

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XII.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., APRIL 2, 1862.

No. 30.

THE GOLDEN FUTURE.

Ah, yes! ah, yes! we see it all,
A golden country gleams before us,
God still is God, what'er befall,
Flowers bloom below, stars radiate o'er us,
There gleams a golden land before us.

Above the mist, above the cloud,
Above the darkness and the thunder,
While storms are roaring, wild and loud,
Calm shines a world of awe and wonder,
And there is silence o'er the thunder.

Then, oh, my brothers, trust and love;
A golden country lies before us,
With man around us, God above,
And truth and beauty dawning o'er us,
A golden country gleams before us.

THERE'S A HOME BEYOND THE RIVER.

There's a home beyond the river,
River rolling dark and deep;
Sins and sorrows enter never,
Never there shall mortals weep.

Death stands sentinel so grimly,
Grimly by that awful shore;
Light beyond is seen but dimly,
Dimly as we're ferried o'er.

Visions of the future brightness,
Brightness gleam upon our view,
As in death we see the likeness,
Likeness of the Christ break through.

Fear not then! though dark and dreary,
Dreary is the passage o'er,
Landed safe in heaven, the weary,
Weary rest for evermore.

J. H. W.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE WEEK.
Monday's birth is fair of face;
Tuesday's birth is full of grace;
Wednesday's birth is the child of woe;
Thursday's birth is far to go;
Friday's birth is loving and giving;
Saturday's birth is hard for his living;
But the birth that's born on the blythe
Sunday is lucky, and bonny, and wise, and gay.

BATTLE AT PEAR RIDGE.

The enemy made its appearance with about forty thousand cavalry, at about ten in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. Sigel had with him only a thousand men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. Sigel's example at Carthage and taught him how to bear himself under such desperate circumstances and he ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The men were put upon good pace, and the enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen in the ranks and infantry in the rear, awaited their approach until within about two hundred yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of Minnie bullets into their ranks which had the effect of throwing them into temporary confusion. In a few minutes the leaders by dint of shouting and gestulating, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to be close quarters. The same volley succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, shouting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy victory. The enemy set up a shout of triumph. It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point one of our teams, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it, was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen reforming to renew the attack. The column was very seven miles from the camp. A pause ensued, and then sent forward to Gen. Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about two o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their mischievous guns and then brandishing their huge knives which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friends could hardly be distinguished from foes. A dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savage who clamored for his life and hewed his way through a line of them to reach his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the heroic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up which was reached by the troops from the camp. At last the last attack was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew at about 3 o'clock.

CHARGE RESUMED.

The evidences were very clear in the morning that a strong force had been posted on the Fayetteville road, thus standing directly between us and our next line at Camden. Completely cutting off our communication with the world. The line of battle was changed. Col. Carr was sent back along the Fayetteville with his right rearguard on Cross Timber Hollow, at the head of Beaver Creek, a tributary of Big Sugar Creek, immediately facing the rebel batteries sustained on this side of Elk Horn Tavern. Gen. Davis, with the Central Division, was posted on the top of Pea Ridge, leaving Sigel to cover the camp with his left wing resting on Sugar Creek. In this position things stood when the rebels opened

the fight with artillery on the extreme right from a very advantageous position at the distance of a mile.

Our batteries soon replied; the rebels fired a solid shot, then a shell and then a solid shot again. The fight raged quite a while in front of Col. Carr's position from 10 until 11 o'clock when another battery was ordered up to the support of Col. Carr who seemed to be hotly pressed, from the amount of firing which took place in his direction. The left as yet had not been menaced. Our cavalry penetrated along the main ridge beyond the road by which the enemy had come, and were on the point of seizing some of the enemy's wagons, when a brigade of rebel cavalry and infantry attacked them. Then followed one of the most sanguinary contests that has ever been seen between cavalry. Most of the fighting was done at close quarters. Pistols and carbines being exhausted, our sabres were brought into requisition. The rebels, of steel against steel, our sabres against their muskets and cutlasses, were terrific. Nothing like it has been seen before. The rebels were Texan Rangers and fought like demons. The slaughter was awful, our Missouri cavalry cleared right and left, leaving in front of their horses a row of dead and wounded. The enemy fell back in dismay, and our forces pursued them along the road, when they opened a battery upon the mass of friend and foe, ploughing through them with shot and shell. Col. Osterhaus had succeeded in his attempt, and retired, bringing off his dead and wounded in safety.

DEATH OF McCULLOUGH.

Meantime the fight was raging furiously on the extreme right on both sides of the Fayetteville road. The first and second Iowa Batteries planted on an eminence overlooking the declivity in the road, were kept busy playing shrapnel and canister into the ranks of the enemy, who appeared in immense numbers on all sides, as if to surround the right of our line, and thus completely envelop us. In order to defeat this object, a severe struggle took place for the occupancy of a rising knoll on the east side of the road. The enemy gained upon us, and it was not until men were half stricken down that they yielded the point. Word had been passed back to Gen. Curtis that the enemy was pressing hard on the right flank, and that our forces were sent back. A section of one of our batteries had been left on the hill, and the enemy were now turning it up on us. Col. Carr fearing that no reinforcement would arrive, collected his strength and mustered his one force for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre and a cheer from the advancing Division of Gen. Davis favored the effort and our troops marched up to the battery and a storm of shot from their own guns, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, finally drove the enemy down the ravine in hopeless confusion. Col. Carr received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

The great leader of the rebels—the ubiquitous Ben McCulloch—was among the temporary confederates. In a few minutes the leaders by dint of shouting and gestulating, succeeded in getting them into something like order. This time they came up to be close quarters. The same volley succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in crowds, shouting and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy victory. The enemy set up a shout of triumph. It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point one of our teams, containing three of the wounded men who had been placed in it, was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen reforming to renew the attack. The column was very seven miles from the camp. A pause ensued, and then sent forward to Gen. Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have been captured. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about two o'clock the second attack was made and desperately carried forward. The rebel horsemen spurred their horses right on the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their mischievous guns and then brandishing their huge knives which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friends could hardly be distinguished from foes. A dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and oaths. The faithful Germans, like a league of brethren, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a dozen of the savage who clamored for his life and hewed his way through a line of them to reach his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the heroic efforts of their leaders. By this time the advance which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, and the little cheer went up which was reached by the troops from the camp. At last the last attack was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew at about 3 o'clock.

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THE GRAIN TRADE.

From the *London Express*.
As the period when our island commerce is about to be renewed is fast approaching it becomes a question of much importance to understand the prospective demand and prices for grain. Farmers will be especially interested as they not only have considerable last year's grain on hand, but the prospect of next season's prices will govern them in preparing for the next crop.

All accounts from Europe represent a great deficiency of the last year's crops in England and France. This is so much so that the French Emperor had agents in this country buying up grain for shipment to the hungry millions of France, where a good and cheap supply of food is a matter of political necessity, in order to prevent insurrection and revolutions. It is not, however, to be supposed that enough was then secured to supply the demand. The estimated deficiency to be supplied before next harvest is, according to the *London Express*, about thirty million bushels, of which only thirty million have been supplied, leaving forty million bushels to be still secured the coming spring and summer. A similar deficiency of sixty-five million bushels is estimated for Great Britain, of which only twenty-five million have been supplied.

These estimates, which about thirty-five millions of bushels at the present deficiency, these figures seem large, it is true; but they are engrossed by the New York *World*, and have good data on which to rest. It must be remembered that the season there was a very bad one and the crops were very poor. At the same time there was also a deficiency in Russia and other parts of Continental Europe, which have usually contributed largely to supply the English and French markets, but this year can do so to a very small degree. The world is therefore thrown upon this country for its supplies of breadstuffs.

How, then, is it with this country? We believe the crops of winter grain in the north and west were scarcely above the average, and in some sections far below it. In this section wheat was badly winter-killed, and we last fall heard similar reports from the west. There is, however, a large excess of foreign export, but certainly not enough to supply home demand, and for a last desperate charge, resolved to retake the position or perish in the attempt. A heavy firing on our centre and a cheer from the advancing Division of Gen. Davis favored the effort and our troops marched up to the battery and a storm of shot from their own guns, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, finally drove the enemy down the ravine in hopeless confusion. Col. Carr received a wound in the arm, but remained on the field.

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THE MAJORITY ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Ministerial press pretend to be jubilant at their majority of thirteen on the Speakership. Truly they are thankful for small mercies. Up to the very hour of the meeting of Parliament, the Ministerial expectation was that Mr. Turton's majority would be double what it proved to be.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator*—believed to be one of the Government organs at Quebec—wrote that the Ministry would "this time have a majority of twenty-seven, and an Upper Canada majority at that." The Montreal *"Gazette"* also made the following announcement on Thursday last—the very day Parliament assembled—Our Quebec correspondent informs us that the expected Ministerial majority on the address will be 26; or, in other words an Upper Canada majority of 3 and a Lower Canada one of 23.

Now, the actual majority in Lower Canada was 15, and instead of a majority of 3 in Upper Canada, the Government was left in a minority of 2! So much for the empty boasts of the organs over their majority of thirteen. Tested by their vaunting before hand, it was a defeat.

The vote on Speakership is a good test of the relative strength of the Opposition; but it is not a safe index to the men on whom the Ministry can rely. It may safely be assumed that every vote cast against Mr. Turton's majority was given by a member in open hostility to the Administration; but it would be safe to number all those who voted for him as devoted supporters.

The Government selected their candidate—the two leading members of the Government moved and seconded his appointment—all the influence of Government was strongly exercised in his favour—and as no principle was involved, but simply the choice of a man, it was a test of the Ministry to vote nay. Doubtless all those who vote with every Government, went for Mr. Turton; and an examination of the division list will show that there are several members among the yeas, who, while they might not think the Speakership of sufficient consequence to turn the Ministry vote right or left, yet they or their constituents deem more important questions vote right at all hazards. Fifty-three votes were cast against Mr. Turton; Messrs. Scott, Haultain, and Hooper, make fifty-

six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six. There were, therefore, double return, fifty-six.

The train from St. Louis, last night, brought in 300 prisoners and 48 commissioned officers, being the first arrival of the prisoners taken by Gen. Carr at the battle of Pea Ridge.

Philadelphia, March 24.
The "Bulletin" informed that the relatives of Captain Franklin Buchanan, of the rebel navy, have received positive information of his death, at Norfolk, from the wounds he received in the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads.

A despatch from Surgeon General in Gen. Sheridan's army to the Surgeon General in Washington, says in relation to the battle of yesterday, "Our loss is from 75 to 100 killed and 250 wounded. I have seen 225 of the enemy's dead."

Winchester, March 24.
The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg; there has been very little fighting there; in the skirmishing we have lost about 10 killed and wounded. We have captured more than 1,000 small arms.

Washington, March 24.
A despatch from Winchester says, "Our forces to-day pursued the rebels with extraordinary vigor and courage towards Strasburg, driving them like frightened sheep."

Cincinnati, March 24.
Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture in the Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and a Unionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed and yelled, and threw eggs and stones at him, some hitting him. He persevered, and was stoned and egged a second time, and a third time; the crowd now moved down stairs, crying "put him out!" "tar and feather him," and giving groans for the nigger Wendell Phillips; they were met near the stage by Phillips, who bravely stood his ground, and at intervals of half an hour, the fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days.

Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a quaker. The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously silent, and the encampments grow dimmer day by day.

St. Louis, March 24.
A detachment of the 1st Iowa cavalry, sent out from Jefferson City against a guerrilla band, had a skirmish with the enemy, killing two and wounding one, and taking 75 prisoners, and over 20 horses and 48 kegs of powder, and a quantity of arms.

Winchester, March 24—11 P.M.
In consequence of the forward move of our force, the reports of killed, wounded and missing could not be ascertained, but our loss is from 80 to 100 killed, among whom are colonel and four captains and lieutenants, and 200 wounded.

The enemy had nearly 500 killed and wounded, and lost 300 prisoners.

Cairo, March 24.
A special to the *Chicago Tribune*, dated nine o'clock, Sunday night, off Island No. 10, says that the firing continues slowly, day and night, at intervals of half an hour. The fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days.

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Arrival of the Nova-Scotian.

Portland, March 25.
The steamship Nova-Scotian, from Liverpool on the 13th via Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Kangaroo and Testonia, from New York, arrived on the 18th inst. The political news is unimportant.

London, March 14.
The Paris *Patrie* reports that a member of the English cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts, that according to information from Washington, an amicable separation between the North and the South would take place about June next and the bases of the treaty would be as follows:—Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to return to the Union; the two Republics are to have no "hard customs" line; slavery is to be prohibited in all the States; slavery must disappear within thirty years.

Paris, March 14.
M. Thouvenel has sent a note to M. R.

Paris, March 14.
The London *Times* publishes an article against any revision of the maritime law. It argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant ships she will surrender the only arm that has gained her all she has, and deprive her of all she has gained.

The London *Times* thinks that the victories recently gained by the federals will lead to a separation and peace between the Northern and Southern States.

FRANCE.—The ordinary expenses of the Government for the year 1862, amount to 1,729,000,000 francs, and the receipts are estimated at nearly 16,000,000, francs in excess of this.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and drooping, the rentes being quoted at 69 1/2.

It was rumored that the English Government had received a communication from London of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the Oranien plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring designs against the life of the Emperor.

The French police were on the look out for the three men.

ITALY.—The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the new ministry.

The details of the first sitting of the General Provident Assembly at Genoa, had been published. Garibaldi was most enthusiastically received. In his speech he applauded the holy idea of a central committee of the Provisional Government.

The idea of forming one society from among all the liberal Italian societies would receive the approval of all the representatives of those Societies. He was strongly in favor of such a union, in order to form, and to express it in a word, the Roman fasces. (The Assembly here rose to their feet and loudly applauded the sentiment.) Garibaldi, when the applause subsided, resumed his remarks. He said he hoped the Italians would also hold out their hands to all the enslaved nations of the earth.

The Government had warned the Provisional Committee of Genoa to assume a certain tone, otherwise they would be compelled to dissolve the Association.

GREECE.—All ports on the coast of Greece in the Gulf of Angioles have been placed under a strict blockade, in consequence of the insurrection in Nauplia.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.—The Confederate Commissioner had arrived in Madrid, but the Government refused to receive him.

Arrival of the Hansa.

Southampton 12th, will arrive up to port at about 4 o'clock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the blockade of the Confederate ports, and moved for the correspondence on the subject.

Earl Russell replied to the proofs adduced by Lord Campbell, of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted efforts made by the North to render it effective. He (Earl Russell) considered that the want of cotton in the English market was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He said a renewal of old feelings between the Northern and Southern States was impossible. He hoped the North would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. Both North and South were rich and extensive enough to be mighty powers. He trusted that within three months, or sooner, the war would cease, leaving the emancipation of slaves, if possible, to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He said no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade. The motion was then withdrawn.

Twenty thousand pounds of Australian gold had arrived in England and £125,000 of New Zealand gold was on route. Consols had advanced to 93 1/2 for money, and 93 1/2 for account.

The Asia arrived out on the 10th. Garibaldi had presided over a large meeting of popular delegates at Genoa. He deplored the absence of the representatives of the excluded provinces, and took an oath to deliver those provinces.

Liverpool Breadstuffs—Flour dull and lower. Wheat declined 1d. @ 24. and 6d. Pork dull and unchanged. Ashes dull.

We are informed on reliable authority that the Government has purchased six acres of land from Sir Allan MacNab, being part of the land adjoining his residence at Dundurn, Hamilton, on which will be erected the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, in the Province. The work of building will be begun as soon as possible. Mean time, the school under the superintendence of Mr. McNeill will be removed to a temporary building at Hamilton, until the Institution is ready. The grounds are beautifully situated, overlooking Burlington Bay, and in a healthy part of the city. A Bill will be brought into Parliament the present session for property organizing the Institution. The Directors of the Lunatic Asylum will be appointed managers of it, and a clause will probably be inserted making it binding on Municipalities to defray the expenses of those requiring instruction within their limits, whose friends are unable to send them to the institution.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

CANADA PITCH PINE FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—An English paper received by the last mail says that experiments have been made on the gunboats; and it has been ascertained that in using the ordinary pitch-pine-wood, which abounds in Canada, steam can be generated in the boilers in about half the time necessary when coal alone is used.

Mrs. Howey, a woman who was burned whilst intoxicated in Oswego about three weeks ago, died from her injuries last Wednesday. She suffered dreadfully during the whole interval.

Advertisements in the CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE PAKENHAM BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

	£.	s.	d.
Best stallion for saddle, to have been kept for public service in Township.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	15	0	0
Best stallion for draught, to have been kept for public service in Township.....	1	0	0
2nd.....	15	0	0
Best 2 year old stallion for general purposes.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	12	6	0
Best mare and foal for saddle.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best mare and foal for draught.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best saddle horse.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best span of draught horses in harness.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best span horses for general purposes in harness.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best 2 year old mare or gelding for draught.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	7	6	0
Best 2 year old mare or gelding for saddle.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	7	6	0
Best bull, 3 yr. old or upward.....	15	0	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
Best 2 year old bull.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
Best milch cow.....	12	6	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best yoke of oxen in yoke.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	7	6	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best yoke of 3 year old steers.....	7	6	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best fattest ox.....	5	0	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best fattest cow.....	5	0	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best ram, 2 years old and upward.....	15	0	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best pair of geese, 1 year (under 20 lbs).....	5	0	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best two ewes.....	5	0	0
2nd.....	3	6	0
3rd.....	3	6	0
Best two lambs.....	5	0	0
2nd.....	3	6	0
3rd.....	3	6	0
Best pair of geese, 2 years (over 20 lbs).....	15	0	0
2nd.....	10	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best sow any age.....	10	0	0
2nd.....	7	6	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best 2 pigs, 4 to 8 months old.....	7	6	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best pair turkeys.....	5	0	0
2nd.....	5	0	0
3rd.....	5	0	0
Best brace ducks.....	2	6	0
2nd.....	2	6	0
3rd.....	2	6	0
Best domestic fowl.....	2	6	0
2nd.....	2	6	0
3rd.....	2	6	0
Best pair chickens.....	2	6	0
2nd.....	2	6	0
3rd.....	2	6	0

FUJI MICRO SAFETY ▲ N

Months

Mr. Sicotte moved an amendment to Mr. McDougall's amendment, declaring that





MANAGEMENT OF HONEY BEES.

In the month of March we frequently have a warm sunny day, and the bees are very active. Such weather is frequently more injurious to bees than the coldest days of winter. If the hives are placed in a winter-beehive, made dark to prevent the bees from leaving their tenements, which is right, the warm atmosphere without will work to their injury, and the bees will become restless, and their torpor, or state of hibernation, and will endeavor to escape from their confinement, however dark the room may be.

In such cases, the apiarian is much perplexed, and scarcely knows what to do. Mr. Quinby, of Montgomery county, who has wintered bees extensively in dark rooms, says that he has often been compelled to place large quantities of ice among his hives, in order to cool the atmosphere around them on such spells of warm weather.

If the weather were to remain mild at such times, we should at once remove the bees to their out-door stands, but in most cases the thermometer is down to zero, or near that point, or a deep snow that would be much worse for the bees if removed, than to remain imprisoned, however warm the weather might be.

The confining of the bees in their hives does not remedy the evil, as the attendant about as destructive to them as leaving their hives at will. In some cases, where no ventilation is afforded but at the regular passages, and these places of egress and ingress being closed with perforated tin, wire cloth, etc., which would give an abundance of air, if the bees would remain between their combs, but they come down to the entrance, and the bees in such cases that suffocation is produced. This effect is generally produced by the bees generating a dampness, and a chill issues, which at night approaches, stifles the bees, and they become an inert mass at the passages, and prevent all air from entering. In such cases, the bees are fastened in their hives, this fatality is much more liable to occur, on account of the more sudden and greater degree of change in the atmosphere on the approach of evening on a mild day in winter or spring. It is, therefore, never good management in winter or spring thus to confine bees, with the hives and placing thin wedges at the corners, about an eighth of an inch thick, is perfect security against suffocation as above stated.

It matters not where or how bees are wintered, the warm days of March and April are periods of great danger in our northern climate. If the bees are not removed from their summer stands, the hives should be shaded by placing board boards against them, which will somewhat darken the passages and keep the interior of the hives cool, and the bees will not desire to leave their hives half so much as they do when the warm rays of the sun strike directly upon them. By raising the hives slightly above the ground, and having the passages closed with perforated strips of tin, or in small wire staples, the bees can be kept in their tenements without much excitement among them, except on very warm days, on which occasions, if the ground is free of snow, it is best to remove the front boards and allow the bees free exit.

Great care should be taken not to allow the bees to leave their hives when the ground is covered with snow, as vast numbers of them become chilled, and blinded by the dazzling, reflected light and drop down upon it never to rise.

When bees have been confined in their hives all winter, many of them become unable to fly, caused perhaps, by not having voided their feces; and if the hives be set out on a moderately cool day, the loss of bees will be much greater than if given their freedom on a warm, sunny day, with a south wind, and the ground entirely free from snow.

It is good management, if the ground be damp around the hives, to strew refuse hay or straw about them a few feet, to afford the bees a dry alighting place; and if the boards that were used to shade the hives be placed one on the ground and the other against the floor board of the hive, many bees that are unable to fly after having left their hives, will be enabled to enter by crawling up upon it never to rise.

I have frequently found it necessary to remove the snow for a space of fifteen or twenty feet around my apiary in the spring of the year, in order to allow the ground in the immediate vicinity of the hives to become clear, upon which I have kept a supply of straw till about the 1st of May; and by a careful use of shading boards, I have often prevented my bees from leaving their hives, without closing the passages-way. I dislike to obstruct the passages of the bees, and I do not keep the bees from salting, when it is unsafe for them to do so, but one who can not be constantly on hand to attend to his bees, had better shut them in.

As soon as warm weather sets in, even but for a day or two, bees will commence robbing each other's stores. The strong and exuberant families attack the weak ones; and it does not appear that the robbers are in want of honey at all, but rather have a supply to spare to those that are really famishing. It is the nature of the honey bee to rob, and they seem to exhibit a reckless daring in the ratio of the numbers of the family, and the abundance that they possess.

Weak families, with stores of comb filled with honey that they are unable to protect, are in particular danger of being robbed. A single bee from a strong family, perhaps, will enter the hive—there being few or no bees at times to guard the entrance; it ascends the outside comb, and near the top, finds it well filled with nectar, it fills its honey vesicle, and straightway departs for its home, and their disciples find discovery. Yes! it is a fact, that bees have a faculty of imparting information. The bee will, probably inform a dozen others where the treasure is to be found, and this dozen, will inform as many others, till thousands have been informed the robbed hive.

Let a hive be in a state of being robbed, and the bees suddenly ejected, and the hive closed, after a day of fruitless struggles to enter, the robbers will depart. Leave that hive two or three days open, and then close it on a warm, sunny day, and the bees, on a warm, sunny day, will find the entrance, and mark the result. Presently, a single robber will fit along, singing a peculiar war-song, and seeing the coast clear, dart in and secures a load of honey, and returns to its home. In a few minutes several bees will fit along, stopping in front of the robbed hive, near the passages-way, and the wing and singing that peculiar robber-song with which all experienced beekeepers are familiar. One by one they enter, and the result is, that frequently, in fifteen minutes I have known a previously robbed hive, after a period of being closed, to be assailed by thousands of bees, through the information imparted by a single pioneer robber.

The remedy against robbery, is to contract the passages-way of the hives, not after the damage has commenced, but before it is effected. Examine your families as you set them out in the spring, and immediately close up the passages-way of all weak ones, so that but one or two bees can get in or out at the same time. Some families that are moderately strong in numbers should have a half an inch of space or less, according to the number of bees in the hive. Keep the passages-way thus closed till the bees appear in blossom, after which they may be fully opened.

When a hive is discovered fully in possession of robbers, it should be closed at once, and the robbers let out in the evening, when the hive should be closed again. In some cases, by removing such hives, if the bees are not wholly overpowered, or by a careful opening of the passages-way after a day or two, the bees may be saved; but twenty years' experience has convinced me that when robbers get control of a hive of bees, it is useless to attempt to save anything, but the honey remaining in it.—T. B. MINER, Geneva Farmer.

VERDICT AGAINST CLERGYMAN FOR REFUSING TO "BAPTISE" A CHILD.

At the Wadsworth county court on Thursday, Edward Hussey and Sarah Evans, sued the Rev. John Symon Jenkins, the vicar of Battersea, for the sum of £6, as compensation for damages for refusing to baptise their child, Mr. Pearson. The Rev. Mr. Haynes, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. White, barrister, for defendant. This was the case which excited so much attention some time ago upon an application made by Sarah Evans to Mr. Daymon one of the magistrates of the HANLEY. The hearing of the case lasted several hours, and did not terminate until seven o'clock in the evening. Both the plaintiffs were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that they were cohabiting together as man and wife, and lived in Battersea. On the 27th of September last, the female plaintiff was delivered of a child, and at the appointed time, and as soon as she was able, she went to the defendant's church to have it christened. The defendant told her to read the 7th commandment and she told him that she had sinned, her child had not committed any sin. He said he would not christen the baby, it was a heathen, and it would go to a certain place. She went a second time, and again refused. It also appeared that on each occasion they were accompanied by sponsors. They were put to considerable expense in going to Doctors' Commons, and communicating with the Bishop of Winchester, who ultimately directed the defendant to baptise the child. The defendant refused to do this, and he denied having made the observations imputed to him. He admitted refusing to baptise the child, but said that he gave orders for the christening before he received the Bishop's letter. He also stated that the child was not baptised until after the death of the mother. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.—When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last thing he took was a little to eat. On his servant's hand, it was in a saucer, and asking if he would have it, the Duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy is expressed by them. He who commanded the greatest armies in Europe, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not despise or overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do. What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and some times to their mothers. They order so. This is ill-bred, unchristian, and shows a coarse nature and hard heart. In all your home talk, remember, "If you please." Among your playmates, don't forget, "If you please." To all who wait upon or serve you, believe that "if you please" will make you better served than all the cross ordering words in the whole dictionary. Don't forget three little words, "if you please."

A co-metray hopes Congress will put a tax of one dollar upon every man, woman and child who carries a cane, a tax of two dollars upon ladies owning poodles; a tax of one dollar upon all gentlemen under thirty who wear eye-glasses; a tax of nine shillings upon ladies who wear three or more bouffants; a tax of five dollars upon all pretty women who wear veils, and a tax of ten dollars upon all ugly women who don't. A tax of two dollars and a half upon people who go wandering round to different churches and don't pay any pew tax; a tax of twenty-five cents upon every person who reads a newspaper he don't subscribe to or purchase; a tax of one hundred dollars upon any man, woman or child who gets into an omnibus or car when it is already full, and a tax of ten cents upon every person in Boston who pulls his watch out when the alarm is striking 12 M. This would give us a big income.—Post.

HAD BETTER ASK HIM.—The Rev. Mr. W.—was a preacher in Monticello, but the society being not of sufficient size to maintain a whole minister, he preached one Sunday in Monticello, one in Rockland, and one in another adjacent town. In going to Rockland he had to go over the turnpike, and he noticed there the frequent inquiries of the gate-keeper, who proved to be a Yankee in every sense of the word, but said nothing, until one day, when the keeper was making change, he turned to the minister and said, "I thought, mister, some time when you was going home, I would ask you what your business is, and what your name is."

"Well," replied the minister, "some time when I am coming this way, and you have leisure, you had better ask me."

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sick-room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment to the other, the other is a blessing. The one is a noth, consuming everything about her, the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her path. Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualities in one.

A QUIET JOKE.—The celebrated John Wesley, with all his ministerial gravity, was addicted to joking once in a while. His servant, Michael Fenwick, complained that his name was never mentioned in the published Journal. Wesley, in the next number, said: "I left Epworth with great satisfaction, and about one preached at Clayworth Sunday in Monticello, one in Rockland, and one in another adjacent town. In going to Rockland he had to go over the turnpike, and he noticed there the frequent inquiries of the gate-keeper, who proved to be a Yankee in every sense of the word, but said nothing, until one day, when the keeper was making change, he turned to the minister and said, 'I thought, mister, some time when you was going home, I would ask you what your business is, and what your name is.'"

"Well," replied the minister, "some time when I am coming this way, and you have leisure, you had better ask me."

Why are smokers the only class of persons that derive benefit from those advertisements that promise the speedy realization of large incomes? Ans.—Because they are mere shams (meerschaums). Young Giles, who is just beginning to learn French, wants to know how it is, if they have no *le* in that language, that "them chaps can spell wagon."

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

CHIEF PAINT.—The following is said to be excellent for farm outbuildings:—Lime barrel, borax 12 oz.; molasses 1 gal.; barrel sugar 12 lbs.; dry sine 6 lbs.; water and skim milk, in equal parts, to make 12 gallons.—Slack the lime in a covered keg; dissolve the borax in a gallon of warm water; dissolve the sugar in water, and mix all the ingredients together. It can be made of any tint by adding the color desired.

MAKING TEA.—Water for making tea should be used the moment it boils. The reason assigned is, that if it is boiled for some time, all the gas that is in it escapes with the steam, and it will then not make tea of the best flavor. Clear, pure, soft water is the best.

TO PREVENT INK FROM DAMAGING STEEL PENS.—Throw either into the ink-stick or the bottle in which the ink is kept, a few nails, broken bits of steel pens (not varnished) or any piece of iron not rusted. The corrosive action of the acid contained in the ink is expended on the iron introduced, and which is soon covered, by the decomposition of the sulphate of copper, with the copper, here observable on metallic pens used with common ink. The ink will not now affect the pen; or should it still do so, it will be necessary to add more iron, and the mischief will be entirely remedied.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—A Philadelphia gentleman states that, "in a fit of despondency—resolved to try brand bread and good sweet milk, I carried my resolution into effect, and the happy result is that I am now perfectly well. I have regained my flesh and strength. I sleep as soundly as a rock, and feel as happy as a lark, under this new state of affairs." He takes but one cup of coffee, eats few vegetables, and eschews pastry and puddings.

A HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Every housewife who uses kerosene oil, knows that it affords the best and cheapest light of all illuminating oils. But she also knows that the constant expense and annoyance from the breakage of lamp chimneys, almost if not quite counterbalance the advantages of its use. One who has thoroughly tried the experiment of preventing chimneys from cracking with the heat of the flame, says: "Put the glass chimney in lukewarm water, heat to the boiling point, and boil one hour; after which leave it in the water till it cools. The suggestion is worth a trial."

The demand for seats at the Crystal Palace June Festival is something marvelous. Although the offices in the Crystal Palace Monday morning, they proceeds from the sale of tickets has already approached £12,000.

Her Majesty has had Lady Elsie to dine with her. Her ladyship is the only one who has been received by the Queen during her sorrowful and strict seclusion.—Court Journal.

Why is an accepted suitor like a person guilty of a crime? Ans.—He ought to be transported.

Napoleon said: "An army of lions led by a lion, is better than an army of donkeys led by a deer."

What conservative letters of the alphabet do inroads long for? Ans.—Q R (cure).

FAIRS.
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lewistown, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Fergusson's Falls, first Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and September.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bromfield, second Tuesday in April and October.
Row, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Penbrooke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Kensington, second Thursday in May and September.
Annapolis, first Thursday in May and October.
Aurora, first Thursday in March and October.
Muskoka, first Thursdays in September, October and November.
Guelph, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

MARKETS.	
Corrected Regularly.	
12TH MARCH, 1862.	
Pot Ashes per cwt.	\$5 50
Pork, Prime Mess.	100 lbs 4 00
Do. Prime	do 3 00
Beef	do 4 00
Wheat per bushel	0 80
Oats do	0 20
Barley do	0 20
Potatoes do	0 40
Flour per barrel	3 00
Oatmeal do	3 00
Butter per lb.	0 15
Eggs, per doz.	0 15
Hay per ton	8 00

BROOKVILLE, March 26, 1862.	
Fall Flour 100 lbs.	\$2 50
Spring Flour	do 2 25
Fall Wheat	0 95
Spring Wheat	0 80
Buck Wheat	0 25
Indian Corn, 56 lbs.	0 45
Barley, 48 lbs.	0 45
Potatoes	0 55
Oats	0 45
Oatmeal, 100 lbs.	2 50
Peas	0 20
Oats	0 20
Hay, 100 lbs.	4 00
Beef, 100 lbs.	4 00
Pork per 100 lbs.	4 00
Wool 10 lbs.	0 25
Butter	0 12
Eggs, 12 doz.	0 15
Turkey	0 50
Hardwood	2 25
Fowls per pair	0 25

OTTAWA, March 27, 1862.	
Wheat—Spring	per bush. 93 00
Flour—Extra	do 5 00
Superfine No. 1	do 4 75
No. 2	do 4 50
Farmer's	do 4 25
Oatmeal, 36 lbs.	3 75
Rye, 56 lbs.	0 50
Barley, 48 lbs.	0 45
Oats, 56 lbs.	0 25
Peas, 56 lbs.	0 20
Beans, 56 lbs.	0 50
Corra, 56 lbs.	0 50
Potatoes, 56 lbs.	0 45
Hay 100 lbs.	7 00
Straw 100 lbs.	5 00
Pork 100 lbs.	4 00
Beef 100 lbs.	4 00
Wool 10 lbs.	0 25
Butter 10 lbs.	0 12
Eggs per doz.	0 15
Turkey	0 50
Hardwood	2 25
Fowls per pair	0 25

APRIL 1ST, 1862.	
Wheat—Spring	per bush. 93 00
Flour—Extra	do 5 00
Superfine No. 1	do 4 75
No. 2	do 4 50
Farmer's	do 4 25
Oatmeal, 36 lbs.	3 75
Rye, 56 lbs.	0 50
Barley, 48 lbs.	0 45
Oats, 56 lbs.	0 25
Peas, 56 lbs.	0 20
Beans, 56 lbs.	0 50
Corra, 56 lbs.	0 50
Potatoes, 56 lbs.	0 45
Hay 100 lbs.	7 00
Straw 100 lbs.	5 00
Pork 100 lbs.	4 00
Beef 100 lbs.	4 00
Wool 10 lbs.	0 25
Butter 10 lbs.	0 12
Eggs per doz.	0 15
Turkey	0 50
Hardwood	2 25
Fowls per pair	0 25

WINTER GOODS, 1862

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and opening a large and well selected STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found, a very fine Assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Mantle material.

SHAWLS, PLAIN AND PRINTED COLOURS, PLAID DRESS GOODS, In a great Variety. CLOTHS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

To all of which he respectfully invites attention, being confident that for Style, Quality, Price and Variety, they will not be surpassed. Special attention is given to the Large and varied STOCK OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER AND CROCKERY, as well as to his very fine and superior LOT of GENUINE TEAS. The whole will be Sold at very Low Prices.

A. MCARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1861. 5.

G. H. TURNER & CO. DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. Dealers in Drugs & Medicines. PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP OILS, NEWS, AND WICKS.

TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED, RELIGIOUS MEDICINES, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments. Gold Foil, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color, Camels Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brookville. METCALFE'S HOTEL, CARLETON PLACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALFE, Nov. 26, 1861. 12

FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 11, 8th Con. in the Township of Ross, containing 100 acres, 15 Clear, saving on the good Plank House, 2000 ft. of the Road from Portage du Fort to Port Hope, 1/2 mile from the end of it, nearly opposite Mr. H. Penny's Tavern. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to ALEX. THOMSON, Senr. On the Premises. 22-2

Forrester's Falls P. O.

Brookville & Ottawa Railway. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Monday, Dec. 9, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—MAIN LINE, in GOING SOUTH. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m.

GOING NORTH. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m. Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:15 a.m.

GOING NORTH. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m. Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.

For Sale. LOT No. 7 on the 6th Con. of Pakenham, containing 50 acres good land. There is on the lot a good Saw mill. For further particulars apply to JAMES SNEDDEN, Bennie's Corners, Feb. 24, 1862. 26-6

Notice. Revision for the Municipality of McNab, will be held at the Town Hall in said Municipality, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May, ensuing, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m. of said day.

A. H. DOWSWELL, Town Clerk. McNab, 10th March, 1862. 25-6

To Let. THE HOUSE AND GARDEN at present occupied by Mr. R. O. BELL. Apply to R. BELL, Carleton Place, 17 March, 1862. 25-6

Agricultural Ware Room, Almonte. THE SUBSCRIBER informs all whom it may concern, that he has the Agricultural Ware Room in Almonte, all kinds of Farming implements. The best and most approved, and from the best manufacturers in Canada; a few of which are mentioned:—Combined Reel & Mower, Iron and Steel Plows, Thrashing Machines, &c.

A Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from Wheat and other seeds like wire or in a mill. Barley and Java Clover Seeds. Timothy Seed.

For Cooking and Parlor Stoves. Cooking Stoves from \$24.50 to \$28.50, with furnaces in the front and back, and 10 to 15 ft. of flue. If you price your privileges call and examine for yourselves and you will find that you have bargained under a great disadvantage and a loss of time and money.

JOHN SAILOR, Almonte, 19th March, 1862. 29.

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers 18 and 19, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Beekwith, 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 B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY, Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

GEORGE HAY, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Keeps on hand a General Assortment of Shell and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smith Casts, Railing Pipes, and small Corrugated Area, Staves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit, only.

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal. Oils and Lamps, which sell the best and most economical of any yet produced. Subscribers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1861. 22-1

GROCERIES, Liquors, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage, extends to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WIGGS by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLOM McCAFFERY, Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF TEAS, SUGARS, &c. THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to his large Stock of NEW TEAS, just brought in from New York, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Imperial, Oolong, purchased at a low figure, and put up in neat packages, and which will be offered for Sale low.

JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, 25th July, 1861. 47

THE Subscriber has for Sale, 4 Hds. Musco, Sugar, very bright, and has also made large additions to his extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE. Also 20 doz. of Fresh Hams and Cans, newest style from New York, for Sale by JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, 25th July, 1861. 47

WASHING MADE EASY!!! THE Subscribers having purchased the Right of LAWRENCE'S WASHING MACHINE for the Counties of Carleton, Russell and Prescott, are now manufacturing the same.

Lawrence's Washing Machine was patented in 1858, and has been awarded the first prize at Montreal, and at the Provincial Exhibitions in Kingston, Hamilton & Toronto, and is pronounced by competent Judges to be the most TIME SAVING, LABOUR SAVING, AND SOAP SAVING MACHINE ever offered to the public, and is warranted to wash safe and with ease. The public will find it to their advantage to examine this machine before purchasing elsewhere.

Numerous testimonials might be given but a trial is considered all that is necessary. The public are hereby cautioned against any infringement of Lawrence's Patent, as such will be exposed.

MOORE & WALKER, Carleton Place, Feb. 4th, 1862. 210

Lake Huron Grindstones. THE undersigned, having examined and tested the quality of Lake Huron Grindstones brought into this neighborhood by Mr. Alex. Kinch of Ramsey can confidently recommend them to the public.