

8 700 521 74

Do do at Do.			
parliamental build-			
ings, to 1st Dec.			
Jones & Co. con-			
tractors.....	785,600.85		
Add proportion to			
Garth's contract.	16,769.05	802,378.90	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,508,900.61	

To complete Par-

liament Build-

ings is estimated

by the Arabi

Tests at	\$454,825.76
Departmental build- ings.....	372,394.25
External work.....	267,290.00
	<u>1,094,510.01</u>
ABSTRACT.	
Value of work and materials to Dec. 31st 1901.....	1,568,900.66
Estimated cost to complete the build- ings.....	827,220.01
(Of this estimate sur- vey work might be postponed to the value of \$68,- 000.).....	
Full cost of build- ings.....	2,396,120.67
Cost of external works, estimated by the Architects as forming, level- ing, fencing, ap- proaches, &c., &c.	267,290.00

(Of this amount the whole might be postponed except a sum to form an approach to each of the buildings say \$20,000, saving \$247,290.00)
 Probable amount that might be deferred..... \$ 315,290.00
 From the foregoing in connection with the various documents previously furnished by me a correct and reasonable opinion

The great excess of the expenditure over the appropriation, has been incurred, chief upon carrying out the system of heating and ventilation adopted, but whatever difference of opinion may be entertained, as to necessity for it, the works of the various details connected with it, are much too far advanced

to render their suspension, a matter to be thought of; as, were they now stopped, not only would all the past outlay on them, be thrown away, but considerable expense would have to be incurred, in closing up the various flues and air ducts &c., &c., and sundry alterations involved therein.

Another source of very considerable expense, (but one which cannot be regretted) has been the obtaining of much greater security from fire, than had been originally intended; and the unforeseen nature and singular din of the rock on which the building

The progress made in the works of the Departmental Buildings is such, that I am no reason why, (with due exertion) they cannot be ready for occupation, in August 1868.

The Parliament (not embracing the fishing of the Library) can be made available for the transaction of business, by the first of September 1864.

Nothing has, as yet been done, toward

I believe the delay has been owing to the doubts very generally entertained, as to the expediency of placing it upon the strip of land immediately adjoining to, and lastly to the locks, to which there are certainly many objections.

larly, from my having been a party in the late settlement to the increase of prices for extra and additional works, beyond those which the works under Contract had been taken.

It is doubtless a practice much to be condemned, but becoming very general of late years, whenever these are Public Works to be let out for execution, parties come forward and tender for them, at prices, much below those that would afford a reasonable remuneration, in return for the time and skill of the contractor.

This I attribute, in a great measure to the comparatively small amount of public Works embarked in latterly, and to the over competition consequent thereon.

Parties in their anxiety to obtain a contract, are induced to bid at prices much below the value of the work, trusting to be enabled to secure themselves somehow, in the performance of extra, or additional work at paying prices.

That the contractors in the present instance are not free from this charge, must

The public Buildings in Ottawa were advanced when I was first called upon (in Oct. last) to visit them, in consequence of the difference that had arisen between the contractors and the officers of the department the former complaining of insufficient measurements, delay and inadequacy of payments, contract work not being clearly returned distinct from extra or additional work and particularly against the rates returned in the monthly estimates of the latter.

ble the Commissioner of the Public Works required me, as an unaffiliated party, and could not previously mixed up in the matter, to make an inspection of the works to make arrangements for the stoppage of them, to report on the best steps to be taken to secure them against the effect of the approaching winter, and to establish reasonable prices for the settlement of the extra and additional work done, or to be done.

In carrying out these instructions, I soon ascertained from a report of the Deputy to

the Chief Commissioner, that a schedule of prices, appended to the contracts, and purporting to fix the rates at which the extra work was to be paid for, was not so framed, but was inserted merely to govern the rates of the progress returns of the contractor, and that this was fully understood between the parties to the contract at the time of its being signed, and that for the payment of the extra work, remunerative prices were, elsewhere in the contract provided for.



I find in the monthly estimates, the extra work returned at prices rated, not by those in the Schedule, but by Officers of the Department, and although these latter were in some cases largely in excess of the actual rates, they were not submitted to, or accepted by the Contractors as final.

Under the circumstances, my course was, after examining very carefully into the cost of procuring materials of the respective kinds, cost of transport, waste preparation, etc., to fix prices which are, in my judgment, as authorized, and reasonable.

The prices, so fixed, were solely to extra and additional work, and in some of the principal items, correspond as near as may be, with those previously returned by the Officers of the Department; in most cases they are about a mean, between the rates of such Officers and of the Contractors.

The works were wholly stopped by an order from the Officer of the Department, at a few hours notice, and although this was necessarily the consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriations, it was not provided for by the contract and it laid the Department open to serious claims by the Contractors, who were thereby also relieved from their bond to complete the remainder of the contract, for the bulk sum stated therein.

By the arrangement I made, I took care that the Contractors were still bound to perform the whole of the contract work for the stipulated sum, and that they formally agreed to give up all claim to compensation for losses arising from the stoppage of the works, breaking up their establishments, and by having been prevented by preparing their materials during the winter; the period in which such work can be done at prices much more favorable than at any other season.

I am convinced, that by this course a very considerable saving has been effected to the Province, and that the re-letting of the works—besides the loss of another year would be attended by a large additional cost.

I am of opinion, that the expenditure will not exceed what might reasonably be calculated upon, on works of the magnitude and character of those in course of construction at Ottawa.

The foregoing with my previous report, and the voluminous documents I have furnished from time to time, will, I trust, put the Hon. the Commissioner in full possession of the state of the works, and all matters connected with them upon which he is required to be informed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HAMILTON H. KILLARY.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Col. Haillan and Messrs. Biggar, Hooper, M. C. Cameron and Burwell, praying for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

Hon. Mr. Morat presented a petition from the Ministers of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, praying the Legislature not to interfere with the endowments of the Toronto University.

Mr. Taschereau, petitions from certain parties in the County of Beauce, praying for the establishment of two separate Land Credit Banks; and that no further subsidy be voted towards the erection of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Foley—From certain inhabitants of the County of Waterloo representing the injustice perpetrated by the Government in establishing two separate Land Credit Banks; and that no further subsidy be voted towards the erection of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald—From the inhabitants of South Waterloo, praying the separation of that Riding for Registration purposes. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

FIRST READINGS.

The following Bills were introduced, and read a first time:

By Mr. A. Dufresne—Bill entitled "An Act to authorize Moise M. Metivier to undergo the examination required in order to be admitted to the practice of medicine."

By Mr. A. Dufresne—Bill to legalize the election of the trustees for the erection of the Catholic Church at St. Hyacinthe.

By Mr. Poirer—Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Industrial Academy of St. Laurent."

By Hon. J. S. Macdonald—Bill entitled "An Act to amend the existing law so as to permit of the union of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies."

By Mr. Morris (on behalf of Mr. Abbott)—Bills to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank; to define the powers of the County and District Savings Bank, Montreal; to incorporate the Victoria Skating Club, Montreal.

By Mr. Huot—Bill to authorize the establishment of an Agricultural Society in each of the electoral divisions of Quebec East and West, and to define the limits of the City Agricultural Society of Quebec.

By Mr. Patrie—Bill to enable the Council of the Township of Augusta to apply their share of the Municipal Fund to Common School purposes.

By Mr. Brousseau—Bill to amend the law relating to prosecutions for the illicit sale of spirituous liquor.

By Mr. Gaudet—Bill to annex part of the Township of Acton to the Township of Woburn.

By Mr. Stetcher—Bill to amend Chapter 66 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.

By Mr. Wilson—Bills to incorporate the village of Aurora in the County of York; and to establish and continue a survey of the Township of King in the same County.

By Mr. Morrison—Bill to vest certain privileges in the Corporation of the Town of Brantford.

By Hon. Mr. Cartier—Bill to alter the name of Office of the Inspectors and Superintendents of Police of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

Every married woman who brings against her husband a trader, an action on *separatus de bonis*, that is to say, and creditors may intervene.

Every married woman who shall render a true settlement of all her affairs, and who shall not have been guilty of fraud, shall upon making a complete surrender of effects be entitled to an absolute discharge. If he cannot obtain it by mutual agreement, he may summon his creditors before a judge, who, upon satisfactory proof may declare such discharge.

Any act of fraud in contravention of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment.

DESPATCH. ON THE SUBJECT OF THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY, 12th April, 1862.

DOWNING STREET, 12 April, 1862.
MY LORD, You are aware that I duly received your Despatch, No. 4, of the 31st October last, reporting, that at a meeting in the Council Chamber at Quebec, of members of the Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, it was resolved that three Governments should renew the offer made to the Imperial Government on the 26th October, 1858, to aid in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and that a Delegation from the Province should proceed to England, with the view of promoting this object.

On reported to me that the Honorable Philip Vanokhnot was appointed to represent Canada, and not long afterwards this gentleman, associated with the Honorable Joseph Howe, from Nova Scotia, and the Honorable Samuel Tilly, from New Brunswick, arrived in England.

I have since had interviews with these gentlemen, who urged, with great ability, the project submitted to their charge, and eventually embodied their views in a memorandum communicated to me in a letter dated the 2nd December, 1861. But, owing to the agency of business connected with the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, I was unable to bring the subject under the consideration of her Majesty's Government before the Deputies were obliged to return to their homes, and other urgent matters have hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision.

The subject has now been before Her Majesty's Government, and I need scarcely assure you that they have examined it with the care due to the importance of the question, to the high authorities from whom it has emanated in the Province, and to the character and position of the Delegation by whom it has been so powerfully presented to notice in this country.

The length of Railway necessary to complete the communication between Halifax and Quebec, is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost after deducting the right of way, which the Provinces will provide, is estimated at three millions (£3,000,000) sterling. Such being the data supplied by the Delegation, the project is, that the Imperial Government should join the three Provinces in a guarantee of four per cent, upon three million pounds (£3,000,000), in which case the Provinces are ready to pass Bills in supply for sixty thousand pounds (£60,000) to the Imperial Government, and to provide a year's interest upon the loan (£20,000) in each Province; if the Imperial Government will do the same. The selection of the route is left solely to the British Government.

Should the sum of three millions (£3,000,000) be found insufficient, nothing very important is at stake, as the essential point of the provision to be made for the completion of the Railway.

I much regret to inform you that, after giving the subject their best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote, as far as they can, the important object of completing the great line of Railway communication on British ground, between the Atlantic and the westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the three Governments an Imperial guarantee of interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the Railway.

This was the mode of action contemplated by Earl Grey in the year 1851, and is the same which was adopted by the Imperial Government in the Act of 1842, in order to allow to Canada the benefit of British credit in raising the money with which she has completed her great system of internal water communications.

The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government could undertake to recommend to Parliament, must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer.

I fear that this course will not be so acceptable to the Provincial Governments as that which the Delegates were authorized to propose for consideration. It is, however, the only one in which Her Majesty's Government, after anxious deliberation, feel that they would be at liberty to participate. I trust that the proposal will, at all events be received as a proof of their earnest wish to find some method in which they can co-operate with the Provinces in their laudable desire to complete a perfect Inter-Colonial communication over British Territory. And it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me, if, by advertising to all the different bearings of the subject, and to the condition of their respective finances, the Provincial Governments should be enabled to find in their power to make use of the present offer, and to propose some practicable scheme for applying it to the attainment of the desired object.

I have addressed a similar despatch to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and New Brunswick, and I must now leave the subject in the hands of the several Provincial Governments, who will best know, in case they prosecute the subject further, how to provide for the requisite mutual consulations.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) Newcastle.
Governor
Viscount Monk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, May 5.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. J. Skead member-elect for Rideau Division, was introduced and took the oath and his seat.

Hon. S. Smith laid upon the table the correspondence and papers moved for, relative to the Parliamentary Buildings at Ottawa.

The order of the day for the further consideration of the motion to refer the petition of John Davidson and others, of Quebec, complaining of an undue election and return for Stadacona Division, to the General Committee of Elections, having been called.

Hon. Sir E. P. Tache said the petition was frivolous in character, and he desired that it might be required to withdraw during its consideration by the House.

The strangers were accordingly ordered to withdraw.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, May 5.

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The strangers were accordingly ordered to withdraw.

The Speaker reported that recognitions attached to petitions against the sitting members for Berthier, Ierville, Hochelaga and St. Lawrence were *admittenda*.

The recognitions attached to petitions against the sitting members for North Oxford, East Durham, West Elgin and South Leeds were *non admittenda*.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

By Mr. Crawford—Bill respecting the appointments of Commissioners for taking affidavits and affirmations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be used in this Province.

By Mr. Huntington—To amend the Lower Canada Municipal Act.

By Mr. Rose—To regulate the conditions on which wives separated from their husbands may carry on business as traders in Lower Canada.

By Mr. Crawford—To amend and explain Act 24 Vic, chap. 1, entitled "An Act relating to the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada."

By Mr. Rose—To incorporate the Colonization of St. Ignace; also, Bill to incorporate the Sisters of St. Joseph, Quebec; likewise, Bill to incorporate the Ladies of Loretto.

Hon. Mr. Allen laid on the table a return of correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments relating to the defence of this Province.

On motion of Mr. White, the time for receiving petitions or Private Bills was extended till the 16th inst.; for receiving Private Bills, till the 23rd inst.; and for receiving reports on Private Bills, till the 5th of June.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the order for receiving petitions or Private Bills was extended till the 16th inst.; for receiving Private Bills, till the 23rd inst.; and for receiving reports on Private Bills, till the 5th of June.

The following Bills were read a second time, and referred to the Committees:—

By Mr. Dorion—To erect the parish of St. Pierre de Durham in the County of Durham, in separate municipalities.

By Mr. Rykert—To enable the ratepayers of the County of Lincoln to select a more convenient place for the County Town.

By Mr. Scott—To authorize the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and Chancery to admit Hugh McMahon to practice therein respectively.

By Mr. Street—To legalize by-law 128 of the Town of Port Hope, and for the issue of debentures therein mentioned.

By Mr. Simard—To amend the Act incorporating the Sisters of Charity of Quebec.

By Mr. Stirling—To confirm the action of the Corporation of Arthur and Luther under the Act to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons, in certain cases, to sow their land, and other purposes.

By Mr. Street—To confirm the original survey of the 3rd and 4th concessions of the County of Crowland, in the County of Welland.

By Mr. Chapais—To amend the charter of the College of St. Anne de la Poutriere.

By Mr. Daoust—To incorporate the Academy of Lanfranc.

By Mr. Laframboise—To legalize the operations of Mr. Blanchard, surveyor, with reference to the boundary lines, and plans executed and prepared by him for the division and settlement of the limits of lots in the first range of the township of Acton, in the County of Bagot, and district of St. Hyacinthe.

By Mr. Benjamin—To consolidate part of the Act relating to the municipality of the County of Hastings.

By Mr. Wright—To charge the Corporation of the City of Toronto with the expense of taking care of, and supporting and maintaining certain prisoners in the County of York.

By Mr. Scott—To amend the Act to confirm the original survey of the 3rd and 4th concessions of the County of Crowland, in the County of Welland.

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Hon. Mr. Cameron argued strongly against the present law, and advocated the re-issuance of the bill on the rate of interest.

Mr. Notman opposed the bill. His experience was that the rate of the usury laws had been most advantageous. He moved that the bill be read this day three months.

Mr. Crawford moved to go to the committee upon the understanding that the House would not be considered as committed to the principle by allowing the second reading.

The discussion upon the bill was of considerable length.

Messrs. Rose, Street, Mathew Cameron, Dunsford, Biggar, Stirling, and McDougall supported the present bill, but consented to the second reading upon the understanding that the bill would be read this day three months.

Mr. Notman moved to go to the committee upon the understanding that the House would not be considered as committed to the principle by allowing the second reading.

Mr. Rose moved an amendment that the Committee be instructed to inquire into the working of the present rate of interest, and to report thereon to the House.

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Mr. Crawford having for several days rejected the question of which he had given notice, respecting the rate of interest, Mr. McDougall asked the question.

Mr. Crawford grumbled considerably, and complained that Mr. McDougall was interfering with a matter concerning his (Mr. Crawford's) constituents.

Mr. McDougall was in opinion that the Asylum was of Provincial interest. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to Mr. McDougall, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said that the Government had purchased six acres of land in Hamilton from Sir Allan Macnab, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and that they had paid £5,000 for the same. (Who! and ironical cheers.) It was not decided when the buildings would be proceeded with. (Laughter.)

THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.
Mr. Mackenzie moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of the works and the expenditure of public money on and connected with the new Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at the city of Ottawa.

The hon. gentleman spoke in support of his motion and quoted figures showing the enormous prices which had been paid for work, in many cases double, in some four times and in others seven times the amount due, according to the schedule of prices agreed upon. He desired only a fair investigation into the monstrous fraud. He trusted Government would not oppose the appointment of the committee.

Mr. Mackenzie made a good speech, full of plain facts, and was supported by Messrs. Rose, Street, and others.

Hon. Mr. Cameron replied, bitterly attacking Mr. Mackenzie's motion, alluding repeatedly to the fact that he had tendered unsuccessfully for the work. In defence of the conduct of the department Mr. Cameron said the buildings at Westminster had cost £1,000,000, and that the cost of the buildings at Ottawa had not yet been accepted by the department. He contended that extra prices were contemplated for extra work. During his speech, he was several times refuted by extracts from his own blue book, and made altogether a poor show.

Mr. Rose spoke a few moments in vindication of his own conduct when occupying the office of Chief Commissioner.

After the recess the private bills were taken up.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to Committees:—

By Mr. Notman—Bill to amend the Act respecting education.

By Mr. Foley—Bill to amend the assessment laws of Upper Canada.

By Dr. Connor—Bill relating to mortgages in Upper Canada. Also Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act.

By Mr. Rose—Bill to provide for the incorporation of wheat and other grains. Also Bill to amend the Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the Province.

SECOND READINGS.
The following Bills were read a second time and referred to Committees:—

Bill to erect the Parish of St. Pierre de Durham, in the County of Durham, into a separate municipality.—Mr. Dorion.

Bill to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, to admit Hugh McMahon to practice therein respectively.—Mr. Scott.

Bill to legalize by-law No. 128 of the Town of Port Hope, and the issue of the debentures therein mentioned.—Mr. Street.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Sisters of Charity of Quebec.—Mr. Simard.

Bill to confirm the action of the Corporation of Arthur and Luther, under the Act to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.—Mr. Stirling.

Bill to confirm the original survey of the 3rd and 4th concessions of the County of Crowland, in the County of Welland.—Mr. Street.

Bill to amend the charter of the College of St. Anne de la Poutriere.—Mr. Chapais.

Bill to incorporate the Academie Bonin.—Mr. Daoust.

Bill to legalize the operations of Patrice Renault Blanchard, Surveyor, with reference to the survey, boundary lines, reports and plans, executed and prepared by him for the division and settlement of the limits of lots in the first range of the township of Acton, in the County of Bagot, and district of St. Hyacinthe.—Mr. Laframboise.

Bill to charge the Corporation of the City of Toronto with the payment of the expense of taking care of, and supporting and maintaining certain prisoners in the County of York.

Bill to amend the Act to confirm the original survey of the 3rd and 4th concessions of the County of Crowland, in the County of Welland.—Mr. Street.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA. We have dates from British Columbia to the 1st March—the Daily Post and the Colonist.

There is no news of any importance. The gold fever seems to have greatly subsided, in consequence of the wretched condition of the whole country.

A Legislative Council is about to be organized in British Columbia.

There are several cases reported of persons being fished for selling whiskey to the Indians.

In opening the Colonial Legislature, on the 19th ult., Governor Douglas remarked: "There has been no material change in the condition of the Colony since the close of the last Session."

Her Majesty's Government has caused to be shipped from England for the use of the Volunteer Companies of this Colony, 500 stand of Rifles with ammunition. I shall, therefore, be enabled to arm, without expense to the Colony, the several Volunteer Companies who, with characteristic spirit and loyalty, have offered their services for the protection of property and the defence of Her Majesty's dominions.

"In the Estimates for the year, which will soon be laid before you, I have recommended a small pecuniary aid toward the equipment of the Volunteer Companies; and also a grant in aid of the fire Companies of Victoria, who are put to much expense in providing for the discharge of their public duties. I have also proposed an increase in the ordinary grant for educational objects; and in the same way to be applied to the formation and improvement of Roads."

The Herald. CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

The Ministerial defect in Sangeen has had one good effect, if no more, it has opened the eyes of some of the ministerialists to the fact, however disagreeable it may appear, that a readjustment of the representation has become a necessity.

The "Leader," a strong supporter of the present government says: "Let us not mistake the signs of the times. Hume and Bruce will not be satisfied with one member; and let us confess it, they would be the most self-satisfied people in the world if they were. A readjustment of the representation is a question that will have to be met; and the sooner it is dealt with the better. We do not expect any measure of readjustment this Session. But with the large and increasing preponderance of the population of Western Canada, every one must see that the retention of a sectional equality in the representation is becoming every day more and more impossible."

This is a plain, honest admission from the most talented ministerial paper in Canada; and is it not gratifying to the friends of good government to see that the principles they have so long advocated are gaining ground. Let our half-hearted, cowardly, pishad comtemporaries do as they please. We feel encouraged by such manly, straightforward, admissions; and more than ever determined to do battle for the right.

The question must be agitated, until Upper Canada, with her three hundred thousand exiles, is fairly represented in the legislature.

We are fully sensible of the fact that it is only once in a decade, in a Parliament constituted like the Canadian, that two-thirds of the whole members can be brought to agree upon any question which appeals powerfully to party feeling, invades usurped interests, and effects constitutional changes. No measure of equitable representation will ever be carried without a great effort; and we do not hesitate to express the belief—indeed it is now an admitted fact—that our legislature cannot be satisfactorily conducted, until such change takes place.

It is no argument against equitable representation to say that it will increase the number of members in the House. Our population is constantly increasing, and shall our number of representatives remain stationary? Too small a legislative body is necessarily, too easily influenced; majorities are in danger of being too narrow, fluctuating, unstable, and incapable of resisting pressures, whether external or internal, whether of the executive or the clique and factions adverse to the smooth course of legislation. These influences a legislature should be capable of resisting, and to enable it to do so, it must have the strength, the stamina, the self confidence, which numbers alone can give. A feeble government will almost from a necessity be a corrupt government. It engages in a perpetual intrigue to preserve its existence. It is placed under the strongest temptations to corruption. Reduced to the necessity of purchasing, every week, a renewed lease of its existence, from some half dozen members who hold that existence at their disposal. If a hostile member can be unseated on any pretext, however insufficient, and even shameful if it may be, or if a ministry can be supported at the expense of violating electioneering promises, however solemnly they have been given, the sacrifice must be made!

GODS' WAYS.

[One of the finest religious poems we have ever read; one which true men of all sects, and true men of no sect, may read with high pleasure, and re-read many times. We know not who is the Poet that sings so grandly and simply of God's Ways, as the Poem is almost in the papers without credit.]

Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon the wide-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart.

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He is least seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or He deserts us at the hour
The fight is almost lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need him most.

Ill masters good; good seems to change.
To ill with greatest ease;
And, worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so; but so it looks;
And we lose courage then;
And dwell on evil as if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Al! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far above reason's height, and reached
Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways
Love's life-long study are;
She can be bold, and guess, and act,
When reason would not dare.

She has a prudence of her own;
Her step is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious science here;
In her simplicity.

Workman of God! O love not heart,
But learn that God is like;
And in the darkest battle-field
Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh, bless'd is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That he is in the field when he
Is most invisible!

And bless'd is he who can divine
Where there right doth lie,
And dare to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye!

Oh, learn to scour the ways of men!
Oh, learn to love with God!

For Jesus won the world through shame,
And beckons there his road.

God's glory is a wondrous thing,
Most strange in all its ways,
And of all things on earth, least like
What men agree to praise.

Muse on His justice, downcast soul!
Muse and take better heart;
Back with thine angel to the field;
Good luck shall crown thy part!

God's justice is a bed where men
Our anxious hearts may lay,
And with His arms, ourselves, may sleep
Our discontent away.

For the C. P. Herald.

Graces with their Zephyrs.

The new-born Zephyrs all unrood;
From every spring and every plain;
Thy powerful, box, and winged Boy;
And youth that's dall without thy joy;
And mercury compose thy train.—*Creech.*

It is admitted on all hands that their
no being in creation so beautiful, in the est
mation of man, as of the angels, and that a
goodly array of angels subordinate to the
chief centre in and cluster around those
beautiful human flowers, as it has been po
etically and very justly expressed. There ar
no classes exempt from a foible in referen
to the attractions of those fair nymphs, wh
the poets so fondly and graphically de
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with “withering thoughts that the world
cannot know”; to smooth the dying pillo
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But, since women are so beautiful,
charming, and so useful, we shall endeavor
to describe those who are worthy the respec
the love and the confidence of man; and
doing this, we shall have, perforce, to di
tinguish the worthy from the unworthy, th
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ity of soul.” In Milton's Paradise Lost
when Adam is introduced to Eve, she is re
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tiful features, but the lustre of her mi
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their power of charming:—

“Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her
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Compared with a woman of this stamp, ho
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coquette. Think of the real loveliness of
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Let us now proceed to describe a differ
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and being so good, so virtuous, so inform you, so
so designedly but practically, and to all intent
and purposes, that she is the greatest trick
on “this side creation,” as Mr. Slick would
say. Her beaux are just like herself, vain
shallow-pated, puffed up with a silly conce
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and have a white-washed, specular, and
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scarcely remark that much of that which
is observed in the children is owing to the
teaching and influence of their parents
that many of the worst lessons learned by
youth are picked up around their hearths
and beds; hence the dear child who young
should take of their “better half.”

Many of those who are justly denominated

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Just when we need him most.

All masters good; good seems to change.
To ill with greatest ease;
And, worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so; but so it looks;
And we lose courage then;
And dwell on evil as if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Ah! God is other than we think;
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Far above reason's height, and reached
Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways
Love's life-long study are;
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Her step is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious science here;
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Thou shalt know where to strike.

Oh, bless'd is he to whom is given
The instinct that can tell
That he is in the field when he
Is most invisible!

And bless'd is he who can divine
Where dark right doth lie,
And dares to take the side that seems
Wrong to man's blindfold eye!

Oh, learn to scorn the ways of men!
Oh, learn to love with God!

For Jesus won the world through shame,
And beckons thee his road.

God's glory is a "wondrous thing,"
Most strange in all its ways,
And of all things on earth, least like
What men agree to praise.

Muse on His justice, downcast soul!
Muse and thank better heart;
Back with thine angel to the field;
Good luck shall crown thy part!

God's justice is a bed where't
Our anxious hearts may lay,
And where our selves may sleep
Our discontent away.

~~~~~

*For the C. P. Herald.*

*Graces with their zones unloosed;*  
*The new-born babes all exposed;*  
*From every spring and every plain;*  
*Thy powerful, box, and winged Boy;*  
*And youth that's dalt without thy joy:*  
*And mercury compose thy train.—Oreca*

It is admitted on all hands that their  
no being in creation so beautiful, in the est-  
mation of man, as the angels, and that ac-  
cording to the opinion of some, that they  
of all creatures are so subordinate to those  
that centre in and cluster around those  
beautiful human flowers, as it has been poe-  
tically and very justly expressed. There are  
no classes exempt from a foible in refer-  
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east husband, whose heart, maybe, is afflicted  
with "withering thoughts that the woman  
cannot know"; to smooth the dying pillow  
of the aged, and to soothe the weary, the  
higher and better state of being.

But, since women are so beautiful,  
charming, and so useful, we shall endeavor  
to describe those who are worthy the respect  
the love and the confidence of man; and  
doing this, we shall have, perhaps, to dis-  
tinguish the worldly and the heavenly influ-  
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"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her  
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coquette. Think of the real loveliness of  
an Helen's innocence, piety, good humored  
cast, and virtuous temper, and the neces-  
sity to her sex, and even beauty her beau-  
ty!" How irresistibly is one's heart drawn  
towards the modest, chaste, unassuming fair  
one, whose eyes, so eloquently bright, speak  
only of love, innocence, and purity; her per-  
son is symmetrical, her features are charm-  
ing, her manners are lovely, her behavior  
casts a halo round her whole form, and  
her conduct that sheds all your hollow forms  
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lished with the proper ornaments of virtuous  
and commendable qualities. She is a model  
for a painter to copy after, an exemplar in  
morals, and will be an inestimable treasure  
to him who gets her.

Let us now proceed to describe a different  
class of our fair jade, with the pro-  
fane smirk ingrained on her face; see how  
many airs she puts on to catch the eye.  
How gaudily she is tricked out. What mor-  
tuous hoops! and what a pretty hat! and  
to crown all, how elegantly and tastefully she  
simpers. She has long dress, marked, laced,  
and inwardly disguised, red, blue, green, and  
purple, and the infinite pains in jollies  
out her tongue, in rubbing her nose with her  
handkerchief, in telling you surprising and  
foolish stories, in giving you a summary of  
all her beaux, in entertaining you with a  
account of all clever things she says to her  
ruiors, and the many nice things that she  
they invent and tell about her, in short, she  
leads a beggar's life. Inform you, you so  
designated her practically, and to all intents  
and purposes, that she is the greatest sinner  
on "this side creation," as Mr. Slick would ex-  
press. Her beaux are just like herself, vain  
shallow-pated, puffed up with a silly con-  
ceit of their own greatness. They appear  
going fair to an angelic pair of eyes, but yet  
they are white-washed sensualists, and  
inwardly rottenness and vanity. I need  
scarcely remark that much of that which is  
observed in the children is owing to the  
teaching and influence of their parents  
that many of the worst lessons learned by  
youth are picked up around their hearths  
and beds; hence the dear child young men  
should teach their children their "better half."

Many of those who are really devoted to

and rakes, were encouraged in the formation of that character by their parents. We shall tell, briefly, how it may be done. A young dangle comes to a certain house, pretending to make advances to a certain young lady of that house. In prosecuting this scheme, a little, passy, a very bad sitting-up night may be necessary. The old dame takes the hint, leaves all to say their own prayers for that night, and post off to bed. No one will pretend to deny that the custom of sitting up to a very late hour might any early-hour, is a very bad habit, and highly to be censured. Further, that such a practice defeats the very object for which it is done. No young gentleman, we apprehend, will think any more of a young lady by such an exhibition of their minds in reference to him. On the contrary, he will very surely think less. Having said something about both classes, the virtuous and the vicious, and pointed out, to a considerable degree, the tone of morality by which each is characterized, we shall lay down a few general principles, which it would be well for the fair sex to ruminate upon and observe; being persuaded that much good would accrue to their selves as well as others from their strict observance; especially to themselves.

"That no woman can be handsome from the force of features alone, any more than she can be witty by the help of speech only."

"That no woman can be graceful and grace, and affection is a more terrible enemy than the smallpox."

"That no woman is capable of being beautiful, who is not incapable of being false; and that which would be odious in a friend, is necessary in a foe."

From these few principles, thus laid down, it will be seen that I do not value beauty in one sense of the term, as much as some. Colors artfully spread upon canvass may entertain the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who takes no care to add to the natural graces of a person any excellent qualities, will still be allowed to amount to a picture, but not to triumph as a beauty.

JULY DECORUM.

### STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.

The total number of human beings on earth is now computed in round numbers at 1,000,000,000. They speak 3,004 national tongues, and of which upward of 1,100 religious or creeds are preached. The average age of life is 334 years. One-fourth of the born die before they reach the age of 7 years, and the half before the 17 year. Out of 100 persons only six reach the age of 60 years and upward, while one in 1,000 reaches the age of 100 years. Out of 500 only one lives to 80 years. Of the thousand million living persons 3,000,000 die annually, 11,000 daily, 37 every hour, 60 every minute, consequently one every second. The loss is, however, balanced by the gain in new births. Tall men are supposed to live longer than short ones. Women are generally stronger proportionately than men until their 50th year, after which less and less. Men are in proportion to single life (bachelors and spinsters) 1:10:75. Both births and deaths are more frequent in the night than in the day. One-fourth of men are capable of bearing arms, but not one out of 1,000 is by nature inclined for the profession. The notion of education calcifies and degenerates. The human frame is not borne out by fact.

### TINNING CAST-IRON ARTICLES.

Many articles such as bridle bits, snaffles, &c., are manufactured of tinned iron. Scaupens, goblets and other hollow iron ware, are tinned upon their inner surfaces. They are first scoured bright with sand and dilute sulphuric acid, then washed thoroughly in soft water and dried. They are then placed over a fire and heated, when again tin is poured in the vessel moved so as to roll the molten tin over the surface. Some powdered rosin is added to prevent oxide from forming on the surface of the iron. Hollowed vessels of copper and brass are tinned in the same manner.

### TINNING IRON.—Cast-iron articles to be tinned, are first scoured bright with sulphuric acid and sand, then washed in clean water and dried. They are afterwards placed upon the top of the zinc, by dipping the pieces into molten tin. When the tin operation is finished the articles are placed in boiling water, and allowed to cool slowly.

In the ruins of Herculaneum the excavations are carried on actively. Toward the latter end of December two lions were found in that town, half a metre long, carved in marble. The style was Grecian of a high order of art. Other interesting objects have been recovered, such as fragments of buried wooden furniture, chess boxes, coffers, constructed of bamboo or ebony and shodstones &c.

Gheddies made of old carpets and blankets and is frequently mixed with long wool spun in filling. Noils is a name for a short wool which is combed from the under wool when the latter is employed for making worsted and kerseys.

A street railway 12 miles long has been laid down, and is now in operation, in New South Wales. The rails and carriages for this street railway have been sent out from England by Mr. Train.

## NEW GOODS.

### JUST RECEIVED

— IN —

## GREAT VARIETY

A. MCARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 6th, 1862. 35-

### Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Town of Lanark, will hold its first Council of Revision in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 28th day of May, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WILLIAM SCOTT,  
TOWN CLERK.

Lanark, 1st May, 1862.

### Notice.

ALL debts indicated to the estate of Nathaniel McCarty of Carleton Place either by Bill of Sale or otherwise are hereby required by Callaghan to be paid to the undersigned and to the said Callaghan his heirs and assigns, and all bills having claims against the estate of the said Nathaniel McCarty are hereby required to be presented to the undersigned of the undersigned.

D. DRUMMOND. } Assignees.

Carleton Place, 3rd May 1862:

**Meeting of Council and Com-**  
**missioners of Revision.**  
**THE Municipal Council of the Town-**  
**ship of Pakenham, will meet at the**  
**Town Hall on Thursday, the 15th inst,**  
**11 o'clock a.m., for the despatch of busi-**  
**ness.**  
**The first meeting of the Council of Revision**  
**will be held at the same time and place.**  
**The Statute Labor for the present year**  
**will be laid out, and also the Surplus Fund**  
**of the Municipality will be appropriated**  
**to the improvement of the Highways with**  
**the said township at the said meeting.**  
**parties interested in the business of the**  
**meeting are requested to take notice and**  
**attend.**  
**By order of Council,**  
**EWEN MCWEN,**  
**TOWN CLERK.**  
**Dated this 3rd day of May, 1862.**

**The Black Horse**  
**YOUNG PERFORMER.**  
**THIS property of Peter Ferguson, is five years**  
**old, formerly owned by Thomas Kirk of Fremont,**  
**will serve March this season, 1862, at £1 for**  
**season, with Approved Notes.**  
**FEARLESS, a young performer in a Good Bay**  
**16 hands high, with good action, fine**  
**Bismah, and is a sure foot getter. Young Performer**  
**is by Old Remond, imported by John Hunter,**  
**formerly owned by Thomas Kirk of Thirley,**  
**near, England.**  
**All Mares at the risk of their owners.**  
**There is a foal named Nemo, by Fremont,**  
**10 o'clock J Gillis's, near John Ferguson Jr.,**  
**at night at L Wilson's, Smith's Falls. Tuesday**  
**o'clock at E Chambers' Montague, noon at Rose**  
**at night at the proprietor's stable. Wednesday,**  
**at 8 o'clock a.m. noon at James Downer's**  
**Goulburn, over night at James' near the**  
**mond, Thursday's noon at James Sanders' N**  
**Gower, afternoon at McEwen's North Gower**  
**over night at James Johnston's Gore Corners**  
**afternoon at Alexander Moore's Marlborough**  
**at night at Mr. John's Burditt's Rapids. Saturday**  
**noon at John Wilson's, 4th concession Montague**  
**afternoon at Thomas Doole.**

**S. CLARKE'S**  
**CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CEMENT**  
**And Leather.**  
**Imported and Sold Wholesale and Retail**  
**S. CLARKE, Brockville.**  
**IF All other cements are a humbug. One**  
**will prove this. Beware of peddlars without**  
**signs, and beware of cheap imitations. You**  
**will find it all Stores and Groceries for sale by**  
**bottom.**

**GEO. WOOD.**  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Renfrew, C.**  
**Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,**  
**toomers, Fine Toilet Soap, Fine Hair and**  
**tooth Brushes, Perfumery, and all French**  
**and Cattle Medicines of all descriptions.**  
**Customers will find my stock complete,**  
**and all articles it is impossible to let to**  
**renfrew, at all prices at moderate prices.**

**Notice.**  
**THE Court for the Revision of the Assess-**  
**ment Rolls of the Township of Pakenham, for**  
**the present year, will sit at the Town Hall on THUR-**  
**SDAY the 29th instant at ten o'clock forenoon,**  
**for the purpose of receiving the objections of**  
**the ratepayers to the said assessment. The**  
**sums for several business.**  
**A correct copy of the Assessment Rolls may**  
**be seen at the Post Office, Pakenham Village.**  
**JAMES CONNERY,**  
**TOWN CLERK.**  
**Pakenham, May 1st, 1862.**

**Board of Public Instruction**  
**County of Renfrew.**  
**THE Board of Public Instruction of the County**  
**of Renfrew for the examination and grad-**  
**uate certificates to Teachers will be held within the**  
**County of Renfrew, on FRIDAY the 3rd inst,**  
**the day of June next at ten o'clock forenoon.**  
**TEACHERS are required to produce certificates**  
**of good moral character.**  
**GEORGE ROSS, Secy.**  
**Renfrew, May 3rd 1862.**

**Notice.**  
**DESCRIPTION of a Road survey**  
**and laid out upon part of the Township of**  
**half Lots No. 10, 11 and the 12th concession**  
**of the Township of Pakenham, in the County**  
**of Lanark and Province of Canada.**  
**Commencing where a post has been placed**  
**on the said 12th concession line, oppo-**  
**site the 11th lot; said post being distant**  
**from the Government allowance for road betw-**  
**the 10th and 11th lots 16 chains; thence**  
**from the said commencing post on a com-**  
**pass bearing S. 33° E. 3 chains, thence N. 36°**  
**9.50° E. 10 chains, thence N. 36° 15° E.**  
**Carth's house, where it terminates;**  
**stakes planted on said survey, to be the**  
**true of the said road, and the said road**  
**of the full width of forty feet through**  
**to be a public Highway.**  
**NOTICE is hereby given that the**  
**Commissioners of the Township of Pakenham**  
**will pass a By-law to establish a**  
**described road, at a meeting of said Coun-**  
**cil to be held at the Town Hall on Thurs-**  
**day the 29th day of May next, at ten o'**  
**forenoon.**  
**By Order of Council,**  
**JAMES CONNERY,**  
**TOWN CLERK.**  
**Pakenham, April 24th, 1862.**

**Mortgage Sale.**  
**WHEREAS default has been made**  
**by the payment of certain Money**  
**owed to be paid by an Indenture of**  
**Mortgage, dated the Twenty-sixth day of**  
**December, in the year of our Lord one thou-**  
**sand hundred and fifty-seven, made betw-**  
**Thomas Murray, of the Township of**  
**in the County of Lanark and Province**  
**Canada, Yeoman, of the first part,**  
**John Drummond, of the same place, Yeoman**  
**of the second part, upon all that certain**  
**parcel or tract of land and premises, sit-**  
**uate in the township of Ramsay, in the County**  
**of Lanark and Province of Canada,**  
**assigned by advertisement Number**  
**acres, to be the same more or less, being**  
**in the Fifth Concession of the said town-**  
**ship of Ramsay, together with all appurten-**  
**ances, and the same more or less, being**  
**NOTICE is hereby given that pursu-**  
**ant to the power of sale contained in said**  
**Mortgage, the above described parcel or tract**  
**of land and premises, situate in the**  
**will be sold by Public Auction, at the**  
**Hotel," in the village of Carleton Place,**  
**the County of Lanark aforesaid, on THUR-**  
**SDAY, the Fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1862,**  
**at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, the**  
**monies due on said Mortgage be so paid.**  
**TERMS made known at the time of**  
**Conveyance such as the power contained in**  
**the Mortgage, enables the said John Drum-**  
**mond to give. The Mortgage may be**  
**specte at the office of John Deacon,**  
**Solicitor, &c., Perth.**  
**Dated this twenty sixth day of April 1862.**  
**JOHN DRUMMON, Jr.,**  
**Solicitor for Mortgage.**

**Notice.**  
**NOTICE is hereby given that the**  
**listing of the Court of Revision,**  
**of the Township of Ramsay, will be held**  
**at Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 1st day**  
**May, at ten o'clock forenoon. All per-**  
**sons interested are requested to be in attend-**  
**ance.**  
**A copy of the Assessment Roll, alphabet-**  
**ically arranged, will be found at the**  
**Office, Almonte.**  
**DAVID CAMPBELL,**  
**Town Clerk.**  
**Ramsay, 29th April, 1862.**

**Farm For Sale.**  
**THE West half of Lot No. 9, on the 2nd Con-**  
**cession of the Township of Ramsay, will be**  
**by applying to the Subscriber at**  
**JAMES MAJOR.**  
**Ramsay, 14th April, 1862.**

**Apprentice Wanted.**  
**TO the Planning and Carrying business.**  
**Apply immediately to**  
**BRUCE McNEILL,**  
**Carleton Place, April 23rd 1862.**

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**Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and Water Privilege on lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 83

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manner and of the best seasoned timber.  
Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861.

**RICHARD  
HULL**  
thankful for  
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control, in-  
ong an En-  
Public, and  
now pre-  
cheap for C  
HORSE SHOING 5s. per SK  
Done in the most approved man-  
He is also manufacturing Plough-  
rows, Wagons, Buggies, and every  
ment required by a Farmer, all of  
will sell cheap for Cash.  
**RICHARD GILPIN**  
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861.

**NATHANIEL MCNEE**  
THANKFUL for the patronage  
received heretofore, desires to  
the Public that he is now preparing  
cheaper than usual for Cash.  
**Horse Shoeing 5s. per SK**  
Done with Neatness and despatch  
He is also manufacturing Plows, B  
Wagons, Buggies, and every Imple-  
ment required by a Farmer, all of  
on a Farm, all of which will be Sol-  
for Cash.  
**NATHANIEL MCNEE**  
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861.

**FURNITURE**  
THE SUB-  
having com-  
business in  
Place, tak-  
method of  
ing the public that he is prepared to  
all orders, and at prices to suit every  
desire, and at times to suit every  
Coffins furnished on the shortest not-  
**JACOB LEWIS**  
Carleton Place, May 25th, 1861.

**JAS. DUFF  
HOUSE  
CARPENT-  
MILL-WO-  
&c., &  
CARLETON**  
W. Botse  
BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, &  
Frames, and other articles of the  
furniture made to order. He is also  
to build small fishing smacks, pleas-  
racing boats. 36

**W. HON-  
Grainer, Glaz-  
Haugen, Car-  
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ature and  
Painting, such  
Decorative  
Transfer, &c.  
Work**

a number of others. All orders punctual-  
and to cheaply executed for cash. Write  
at John Gramma's:  
Carleton-Place June 6th 1861.

**HARDWARE  
AT  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
THE SUB-  
begs to  
attention of  
Builders,  
sters, John-  
smiths Car-  
kers, and  
to his im-  
STOCK OF GOODS.  
In the above department we have  
surpassed in any House in Canada  
variety, quality, and price—below 5  
of a few articles, with a thousand  
numerous to mention.  
Iron and Steel  
Wrought and Cut Nails,  
Spades and Shovels,  
Axes and Forks,  
Sawblades and Saw-  
Logges and Latches,  
Wedge blind fastenings,  
Ages, Ten Pins,  
Emmelled Cloth,  
India Rubber Cloth,  
Patent Leather,  
Rub Bands,  
Sawdust Hubs,  
Bent Felcos,  
Bent Shafts,  
Malleable Iron,  
Paints, Oil, Varn-  
and Putty  
Leads and Per-  
Boots, Trees and  
Zinc and Iron  
Wagon Screws,  
Whip Sockets,  
Oil Cloth,  
Back Logs,  
Lacing, Seal St-  
Bent Bores,  
Assorted Nails,  
Tuffs, Apron H-  
Joints, Bolts, &  
Dish Centres,  
Domesticated  
**MILL SALES.**  
Best Black Springs, 12 cents per lb  
Best Bright Springs, 12 1/2 cts. per lb  
All of the above Goods will be  
low for Cash or approved Credit,  
and prices before purchase solicited.  
Orders are respectfully solicited,  
**W. BOTSE**  
Graham Building, Perth.  
May 30, 1861.

**H. C. H. C.**  
to the pub-  
ing country  
the King of  
Domesticated  
and Harnes-  
in the premi-  
erated by Dr.

opposite the Post Office, and where, with  
reaction to business, he hopes to receive a  
patronage. He will also keep on hand a  
stock of Ready Made Ware, consisting of:  
Carriage and Gig Harness Strip, plating and  
Lumber Harness, Carriage and  
Collars, Saddles Trunks & Valises. Carriage  
goods done to order. All work warranted to  
satisfaction, got up in the latest and most  
approved fashion. The Public will find it to  
vantage to give him all before purchase  
where the order of the day being SMALL  
AND QUICK RETURNS.

**ROBERT MCNEILL**  
WISHES to inform the public that he  
moved his Saddle and Harness ma-  
establishment to Almonie, where he will be  
to execute all orders which he may be re-  
ad in his line of business.

**Land Surveying.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished  
with improved and very accurate instruments  
will make every description of survey, by  
dial or otherwise, with great accuracy, at  
not notice and lowest charges. Also, by the  
purchased plans. The subscriber has ex-  
tent and mapping of Towns and Villages on  
surveying plans. The subscriber has ex-  
and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and  
Per C. W., or left at the subscriber's  
for the present the Stone building at  
Music Hall, near the Free Church, stating  
what kind of land, and where to be re-  
surveyed, and to whom the survey will be  
; but no attention paid to verbal mes-  
Liberal Credit given when required.  
**JOSEPH M. O. CHAMBERS**  
11, Le Sage  
Perth, March, 1862.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot  
ber One in the First Concession  
Township of Ross, containing three  
Acres.  
**Also**—Lot number 13, in the  
Township of Westmanly, con-  
200 acres.  
These Lands are situated on the  
side of Muskrat Lake, and are of good  
quality. Other Lands in the West also  
Apply to  
**ANDREW DICKS**  
Perth, 2nd

**JOHN DEACON JR.**  
 BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT  
 LAW,  
 CONVENTYER, &c.,  
 Perth, County of Lanark.  
 Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Messrs.  
 "William Lynnes & Co.,  
 D. FRASER,  
 BARRISTER AT  
 LAW,  
 PERTH, C. W.  
**THOMAS W. COLE,**  
 CORONER,  
 Newwood, C. W.  
**WILLIAM MOOSTYN,**  
 PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & GENT.  
 Graduate of Queen's College, King's  
 College, and of the University of  
 the United Counties of Lanark and  
 Perth, Ramsey, C. W.  
**ROBERT HOWDEN, M.D.**  
 PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND  
 Lecturer at the University of McGill,  
 and of the University of the  
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, London,  
 Albany, C. W.  
**A. J. SWEETLAND, M.D.**  
 PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND  
 Lecturer of Marriage Licences, Falkland  
 Islands.  
**JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D.**  
 [Graduate of McGill College;  
 Licentiate.]  
 Physician, Surgeon, and Accou-  
 cheur, ASHTON, C. W.  
**G. D. NORTGRAVE,**  
 WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,  
 JEWELLER, &c.,  
 Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery  
 of all kinds repaired with care and  
 at reasonable rates.  
 All his work warranted to give satisfaction.  
**M. MACMARRA,**  
 Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,  
 (Opposite Allan's Commercial  
 Buildings, Watches and Jewellery of  
 all kinds repaired in the best man-  
 ner, at reasonable terms.  
 L.P. School Terms furnished and engraved.  
**C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER,**  
 1008 STREET, PERTH.  
 Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery  
 of all kinds repaired and at reason-  
 able terms.  
**GEORGE REID,**  
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
 British, American, and  
 Clocks, HARDWARE,  
 BROCKVILLE, C. W.  
 Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery,  
 Trimmings, &c.,  
 Provincial Insurance Co.  
 TORONTO.  
 Capital, £250,000.  
 Applications for insurance and  
 Losses promptly attended to, by  
 JAMES RICHMOND,  
 Agent at ASHTON.  
 Notice.  
**JOHN G. LYNE** Provincial Capital  
 Civil Engineer, Smith's Falls.  
 Architectural Lines run with the  
 greatest accuracy and approved  
 methods, and in all directions.  
 Surveys promptly performed and estimated.  
**Machinery, Castings, and Iron-  
 WORKING,**  
 MURRAY & MILLER,  
 BROCKVILLE, C. W.  
 AND ALL KINDS OF  
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
 At the Perth Foundry, near Ross  
 PERTH, C. W.  
**JOHN McNAUGHT,**  
 Manufacturer of  
 LIME, BEER & MALT WHISKY,  
 Brockville, C. W.  
 Orders for any quantity punctu-  
 ally filled.  
 The highest price in Canada  
 paid for Barley.  
**PERRY'S PATENT**  
 GRAHAM STREET—PAKENTON  
 GOOD STABLING, with every  
 convenience and accommodation.  
 Travellers.  
 8th April, 1861.  
**GEORGE FOSTER,**  
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
 Smith's Falls.  
 Orders punctually attended to.  
 Work warranted.  
 Provincial Insurance Co.  
 of Canada.  
 CAPITAL, £250,000.  
 APPLICATIONS for Insurance and  
 Losses promptly attended to, by  
 RICHARD H. DAVIS,  
 Agent at ASHTON.  
 December 13, 1861.  
**COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
 PAKENHAM.  
 WILLIAM DICKSON,  
 HAVING LOANED the Commercial  
 Pakenham Village, formerly  
 by John McAdam, has fitted up the  
 hotel in the most comfortable manner  
 prepared to accommodate the travelling  
 public. His Bar will be constantly sup-  
 plied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stab  
 a good description, while attentive  
 waiters will take the greatest care of horses given  
 charge.  
 Pakenham, March 8, 1861.  
 NOTICE TO FARMERS.  
 THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate  
 to Farmers in the surrounding coun-  
 ties, that they have on hand and for sale  
 will sell Cash for Cash. Also, good  
 White, Cultivators and Coopers, Box  
 Horses, Wagons, Carts, and Heavy  
 Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in ex-  
 Change at the Amperford Foundry.  
 KIRKBRIDE & McE  
**DANIEL KELLOCK,**  
 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and  
 PRINTER,  
 Perth, C. W.  
 HAS constantly on hand the following  
 works:—Harper's Weekly and McE-  
 neaney's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly,  
 the Yale Review, New York's City  
 and Country, and other New Publications.  
 A CARD.  
 GEO. B. LONG, County Clerk,  
 the Inhabitants of Almonte and the  
 country, for the liberal patronage bestowed  
 for the past year, as to his friends  
 and acquaintances, who have been  
 so distant from their work. He is  
 found at his old stand, on Mill Street,  
 where he is prepared to execute all  
 which the public may require. He goes  
 old and young, with ease and grace  
 and with the most perfect execution  
 made at Railroad speed. Particular  
 pains in cutting Cloth for those who  
 have made at the New York City  
 the human body and limbs artificially  
 The Pure, London and New York Pa-  
 tents, which are the most exact and  
 Almonte Jan. 16, 1862.  
 The Carleton Place Free  
 Press PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 AT CARLETON PLACE, BY  
 JAMES POOLLEY,  
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
 To whom all communications, notices,  
 and advertisements, should be addressed.  
 One Dollar a Year in Advance. One Dollar  
 per Quarter. Half a Dollar a Month.  
 and Two Dollars if not  
 paid after the expiration

**LAW**

**Wm. D.**

**M. T.**

**CHESTER A.**

**Ruston, C.**

**F. D.**

**D.**

**PROFESSOR**

**J. F. D.**

**PROVINCIAL**

**ES,**

**MAKER**

**Waterbury**

**Gray, C.**

**(Holly)**

**very day**

**most**

**for \$2000**

**MAKER**

**CH. W.**

**carefully**

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1. *Introduction*