





Extraordinary efforts are being made to render it certain that Lower Canada shall make a good figure in the forthcoming census—with the avowed object of giving the *quintus* to Representation by Population, the formidable spectre which disturbs the rest of the Province. We find the Priests, and the Bishops, are all at work, impressing on the *habitants* that their political salvation depends on their returning to the Census Commissioners as large figures as possible, with respect to their numbers and their wealth. In Upper Canada the Press has said very little, and the Pulpit nothing, about the census. The only indication that the matter is here looked upon as of slight importance.—The public mind, on the contrary, is deeply interested about the approaching enumeration of our population and of the varied resources of the Province. For our own satisfaction, and that Canada may hold that place in the estimation of the world to which she is entitled, we do not think it to be altogether unimportant that the progress we have made during the past ten years should be precisely ascertained. And the taking of the census at this time has of course a special interest, from the fact of its being felt by all observant men that if it is fairly taken the results shown will be such as render absolutely necessary a reconstruction of the political relations between the two sections of the Province. We do not think, though it is unnecessary, however, to impress upon the people of Upper Canada the importance of the census, or to urge them to make full returns. We durst not so assault them as to presume they would fill up the census papers with what was false, from any personal or party motives. We took it for granted that the people of Upper Canada would be honest answers to the questions put to them, conveying the truth and nothing but the truth. The people of Upper Canada were known to be sufficiently honest and sufficiently intelligent to give such truthful information as might be sought from them, and neither the Press nor the Pulpit stepped out of their proper sphere in making any such imperious allusion about the performance of a very plain and simple duty.

It has not been so in Lower Canada.—For some months back the French newspapers have been most assiduously inculcating upon the people in that section of the Province the advantage that will accrue to them if they make large returns, and the frightful hazard they will run of losing the proportion of representation and the loss of their own nationality, if they make low returns. It is easy to see the object of these appeals. Mr. Cartier's seribes do not directly urge the people in so many words to say what is false. They do not tell a man, who has six children, to enter nine on the schedule. That would be too gross a thing to be attempted. But they take the course which is most likely to succeed, and that is, to stir up the numerical strength of the population. They argue with the people, as if it were a matter of indifference with them whether they made true or false statements, except in so far as the truth or the falsehood would best serve their interests. They show them that it is a mistaken notion, that they would escape taxation or obtain any other benefit by giving figures below the true mark, and then they show them that, from the political point of view, and as affecting the continuance of their nationality, it is a matter of life and death with them that their numbers be shown to be at least equal to those of Upper Canada. The tendency of such appeals addressed to the class of people who, in Quebec, Kamouraska, Lotbiniere, and elsewhere, have been in the habit of registering more votes for members of Parliament in the elections of the Province, is to stir up in their whole population amounting to 1,000,000 of souls, a feeling which is not difficult to understand. They point out the mighty advantage of making false returns—they treat the people as quiet abusers of making false returns—and from these two premises the natural and necessary conclusion is very apparent. But it is not the newspapers alone of Lower Canada that are engaged in this work. The Roman Catholic Prelate of the Province, the Bishop of Montreal, the Bishops have prepared circulars on the subject, to be read in the churches, and have instructed the Priests to enforce on the minds of the people the importance of the population of Lower Canada being put at as high a figure as possible—and this not merely on political and national grounds, but for the interests of religion—the Roman Catholic religion, of course. We have before us the circular of the Bishop of Montreal and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. In the following paragraph, his lordship of St. Hyacinthe puts the religious element very prominently forward, and at the same time gives expression to his view, which is precisely that of Mr Cartier, with regard to Representation by Population. He says—

"(This measure (the taking of the census) although it apparently concerns temporal matters alone, has in reality a high religious as well as national interest for the whole of Canada. If the figures of our population, for example, were not exactly given, and it appeared in consequence much inferior to that of Upper Canada, there would be greater danger of our becoming victims of the measure, murderous for us, of Representation by Population, which would enslave us, as it did so many of our forefathers, to those who detest us. The object of our marching with them on a false basis, is to enslave them with them on a false basis.

The Bishop tells the *habitants* of his diocese that the people of Upper Canada detest them—that Representation by Population would be a "murder" measure to them as Frenchmen and Catholics—that it would make them slaves to the people who detest them—and that unless they can show a population at least equal to that of Upper Canada, they will run the risk of becoming enslaved and ruined and enslaved. And this document is ordered to be read in every church of the diocese. Were it only published in the newspapers, very few among the people the great majority of whom it may be read would be reached by it. That it may be read in every church, it is ordered to be read in every church, and every cure is required to preach twice on the subject.—Can it be believed that all this will do to promote the taking of an honest census? When it is dinned into the ears of an ignorant populace that the safety of their nationality and of their religion depends on the enumeration of their population, and that to appear equal to the Upper Canada, what is this but an incentive to a whole falsifying of the returns? And the probability is that they will have the matter much in their own hands. The returning officers appointed by the Government for the elections in Lower Canada have generally shown themselves as pliable as wax in the hands of the priests, and when any attempt was made to pile up bogus votes for the Government for the benefit of members of the Government and their candidates, and we have no reason to expect that the Census Commissioners appointed by Mr Cartier, who has declared his resolution to resist Representation by Population by every means at his command, are made of any better materials.

There is no cause of complaint against the French Catholic Bishops, who have thought fit to add themselves to the task of exciting the national and religious prejudices of the French Canadians about what ought to be simply a dispassionate matter of stating figures correctly. Their efforts may be successful—Lower

Canada to be shown to have a population equal to that of Upper Canada, or perhaps larger—but let them not suppose the people of Upper Canada will thereby be despoiled of their just rights. If a census postpones indefinitely the concession of Representation by Population, the commercial and manufacturing communities of the Philadelphia Press states the following facts:

The secessionists have taken possession of the telegraph wires at Charleston, and it is unsafe to send any dispatches from other southern stations giving a true account of the things in that section. It has been enabled to gain from the visitors lately arrived in this city at Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, and from reading certain private letters, the following facts:

That starvation is impending in many parts of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

That there is little or no money in circulation in the cotton states, and notwithstanding the suspension of nearly all the southern banks, their papers has greatly depreciated.

That even Virginia notes are far below par in this city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different states, and the consequent double purpose of residing the federal government putting down local trouble, alarms the property holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay the taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to pay them in kind. If the families might be retained as hostages.

That constant fears are entertained of rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. Those fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm.

Letters received this morning by a southern lady repeated the feelings on this subject as follows:

That bitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxation, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is in the attitude of enforcing a reign of terror, to which all men must submit in order to save reputation and life.

**MAJOR ANDERSON.**—This officer was in command of Fort Moultrie, which it appeared to be untenable, were Fort Sumpter new and much stronger fort on the other side of the channel, occupied by the secessionists. He, however, ordered his guns to be fired on Fort Moultrie, and the cartridges, and took possession of Fort Sumpter, a movement which has effectually deranged the plans of the South Carolinians, and which the arch-traitor Floyd, Secretary of War, who has been playing into their hands along, condemned in the strongest manner. He demanded that Anderson should be captured, and the whole force withdrawn, as the only way could not carry out the assigned office. Major Anderson's conduct elicited universal and enthusiastic approval, and it is not at all unlikely that he may be the coming man in the United States.

The *New York Times* says:—"The gallant Major Anderson has touched the American heart as nothing has done before, since Gen. Taylor declined to surrender to the overwhelming force of the Mexicans, and the *Tribune* says:—"Mr. Lincoln need not delay a moment to designate the Secretary of War. We trust he has made no overtures in any quarter, that will deprive him of the opportunity of taking in his cabinet Major Anderson of Kentucky."

The decisive movement of this gallant officer, abandoning an exposed and untenable position, and taking possession of a more fortified and defend the property and rights of the United States against a treasonable assault, has sent a thrill of exultation through the heart of the American people. Patriotism, sagacity, pluck are evinced by this movement, and these are qualities that are rare and brave men respect. It is all the better that Major Anderson has accepted the responsibility, for his general orders are "to defend the property and rights of the United States as well as brave and patriotic, cool-headed and resolute as well as loyal to his country, equal to any emergency as well as true to his trust."

**THE CENSUS.**—Not only have all the French papers been for some time making up with pleas for a large point of view, but the *Times* and the *Irish* Bishop, and St. Hyacinthe, have addressed pastoral letters to their Cures and people, urging them to obey the laws and give tribute; or, in other words, not to countenance the unpardonable offence of lessening the numbers of their families, or of hiding their real state of their resources. The letters point out how religion will be a full return; for, as Mgr. de St. Hyacinthe says:—"If the number of our population, for example, should not be exactly given, and in consequence, should appear much inferior to that of Upper Canada, we would only be thus exposed to the danger of becoming the victims of the, to us, homicidal mania of Representation by Population, which would enslave us religiously as well as politically to those who hate us, and who are jealous of arriving on an equal footing with them. On the other hand, should the Lower Canadians, in consequence to some false zeal, give an understatement of their resources, the least evil which they will suffer for it will be that they will be considered as incapable of progress. The inferior race, a necessary result, will be much to our injury."

If the Upper Canadians take such active measures as this, we could predict for our beloved country, in spite of her hard times, a wonderful change for the better in the statistics of the last 10 years.

The clergy of the Church of England are also recommending to their people to make correct returns to the Census Commissioners. If the returns will, doubtless, be built up, any claims in future upon the State, that is of the utmost consequence to the denominations which wish for State aid, to multiply their whole strength. It is, however, equally important for those who do not think the State should give grants or privileges to any denomination named or privileged to be so. The answer, therefore, under the head of Religion, should be:—"No case be vague, such as "Protestant" or "Presbyterian," but should be definite and nationally understood, as "Church of England," "Church of Scotland," "Free Church of Scotland," "United Presbyterian," "Free Presbyterian," "Free Methodist," "Associate Methodist," "Congregationalist," "Baptist," &c.—*W. G. L.*

A new Eldorado has been discovered by the Quebec correspondent of the *Hamilton* and beautiful district, a fertile and fertile land, and a multitude of other advantages; and it is situated a few hundred miles below Quebec, and is commonly called Gaspé. No doubt the district of Gaspé affords an excellent opening for capital and enterprise; but it is not Paradise, there is no man can earn his bread by the sweat of his

The Memphis Appeal, in its account of the great fire of the 14th ult., relates the following:—

"Although the fire had spread as wide, it was not in the upper stories; not a store or a tenement was on fire at the moment we went to work; at this juncture fire was seen falling to Mixe's store from above, and the No. 5's were ordered to play upon it. Instead of mounting the awning and throwing the water immediately into the orifice down which the fire fell, they were ordered to stand on the roof, and then to throw their heads and arms over the balustrade on quelling the fire, they refused to listen; and at a moment when twelve or fifteen persons were in the room, a portion of the dividing wall fell, and the ceiling, above with the mass upon it which had fallen from the upper stories, came down upon them. At the first rattling of rushing destruction a number of the rushed to the doors, and appeared more or less bruised and bleeding, being struck as they neared the doors. They were helped to Francisworth's and Mansfield drug stores, where all assistance was speedily applied. Inquiry showed that all had not escaped. Several of those who escaped stated that at least one member of the No. 5's, Ed. McManus, a fisherman, residing at the foot of Cook street, was buried beneath the blazing mass."

The fallen mass closed and held fast the doors—these were assailed by axes and torn down, boards, and beams and other lumber were cleared away, a stream was thrown into the ruins and when the flame and smoke was driven sufficiently back, a chasm was discovered in the floor, and imprisoned in it was a struggling man. In the midst of dust, flame, and smoke, and steam, the firemen worked with the energy of desperation until the imprisoned man was free. He objected to being removed, saying that another of them was there, whom he had promised not to desert. He was again informed that the flame leaped up with renewed violence, and all hope for the man with whom Alexander had spoken was over.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,  
Wednesday, January 16, 1861.

### THE SECESSION.

The revolutionary movement in the United States appears to be rapidly gaining ground, and matters are, every day, becoming more and more complicated. Several shots have already been fired, and where the matter will end, time alone—that great solver of problems—will have to disclose. So far as we can yet see, there appears to be no reason to hope for a peaceful solution of existing difficulties.

The steamer *Star of the West*, sent from New York to Fort Sumpter, with supplies and reinforcements for Major Anderson was fired upon by the rebels of South Carolina, and compelled to put about, having been struck by two shots, thus proving that her assailants were in earnest. It is not stated—probably was not known—whether blood was actually spilled on the occasion. But evidently the intention of the rebels was to kill those on board, if they could. The ball is, therefore, opened; the war is begun! The next telegram may bring tidings of forts falling upon forts, of bombardment and devastation, of the slaughter of citizen by citizen! At the latest advice Major Anderson had sent a messenger to Washington to inform the President of the state of affairs, and was awaiting further orders before commencing hostilities.

Augusta, Ga., January 10.—The Charleston Courier of to-day says that about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer General Clinch discovered the s.s. *Star of the West*, and signalled the direct of her approach to the fire channel inside the bar on Morris Island. As soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their posts before the order could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come—a volley from Fort Sumpter. The *Star of the West* rounded the point, to the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward, until opposite Morris Island, about three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer.

The *Star of the West* displayed the stars and stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortification fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her point, with increased speed, but two shots taking effect on her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of their range. The damage done to the *Star of the West* was trifling, as only two out of seventeen shots took effect upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration at the port hole, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—Dispatches stating that the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is coming here with an armed force create intense excitement.

Great preparations are being made in the harbour to receive her.

A large steamer called the *Marion*, of the Charleston and New York line has been purchased by South Carolina and ordered to be razed for a man of war. Her upper cabin is to be increased in speed, by two shots, to complete armament.

The buoys in the harbour have been removed. The *Brooklyn* will be fired into—Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will be some general. The people are preparing for it, and for the worst. The *Brooklyn* cannot come in without a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her. He placed himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieutenant Talbot called back. A steam brig called the *Aid*, let the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitring. She is mounted with one gun, and is under command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly for the federal navy. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tug boats to take the place of gun boats.

### SUDDEN DEATH.

—We understand that a man named Frederick Lewis, of Richmond, died suddenly in Burrows's tavern, at Prospect, on the morning of Sunday last. He has been for some time past living at Mr. Burrows's and was in the habit of drinking freely. The immediate cause of his death is not known, as the parties interested refused to allow an inquest to be held and despatched the body to Richmond before the Coroner could attend. It is supposed that he died from intoxication and exposure to the cold.

Extreme caution ought to be exercised by our Town inspectors and councils in granting licenses.

occupied, were prevented from giving our opinion on the question of "Wakes," as introduced by our correspondent "Vesper," a few weeks ago. We fully agree with our correspondents in condemning the practice, alluded to by him, of eating, drinking, and making merry in the immediate presence of death, and at the expense of suffering and bereaved neighbors. At the same time we are not prepared to oppose the idea of a few near relations, or neighbors, watching the remains of a dear friend who has fallen "asleep" in death, or perhaps it might be possible, only in a trance, from which a few hours repose might revive the exhausted energies of the functions of life, the ravages of disease might be stayed, and the dear friend might again open his eyes upon the world; and through the kind ministrations of his vigilant relations, or neighbors, might be raised from a bed of apparent death, to spend a long and useful life. Instances of this kind have sometimes occurred, although they are very rare. Perhaps if "wakes" were better conducted, they would be more numerous. There is something terrible in the idea of giving up for dead—exposing to the inclemencies of the atmosphere in a cold and ill-lighted room, or perhaps burying in the grave, the remains of a friend before the vital spark of life was quite extinct, and when, perhaps, the individual was quite conscious of the preparation making for his interment.

Although such cases very seldom occur, there are, probably, some millions who would feel a little more comfortable in view of their exit from this world, if they could be assured that their bodies will not be hurried off to the narrow dwelling to which they are finally destined, before they are entirely done with them, and while an external appearance of death may be a mere comatose swoon, a trance, or a state of suspended animation. During each year there are, at an average, some half a dozen or more cases reported in the public prints, in which persons who were thought to be dead, and for whose funerals preparations were in progress, have, to the astonishment of their friends, returned to life again; and these persons sometimes live for many years after.

The last case of this kind that we have seen reported, occurred in New Orleans some three or four weeks ago, and an account of it was published in the N. O. Delta of the 17th ult. A woman was taken ill, and after several days had elapsed, she was so much reduced that her physician thought her case hopeless. On a subsequent night, as her sister and another young girl were watching at her bedside, she apparently died. Her limbs grew cold, her pulse ceased to beat, a looking glass held before her mouth and nose gave no indications of breathing, and she lay cold, rigid, motionless—evidently dead.

"The watchers," says the accounts, "left the room to prepare assistance. An elderly neighbor was sent for to 'lay out' the body, and the messenger, meeting the undertaker, already notified, told him of the circumstance. He proceeded to the house, arriving about the same time with the neighbors who had been summoned, and all parties, after discovering the nature of the fatal disease, and talking over some of the funeral arrangements prepared to enter the chamber of death, in order to perform the last sad offices for the deceased. The young girl went first into the room for the purpose of making it ready for the rest to enter. She had no sooner entered where the body lay, than a succession of piercing shrieks struck terror into the visitors outside. They rushed in and found the girl on the floor in a fainting fit. A glance around the room at once explained the cause of her terror. The dead woman was sitting up in bed."

She had "come to life." Restoratives were applied, and last accounts represented her as in a fair way of recovery.

A case of this kind, which, if the subject were not of so grave and serious a nature would be a little laughable, was extensively reported in the papers as occurring last spring somewhere in Michigan. A negro to all appearance died. After the lapse of a reasonable time, the body, placed in a coffin, was put in a hearse and was being carried toward the grave; but while on the way the hearse, through some accident, capsized, and throwing the coffin out, broke it. The shock on poor Sambo's nerves being pretty severe he awoke, and when his friends went to gather him up, they found him "alive and kicking," though much exhausted and not a little astonished.

Some two or three years ago, there was a German woman in Baltimore, of the name of Schwabenheim, who, after she had been to all appearances dead for several hours, returned to life, and after telling a marvelous story of her consciousness and experience during the torpor of her body, and giving some further directions to her family, and bidding them farewell, saying that she was going again not to return, she again ceased to breathe, and this time did not revive.

A small volume, indeed, might be filled with the well-authenticated records of cases in which people, after being apparently dead, have returned to life again; and this state of suspended animation has sometimes continued for two or three days, and even a longer period. The case of Thomas Day, a well-known Quaker of Philadelphia, some twenty or eighty years ago, and that of the Rev. Mr. Tennant, of New Brunswick, N. J., are remarkable instances in point, and concerning which there were full and authentic statements published soon after their occurrence. The trance of Mr. Tennant continued for three days, and his body, pronounced dead by his physicians, was only saved from being buried by the earnest and persistent entreaties of a friend to wait a little longer. Both of these persons, on resuscitation, told marvelous stories of their experiences during the suspended animation.

and frequently persons, "returning to life," as it is termed, in this way, after a suspended animation of their bodies, have declared their consciousness of all that was said and done in the room during the interval, of the preparations that were being made for their funerals, and of the untold horrors they experienced in the apprehension of being buried alive.

The cases of this kind that have occurred in which a premature interment was barely escaped by the timely revival of the person supposed to be dead, lead us to suspect that there may be many instances in which the body is buried before the soul has entirely severed its connection with it, and in which, in consequence of the entire paralysis of the body, the soul has been unable to give any indication of its presence. Who knows the amount of agony that persons may have unconsciously caused by undue precipitancy in consigning the bodies of their friends to grave while the vital principle may still have been present and in sympathy with the body, in a degree sufficient to realize all the natural horror of the proceeding! And who knows but that in most instances, even of actual death, the departure of the vital principle is very gradual, and that it remains with the body for hours after it ceases to breathe, in a degree sufficient to give it consciousness of all that is going on in the tomb! These considerations suggest that no funeral preparations should be made in the presence of a body believed to be dead until after the lapse of several hours from the time the heart and lungs cease their motion, and in no case should a body be interred until it shows unmistakable signs of decomposition. These are simple rules which it can never do any harm to observe, and which in some instances may prevent much suffering that can not manifest itself by any external signs.

FEDERATION.

If any reliance can be placed in our exchange papers, it appears that the scheme for the federation of all the British American Provinces is occupying a considerable share of attention amongst Statesmen and Policemen at home. They do not appear content to let well enough alone, without trying experiments and tampering with the institutions of flourishing, happy and contented Provinces. It is almost difficult to believe the following, which we extract from the "Canadian News"—a paper published in London, and enjoying intimate relations with the Canadian Government. If it be true, a federation project is not only contemplated but is actually in course of preparation:—

"The representations made by the Governor General of Canada to the Imperial Government have been greatly strengthened by the observations of the Duke of Newcastle on the occasion of his recent visit to Canada with the Prince of Wales, and we have reason to believe that a plan for the federation of the British North American Provinces will be submitted to Parliament in the next session. Of the details of such a measure of course nothing is yet known, but we are assured that in its main features, it will provide in a very satisfactory manner for Imperial rule, and for the continuance of that local self-government and responsibility which are enjoyed by each of these colonies."

Upon which the "Citizen" very truly remarks that this important change in our relations has not been demanded by any of our co-provinces—certainly it has not by Canada, and the leading organs of public opinion in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia denounce the project in the strongest and most explicit terms. This uncalculated, unlooked-for revolution startles us from our propriety.—No one desired it; no one thought of it; no public meetings have been held on the subject; none petitioned for it; it was scarcely alluded to at opposition and ministerial dinners which have been so rife of late. If it is dangerous to withhold the reforms demanded by a nation, it is equally or more so to force on it unrequited and unasked-for changes. Neither individuals nor nations like to be improved against their will.

BAD NEWS.—

We are quite sure the advocates of Responsible Government in Canada will be sorry to learn, from the Toronto Leader,—one of the organs of the government, likely to be well posted up in the matter, that "Sir Edmund Head will sail from England, on his return to Canada, to resume the Governor Generalship, on the 8th of February." We were in hopes that he would have received some other appointment, and that some gentleman of intelligence, progressive principles, and integrity of purpose, would be selected to govern Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. Since his appointment, our government has had little to boast of but "shuffles" and "double shuffles," and we fear that during his reign the principles of Responsible Government will still be held in abeyance.

A Correspondent, writing from Portage-du-Fort, under date of 29th December, speaking of the bridge being built at that place to connect Upper and Lower Canada, says that all the stone required for the six piers has been quarried; that one pier is so far forward that it will be finished in a week; that all the piers will be completed by March; that the timber is mostly prepared, and that 40 men are engaged at the work.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—

An inquest was held in the Township of Adamston, County of Renfrew, on the 9th inst., on the body of a person named Houghton, who had dropped suddenly and died in a few minutes. The jury returned that "died by the visitation of God."

THE information we received last week, respecting the election of Councillors in Perth and Smith's Falls was not altogether correct. We publish to-day, full returns from as many places as we have yet returned.

in the Jail Aux Noix Reformatory prison, go to show that the Government acted very unwisely in changing the Warden of that institution. The Government of the prison must be a poor state and the officers must lack physical and moral courage, when one man was able to set them at defiance and cow them into a voluntary acceptance of the situation. At an examination which took place recently the following facts were elicited, relating to a conspiracy and outbreak which took place in the institution:—

The first person examined by the Magistrate was the Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper of the Reformatory Prison, Huntly B. Mackay. It appeared from his evidence that on Wednesday, the 2d January, the juvenile prisoners were classed into four classes, the fourth (in which was Francis Warren) in the youth ward warrant of transfer from the Provincial Penitentiary on a charge of horse stealing had received orders to retire to their cell after supper. All except Warren obeyed the order when witness remonstrated with him on his refusal to do the same; finding he could not induce Warren to go and being unwilling to use force, allowed him to re-enter the ward. Witness said that the prisoners classed until the time for lock-up then arrived; Warren whom witness knew to secure with shackles on a former occasion on account of his violent conduct, went to bed at the same time as the other prisoners. Next day Warren and the other prisoners were all told off for work as usual the former being sent to the workshop. Witness sent Warren to rattle with him his rebellion. When the messenger returned saying he refused to come; witness then went and spoke to him in the workshop, telling him if he did not submit forcible means would be used when Warren holding an *iron square* in his hand said the first man who would lay hands on him would get a broken head, or words to that effect. Witness went to the forge to get shackles prepared for Warren. Some time after he returned and the officers to seize him in the workshop; the guardians were warned to look closely after their charges, while the officers were securing their men. On the officers speaking to Warren, advising him to submit, he positively refused, when Mr. Cochran, an officer, attempted to seize him from behind. He failed and was struck by Warren on the neck or shoulders with a scuffle. Both scuffled and fell, when a prisoner, named Henry Anderson lifted a piece of wood about two feet long, and advanced apparently to strike the witness or officers. Witness spoke to him, when he seemed to desist, but a moment after a number of the juvenile prisoners rushed past witness to the right, and Anderson joined them; they all went to the spot where Warren was lying. Witness called out to Mr. Cochran violently on the head with the piece of wood. A general scuffle now took place between the prisoners, witness, Cochran and Mr. Mayne, another officer. Witness only saw the officers named, and a guardian, named Messier, engaged in the scuffle on the part of the authorities, although he had spoken to several guardians a short time previous. Some time after the scuffle took place in the fight. When the fight ceased, and holding a sythe, threatened to kill any one who touched him, and a prisoner, named Jefferson Timmerman, encouraged him; witness also saw Campbell (a prisoner) with a stick in his hand. Finding Warren was so violent, witness went for his pistol to shoot him, but it was useless; while in his office witness saw the prisoners had escaped, namely Francis Warren, both scuffed and fell, Timmerman, Campbell, Canty and Phelan. These last two are about 14 years old; Warren is 19 years of age. Rioters had gone to the barn and got two pitchforks and a sythe for the fray. From the moment witness left the workshop till the capture of the flying-prisoners, he had no further personal knowledge regarding the outbreak.

### COUNTY OF RENFREW.

MR. EDITOR.—The Census Enumerators have commenced their peregrinations through this County, and speculations are afloat as to the probable amount of population. The figure 18,000 has been mentioned,—it will in all likelihood reach 17,000. Should this be the case a separation of the Counties will be shortly taken place, and the battle of the valures, for the County Offices, will afford some amusement. Both scuffed and fell, Timmerman, Campbell, Canty and Phelan. These last two are about 14 years old; Warren is 19 years of age. Rioters had gone to the barn and got two pitchforks and a sythe for the fray. From the moment witness left the workshop till the capture of the flying-prisoners, he had no further personal knowledge regarding the outbreak.

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Arnprior, and the Sweet Corn Utnines who  
 "dressed" the winter "hops" new and then,  
 said "almacks," [see the Court Journal] of  
 former years—but it will not do to individ-  
 ualise—my personal acquaintance with many  
 of them forbids me drawing their pictures  
 from fear of being accused of flattery—a horrid  
 accusation in this mercenary age. But  
 where am I drifting to? I have lost track of  
 the Township; in the Village of Arnprior,  
 however, I find the consolation that I am  
 not the only one who has lost his head when  
 in Arnprior society—especially among the  
 females of this spirited little Village. I  
 will continue this subject in my next.

FALCON.

**MENNA, Jan. 14, 1861.**

### ANBRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—TOWNSHIP MEETING.

This election, which—in spite of diverse  
 rumors early in the day of a vigorous contest,  
 two days polling, &c., &c.—passed off with-  
 out excitement on the morning of the 7th  
 inst. With the exception of Mr Morris,  
 who resigned, all the old Councillors were  
 re-elected by acclamation, and the vacancy  
 caused by the retirement of Mr. Morris was  
 filled by the election of Mr. John Para,  
 of White Lake. It will be satisfactory to  
 the Township generally to find this old and  
 tried Public servant [Mr Para] restored to  
 the position which he is in every respect  
 well qualified to fill, and every confidence  
 may be felt that the Council will work har-  
 moniously together.

The Council for 1861 now consists of, N.  
 Barwash, Dr. Church, John Paris, John  
 Robertson and — Fisher.

#### BOROOL MEETING.

On the 9th instant was held the annual  
 meeting of the Trustees of S.S. No. 6. Mc-  
 Nab, for the purpose of presenting their Re-  
 port, electing a Trustee, and transacting other  
 business. The chair was occupied by N.  
 Barwash, Esq.; Mr. Henderson being ap-  
 pointed Secretary.

The report having been duly read and ap-  
 proved of, the meeting proceeded to the elec-  
 tion of a Trustee, to fill the place of Mr.  
 McNamara, whose period of office had expired.  
 No less than four nominations having been  
 made, and a poll demanded by one of the  
 candidates, more than usual excitement and  
 interest attended the election, which result-  
 ed in the selection of A. H. Dowswell, Esq.—With  
 regard to the abilities of that gentleman and  
 his qualifications for the office, no doubt can  
 be entertained, and it is only justice to him  
 to say that the opposition in this case arose  
 from no want of appreciation of his merits,  
 but rather from a feeling in the minds of  
 some that it would be a graceful compliment  
 to our catholic brethren, and be showing re-  
 spect to the spirit of friendship and cordial-  
 ity, to re-elect one of their number to the  
 vacant office.

The remaining business of the meeting was  
 quickly disposed of, and the important mat-  
 ter of a new school house seems to have been  
 overlooked. I understand, however, that it  
 will immediately occupy the attention of the  
 Trustees.

FRANK.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

##### PERTH.—The candidates for the Mayor- alty were John Deacon, Jr., Esq., the late Mayor, and John Haggart, Esq. The fol- lowing is the state of the poll at the close:

	DONALD.	HAGGART.
West Ward.....	55	68
Centre Ward.....	59	59
East Ward.....	71	59
	165	172

##### COUNCILORS—EAST WARD.—John Don- ald, 120; George Cox, 96; D. Fraser, 84; N. Stanley, 50; C. H. Gansey, 22.

##### CENTRAL WARD.—The following is the re- sult:—Fairbairn, 86; Murray, 86; Shaw, 71; Bell, 64.

##### WEST WARD.—Buell, 90; Davies, 89; Hart, 66; Matheson, 54.

##### BATHURST.—The following is the state of the poll at the close:—Wm. Doran, 201; Wm. Lewis, 197; James Noonan, 164; K. Cummings, 138; Henry Moorhouse, 109; Chas. Lepp, 94; John Motherwell, 81; Patrick McDonough, 9.

##### DRUMMOND.—The following gentlemen were elected without opposition, viz.:—Mess. Frizell, Code, McCaffry, Robertson and Mc- Lean.

##### PAKENHAM.—We understand that the Pakenham people re-elected their old Coun- cil by acclamation.

##### BROCKVIEW.—The old councillors have been re-elected.

##### RAMSAY.—The old council elected again. The poll closed as follows: Galbraith, 177; Houston, 156; Toshack, 141; Coultter, 139; Anderson, 137; Mar- shall, 90; Menzies, 92; Wallace, 29; Baird, 28; Stewart, 11.

##### SMITH FALLS.—James C. Foster, Ger- man, J. C. Alexander, Clark, James Shaw, Judah, and Archibald McDougall.

##### GREATRAC ALONGA.—S. G. Lyon, Jas. Bonfield, John Qualey, Samuel Patterson, and William Boland.

##### WILBERFORCE.—William Warren, Thos. Lett, John Shaw, Wm. Sweeney, and Robert King.

##### VILLAGE OF PEMBROKE.—Alex. Moffat, John Supple, Jas. Heenan, Michael O'Meara and Richard White.

##### TOWNSHIP OF PEMBROKE.—Michael Gorman, Peter White, A. H. Danlop, Alex. Lyons, and Wm. Macdonald.

##### TOWNSHIP OF ALICE.—Saml. Hamilton, John Rowan, Wm. Miller, Charles Edwards and John Sparling.

##### ROSS.—Jason Gould 119, John Reynolds 115, James Black, senr. 108, Wm. Knight 98, John Marshall 94, and John McLean 24.

##### JAMES Wark 23, John McLaren 18.

##### BROMLEY.—Michael Mulligan, Jas. Quinn, James McEagen, R. M. Smith, and William Tool.

##### WESTHEAT.—Thos. M. Carswell, S. H. Huntington, William Beal, John Wright and D. Fraser.

### TAVERN LICENSE LAW.

We desire to call the attention of car-  
 readers to the following provisions of the new  
 Tavern License Law, passed last session:—

From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not  
 be lawful for any Municipal Council to grant or re-  
 new a license for the sale of spirituous liquors for  
 the same, signed by at least three members of the  
 Municipal Electorates of the Municipality within which  
 he means to have effect; and no such license shall  
 be granted unless the same shall be first so recom-  
 mended by such recommendations as are hereinbefore  
 prescribed; and the word tavern in this section shall  
 include any building, inn, alehouse, beerhouse, or  
 other house or place of public entertainment, and  
 which spirituous, fermented or other manufactured  
 liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises.

From and after the passing of this Act, the Municipal  
 Council shall grant tavern licenses in a proportion  
 greater than one for every two hundred and fifty souls  
 inhabiting the town, or in the last instance, or by a  
 special enumeration taken by the Council, and if the  
 Council consented; Provided, that no Town incorpo-  
 rated by Act of Parliament shall be considered as  
 exempted from the operation of this Act, and that  
 by the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of  
 Upper Canada, to enable a place to be incorporated

Every tavern licensee licensed shall contain, in  
 addition to what may be required for the use of the  
 family of the licensee, except, not less than, four bed-  
 rooms, each containing a separate set of bedding and  
 furniture, and (except in Cities and Incorporated  
 Towns) there shall also be attached to it appropriating  
 for at least six horses.

The Federal Government is about to build  
 a permanent house in Regina, to be known  
 as the "Government House." It will be a  
 fine building, and will cost \$100,000.

## This image shows a vertical, high-contrast black and white scan of a textured surface. The left portion is light gray with a grainy texture, while the right portion is a solid, dark vertical band. The boundary between them is slightly irregular.







MISCELLANEOUS.

**A MEDICAL JOKE.**—The dead are never sick. Consequently all diseases may be classified as affections of the liver.

He who receives a good turn, should never forget it—who does one, should never remember it.

There are some men whose opposition can be reckoned upon against everything that has not emanated from themselves.

Tom Hood says nothing spoils a holiday like a Sunday coat or a new pair of boots. To have time set easy, your garments must not set the example.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

"I would have you to know, sir, that my name is Frances, and not Frank." "Ah, yes, miss, but you have the franking privilege."

A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her grandson had any ear for music. "We all," said the old woman, "I really don't know. Won't you take the candle and see?"

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: that while the former is generally the wisest, the latter is generally the happiest.

"Dolls, the portrait painter," says that everything should be in a picture. For instance, a wedding note on a "foolscap."

A pebble dropped into the centre of a pond stirs its water to the farthest shore; so a single thought dropped into the mind may stir its waters to the very shores of eternity.

"Can you tell," asked a blooming lass of a sailor once, "what shipwreck more passengers than the Great Eastern?" "Well, madam, really I don't think I can." "Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden, with a conscious blush.

Take the seed of thought and immerse it in the waters of Christianity till it germinate, and you have the young twig of happiness, which may grow and blossom on earth and will bear fruit in eternity.

**THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.**—The eccentric but brilliant John Randolph once rose up suddenly in his seat in the House of Representatives, and screamed out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It is—pay as you go!"

That every day has its pains and sorrows is universally experienced, and almost universally confessed; but let us not attend only to mournful truths; if we look impartially about us we shall find that every day has likewise its pleasures and its joys.

Let no man be so proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

"If you marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be to a woman who has judgment and industry enough to cook a meal of victuals for you; taste enough to dress neatly; pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue."

**ARITHMETICAL.**—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by five will give the same result if divided by two, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answer when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, annex a five to the answer.

The venerable lady of a celebrated physician, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his work."

**WHAT MAKES THE GENTLEMAN.**—It takes four things to make a thorough gentleman. You must be a gentleman in your principles, a gentleman in your tastes, a gentleman in your person, and a gentleman in your manners. No man who does not combine these qualities can be justly termed a true gentleman.

A young country editor was very desirous of gaining the good graces of the new vicar, and in describing his first entrance into church, wrote thus: "He is a most venerable sample of antiquity." But to his astonishment, and the amusement of all the inhabitants, it came out the next morning in type, "He is a most miserable sample of antiquity."

**RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.**—Six things are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lightened up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except a blessing from above.

Newspaper people are proverbially temperate as well as virtuous. We believe one of the craft did get "lightly slighted" a few days ago, and the following is a sample of his paper the next day: "Yesterday morning at four o'clock P.M., a small man, named Jones, or Brown, or Smith, with a head in the hole of his trousers, committed arson by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss."

Judge Kent, son of the late celebrated Chancellor Kent, died at his residence at Fishkill on Saturday. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Seward, and filled that office with eminent learning and great satisfaction; but resigning, he became Professor of Law in Cambridge University. He held this place, however, but a short time, preferring his old home in New York. Here he was then consulted as a lawyer in important cases, reopening business, and forming new legal connections. In 1856 he voted for Fremont, and in 1860 surprised his friends by accepting the nomination of a Bell and Everett elector on the Union ticket.

A New South of Divorce.—Not long since a native of the Fijee Islands presented himself to a missionary and humbly begged to receive the rites of baptism. "But," objected the priest, "you are a heathen; you have several wives." "Only two," "That is too many." "Good! I will get rid of one of them." Keep the one that you have lived the longest with." "No, I prefer the other, she is younger." "As you please." Eight days afterwards the converted savage returned to the priest, with his face radiant with innocent joy. "Now, father, said he, you can baptize me." "You have only one wife now?" "Only one on my word." And he pointed to quite a pleasant-looking young woman who accompanied him. "And what has become of the others?" asked the priest. "O, late lost!"

The post who tried to render a piece of poor prose into rhyme did all he could to "make what was bad—worse."

A very fine specimen of the American lynx was killed close to Glen on Monday last, in the neighbourhood of Groff's old mill.

The gentleman so often spoken of in novels who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler manufacturing.

An Eastern editor is delighted at having nearly been called "honey" by the gal he loves, because she saluted him at their last meeting as "Old Beeswax!"

A very valuable mare belonging to Mr. Daves, of Lachine, while crossing from Pointe Claire, on Thursday, broke through the ice and was drowned.

It is ascertained that Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, distributed 100,000 stands of arms in the South during the past year, and sold \$100,000 worth of muskets, which cost \$14 each, at \$2 50, independent of the sale at Watervliet, which has attracted recent comment. Col. Craig of the Ordnance Department has been ordered away for refusing to countenance these transactions, and of equally doubtful character.

The Rev. Henry Johnson, D.D., rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, died at his residence, that city, on Saturday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His father, Dr. Johnson, was an officer of the British army, and at the end of the last century settled in New York. The deceased was one of his six sons, among whom are well known Charles Johnson, the classical scholar, and John Johnson, the lawyer.

Rev. Rowland Hill and the Captain.—Once when I was returning from Ireland (says Rowland Hill) I found myself annoyed by the reproachful conduct of the captain and mate, who were both badly given to the scandalous habit of swearing. First, the captain swore at the mate; then the mate swore at the captain; then they swore at the wind; when I called to them with a strong voice for fair play. "Stop! stop!" said I. "If you please, gentlemen, let us have fair play; it's my turn now." "At what is it your turn, pray?" said the captain. "At swearing," replied I. Well! they waited and waited, until their patience was exhausted, and then wanted me to make haste and take my turn. I told them, however, that I had a right to take my own time, and swear at my convenience. To this the captain replied with a laugh: "Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn?" "I do, as soon as I can find the good of doing so." My friends, I did not hear another oath on the voyage.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to those indebted to him by NOTE or ACCOUNT, that immediate payment of the same will be thankfully received. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HUGH NEILSON.  
Carlisle Place, Jan. 7th, 1861. 15p

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

THE public is requested to take notice, that all business transacted at the Victoria Woolen Mills, must in future be conducted on the ready pay principle, as after this date no credit will in any case be given. Those indebted to the Subscriber are desired to pay up all notes and accounts unpaid in the 1st February next will be handed over for collection.

Victoria Woolen Mills, JAS. ROSAMOND, Almonte, 7th Jan. 1861. 15p

**FARM FOR SALE.**

To be Sold Immediately.

A FARM OF LAND, being West half of Lot No. 15, and the East half of the East half of Lot No. 14, on the Third Concession of Beckwith, containing one hundred and fifty acres. About sixty acres cleared and well fenced. A good frame Barn, 30 by 41 feet, a Log House, a Stable and other out-buildings, are erected upon the premises.

Possession will be given in March. An indisputable Title will be given.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN KERFOOT.  
Beckwith, Jan. 2, 1861. 18-0\*

**NOTICE.**

The Board of Public Instruction WILL MEET for the Examination of Teachers, in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at Eleven o'clock forenoon.

Candidates will furnish the Examiners with Certificates of good moral character.

JAMES CONNERY, Secretary.  
January 3rd, 1861.

**STOP AND READ!**

To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country.

GEORGE B. LONG'S New Tailoring Establishment, ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments in London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or the Peasant.

All Garments Warranted to Fit and give thorough Satisfaction.

The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

P.S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style.

GEORGE B. LONG, Near the Almonte House, Almonte, December, 1860.

**CAUTION.**

I HEREBY CAUTION any person from Purchasing any NOTE of hand in favor of Richard Hall, of the Township of Griffith, payable on the 1st of February, and dated the 29th of December, 1860, as I have received no value for the same, and consequently will not pay the same.

OWEN STRAIN.  
December 31, 1860.

**CAUTION.**

I DO HEREBY Forbid all parties Transacting on the North Half of Lot Number 21, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ramsey.

PETER DUNCAN.  
Colborne, Dec. 29, 1860.

**New and Extensive Assortment**

OF

**FALL GOODS**

Mathew Anderson

RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

which have been selected by himself with the greatest care.

Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the

**CASH TRADE!**

he is anxious to cultivate to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES OF

**THE BEST ASSORTED**

AND

**MOST VALUABLE STOCK**

he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.

An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of

**DRY GOODS,**

the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the

**Novelties of the Season!**

and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the

**STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!!**

united to the "tear and wear" of every day life. The attention of Ladies and others interested is especially invited to his

Ladies' Magenta Stripes, Garibaldi Stripes, Ladies' Chenille and Wool Scarfs, Gents' Scarfs, Ladies' Wool Gaudete, Wool Scarves, Ladies' Ripelettes, Beaded Hair Nets, Chenille Head-dresses, Fancy wool Long Shawls, Paisley Filled Shawls, Gala Plaids, Black & brown cloth Mantles, Prints, Colours, Fancy Lustres, Figured Crape Cloth, Silk Velvets, Patent Velvets, Corded Velvets, Cotton Velvets, Winsey Role Dresses, Scotch Poplin, Cross-Over and Plain Winseys,

M. ANDERSON.

**GREY COTTON!**

**STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripes, Ticks, Bagging, Seaming Bags, and Ready-made Clothing!**

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

**A LARGE STOCK**

of

**LADIES', Girls', Gentlemen's, and Boys' FURS.**

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

**Boots and shoes**

FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety.

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

**A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK**

of

**SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.**

For sale by

MATHEW ANDERSON.

**FRESH TEAS.**

MATHEW ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of

**Fresh Groceries**

of all descriptions,

**—TEAS,—**

Twankay, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Black.

**TOBACCOES OF ALL KINDS!**

**SUGARS:**

Muscovado, Cane, and Loaf.

**SUNDRIES:**

Spices, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Apples, Figs, Peaches, Corn, Beans, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c.

Halls, Windows, Glass, Paints & Oils

Almonte, Oct. 25, 1860. 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

**FOR SALE.**

**Best Business Stand in Almonte.**

Comprising Store, Back Store, and Dwelling House.

THE Building is almost new, and well adapted for carrying on a large business. Located in the centre and commanding a view of the whole Village, and within One Hundred Yards of the Railway Station. Part of the Purchase money required down. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor on the Premises.

HUGH W. REA.  
Almonte, December 14, 1860. 12-0\*

**TO Stone Masons, Carpenters, &c.**

**TENDERS WANTED.**

FOR FURNISHING all Material, Excavating for Foundation, Building and Roofing of a Presbyterian Church, in the Village of Almonte, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 16th January, 1861.

All Tenders addressed to the undersigned, previous to the 31st January, 1861, with two good and sufficient sureties, and addressed "Tender for Presbyterian Church, Almonte." The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender unless otherwise satisfactory.

J. MENZIES,  
Chairman Building Committee, Almonte, December 31, 1860.

**TEAS! TEAS!**

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "ANGUSTA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of

**CHOICE NEW TEAS**

At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way.

MY STOCK

Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in

HYSON, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.

A full assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

and all other GOODS for Sale low.

JAMES H. WYLLIE.  
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

**TEAS! TEAS!**

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHUR.  
Carlisle Place, Oct. 15, 1860. 6

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:

DRY GOODS, in great variety, MANTILLAS, CAPES, GALA PLAIDS, PRINTS, GREY COTTON, STRIPE SHIRTING, CASSIMERES, Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SALT, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES, with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

A. McARTHUR.  
Carlisle Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

**LANDS FOR SALE!**

In the Township of McNab, County of Renfrew.

EAST half of Lot No. 4, in the 6th Concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No. 6, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

West half of Lot No. 19, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.

Lot No. 20, in the 6th concession, 200 Acres.

West half of Lot No. 8, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.

East half of Lot No. 5, in the 9th concession, 100 Acres.

West half of Lot No. 20, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres.

Lot No. 14, in the 8th concession, 200 Acres.

East half of Lot No. 19, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres.

For particulars, apply to

ANDREW HAMILTON, 6th Con. of the Township of McNab. If by letter, (post-paid), and addressed to Burnett's Post Office. Dec. 3, 1860. 13-0\*

**THE PRINCE IS GONE!**

**WANTED!**

**10,000 SHEEP FELTS!!**

**500 BEEF HIDES!!!** and any quantity of GOOD WOOL, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, or Cloth in exchange, at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment, Carlisle Place.

WILLIAM FAIRLEY.  
Carlisle Place, October 23d, 1860. 7-4\*

**COUNTY COUNCIL.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

AS the day that the Reces are appointed in the "Hills" Municipalities is the third Monday in January, the 21st, and as the first day of the meeting of County Council is according to law on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1861, is the 22nd, the next day after the third Monday in January, and as it will therefore be impossible for the Reces at a distance to make their appearance in Person the very next day after the election. It is therefore to give notice that the first meeting of the County Council, in January, 1861, will be held on Tuesday the 29th, and not on Tuesday the 22nd prox.

W. P. F. BEEFORD, County Clerk, Lanark & Renfrew.

Apply to the County Clerk on or before the 11th Dec. 11, 1860, and the county papers will please apply all day of meeting.

**JACKSON & MENZIES,**

**CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, ARNPIOR, C. W.** Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.

Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-0\*

**New Arrivals**

AT

**ALMONTE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPHING AND SUMMER STOCK of

**Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, DRUGS, &c.

—ALSO—

**BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.**

An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.

May 9, 1860. 35-4\*

**REMOVAL!**

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!**

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEES OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

JOHN SUMNER.  
Carlisle Place, June 26, 1860. 42

**PERTH MARBLE WORKS.**

**JOSIAH DAVIES,**

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES, GRAVESTONES, AND CHURCH PIECES, Executed with neatness and dispatch at his works, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.

10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by parties purchasing.

Orders in his line with MR. POOLE, of Carlisle Place, will be strictly attended to.

Josiah Davies, 35

**RIDEAU FOUNDRY.**

**MACHINE WORKS.**

SUITHALL, C. W. & B. O. G. M. COSSITT & B. O. Manufacturers of the celebrated BUCKEY MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Milk's DOUBLE HORSE POWER, and Improved Combined Thresher & Winnowers.

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.

Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860. 50-4\*

**SMITH'S FALLS**

**FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.**

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.

Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.

JOHN WORK done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Also, agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hints' SAWS, &c.

Cash paid for old Cast Iron.

Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-4\*

**Arnprior Foundry.**

THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS of PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings.

HOBSON & McEWEEN.  
Sept. 20, 1859. 2

**FARM FOR SALE!**

THAT Excellent Farm, being the North or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th Concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or by letter (post-paid).

WILLIAM GILCHRIST.  
Ross, Nov. 14, 1860. 11-4\*

**SCHOOL WANTED.**

A YOUNG MAN holding a Second Class Certificate, and well qualified to teach, is desirous of procuring a School.

Apply to

JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte, December 17, 1860. 20-0\*

**PERSONS REQUIRING MONUMENTS.**

CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE, should use the much admired

**ARNPRIOR MARBLE.**

Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table Tops, &c.

Manufactured in the best style, by

W. G. H. SMART, ARNPRIOR, C. W.

**Machinery, Castings, Implements, MURRAY & MILLER**

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot, PERTH, C. W. 42-0\*

**CIVIL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING!!**

THE Subscriber having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills.

C. McLENNAN, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Arnprior, July 10, 1860. 45

**LAND SURVEYING.**

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

For title lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over a mile six dollars, not over 12 miles 8 dollars, and 12 miles less accuracy required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post-paid. Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W., will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH M. O'CONNELL, Perth, May 3rd, 1858. P. L. Stewart

**Land for Sale.**

IN the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, 300 ACRES OF LAND, within ten minutes' walk of the Bonnechere Points Steamboat Landing. The quality of the soil is of the best description, being selected by the Surveyor who surveyed the Township, and is on the main road to Pembroke, joining the Castleford property and the first shore on the Bonnechere, with a large clearance recently made sown with 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance of which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Titles indisputable.

Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hall, Castleford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid.

May 28, 1860. 38-4\*

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well-known Property, viz: Mad Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by admeasurement 134 acres, be the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—a comfortable Dwelling House, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Stone House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Fences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; it is situated on the shore of Mad Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town,) in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.

An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN McDONELL, Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-4\*

**BALACLAVA MILLS FOR SALE.**

THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, the property is situated on Constant Creek, in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, within two miles of the Opeongo Road, and sixteen miles from the Town of Renfrew. A village has been laid out and a few lots sold. Its central position in the midst of a fine agricultural country will make it a rising place. There is a GOOD SAWMILL on the premises, and the country around abounds in Timber. A large portion of the materials required for the erection of a GRIST MILL are now on the spot. There are five hundred Acres of LAND attached, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. The Mill Privilege is not excelled by any in the country, either in regard to capability or local position. This property needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

DUNCAN FERGUSON, Grattan, May 18, 1860. 37-4\*

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE Farm formerly occupied by the Subscribers, being the west half of Lot No. 10, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Horton, containing One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly ninety acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises.

John Donohoe, Newboro, March 16, 1860. 28-4\*

**THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Mills, Saws and entire WATER PRIVILEGE, on lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of land. The water privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the E. & O. Railway, at Carlisle Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to**

ELIZABETH BAILEY, Carlisle Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

SOUTH-EAST Half Lot No. 9, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and 50 under cultivation ready for crops. A Free-stone Quarry, the second best in the country. The land is well fenced, and there is good Cedar &c. There are also Four Spring Wells, a seven-falling Pump Well, and a good Orchard. The Buildings are new and large, and the land is of the best quality. An indisputable title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

James Cameron, Drummond, March 25, 1860. 32-4\*

**For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.**

THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsey, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD, Ramsey, 30th April, 1860. 33-4\*

**100,000 Bricks—First Quality! FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!**

Residence of

**CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.**

**Business and Professional Cards**

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

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN, AUCTIONEER, BERNIE'S CORNER, RAMSAY.

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

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

REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Montreal; William Lyman & Co., Feb. 1854.

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER, GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W. Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

W. P. ROCHE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, ARNPRIOR, M'NAB, C. W. 37-4\*

J. SWEETLAND, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Pakenham, C. W. 34-4\*

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGS COLLEGE, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of Physicians & Surgeons, LOWER CANADA. ALMONTE, C. W. Almonte, June 7th, 1858. 39-4\*

ORMOND JONES, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.

GEORGE REID, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN British, American, and German BROCKVILLE, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nail Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. August 23, 1859. 51-0\*

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS, ALMONTE, C. W.

JAMES ROSAMOND, Manufacturer of WOOLEN GOODS Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO. Capital, \$250,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and loans promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Almonte. August 18, 1857. 48-4\*

JOHN O'NEILL, WAGGON MAKER, PAKENHAM VILLAGE. He can constantly be had at Waggon, Buggy, Sleigh, Cart, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash. Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 70

New Hotel.—Village of Almonte. ALMONTE HOUSE. THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favour him with a call.

P.S. Parties travelling by the stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED, by the Subscribers, MATHEW ANDERSON, Almonte, Ramsey.

LONDON MUSIC STORE, OTTAWA CITY. SPANISH SET, BEST TONES TO C. B. RAY. ALL kinds of Musical Instruments constantly on hand, as Flutes, Violin, Flageolet, Accordeon, Cello, Flute, Flute, and Organ. All kinds of Brass Instruments. Bands supplied with the Best Instruments on Liberal Terms. Large Drums and Military Side Drums. Flutes for Sale and on Hire. Old pieces taken in exchange. Lovers Favour. March, 1860. 32-0\*

WANTED. BY the subscriber, 30,000 Bushels of WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be given.

CHARLES HILL, Ottawa, January 25th, 1861. 20-0\*