants of this village on the night of Thursday last, and was listened to with the greatest attention, both by his friends and opponents. It is very creditable to this village that the people have enough of common sense to allow a man to finish his address without interruption, however ridiculous his arguments may appear. We have heard Mr. Morris speaking on several occasions previous to this, but never in so unhappy a mood. It was quite evident to all who were listening, that he felt the awkward position in which his one-sided votes had placed him. We have heard several of those who heard his address, say that they actually pitied him, from the feeling manner in which he appealed to their sympathies. He seems to be impressed with the idea, that because the people of Beckwith mistook his political views, and ask him to come out as a candidate at the last election that they should stick to him through thick and thin.

Our own impressions, from listening to his explanations, convinced us more than ever, that he is in heart, a thorough Tory, and a most bitter enemy of the Reform government. This was also evinced by the patronizing manner in which the Tories of the place rallied round him, showing themselves his most humble servants—the bargain without conditions.

It is high time for the electors to look matters relating to the government of the country, fairly in the face and pay no attention to the oily gammon of those candidates who may, in any way be suspected of supporting the Cartier-Macdonald government, which had well nigh ruined the country. Let the following facts from the Montreal Witness, show the position in which the affairs of the government have been managed and that not only is retrenchment a necessity, but that the choice of upright, honorable men is equally necessary, and more important. Return such to Parliament and financial reforms will naturally follow.

During the ten years ending in 1862, the expenditure of the Province has increased from \$4,243,629 to \$10,218,863. It is true that the Province has grown considerably during that time, but no good reason can be given for so disproportionate an increase.

The next item relates to the public debt. This shows a gradual increase till the indebtedness of the country reaches the large sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, or somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty dollars for every man, woman and child, in the Province. This debt, unlike that of Great Britain, is not owing to the people of the country, so that from three to four million of dollars are annually sent out of the province to pay interest. The following figures, (Mr. Langton's) show the annual increase of the debt.

1855.....	\$49,159,854 25
1856.....	52,120,334 92
1857.....	57,507,241 55
1858.....	59,344,299 65
1859.....	58,613,670 80
1860.....	62,211,194 12
1861.....	71,201,131 95
1862.....	72,666,172 20

Respecting the expenditure of a large sum of money without the sanction of Parliament, the following, from an official return published in the Globe, shows the unscrupulous and unconstitutional course of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry:

1854.....	\$5,190 42
1855.....	408,063 30
1856.....	218,055 55
1857.....	327,906 10
1858.....	475,870 97
1859.....	231,122 97
1860.....	393,491 77
1861.....	490,510 23
1862.....	189,606 27

Total.....\$2,843,816 66 With these facts before them the people, if they place the same men in power, will only have themselves to blame should taxation be very largely increased.

The Montreal Herald says that Mr. Drummond has consented to accept one of the places vacant in the new Ministry. This gentleman's adhesion gives to the Ministry the assistance of one of the most experienced of our public men, and his presence carries out the desire of the Ministry that the newly constituted Cabinet should contain, so far as was possible, representatives from all the classes into which our community is divided.

The Montreal Witness, in giving advice to the electors says that when supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald administration talk of economy, they must be judged, not by their professions, but by their acts. It was by their votes that the old Government was able to long a period to add year by year to the burdens of the people by extravagant expenditures. By their votes, too, the government was permitted without rebuke annually to spend large sums of money without the sanction of the legislature, and to increase the national debt till the item of interest alone amounts to over three and a half millions of dollars. In answer to all these professions of being in favor of economy, they may be told—"Gentlemen, you did nothing to prevent, but aided the extravagant expenditure; we cannot therefore trust you."

In our last issue we recommended Mr. Fraser, of the Town of Perth, as a candidate for the representation of the South Riding of Lanark, in place of Mr. Morris, who has most completely gone over to the Tory party.

We are much gratified, to-day, in making the announcement that Mr. Fraser has consented to become a candidate and is now fairly in the field, and meeting with the greatest success from men of all parties. Mr. Fraser comes out as a Reformer, as may be seen by his address, which we publish to-day, and will receive the general support of the party, not only in Beckwith, but in every part of the South Riding. We understand from good authority, that he is meeting with very good encouragement.

We have to correct a mistake which appeared in our issue of two weeks ago, in an account of the launch of the steamer "Jason Gould" on the Ottawa. The ceremony of christening the steamer was performed by Mrs. John Rankin, not Mr., as by some mistake appeared in the "Herald."

The editor of a small paper, about the size of a child's handkerchief, published in Perth, says that he "happens to know a thing or two." We are quite sure that the announcement will interest his readers.

It is reported that Mr. McNarin Shaw, of Perth, is again pushing his claims to the representation of the North Riding of Lanark. He may succeed in putting the electors to the trouble and expense of polling; but has no chance whatever of being elected. We are not informed whether he is coming out on the Tory or Reform ticket, or a little of both, but we feel quite sure that such a political shuttlecock, as he had proved himself to be, cannot expect to enjoy the confidence or receive the support of either parties composing the intelligent electors of the North Riding of Lanark.

Reform Meetings.

Mr. Fraser is expected to address the electors at the Town Hall in Beckwith on Wednesday evening at three o'clock and at Carleton Place, on the same evening at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD AND MR. SCAMMON.—We learn that on Wednesday night, as the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago were leaving Spencer Wood, where they had been spending the evening with His Excellency the Governor-General, the driver of the hired calèche in which they were, ran his vehicle over a hillock, upsetting it and throwing them to the ground with great violence. Mr. Macdonald fell upon one of the wheels, and thus his fall was to some extent broken. The noise occasioned by the accident quickly brought aid, the Governor-General and his family being foremost in rendering every assistance. Mr. Scammon who was speechless was carried into the Governors residence, and medical aid at once summoned from town. He was considered at one time to be in a precarious condition, and still remains at Spencer Wood very ill. Mr. Macdonald, who was not so much injured, returned home. He is however, considerably bruised and shaken, and is suffering much in his head.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER "NORTH AMERICAN"—Miss Sinclair, Miss Harding, Regt. Rev. Mr. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Medlock, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield, 5 children and 2 servants, 2 Misses Porterfield, Lieut. Colonel Powell and lady, Lieut. Somerset, Rifle Brigade, How W. C. Poyas, 68th Rifles, Ensign Edwards, 63rd Regt., Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, child and servant, Miss Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Long, Mr. Simms, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Wood, Mrs. McKay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and 3 children, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Robertson, Capt. Doken, Capt. Nasor, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Staff, Mr. Kells, Mr. Beeson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, 80 cabin and 355 steerage passengers; total, 438.

DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION.—A Valandigham indignation meeting was held in New York City on Monday evening. The Times states that not more than 3,000 persons were present at the four platforms, nearly all the speeches reported were of a violent character, and interspersed with oaths. Denunciations of the government were applauded, allusions to the Conspiracy Act drew forth expressions of opposition to the law, and a statement which Valandigham would be rescued if brought through that city was loudly cheered. Some of the most prominent Democrats of New York were announced as speakers, but perhaps thinking the discussion was better part of valor did not make their appearance. At one of the stands, near Dr. Cheever's Church, three for Rev. Dr. Cheever. These Democrats are indignant that their Northern leaders are not permitted to utter treasonable sentiments against the Government, but they never had a condemnation of the suppression of free speech in the Southern States. When men were maltreated and even murdered, and defenceless women sent North at an hour's notice, for giving expression to their convictions regarding slavery, Northern Democrats said, "Gentlemen, right now, when a man is sentenced to imprisonment for setting the Government at defiance, Democrats assume to be the vindicators of free speech."

How the Money Goes.

The readers of the Herald have frequently heard of the extravagant expenditure of the Cartier-Macdonald government, but the following item for repairing a couple of ordinary Town houses under the patronage of the "confidence men" is pretty clearly to the point. It is only one of a thousand of the ways in which the public moneys of the Province have been recklessly squandered during the time the old Coalition government held the reins. And yet, after all, there are some men so blind to the interests of the country as to advocate the return to office of the very men who have supported this extravagance.

THE EXPENSE OF REPAIRING A COUPLE OF ORDINARY TOWN HOUSES UNDER THE CONFIDENCE MEN.

(From the Financial and Departmental Commissioners report of Evidence.) MR. TRUDEAU, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, sworn.—Can you state the amount expended upon and in connection with the property known lately as the city residence of His Excellency the Governor General in St. Lewis Street?

The total expended in connection with the city residence of His Excellency was \$55,229. This sum includes the repairs and additions to the House recently occupied by Mr. Desbarats, who was one of the parties dispossessed by His Excellency.

Under what circumstances did the Government acquire possession of the Lewis Street building? From whom? At what rate? And for what term? His Excellency's city residence comprised three separate buildings: One belonging to Mr. Bradshaw; the other occupied by Mr. Desbarats, the property of Mr. Baby. I find a lease dated 15th Feb., 1862 by Mr. Bradshaw leading to the Government the property owned by him for a period of two years and eight months, commencing on the 1st Sept., 1861 and ending on the 30th April, 1864, at a yearly rental of \$400. With regard to the house occupied by Mr. Desbarats, he agreed to vacate it on condition that the Government provided him with another house; and in fulfillment of this condition the Government leased for Mr. Joseph Hamel at a yearly rental of \$350, commencing on the 8th October, 1861, and extending to the 30th April, 1864. The yearly rental of His Excellency's residence may be set down at \$3,000.

Was the expenditure upon or in connection with the St. Lewis Street residence regulated by contract? There were no written contracts and I have no record of any verbal agreements which have been made from time to time between Mr. Cauchon, the Commissioners and the builders.

JAMES BAIN BOOK-KEEPER, sworn.—Can you produce a statement in detail of the expenditure on and in connection with the late residence of His Excellency in Lewis Street?

I produce a statement.....	\$52,052
Peters, Builder.....	\$13,499
Pye, Plumber.....	2,562
W. McKay, Painter and Glazier.....	7,386
Peebles, Plumber and Gas-Fitter.....	1,824
Gabory, Joiner.....	6,168
Laird, Coal.....	23
W. Dunn, Cabinet-Maker.....	15,702
Whitty, Iron Foundry.....	46
Trepier, Joiner.....	41
Dery, Bell-Hanger.....	148
Cleaning.....	238
Cook.....	208
Vaudry, Tinsmith and Plumber.....	1,273
Pye, Plumber.....	1,979
Peebles Plumbers.....	138
Dunn, Cabinet-Maker.....	165
Andrews, Plumber.....	58
Allice, Timber.....	108
Peebles, Gas-Fitters.....	219
McKay, Painter.....	133
S. Levy, Silversmith.....	86

(This is exclusive of the repairs of the house into which Mr. Desbarats went.) MR. DESBARATS.—You remain the lessee of Mr. Baby's house, the Government being in fact your sub-tenant. Yes, up to the 1st May. What rental do you pay Mr. Baby under your lease? \$150. What rental does the Government pay Mr. Hamel for the house you now occupy? I believe \$350. In your judgment what was the value of Mr. Hamel's house, when it was taken by the government and previous to the expenditure upon it for additional repairs? I should fancy that \$125 would have been its extreme value. What would you consider a fair rental for it now? \$250 in its present state.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

SIR.—In my letter to the "Herald" of last week, I said we were on the eve of a general election, and that the real issue to be tried was, shall we have economy or retrenchment under the newly formed Government or shall we have back Cartier, Galt and McDonald into power to complete the ruin of the Province, through their extravagance and unblushing corruption.

When Cartier and McDonald took office in 1853, the annual Provincial Expenditure was \$4,143,629, and in the year 1862 when they left office, the expenditure had increased to \$10,218,863, being an annual loss of \$6,065,234; there might be some excuse for this extravagance and corruption, providing the income was equal to the expenditure, but we see that the Provincial debt has been yearly increasing ever since those men took office. In the year 1853 the public debt of Canada was \$29,922,752, and at the close of 1862 it had amounted to the enormous sum of \$84,533,172, the interest of which the Province has to pay upwards of three millions and a half dollars annually. As farmers are not accustomed to such large figures perhaps we can comprehend the Provincial debt better by stating that it is about thirty dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province. In all former elections in these ridings there has always been a set of political principles before the electors, upon which people took different sides according to their feelings and interests; but in the coming election the question is a metallic one of dollars and cents—shall we vote for men who have been tried and found wanting, or shall we give our support to the present Government—composed of the first class men of both sections of the Province—for integrity and ability men who are, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

The intelligent electors in the North Riding of Lanark are, I understand, all but unanimous in sending back Robert Bell Esq., who's every vote has been given for the interest of the country, and I hope that the electors of the South Riding will be able to return honest Donald Fraser Esq., who has no interest but our interest and who will support an honest and upright government, and who will do his utmost to keep such men as were formerly in power and who did their utmost to keep back the Government Buildings in the City of Ottawa from their corruption, extravagance and ineptitude. The very fact of Mr. Cauchon paying \$300,000, to contractors without a certificate from the architect, which is one of the many glaring things connected with these buildings; yet such men as Alex. Morris Esq., gave his vote of want of confidence to enable the chiselers to get back into office again. Perhaps his friend, Mr. Cartier, held out some tempting offer of office to him if he would assist in breaking up the late government; if so Mr. Cartier should furnish him with a Lower Canada constituency where his interests lay, there is every prospect of the South Riding sending a talented, honest resident member in Donald Fraser, who will support Retrenchment and the interests of Upper Canada. It is now evident to every one that Mr. Morris is a dishonest politician, and that he deceived a large portion of those who brought him forward with his oily manner of smoothing over questions and making the most of one vote—that is his standing capital. He will find that the "

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DONALD FRASER.
Perth, 20th May, 1883.

Example and Precept.

Example and Precept of old were ordained
Twain rulers and guardians of youth, [freighted,
And these were the homes where jointly they
Lectured and taught, and sometimes got too!
But Example grew less—and Precept got too!
And Precept, though loud was his tongue,
And would not 'tarry' his maxims to give;
Lost 'a' his counted over the young,
And 'a' his counted over the young.

"Ye mamma do this!" "Ye mamma say that!"
"Ye mamma do this!" "Ye mamma say that!"
At this the world would watch for a feat,
Confounding the right and the wrong;
He spake like a sage, by the square and the rule,
And would not his wisdom deny;
He spake like a sage, by the square and the rule,
And would not his wisdom deny.

Though Precept has presided since the world began,
And filled 'a' the earth with his lore,
And told for the most instruction of man,
Nay, were he to be before,
Example has failed to illustrate the laws,
And win the regard of the young—
His eloquent teaching more strongly impresses a cause
Than 'a' the fine gifts of the tongue.

A Touching Incident.

The war has given birth to many gems
Of poetry, patriotism, humor and pathos,
Illustrative of the spirit and varied im-
pressions of the times. A volume compiled from
the newspapers of the day would prove a
rich contribution to the literary literature
of the country. I send below a touching
narrative from an unknown pen, copied
from the Philadelphia Bulletin, suggested
by an affecting scene in one of the army
hospitals. A brave lad of 16 years belong-
ing to a New England regiment, was mor-
tally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent
to the Patent-Office Hospital at Washington.
Anxious looking for the coming of his
mother. At his last hour, he approached
and sight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic
lady, who was wiping the cold, clammy
perspiration from his forehead, for the ex-
pected one, and with a smile of joy lighting
up in his pale face, whispered tenderly, "Is
that mother?" "Yes," says the writer,
"drying her toward him with all her
feeble strength, he nestled his head in her
arm like a sleeping infant, and thus died
with the sweet word 'mother' on his quiv-
ering lips."

"IS THAT MOTHER?"

Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she used to bend o'er me,
Kneeling there by my bedside me!
Say?—my tears are growing dim,
Comes she from the old home lowly,
Out among the northern hills,
To her pet boy dying slowly,
Of war's battle wounds and ill?
Mother! oh, we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the leader's battle-cries rattled—
Man to man and gun to gun.
But we failed—and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood years—
There—no weeping—self-denying,
Noble deeds demand no tears!
Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Sing the lullaby you sang me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead.

Baldness.

The ancient Romans seldom wore any-
thing on the head, and a case of baldness
was a rare thing.
Baldness is very unfrequent among the
Indians; their heads are habitually un-
covered.
Business among women is very much
rarer than among men. Women's baldness
is about the temples, that of men on the
top of his head. It may be then inferred
that one cause of baldness is keeping the
head covered and heated, thus excessively
stimulating the hair glands by an un-
natural warmth, and prematurely exhaust-
ing power, and also by preventing the ex-
pansion and escape of that effete matter,
the continued presence of which is always
death, in whatever part of the system it may
occur. This is effectually done by the
large quantities of grease and oil which
our women plaster on the sides of
the head and temples, the hair dust and oil
making a coating over the temples almost
as impervious as India rubber, thus choking
up the roots of glands and preventing the
proper blood circulation; for it is the blood
which carries nutriment to the hair.
The top of the head is most profusely sup-
plied with blood vessels, yet men grow bald
there first, by keeping the head too warm;
also and chiefly, by the prevalent fashion of
generations past, of wearing hair and
silk hats, by their pressure all around
the head, forcibly detain the blood from the
top of the head; there is seldom baldness
below where the hat touches the head. None
of the writers on playmates are known to be
bald, and the following is an account of the
process of manufacture, condensed from
correspondence of the Hartford Times, to
which a specimen had been sent:
The flax is taken from the farmers just
as it is gathered, after it is dried. The
rotting process is completed, and the flax
farmer mows his flax just as he does hay,
whereas the old mode was to pull it by hand.
It is then spread and dried, being turned in
the meantime, lying about ten days, when
it is raked up and is ready for the manufac-
turer.
The flax is then first put through a ma-
chine called a brake, consisting of grooved
chairs or rollers. By this means the woody
part or sheath is broken up, and portion of
it falls out. It is then put into a scutcher,
a machine which whips out, and eliminates
most of the woody material from the fibre.
Finally it is put through a thin machine
called a duster, by which the separating and
cleaning process is completed, and the flax
is presented in the condition of this speci-
men. Its white appearance is the result of
a peculiar process in bleaching. It can, of
course, be spun into thread, or yarn, and
used with wool and cotton in the manufac-
ture of various cloths, as has been suc-
cessfully demonstrated. The superior quality
of the flax, or as it may be termed, the waste,
can be manufactured into twice, big or
small.

Flax-Cotton.

The manufacture of flax-cotton was recent-
ly commenced in Lockport, N. Y., by a
company of ample means, who now say that
they are satisfied from their experiments
thus far, that the result of the enterprise will
justify all their expectations. The flax-cotton
is profitable to the community. The speci-
mens of their product are said to be very
good, and were made by machinery built ex-
pressly for the purpose. The flax used is
said to be the ordinary kind raised in the
vicinity, and the following is an account of the
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of the flax, or as it may be termed, the waste,
can be manufactured into twice, big or
small.

can be run at moderate expense by steam, or
even horse power, so that they can be used
in a place where motive power is scarce.
By the use of the first machine alone, a ton of
flax is reduced in weight, by riddling it, of
the slime, to seven hundred pounds, when
it can be baled, and then transported to the
manufactory, where the process of preparing
it for market is completed by the final clean-
ing and bleaching.
The operation of the machine can be so
regulated that the fibre can be made long or
short, and thus fitted for several articles of
manufacture. A great advantage is gained
over the old mode of dressing flax, by avoid-
ing the slow and tedious process of rotting,
and by reducing, at very moderate expense,
the fibres to the soft, fine and flexible state
of this specimen.

Useful Receipts.

How A CANCER WAS CURED.—A piece
of sticking plaster was put on a cancer with
a circular piece of the centre a little
larger than the cancer and a small circular
piece of healthy skin next to it was exposed.
Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc,
bloodroot and wheat flour was spread on a
piece of muslin the size of this circular
opening, and applied to the cancer for 24
hours. On removing it, the cancer will be
found to have been burned and appear of
the color and hardness of an old shoe sole;
the rim outside of it will appear white and
parboiled as if scalded by hot steam. The
wound is now dressed and the rim soon
separates, the cancer comes out in a hard
lump, and the place heals up. The plaster
kills the cancer so that it sloughs out like
dead flesh and never grows again.

To STOP MOUTH HOLES.—Take a plug
of common hard soap, stop the hole with it,
and you may rest assured you will have no
further trouble from that quarter. It is
equally effectual as regards rats, roaches
and ants.

The Hair.

To make hair grow on a
shining scalp is utterly impossible. But
the growth of hair may be promoted on a
furry scalp, because, in that case, the root
is not dead, but lacks vigor, lacks nutriment,
and new vigor can be imparted, and addi-
tional nutriment bestowed by whatever
gives activity to the circulation of the blood
upon the roots of the hair, and what the
following application fails to do in this di-
rection, all others will, simply because it is
the most certain, the most powerful and safe
hair stimulant known.
Half an ounce of vinegar of cartharides
one ounce of cologne water; one ounce of
rose water; to be rubbed in with a tooth-
brush gently and patiently, till the part is
thoroughly wetted and smarted a little; to
be repeated night and morning; if too pow-
erful, dilute with water, or use less.

WANTED.

And highest price paid for all Merchant-
able Produce, good Butter in covered Tubs,
1000 lbs. of good clean Wool and 1000
Kil. Skins.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the burying ground
belonging to the Presbyterian Church
in connection with the Church of Scotland,
Pakenham, will meet in the Church on the
2nd day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M.
Those who have burying plots but no mark
showing to whom they belong are requested
to attend, that their names may be recorded
and their claims verified.

Card.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in retiring from
mercantile business for a short per-
iod, begs respectfully to return his thanks
to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity,
for the liberal patronage he has received
from them since his commencement in busi-
ness five years ago.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for
his very liberal patronage extended to
him since commencing business in Carleton
Place, would beg to intimate that he has
just received a large and varied assortment
of DRY GOODS,
and all other articles usually found in a
country store, which he is prepared to sell
at the lowest remunerating prices for Cash
or ready pay.
A quantity of good SEED OATS for
sale by the subscriber.
ROBERT CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

"Gould's Line."

THIS well known line from Portage du
Fort to Pembroke, is now in full op-
eration. The Proprietors having built the
new steamer "Jason Gould," on Muskrat
Lake the past winter, with other increased
facilities, they respectfully solicit the public
patronage.
STAGES Leave Gould's Wharf, Portage
du Fort, for Cobden, every afternoon, (ex-
cept Sunday), immediately after the arrival
of Union Forwarding Co. Steamers, thence
by steamer to Pembroke, arriving early
same evening.
D. COWLEY, Agent.
Cobden, May 4th, 1863. 36-a

Notice.

As the Subscriber will leave Carleton Place at a per-
iod not very distant he requests those indebted
to him to call and pay up or otherwise give such
security as he can rely on for prompt payment,
to meet the time of his departure. Such as neglect
to conform to the conditions of this notice may look
for costs without much.

Caution.

I HEREBY forbid any person from giving
credits to any one in my name without my
personal or written order as I will not be
answerable for any debts so contracted.
JAMES GEMMILL.
11th. Con. Ramsey. May 11th, 1863.

The Contest.

We are happy to say that the prospect of
the Corruptorists returning to power is
growing small by degrees and beautifully
clear. We have never known an election in
which our friends showed more activity in
bringing forward candidates, or where the
aspirants were of a better stamp. A few
weeks of hard work, and the trio of Corrupt-
orists—John A. Macdonald, Cartier and
Galt—will be consigned to the shades of op-
position for an indefinite period.

Brookville RAIL-ROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until fur-
ther Notice, trains will run as follows:
MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.,
Carleton Place do do 7:20 " "
Franktown do do 7:40 " "
Smiths Falls for Brookville 8:00 " "
Smiths Falls for Almonte 8:15 " "
Irish Creek do do 8:30 " "
Bellevue do do 8:45 " "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction 10:30 " "
GOING NORTH.
Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.,
Grand Trunk Junction do do 3:30 " "
Bellevue do do 3:45 " "
Smiths Falls for Almonte 4:00 " "
Smiths Falls for Brookville 4:15 " "
Franktown do do 4:30 " "
Carleton Place do do 4:45 " "
Arrive Almonte 7:00 " "

PERKIN BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brookville 7:30 a.m.,
Arrive Almonte 7:50 p.m.
Leave Smiths Falls for Perth 8:45 a.m.,
Arrive at Perth 9:20 " "
Leave Smiths Falls for Perth 9:30 a.m.,
Arrive at Perth 10:15 " "
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brookville 3:15 p.m.,
Arrive Almonte 3:30 " "
Leave Smiths Falls for Perth 4:00 p.m.,
Arrive at Perth 4:45 " "

Great Bargains at the Store of

W. TENANT & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
All on hand, and will be sold at the
smallest profits.

William Nivon, & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Montreal, for sale of general produce
and purchase of staple groceries. 31

Farm to Let

THAT farm being composed of the
south west half of lot No. 7, in the 5th
concession of Ramsey. Apply
Chas. Ross, if by letter, post paid.
Wm. GILCHRIST.
Ross, 18th April, 1863. 33

New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform
the inhabitants of Ramsey and sur-
rounding townships that he will have any
quantity of Bricks and Draining Pipe next
round for sale by the first of August next.
Round Pipe with flat bottom, 2 inch bore,
13 inches long, \$6 per 1000; 3 inch bore,
12 inches long, \$9 per 1000; 4 inch bore,
13 inches long, \$15 per 1000; 5 inch bore,
13 inches long, \$18 per 1000.

THE Northern Transportation Company

will, during the present season, run their
line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers, daily
between Ogdensburg and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit
Milwaukee and Chicago.

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A. W. MURDOCH.

(Late Band Master The Highlanders.)
IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes,
Melodians, Harps and Musical Instru-
ments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House,"
Main Street, Brookville, C. W.
Latest Sheet Music, at publisher's
prices. 30.

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Harness! Harness!

J. B. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of
Ramsey and surrounding country for past
patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS busi-
ness, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace
with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on
hand stock of ready made, consisting of car-
riage and gig harness, silver plated and gapped,
also harness, Carriage American, and Scotch
collars. Shattered and Buck Saddles, Trunks,
Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.
All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central
Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the
cheapest.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Pakenham, Nov 15th, 1862. 11-1

Farm for Sale.

THE West half of lot No. 16,
in the 1st concession of Ramsey, containing
100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and
free from stumps, with good dwelling house
and outbuildings and a young orchard thereon.
There is a never-failing well within
twenty yards of the house. It is situated
on the public roads from Perth to the Otta-
wa river and from Lanark to Almonte.
The land is of the very best quality, and
cannot be surpassed by any in this part of
the country. For further particulars apply
to the subscriber on the premises.

SEEDS.

THE GROWTH OF 1862:
RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE TO NAME.
CABBAGES—Early York, Early Red
field Market, Early French Oxheart,
Sugar Loaf, Large York, "King of the
Cabbages," Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch,
St. Denis, Green Curled Savoy and Red
Dutch, for pickles.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.
Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

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