Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XV. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MAY 24, 1865. No. 36.

Spring.

I go among the bursting flowers
That bloom the hills upon,
And wrap me in the robe of green
That Spring is putting on.

I lie beneath the grateful shade
That caps the woody hill,
And listen to the low, sweet voice
Of yonder singing rill.

I breathe with swelling joy the air
That fans my naked brow,
And feel within my bounding heart
The world's awak'ning now.

I watch the lazy ships that ride
Upon the river's breast,
Forgetful of the winter blasts,
So peacefully they rest.

I gaze upon the silver clouds
That sail along the sky,
And wonder are they angels' wings,
So lightly floating by!

I hear the love-songs of the birds
Among the boughs above,—
So full of joy their carols are,
I know they sing of love.

They trill soft sonnets to the flowers
That blossom in the dell,
And to the blue forget-me-nots
Their sweetest stories tell.

The trees that skirt the water's edge—
The sly coquettish elves!—
Have made a mirror of the lake
By which to robe themselves!

And, rustling in the laughing winds
That kiss their leaflets fair,
They shake their fragrant blossoms down,
As maidens do their hair!

The pulse of nature throbs with joy,
Like hearts that, much opprest,
Their weight of woes and griefs lay down,
And find in Heaven a rest.

O! what a glad awakening!
O happy time of Spring,
The resurrected world, to thee
Doth hallelujahs sing!

Outside the Alehouse.

O, don't go in to-night, John—
Now, husband, don't go in!
To spend our only shilling, John,
Would be a cruel sin.
There's not a loaf at home, John,—
There's not a coal you know—
Though with hunger I am faint, John,
And cold comes down the snow.
Then don't go in to-night!

Ah, John, you must remember—
And John, I can't forget—
When never foot of yours, John,
Was in the alehouse set.
Ah, those were happy times, John,
No quarrels then we knew,
And none were happier in the lane,
Than I, dear John, and you;—
Then don't go in to-night!

You will not go!—John, John, I mind,
When we were courting, few
Had arm as strong, or step as firm,
Or cheek as red as you;
But drink has stolen your strength, John,
And paled your cheek to white,
Has tottering made your young, firm tread,
And bowed your manly height.
You'll not go in to-night?

You'll not go in? Think on the day
That made me, John, your wife,
What pleasant talk that day we had
Of all our future life!
Of how your steady earnings John,
No wasting should consume,
But weekly some new comforts bring
To deck our happy room:
Then don't go in to-night!

To see us, John, as then we dress'd,
So tidy, clean and neat,
Brought out all eyes to follow us
As we went down the street;
And little thought our neighbours then,
And we as little thought,
That ever, John, to rags like these
By drink we should be brought:
You won't go in to-night.

And will you go? If not for me,
Yet for your baby stay;—
You know, John, not a taste of food
Has passed my lips to-day;
And tell your father, little one,
'Tis mine your life hangs on:
You will not spend the shilling, John?
You'll give it him? Come, John,
Come home with us to-night?

London Paved with Gold.

The City of London is exactly the size of a farm of 631 acres and 10 poles. Into this small space are crowded daily more than 800,000 persons, and at night about 130,000 repose there. To these must be added unaccountable vehicles and animals of every description. Land everywhere in the city is dear, but especially in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and other commercial points. The last cheap thing in Lombard street was sold at two millions and a quarter per acre! say £70 per superficial foot or £630 per superficial yard! Imagine paying an annual rental of £25 odd for a space not much larger than a full-sized tea tray! The old idea that London is paved with gold becomes literally realized, when one must place 70 golden sovereigns on each superficial foot. Well may citizens choose to live out of town, and only do business in the city, when one first floor in Lombard street lets for £4,500 annually, and another for £2,800. Vast indeed must be the transactions whose concoction and completion takes place on these costly floors. Mighty steam, by rail and by sea, and the wonderful telegraph, have made London the accessible focus of the business world.

Have a tear for the wretched, a smile for the glad;
For the worthy applause—an excuse for the bad.
Some help for the needy—some pity for those
Who stray from the path where true happiness flows.

A lady, after performing, with the most brilliant execution, a sonata on the pianoforte, in the presence of Dr. Johnson, turning to the philosopher, took the liberty of asking him if he was fond of music? 'No, madam,' replied the doctor; 'but of all *noises* I think music is the least disagreeable.

Terrible Fight with a Panther.

We had a little excitement here (Secunderabad) the other morning. The 10th Regiment was out for instruction in picquet duties to the ground in front of the Rev. Mr. English's house. The sentries were just posted when we heard two shots fired behind Mr. English's house, and were told by the natives that there was a big tiger there. The regiment was broken up. We got guns, and on going back to Mr. English's house found that a large panther had taken up his quarters inside the house. Mr. English, his wife and four children, were obliged to lock themselves up in a room. By this time a lot of the K. D. G.'s officers came up armed with carbines and breech-loaders. Several holes were made in the roof of the house in different parts, and at last the brute was seen under a small table. On overturning the table with a long pole out he bolted smash through a window.—Several of the K. D. G.'s fired at him, but probably in their excitement none of them hit him. He then bolted into the house again, into the drawing-room. A sepoy of the 32d walked into the room with a spear, and was at once attacked; the brute tearing a large piece out of his arm; the man, however, succeeded in driving him out, when it charged out and caught an unfortunate native, knocking him down and holding him over the edge of a small artificial tank. Col. Macdougall then fired at him, and hit the brute behind the shoulder, which made it drop the man and charge Lieut. Hatfield, who gave it both barrels in the head and rolled it over. As it was sprawling about in its agony, he walked up to it with his rifle clubbed, and, as this was very dangerous, Col. Macdougall took one more shot and finished the animal. The brute has wounded the following:—Major Alexander, of the K. D. G.'s; also a ghorawallah of Major A.'s, who has since died; a private of the K. D. G.'s; one sepoy of the 32d Regiment, and the camp follower over whom the brute was when Col. Macdougall fired. This man had his stomach and belly ripped open. The animal has been very bold, and has done a great deal of damage in the cantonment, and everyone is thankful that it has at last been killed.—*Bangalore Herald.*

Some newsboys in Cincinnatti have been robbing the post office for several days past in the following manner:—They would stuff a newspaper covered with paste into the inclined slide of the outside letter-box, on Fourth street, wait in the vicinity until several letters had been deposited, draw forth the paper with its intercepted letters, and depart with their plunder, giving place to another gang of their companions in the affair, who would go through with the same operation. They had thus stolen over 100 letters, many of which contained sums of money, some as high as $50. Seven of the young rascals were arrested. The oldest is not quite 14.

An ingenious contrivance has been invented by a Mr. Adolphe Baab, to prevent robberies from iron safes or other depositories of property. It consists of an electrical apparatus, which, by the ordinary system of telegraphic street wires can be placed in communication with the nearest police station, and which, on the slightest attempt to tamper with any part of the safe, will sound an alarm, and not only inform the police that a robbery is in progress, but acquaint them, by means of a number, of the precise safe that is being attacked.

Laughable Mistake.

A laughable mistake is shewn in the following mixture of two articles—one concerning a preacher, the other about the freaks of a mad dog—which occurred in a hurried "make up" in a printing office:—"Rev. Jas. Thompson, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse of people on Saturday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physician advises him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after the conclusion of a short prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic feats. He ran up Trinity street to the College. At this stage of the proceeding a couple of boys seized him and tied a tin kettle to his tail and he again started. A large crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of running and confusion. After a long race he was shot by a policeman."

When is a man over head and ears in debt? When he has not paid for his wig.

Why are the fixed stars like pen, ink, and paper? Because they are stationary.

Let every man sweep the snow from his own doors, and not busy himself with the frost on his neighbours tiles, conveys a lesson for people of all nations.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies, of Arabia, nine hundred and fifty years ago. Now-a-days it performs the same office for gentlemen's noses.

A gentleman advertised for a clerk who could bear confinement, and who had been some years in his last place. He was answered by a person who had been a number of years in Newgate.

A stupid person one day seeing a man of learning enjoying the pleasures of the table, said, 'So, sir, philosophers, I see, can indulge in the greatest delicacies.' 'Why not,' replied the other, do you thing that Providence intended all the good things for fools?

The "ladies" of America are determined that the male Yankees shall not have the glorious sport of lynching entirely to themselves. The Burlington (Vt.) Journal gives an account of a number of young women of that town having waited upon a man named Samuel A. Boardman, who was accused of having spoken 'unfeeling of the late President, and desired that he should at once hoist a flag. Like Falstaff, he objected to do so on compulsion, whereupon the 'ladies' procured a rail, and with the assistance of some negroes, they placed the recusant Boardman thereupon, and stripping him to the waist, they arrayed him in a garb of tar and feathers, and thus carried him through the town. He is now in a dying condition from the injuries he received, benzone having been poured over him among other things, which, as may be imagined, produced bad effects. What "gushing young things" those 'ladies' must be!

Death of Sir Samuel Cunard.

We announce with extreme regret the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, whose name in connection with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company, established between Liverpool and America has a world-wide reputation. He expired yesterday evening at his residence, Bush Hill House, Edmonton, Middlesex, in his seventy-eighth year. The honourable baronet was born in 1787, and married in 1815 the daughter of a gentleman named Duffus, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His eldest son, Edward, born in 1816, succeeds to the baronetcy, and, though his permanent residence is in New York, he was present when his father breathed his last. The British Government, to mark their appreciation of the great services which Sir Samuel Cunard had rendered to the commerce of the world, and more immediately to that of England and America, conferred on him, in 1859, the dignity of a baronet—a dignity won by his triumphs in a field of enterprise in which the company he assisted to establish has distanced all competitors, and proved itself at once the most successful, and the best friend of civilisation and progress, in the whole history of navigating the ocean by steam power.

The Late Richard Cobden.

Letters, of which we subjoin translations, have been received by Mr. Charles Cobden from the Emperor Napoleon, and by the widow of the late Richard Cobden from Prince Napoleon:—

"The Tuileries, April 20, 1865.

"Mr. Charles Cobden,—I have largely participated in the misfortune which has smitten your family, for Mr. R. Cobden, always manifested great sympathy for France, and his influence over his countrymen could not but contribute to increase the closeness of the ties that unite England and France. I beg that you will convey to his widow the expression of my deep regret, and receive the assurance of my high esteem.

"NAPOLEON."

"Paris, April 4, 1865.

"Madame,—I have just become aware of the death of Mr. Cobden. I take a verylively share in your great misfortune. The personal intercourse I had with that good man, so illustrious and modest, inspired me with a great esteem and a sincere friendship for him. I was glad to see him associated, as a member of the Imperial commission of which I am president, in our labors for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. He has rendered as many services to France as to England by the grandeur of his ideas and the part he took in our commercial reform. His memory will live amongst us. Receive, Madame, the expression of all my poignant regret. Richard Cobden will be deplored by all the true friends of freedom and progress. Men of his character and worth are rare; they belong to all mankind. Accept, Madame, the assurance of my most respectful sentiments.

"NAPOLEON (JEROME)."

A reptile, unknown to Australian naturalists, has been found at Echuca, in a tank of rain water. It measures three feet in length and was in no place thicker than the smallest description of whipcord. It was as hard as iron, slipping from between a sharp pair of pincers, apparently without injury. Under a powerful magnifying glass the head appeared to resemble that of a leech.—*Sydney (N.S.W.) News.*

Mrs. Andrew Allison, residing in Beaver county, Pa., last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora, and Nora,—These seven children, born within a period of two years, were at last accounts doing well, as was also the mother.

Miss Anna Dickinson is howling for "blood" like a young vampire in crinoline! She appeared at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening last, and raved in a truly fearful and wonderful manner.—She asserted that "Robert E. Lee is a viler murderer than John Wilkes Booth;" whereupon the audience roared its approval. She further informed her hearers that "Mercy died just four weeks ago in Ford's theatre, Washington."

General Rosecrans passed through Stanstead early this week on a visit to the Golconda and other Canadian mines, in which it is said that he intends to invest his greenbacks.

The miners in California are domesticating mountain cats. These beautiful little creatures bear no resemblance to the house cat or the wild cat. They are not much larger than the grey squirrel, and partake in appearance of that animal and the racoon. They snap up a rat with the quickness of the best terrier.

At the end of the present fiscal year Great Britain will have thirty-nine ironclads afloat and ready for service. They will nearly all be armed with 200 and 300-pounders, and be able to sail at an average of twelve knots. "Britannia" still "rules the wave."

A sheep show is now being held in Canandaigua in the State of New York. Upwards of six hundred head, nearly all merinos, some of which are valued at $3,000 to $5,000 each, are on exhibition. Some of the finest rams in the collection come from the neighbouring State of Vermont, which is rapidly being converted into a gigantic sheep pasture.

La Minerve has a private telegram from Halifax announcing the safe arrival at Liverpool of Messrs. John A. Macdonald and George Brown on the 29th ult. Messrs. Cartier and Galt continued to be received with *empressement*. They have had three important interviews with Lord Palmerston, but they await the arrival of Messrs. Brown and Macdonald thoroughly to discuss the questions connected with their mission.—The delegates will not leave England before the middle of the month of May.

It is reported in the English papers that a marriage is on the *tapis* between Prince Humbert of Italy, eldest son of Victor Emmanuel and the third daughter of Queen Victoria.

The grandfather of ex-President Lincoln also surnamed Abraham, was murdered by Indians in 1774.

The uses of Petroleum.

It would surprise one to be told what a variety of uses the same Petroleum has come to be applied. It not only illuminates, lubricates, and makes good steam, but it enters into many mechanical employments, and takes a variety of forms that combine both beauty and use. After the naptha has been extracted from it, the tanners use it instead of fish oil, and say it is a great improvement on the latter. The naptha obtained it takes the place of alcohol in several compounds. It is the best solvent for india rubber, and makes a perfect waterproof varnish for leather. It yields the Paraffine, and makes candles very nearly equal to the spermaceti or adamantines, and very much cheaper. A cosmetic soap is also made from it, as well as excellent soap at a greatly reduced price for domestic use. Stranger than all ladies purchase it in pretty little perfumed sticks at the candy shop, all of yellow and rose color, and chew it with their pearly teeth for mastic.

The waste acid which flows from the petroleum refineries is used in imitating and adulterating cream of tartar, and thus goes into the service of making the very bread on our tables light. Its several extracts and colors are found capable of making printing inks, the black inks thus made being asserted to be superior to anything yet produced with the help of linseed oil, and costing not more than half the price. Very choice and brilliant dyes are likewise obtained from it, some of them more delicate and dazzling than the finest of Tyre and Persia. These colors go by various names, such as the "Humboldt," which is a cerulean blue, the "azurline," which is a light blue, the "magenta," which is known to every one who can distinguish colors, and the "roesine," which is at present having its properties developed. To detect the various colors, the oil is dropped in a certain state into water, when the finest hues are at once brought out.

Well people may think that Petroleum, after all, is going to carry the day. There is "something in it," which is more than can honestly be said of every speculative enterprise. It forms an article of export; enters into mechanical and chemical operations; furnishes us with light, dyes, yeast, chewing gum, gas, steam, alcohol, oil for tanning, soap, printing inks and fortunes! What discovery of this age has been able to say so much for itself.

Petroleum.

We have another telegram from Bothwell to the effect that upon commencing to work a more powerful engine on the Reid well the increased to no less a quantity than forty barrels a day. This affords another proof of the great importance of powerful machinery in carrying on the oil business—a matter which has been but little attended to either at Bothwell or Oil Springs. We are assured that by simply supplying powerful engines and corresponding pumps, the yield of many of the comparatively poor wells in Enniskillen might be indefinitely increased. From Enniskillen we learn that what is called the test well has reached the depth of 940 feet. At about 900 feet a pure sandstone was reached, greatly to the joy of the diggers; but the bed was but thin, and the drill soon touched a harder substance. About 870 feet down, a vein of oil was struck, but it being the intention of the company to sink to 1,000 feet, the extent of the discovery has yet to be learned. The pump will soon be applied, and the amount of oil tested. Much importance is attached to the results of this deep boring.—*Globe.*

Shocking Barbarities in Tunis.

The Levant Herald prints a letter from Tunis, containing the following shocking details:—In my last I briefly mentioned the barbarous flogging, or rather "sticking," of the Arab prisoners sent in a couple of days before from the camps. In the hurry of catching the steamer I had barely time to report the punishment, and to say that it had produced a very bad general effect. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prince Arthur, and, in compliment to him the barbarous operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed, as soon as the Enchantress left, with greater vigor and cruelty than ever. One of the victims was Sheikh Moubarik, a man of great influence among the Arabs, and who more than anyone else contributed to the cessation of the late revolt. This unhappy man, though 67 years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive 2,000 blows, and of these every one was inflicted. I witnessed the first part of this punishment, but was unable to see it out, the cruelty was so revolting. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shoulders held down by a soldier. The blows were laid on across the hips and small of the back with a thick aspen stick, as heavily as a strong man could deliver them, and as one tired another took his place, whilst a third counted the blows, and shouted, "strike harder, strike harder!" When the victim had received 300 blows, he called out imploringly to kill him right off; but the only result was that the stick was wielded with more brutal vigor than before. The whole 2,000 blows were inflicted, and at the conclusion the victim was taken up—dead. Seven other sheikhs received each 1,500 blows; of these also two died under the infliction, and the other five within half an hour afterwards. Of those who received 500 blows I am told five died after being thrown into prison. Nearly the whole of these victims were old men, many of them over 70 years of age. I hear it reckoned that no fewer than 132,500 blows have been given to this one batch of prisoners, and at the camps I am assured punishment of similar severity is dealt out daily. For the honour of humanity it is to be regretted that none of the consuls have interfered to prevent this brutal cruelty. Here was a matter in which all might have joined in a remonstrance which the Bey would not have dared to disregard, and yet thus far not one of the whole body has uttered a word of protest against brutality which one might suppose to be impossible within the range of English or French influence in this 19th century. Amongst the Arabs themselves, it is said that the act has decided them to emigrate wholesale to Algeria, where the French offer them free settlements and many other tempting advantages. Under French authority they will at least be secure against cruelty which makes the blood curdle, and which is a disgrace to even this semi-barbarous despotism of Tunis.

New York, 2nd May, 1865.

To the Editor of the British Central Canadian.

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th ult., under the heading "Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company" appears a criticism of the Report of the present management of that Railway for the year 1864. But for my absence from Brockville and constant occupation by important engagements, your editorial would have received an earlier response, and, as it is, those engagements must plead my excuse for any oversight or haste which may be apparent in the following reply:—

To be quite plain, if I thought you to be the author of the critique for which you benevolently make yourself responsible, my personal respect for you would be diminished in proportion as my admiration of your powers of special pleading,—or making white black—would be increased, but I regard you, in this connection, in the "victim of misplaced confidence," and can only regret the existence of any circumstances which should compel you to father an offspring the true paternity of which is probably ashamed to avow itself, although it may be shrewdly guessed.

You commence by claiming to feel for the Railroad as strong an interest *as ever*, and you promise it the continuance of your humble support. For the last we shall know. Respecting the first, and accepting the article in question as a fair sample of the interest you claim to feel, it strikes me that it is an interest uncommonly destitute of principle.

For the present Management to attempt to decry "the merits of the former," would be simply a waste of labour and of time, seeing that the present management has found *no merit in the former to decry*. In making a Railroad Report it is the universal and necessary practice to present *comparative* statements of figures and facts.—This we did, and if the comparison prove unfavourable to the former Management, the fault is not ours and only serves to demonstrate the wisdom and necessity of a change.

Respecting your remarks that the present Management has used "Extension accounts" as a "sink" in which "they may drop any charges they feel unwilling to bring to public view," I must state my regret that you should "sink" the true and honourable vocation of an Editor of the Press by the use of language much more derogatory to its source than to those against whom it is thus malevolently directed.

For the *first time* in the annals of the B. & O. Railway, an Annual Report has been published and assiduously circulated to such an extent that of 500 copies printed, not two now remain in our hands. This fact alone (proving the aversion for concealment, and desire for investigation entertained by the present Management,) forms another point of comparison wherein merit greater than that of the former might justly be claimed. If the past Management of this Railway has been so very meritorious, why has not the interested public made aware of it? Therefore why is it that during a period of some ten years, its "merits" have not been reported in the form usually adopted by well conducted Railway Companies! And why, in the discharge of our duty, are we made the unwilling instruments of presenting "odious comparisons" under which as evidenced in your criticism, we see "the galled jade wince" while "our withers are unwrung?" Again, not only is the report of the present management the *first* printed and published of the actual operations of this Railway, but it is made on solemn affidavit, and I submit that this circumstance alone entitles it to, and will secure for it, only respectful and becoming comment from those who know how to respect themselves. Understand me, that I do not claim infallibility for this Report. Errors there may be therein, and when shown, we will be the first to admit and correct them, for this is only our *first* Report, made upon one year's experience—not ten—of this Railway. But I protest with indignation against your right, or that of any man, in the face of the perfect publicity which the present management has sought for its acts, to impute base motives thereto, or to imply that we have improperly used a "sink" with the peculiar nature of which you are doubtless familiar through the operations of that management you extol.

I now proceed to note in their order, the various points commented upon by you, and in this connection may state that respecting those which relate to his department—of which, therefore, he is most cognizant—I have requested and obtained and here embody replies from the present Managing Directors.

STORE DEPARTMENT.—I presume credit may be justly taken in Railway management for the establishment of any *economy* of the prior experience of which *no record has been found.*

We found no *store books*, no *store room*, and, it may be fairly said, no *stores*, as the general practice seems to have been to go to the nearest shop (perhaps I should say "store") for whatever was required.

WOOD TRAIN.—It requires little argument to show that a "special engine" cannot be kept running without extra expense, and that such an engine and train were in use nearly all the summer heretofore, is known to every on at all conversant with the late working of the line.

NEW FREIGHT CARS.—The Report intended no deceit on this point, nor does any exist in fact, as may be seen by referring to page 39 of the Report, where the charge for "changing two platform cars into box cars" is expressly stated.

At the same time, I submit, if, as was the case, we supplied *new boxes, new wheels, new brakes*, several *new timbers, new floors and entirely new upper works* to an old broken-down platform car, we may fairly claim to have converted it into a "new box car."

SUPERINTENDENT'S PREFACE.—A reference to this (page 26 of the Report,) I believe, will prove clearly and satisfactorily to any unprejudiced man that there is no such inconsistency therein as is sought to be imputed. What could *not* be kept entirely distinct were the *duties* of Superintendent of the old road and Engineer of the new, respectively. It was hardly possible to refer to either without involving the other, but wherever there is a question of *cost*, either outlay or charges, such as for Ties, Spikes, &c., belonging to extension, but used for maintenance, or for carriage, by the old line, of iron, &c., required for extension—the balance of such mutual indebtedness can be struck without difficulty between the two, all the respective accounts having been kept *entirely distinct*. The imputation cast upon us by the concluding sentences of your paragraph in this connection has at least the rare merit of novelty. Heretofore we have been accused of applying "revenue money" to defray extension, thereby defrauding the municipalities of their rights, but you accuse us of diverting the moneys advanced by English bondholders for the extension into payments properly chargeable to "working expenses," which means that we have favored the municipalities at the expense of the bondholders. As we cannot have done both, I think we may fairly claim the benefit of the doubt, and be presumed to have done neither.

TIES AND SPIKES.—Reference to pages 26 and 27 of Report will clearly explain this matter. The Ties and Spikes used for repairs were supplied from extension stock, as part payment for carriage of Iron, Ties, &c., by old line for extension account. When the latter is completed, a balance will be struck, which, I believe, will show "extension" indebted to "revenue."

COST OF WOOD.—Were it not for the "interest" you profess in the railway, I should style this portion of your remarks as nonsense, or a disingenious and clumsy attempt to deceive. The amount given in statement D is the *actual sum* paid on wood account to the contractor who furnished it, and to the men engaged in loading and unloading the same; in other words, the *yearly outlay* on wood account. On the other hand, the figures in statement G are calculated on the basis of increased value of the wood after it has been hauled to the various stations and cut and piled and ready for use. In fact, it shows the increased marketable value of the article at the time and place. So also the wood sold realized nearly double its cost. Moreover, it is evident on its face, that statement G is intended to be comparative, as well as to show the total work and expense of each engine for the year, not only while engaged on the old line, and using wood from the stock referred to in statement D, but also when employed on the "extension" and using wood purchased for that purpose out of the extension funds. Therefore, to subtract the amount of wood debited to engines in statement G from the first cost of wood in statement D, is a deliberate distortion and corruption of figures, which I can only say, argues well for the ability in that line of those who concocted it.

WAGES, MATERIALS, ETC., AND REPAIRS OF ENGINES.—This is even a weaker and more clumsy attempt to deceive than the preceding. By what right do you assume that, after, deducting expenses of engine repairs from total outlay for mechanic's wages, material, stores for shop, &c., the entire balance must necessarily be devoted "to repairs of cars?" As I have already stated, when we obtained the control, there were no stores, no shops, no appliances of any kind worthy the name. All these had to be provided, and of course, cost money, our stores on hand at the end of last year amounting to over $2,950.

All these should be deducted from the balance you so lavishly allow for "repairs of cars." While on this subject it may be pertinent to observe that our working expenses are taken from the *actual payments* on account of *each item*, without any deduction for *imaginary stock on hand*, as heretofore. In the Superintendent's Report for 1863, (never published or laid open to public criticism; the fault of which, however, I do not impute to him) he takes credit for a large amount of stock on hand, viz:—He deducts from the yearly expenditure what *he estimates* to be the value of such stock, and *calculates* his *expenses* accordingly. Then the expenses *he* gives for the year are by no means the same as shown in the Treasurer's books. Last year the said Superintendent even went so far as to deduct from the sum paid as "annual expenses the value of stock which *was not paid for until we obtained the line.* As in the case of the *car wheels* you mention, of these there appear to have been 37 on hand, 1st January, 1864, value, $471.60, which sum the then Superintendent deducted from the current expenses of 1863, though it had not been paid. So also in other matters I find the total deductions made by him are:—

Shop supplies	$1256 36
Ties	1019 00
Wood and general stores	4387 29
	$6662 65

I need not say that if it be allowed to attach imaginary estimate of value to stocks on hand, or to deduct from working expenses the cost of stock which has never been paid, a remarkable economy in working expenses may *apparently* result,

MILEAGE OF ENGINES, CARS, ETC.—This item is calculated upon the same data as the preceding, and is *equally false.* As our car repairs did not cost $4577.18, as stated, so the calculation of mileage expenses, from those figures, is erroneous.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND MANAGEMENT.—I regret that, in common with so much that has already been answered, I must stigmatise this item as a wilful perversion, inasmuch as (of course you understand that I address you as a writer of the item in question,) well know that the two items you are pleased to add, in order to secure a 'telling effect,' have, in reality, *no connection*, the first amount $4544 11 being for Salaries and Expences to Engineer & Superintendent, Secretary & Treasurer, Clerks, Directors, &c., at the Head Office. The other $7770 80 being strictly construction outlaw, including all expenses connected with procuring the extension Act, Law expenses, drawing deeds, making searches of land titles, salaries to Assistant engineer, Inspectors, Axemen, instruments, stationery, &c. In other words, it embraces Parliamentary, Law and Engineering expences, as well as general management financially of works costing so far over $100,000. I have yet to learn of any railway having been constructed *without such expenses*, and if the *former* experience of the B. & O. R. R., or indeed of any road in Canada, can show an outlay of less than $770 for such unavoidable items, I shall readily "stand corrected."

CAR WHEELS.—Only 37 were on hand 1st Jan. 1864, value $571 65 for which Mr. Brooks took credit as before explained.

SHELBY, WOOD SAWING.—This charge was not for sawing wood in 1864, but in 1863. The wood sawn in 1864 was paid for regularly every month.

MUNICIPAL INTEREST.—Do you mean to say that we should have charged the payments to Lanark and Renfrew to working expenses.

SCHOFIELD.—This payment was for work done it is absurd it could not be settled before we came in, nearly three months after the close of navigation.

Why should wages earned in 1863 be charged against 1864?

HERVEY, BROOKS, AND WATSON.—All we claim is that these items are not fairly chargeable to working expenses, for surely not even you can insist that arbonus given to parties for doing nothing should be so charged.

INCIDENTAL DISBURSEMENTS.—By reference to the "general statement of assets and liabilities" No. 1., page 47 of Report there will be found the following item copied from the old company's books, after long and careful examination, competent professional accountant. "Cost of road, station and rolling stock $2,350,562 08." To show for this expenditure, there were about 69 miles of a railway, 8 stations, sheds and tank houses, and the rolling stock stated in page 35 of Report. Now, if we allow for this railway, complete as above, at the rate of $3,000 per mile—more than which it should never have cost, and within which I can have better work done any day—the total cost will be $2,070,000, leaving a balance of $280,562 of which many beside myself would be glad to receive a satisfactory account, failing which, however, we can only place it against the late management as incidental expenses.

Looking next at the unpublished reports for the last four years of the late superintendent which we possess, and in which, strange to say, the above item of costs, together with many others equally important, does not appear, because, as she informed me, he could not obtain the particulars, for which, as before, I impute no blame to him.

We find the old company acknowledges to having the following profits over working expenses:—

1860	$19,373 35
1861	18,286 56
1862	19,432 13
1863	14,433 64
Total amount in 4 years.	$71,526 18

Now, about the only thing to show for all this is one engine worth about $11,000. When the late managers can explain what has become of the remaining $60,000, or why they have not given any of it toward the municipal debt (as we have done out of our surplus in our very first year) it will be time enough and quite appropriate for them to demand particulars of our "incidental disbursements," which are as a drop in the bucket in comparison. Therefore, while I appreciate at its just value the honor you would confer upon me by the degree of I. D., (Incidental Disbursements), an examination of the foregoing figures compels me most reluctantly to decline it, upon the ground that among my predecessors in office you can readily find those who are infinitely better entitled to assume the distinction. Therefore, as for me to accept this title, would be ungenerously to deprive others so much more worthy of adorning it, I cannot possibly [excuse the pun] entertain your "I.D."

Every railway man knows that it is impossible to classify every item of expenditure, but of the foregoing, as of all similar complaints, it may be said that [unlike the old Company] we desire to maintain no "close corporation," and are ready to fully explain all such matters to any parties duly appointed by the municipalities for that purpose.

We are accused of taking credit for business "made" by Mr. Brooks. With much regret for being obliged to introduce his name (the onus of which unparliamentary proceeding rests with you), and without the shadow of a wish to depreciate his late official character, self-defence compels me to state that during the four years he was in charge, the average annual increase of business [by his own figures] has been about $1,500, while the average annual increase of working expenses have been $3,500.

So much for the mode in which the late management made and conducted business. During the single year of the new management the increase of business has been over $9,000, while the expenses instead of increasing as heretofore have decreased about $50, and this in the face of the American war, gold up to 245 70 and unprecedented "hard times" generally.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, while regretting to trouble you with so lengthy a communication, I must request that in common justice, you will give it the earliest possible insertion in your paper. I have taken the trouble thus to respond to the first unjust and unworthy criticism of our Report which has come to my notice, simply to expose the malicious motives from which it has sprung, and to satisfy all unprejudiced persons in whose mind a doubt may have lingered, that I can repute all such charges. But, hereafter, I shall not notice any similar exhibition [should such ungenerously be made] because I have neither time or inclination to devote to such unprofitable employment. I need hardly repeat to you the proverb that "A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer," or that, "Those who live in glass should not throw stones."

Your obedient servant,
JOHN G. RICHARDSON.
President, B. & O. R. R.

A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.—Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with all your companions; you will find it the policy which suits best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. In regard to duty, the word itself is one of the sublimest in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one grey hair for any lack of duty on your part.

General Wolfe invited a Scotch officer to dine with him; the same day he was also invited by some brother officers. "You must excuse me," said he to them; "I am already engaged to Wolfe." A smart young ensign observed, he might as well have expressed himself with more respect, and said *General* Wolfe. "Sir," said the Scotch officer with great promptitude, "we never say *General* Alexander, or *General* Cæsar." Wolfe who was within hearing, by a low bow to the Scotch officer, acknowledged the pleasure he felt at the high compliment.

Horton Council.

The Corporation of the Township of Horton met at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 15th day of May, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, according to notice, as a Court of Revision.

Present—Messrs. Burton, Eady, Airth, Farrell and McNab.

Moved by Mr. Airth, seconded by Mr. McNab,

Resolved,—That Mr. Farrell do take the chair. Carried.

Complaints against the assessors were six, namely, William Richards, Robert Leitch, Mrs. Boulton, William N. Faichney, Wm. Lewis and George Hay, overrated.

The cases being all called and both parties heard, the assessor's valuation was sustained, except Mrs. Boulton's, on personal property, which was reduced one hundred dollars.

Reeve and Council against the assessors, underrating the property of the following gentlemen: T. M. Brace, Gillespie Moffat & Co., Hon. Francis Hinks, John Martin, John L. McDougall, and John Warnock.—In all these cases were added the following sums: To T. M. Brace's property, $118; to Gillespie Moffat & Co.'s, $120; to the Hon. Francis Hinks', $890; to John Martin's, on lot No. 5 in the 3rd con., $60, and $50 on lot No. 8 in the 4th con.; to John L. McDougall's, on real estate, $132, and to John Warnock's, real and personal; on real estate, $100, and $100 on personal property. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That James Leitch's valuation be amended 300 dollars. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That there be added to John Jamieson's property, the West half of lot No. 11, in the 7th con. the sum of $80 and there be added to Elliott Johnston's property, the East half of lot No. 11, in the 7th concession, the sum of 80 dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Eady, Resolved, That the Court of Revision do now adjourn until further notice. Carried.

E. FARRELL, Chairman.

Certified,

JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.

The Corporate body take their seats to transact the public business of the township.

Present—the Reeve, Eady, Airth, Farrell and McNab.

Former minutes were read and approved of.

A petition from John Divine, one from Mrs. Boulton, and one from John Shaw and John L. McDougall were read.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That the Revised Township Rolls be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That the Statute Labour be taken up and distributed. The Statute Labour was all distributed throughout the different localities. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That all petitions do lie over until next session of Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Eady, seconded by Mr. Airth, Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to write the County Clerk for a copy of a line of road, surveyed by Mr. John McNab, and constituted by the County Council about 22 years ago, entering at a Post between lots 17 and 18 in the 5th con. of the Township of Horton. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Farrell, seconded by Mr. McNab, Resolved, That this Council do now adjourn to the first Monday in September next. Carried.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.

Further Details of the Capture of Jeff. Davis.

Macon, Georgia, 9:30 a.m., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—

Lieut.-Col. Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green swamp, *via* Cumberlandsville to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandsville Colonel Hardee met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.—Hardee followed the trail directly south, while Pritcherd, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence at Irwinsvill, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From a citizen, Pritcherd learned that his party were encamped two miles out of town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day. Hardee had camped at 9 p.m., within 2 miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he passed at 3 a.m., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, and, the two parties exhibiting the greatest determination, fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a very short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasive powers of Colt's revolvers without compelling them to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying he had believed our Government too magnanimous to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Hardee, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President or he might injure some of them. Regan behaves himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILLSON, Maj.-Gen.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we inform our readers at a distance that the prospects in most parts of this county (Oxford) of a bountiful wheat harvest this year, were never more cheering. In Dereham, the Norwiches, the Oxfords, and East Nissouri, with scarcely an exception, the appearance of the wheat was never more encouraging. It is believed that in the townships named the quantity of winter wheat sown is five times greater than that sown at any time since 1856. The farmers' prospects just now are certainly very encouraging, and it is hoped they may continue so. —*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

General Gilmore's order requiring the prayer for the President to be used in the Episcopal churches of Savannah, was evaded by Rev. C. H. Coley, assistant minister of Christ Church, who closed the church till he could hear from the Bishop of the diocese. The pleasant alternative of reading the prayer or going to Fort Pulaski, soon brought the minister to a proper sense of his duties, and he applied for and obtained permission to take the oath of alleigance, at the same time promising to read the prayer regularly hereafter.—*American Paper.*

Mrs. Surratt.

Mrs. Surratt, who is in irons, bears up better than most of the men. She, it will be remembered, was the leading spirit next to Booth, and when the determination was arrived at to murder the late President Lincoln that particular night, she went around to inform the others, and passed down into Maryland to see that the stopping places were all in order for Booth and Harrold, in their flight. Her husband is dead. Her son, John Surratt, was to have murdered the Secretary of War, but left before the hour, and went North, *en route* for Canada, going *via* Springfield, Massachusetts. Her two daughters were not put in prison, and one of them Annie, is said to be very sick, rumour says dying. Mrs. Surratt is about fifty or fifty-five years old, though she does not appear to be over forty-five. She is large in form, very stout, has a keen gray eye, a resolute look, rather ugly, has light hair, and any man would set her down for a perfect virago.

Insolvents.

The following is the new list of Bankrupts in the *Canada Gazette* of 13th instant:—Henry Hall, Woodstock, C. W.; W. M. Shaw, Georgetown, C. W.; John Parsons, Orangeville, C. W. Willoughby de Quincy Sewell, Bowmanville, C. W.; Wm. Clarke, Orangeville, C. W.; D. B. McEnery, St. Catharines, C. W.; Henri Longpre, Montreal; James Thompson, Uxbridge, C. W.; Alex. Bradburne, jr., Markham, C. W.; Louis Cote, Quebec; Ambroise Laberge, Montreal; Thomas Crow, Scarborough, C. W.; James Neelands, Durham, C. W.; Jacob Taylor, Welland, C. W.; Thomas Lamb, Napanee.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, May 24th, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

We devote considerable of our space today to the publication of the evidence taken on the trial, now going on in Washington, of the parties accused of conspiring to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. In the first stages of the trial the evidence was taken with closed doors, but the government has yielded to the popular clamour and allowed a limited number of reporters. We observe that the members of the press, both in Canada and the States, have echoed and re-echoed the cry of "Star Chamber" proceedings, which may be popular, but may not be just. We can easily imagine how the Government of the United States may have believed it to be for the interests of justice to withhold the publication of the evidence until all the parties connected with the conspiracy were arrested. It is not creditable to the press to pander to every popular cry.

It was generally believed that the parties said to be connected with this affair of the murder of the President were not guilty; but one thing after another is coming out to show that the conspiracy existed, and was deeper and more wide spread than was at all supposed. The evidence, although lengthy, will be read with a good deal of interest.

A most infamous plot has been discovered by the United States Government, in which a Dr. Blackburn seems to have been the principal. It has been proven in evidence that he attended several cases of yellow fever in Bermuda, and packed up the infected clothing of his patients for shipment to the Northern States, for the purpose of spreading the plague. A deeper depth of depravity than this cannot easily be imagined.

It is much to be regretted that this Dr. Blackburn has fled into neutral territory, and will probably escape, for a while, the punishment he so much deserves. The whole world will try and condemn such inhuman acts; and we can only hope the wretch may find no shelter until he is given up to the authorities of his country. The evidence proves that during the recent yellow fever epidemic in Bermuda, this Dr. Blackburn took passage for that island. He was a Southerner, formerly resident in Natchez, Mississippi. After his arrival he attended several yellow fever patients at the Hamilton Hotel, and at a Mrs. Slater's.—Some of them died under his care. He collected their bed-clothing—including a large quantity of woolen clothing which, in one case at least, he had ordered to be piled upon the patients to receive the infection, packed it in trunks, and sent it to the house of Everard C. Swan, to be kept by him till an opportunity offered to send it North.

Since the above was written we understand that Dr. Blackburn has been arrested in Montreal, on a charge of violating our neutrality laws; and has been taken to Toronto for trial. He arrived in Toronto on Friday last.

The latest reports from Toronto, say that he was brought up before the authorities but that no witnesses were ready for the crown, and the prosecuting attorney asked for a remand for a week. This was yielded, and the accused was admitted to bail in two sureties of $1,000 each, and himself in 2,000 dollars. The information on which the warrant was obtained was preferred by a detective and was of heresay character.

Our latest dates from Europe are by the Steamship "Hansa", which left Southampton on the tenth.

The Dublin Exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales on the 9th, and it is said 10,000 persons were present.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, the debate on the Borough-Franchise bill was resumed, Mr. Gregory thought, if it were passed, it would lead directly to universal suffrage. Sir George Grey said that the Government would not bind themselves to the six-pound franchise. Mr. Horsman said the bill was only an instalment, and must lead ultimately to universal suffrage. D'Israeli warned the House against sanctioning anything resembling democracy, calling on them to reject the bill by a large majority. The House divided on previous question, ayes 214, nays 288; majority 74. the bill was therefore lost.

The Times says, "We hope Johnson will treat the enemy once at his mercy with greater leniency than he effects now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile has fallen, and Johnston has confessed himself exhausted. The North can afford to be magnanimous. We do not believe they will soil their victory with deeds of cruelty. Booth's end was too good for such a miscreant. The most honest men must feel, in common with the Americans, that justice has been cheated of a victim:

It is stated, upon seemingly good authority, that Sonora has been ceded to France by the Emperor Maximilian. This is by far the largest of the Mexican states, is generally very fertile, and contains rich deposits of silver and other metals. It has the finest harbour on the west coast of Mexico—that of Guaymas—and is well watered by several considerable rivers and a number of small lakes. Ex-Senator Gwin, has received a patent of nobility as Duke of Sonora, signed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon and bearing the seal of France.

From all parts of the country we have glowing accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. It is said that in the western part of the province there never was a better promise of a good harvest than there is this spring. The Kingston News says that from Sydenham, Storrington, Pittsburg, Loborough, Wolfe Island, and other places heard from, comes the same welcome intelligence. The fall crops are particularly promising. The hay crop also promises well. Generally speaking, the accounts from the back townships are cheering, and on the whole the County of Frontenac is in a fair way of producing a full average crop this year, if no unforseen mishap should unfortunately change the aspect of things.

The St. Catherines' Post says there was never at this season of the year a better prospect of an abundant harvest. The fall wheat has a rich and healthy appearance, and so has the pasture, although somewhat backward in growth, owing to the coldness of the weather. All kinds of fruit promise abundance.

Gen. Rosecrans denies, very emphatically, that he has any intention of leading an army into Mexico, and repudiates the idea of any buccaneering expedition. He expressed himself very freely in a speech recently delivered in Boston, in which he said he "hoped to see public opinion directing the young men in the channels of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set an example." He says:—"I have taken occasion to make these remarks because I saw, when in Washington, men willing to start something or other; men, whose advancement hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisements you will find that they are third-rate fellows, who are not worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were worth a dozen of them."

Ottawa, C.W., May 19.

About two o'clock to-day, three men, named respectively Lavigne, Ladoceur and Burlisse, were carried over the Chaudiere Falls. They were trying to run a crib down the slide and got out of the channel. One of them stuck to the crib and was carried down to the island opposite the city, where he was taken off insensible. The other two caught an oar and struck against a boom below the bridge, to which one of them clung and was saved. The other was carried down the stream, and was picked up at the island dangerously wounded.

We have long felt surprised that the Ottawa people did not make a push to extend their railway to Arnprior; and we now understand that they are beginning to feel the loss of the trade of the Upper Ottawa, which, very naturally, passes down to Brockville, by our railway. They might have had foresight enough to see that this would be the result. They seem to have been all absorbed in the Seat of Government question, and, even on that point, they showed their shortsightedness. They will wake up, sometime, we doubt not; and enjoy the advantages which were long ago within their reach.

The American Government has announced that it will remain as heretofore neutral in the Mexican struggle, warning all persons not to infringe its neutrality laws, which it declares it will put in force. This is right, and it will doubtless see to it, not only that expeditions by land are not got up in the United States, but that privateers are not fitted out in its ports. What it condemned in Britain, it cannot allow in the States.

We are happy to observe that the Ottawa Citizen is now being issued daily instead of semi-weekly, as before. This will cause a large additional expense to the publisher but we have no doubt the readers will appreciate the advantages resulting from the change.

We are sorry to hear that, one day last month, a boy about two and-a-half years old, son of Mr. Henry McPherson, of the Township of Leeds, and grandson of Dr. Wm. Wilson, of Carleton Place, was accidentally drowned, by falling into an exposed well.—It appears that his father was absent from home, and his mother having gone out to the barn left the little fellow playing with his elder brother; and the well being within 20 yards of the house, he, by some means, had fallen into it. He was missed shortly afterwards, and search being made, was found by his brother, floating in the water, but life was extinct.

The reports of the arrest of Jeff. Davis appear to have been substantially correct and are fully confirmed. It is said that when the guard went to his tent, they were met by Mrs. Davis *en dishabille*, with, "Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress." "All right, madam," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."—Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister. "Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in," said Mrs. Jeff., in a pleading tone. "It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he raised the lady's dress with his sabre and discovered a pair of number 13 calf-skins; "and whiskers, too", said he, as he pulled the hood from her face; and, lo, Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them! A spencer was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to his tent and placed in durance vile. Only about $8,000 in specie was found with the party. The several boxes were not yet searched.

The present 24th of May is the forty-sixth birth-day of Queen Victoria, and will be celebrated in almost every quarter of the globe. From almost every country will ascend one spontaneous, united, heartfelt wish—"God save the Queen."

The Queen, with that goodness of heart characteristic of Her Majesty, and a sympathetic feeling intensified by her own bereavement, has addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. Doubtless it will find its way into print ere long.

Prince Arthur, the third son of her Majesty the Queen, completed his fifteenth year last Monday, May 1st. He is now, as most of our readers remember, on a tour which will embrace Egypt and the Holy Land.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Sir John Michael, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in Canada, is to sail from England on the 20th inst. With him comes Lieut.-Col. W. Earle, of the Grenadier Guards, as Military Secretary.

The question of negro suffrage is just now a bone of contention in the U. S. Cabinet. Mr. Johnson seems disinclined to assume the responsibility of giving a vote to colored citizens, until he learns the sentiments of Congress.

We have had several days of splendid growing weather, showers and warm sunshine alternating in succession. All nature is in bloom and is enlivened by thousands of cheerful happy melodies; for "the time of the singing of the birds has come."

Mrs. Lincoln has nearly recovered. It is now announced that she will leave Washington for Chicago on Wednesday of next week.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co. offers a cheap ride to Brockville and Perth, on Wednesday, the 24th instant. All tickets sold on the 24th will be good for return either on the 24th or 25th of May.—For the information of those who intend to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the celebrations and festivities of our friends on the frontier, we copy the following time table:

MAIN LINE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. A.M.	No. 3. P.M.
Brockville	7.00	4.50
G. T. Junction	7.07	4.57
*Fairfield	7.24	5.20
*Clark's	7.30	5.28
Bellamy's	7.40	5.42
*Jelly's	7.47	5.50
*Bell's	7.52	5.56
*Wolford	8.00	6.06
Irish Creek	8.16	6.26
*Story's	8.30	6.40
Smith's Falls	**8.40**	**6.50**
*Ferguson's	8.57	7.07
Franktown	9.10	7.20
*Beckwith	9.24	7.34
Carleton Place	9.40	7.50
Almonte	10.00	8.10
*Snedden's	10.18	8.28
Pakenham	10.45	8.55
Arnprior	11.20	9.30

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2. A.M.	No. 4. P.M.
Arnprior	6.00	12.10
Pakenham	6.35	12.45
*Snedden's	7.00	1.12
Almonte	7.15	1.30
Carleton Place	7.35	1.50
*Beckwith	7.52	2.07
Franktown	8.06	2.23
*Ferguson's	8.20	2.35
Smith's Falls	**8.40**	**2.55**
*Story's	8.50	3.05
Irish Creek	9.04	3.17
*Wolford	9.24	3.34
*Bell's	9.34	3.41
*Jelly's	9.40	3.46
Bellamy's	9.48	3.52
*Clark's	10.02	4.02
*Fairfield	10.10	4.08
G. T. Junction	10.33	4.25
Brockville	10.40	4.30

PERTH BRANCH.

	A.M.	P.M.
Perth	8.00	6.00
*Pike Falls	8.20	6.20
Smith's Falls	8.40	4.00
Smith's Falls	8.50	6.50
*Pike Falls	9.10	7.10
Perth	9.30	7.30

—* Flag Stations.

The Great Trial at Washington.

The trial of the conspirators to assassinate President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Vice-President Johnson, General Grant, and Secretary Stanton, now going on at Washington, is unquestionably one of the most remarkable and important that the world has seen, and it derives additional importance from the implication of President Davis and the leading refugees in Canada in the accusation. Reporters having been admitted on Saturday last for the first time, we have now an opportunity of laying the proceedings in a condensed form before our readers. The trial is conducted in a strongly barred and guarded room of the penitentiary, before ten generals of the army.

The charge against the accused is as follows:—

"For maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously, and in aid of the present armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of March, A. D., 1865, and on divers other days between that day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating, and conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverley Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others unknown, to kill and murder within the military department of Washington, and within the fortified and intrenched lines thereof, Abraham Lincoln, at the time of the said combining, confederating, and conspiring President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof; Andrew Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States aforesaid; William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States aforesaid, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States, and in command of the armies of the United States; under the direction of the said Abraham Lincoln, and in pursuance of and in prosecuting said malicious, unlawful and traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, and in aid of said rebellion afterward, to wit: on the 14th day of April, 1865, within the military department of Washington aforesaid, and within the fortified and intrenched lines of said department, together with said John Wilkes Booth and John H. Surratt, maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously murdering the said Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States as aforesaid, and maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously assaulting with intent to kill and murder the said William H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States as aforesaid, and lying in wait with intent maliciously, unlawfully, and traitorously to kill and murder the said Andrew Johnson, then being Vice-President of the United States, and the said Ulysses S. Grant, then being Lieutenant-General and in the command of the armies of the United States as aforesaid."

The specifications detail, 1st, the assassination of President Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, one of the conspirators, aided by J. H. Surratt; 2nd, the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward by Payne; 3rd, the lying in wait with intent to kill Vice-President Johnson by Atzerot; 4th the lying in wait of Michael O'Laughlin, with intent to kill General Grant; and 6th, the complicity with the whole of Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt, and Dr. Mudd.

The following sketches are given by reporters of the personal appearance of the prisoners:—

Payne is a villainous looking man, tall, and of huge proportions, neck bare and like a bullock, face smoothly shaven, a shock of black hair over a low forehead, and fierce eyes with small cornea, around which the white is always disagreeably visible. He leans his head straight back against the wall, and, when looked at, glares the looker out of countenance.

Harrold has just escaped boyhood, and has a small face, with a feeble, timid expression. He looks like a harmless though rather a mean fellow, easily led. He has a thin, inoffensive head, depressed in the region of combativeness, and appears to be exactly the tool which Booth made of him.

Atzerot is a vulgar-looking creature, but not apparently ferocious, combativeness is large, but in the region of firmness his head is lacking where Payne's is immense. He has a protruding jaw, and moustache turned up at the end, and a short, insignificant-looking face.

O'Laughlin is charged with intending the assassination of Gen. Grant. He looks like Booth, with black hair, moustache, and imperial. He would not naturally be selected for any brutal business though bad habits have made their mark on his face.

Spangler has a long face and thin head, indicating a mild disposition easily controlled by others. He looks like an average carpenter of forty, as he is, and he must have been, like Harrold, John Surratt, and Arnold, the mere tool of stronger and more vicious persons.

The first feeling which the visitor experiences on entering the room is one of amazement at the conspicuous meanness, and vulgarity of the prisoners. There is not one of them, perhaps, excepting Mudd and Mrs. Surratt, who has sufficient character to enter into any such a conspiracy as this from any motive less base than money.

Mrs. Surratt is permitted to sit down near the table occupied by the court, at the side of her counsel, Reverdy Johnson, and has manacles only upon her ankles. She is a stout widow of sixty, and is closely veiled all day. During the first days of her appearance she exhibited great stolidity and defiance, but to-day, for the first time, she shed tears and was quite agitated when her testimony regarding herself was being taken.

The testimony elicited by the Court during the week demonstrates beyond question that Vice-President Johnson was to have been slain by Atzerot. Mr. Johnson was in his room all the evening and Atzerot took a room at the hotel on that fatal Friday morning in which he and Booth were in conversation. At 9 o'clock that night, after the President went to the theatre, a horse was at the door, but when Booth fired the cowardly shot Atzerot's courage seemed to have failed him, for he ran from his room without assaulting Johnson, leaving his pistol under the pillow and a bowie knife under the mattress, his coat upon the wall, and fled on the horse. He was arrested in Charles county.

The accused are defended by counsel,—the celebrated Maryland senator, Reverdy Johnson, appearing for Mrs. Surratt. Objection was, however, made to him on the ground that he had advised rebels to take, as a matter of form, the oath of allegiance, that they might vote on the slavery question and defeat the votes of the Government,—from which it was alleged that he ignored the obligation of an oath. After some debate, this objection was withdrawn. The evidence previously taken in these trials is what the Government wishes to keep secret for the present.

The first witness examined publicly was Detective Lee, who examined Atzerot's room in the Kirkwood House. This room, which was over that of Vice-President Johnson, had been engaged by Atzerot on the morning of the day of assassination, and was searched next day, the dooring having to be broken open. Under the pillow he found a loaded revolver. In the pockets of a coat he found a bank book, with the inscription on the back, "Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, in account with the Bank of Ontario, $450; also a handkerchief, marked "Mary R. Booth," three cartridges, and a spur. under the mattresses he found a bowie-knife, like that which Booth had flourished in the theatre after shooting the President.

The next witness examined was Lewis A. Weichman, a clerk in the government department, who boarded with Mrs. Surratt, and who seems to have been regarded as a member of the family. He proved the extraordinary intimacy that subsisted between the accused Mrs. Surratt, her sons, J. Wilkes Booth, Dr. Mudd, Harrold, Atzerot, and Payne, several of whom had frequent meetings, conferences, and secret conversations for nearly a month previous to the assassination. He often accompanied some of the conspirators to taverns and restaurants, and drove Mrs. Surrat to Surratsville, and frequently saw them go apart for secret conference, but was never in a position to hear what they said. Payne, who called himself Wood, had a false black moustache; and he and young Surratt were at one time playing with bowie-knives in a room in the third story; they had also revolvers and four sets of new spurs in the room. Young Surratt was a student of divinity, along with the witness, in a Roman Catholic college where he was highly esteemed by the superior. Witness drove Mrs. Surratt into the country on the afternoon of the 14th April, and did not return till about half past nine o'clock, about half an hour before the assassination. Immediately after some one rang the bell, which was answered by Mrs. Surratt; the person then came into the parlour and immediately went out again. Atzerot was given to drinking occasionally, and Mrs. Surrat did not like him about the house. Young Surratt went to Richmond, and on his return had 9 or 12 twenty-dollar gold pieces, and other money. He said he had seen Davies and Benjamin, who told him that Richmond would not be evacuated. Surratt and witness went shortly before the assassination to the Herden House and hired a room for Payne, then called Wood (the assassin of Seward). A Miss Ward and Mrs. Murray aided them in procuring a room for Payne, who was called a delicate gentleman. Witness had met Harrold at Surrat's once, and once at a Catholic church in the country. A Mrs. Slader, who passed confidentially between Canada and Richmond, stayed at Mrs. Surratt's on her journeys as a blockade-runner and bearer of despatches. Surratt returned from Richmond about 3rd April with money, and said he was going to Montreal. Letters were received from him; one to his mother was dated Montreal, April 12th. Witness had been to Canada since, and there learned that Surratt arrived on the 6th April, returned to the States on the 12th, and returned to Canada on the 18th, when he engaged rooms at the St. Lawrence Hall, which he left that night at 10½, and was seen to leave the house of a Mr. Porterfield in company with three others in a waggon. He has not been heard of since. Surratt is about six feet high, has a very large nose, his eyes are sunk, his hair black; he signed his letters only John Harrison, leaving out his surname. He corresponded from Canada with a Miss Annie Ward, a teacher, who was most exemplary in her attendance at the Catholic church. Mudd, Booth, and Surratt had once a meeting in Booth's room, when they had deep, earnest, private conversation, and Booth drew some lines on the back of an envelope, at which they looked intently, but witness did not hear their conversation, which was carried on in a low tone. Mrs. Surratt frequently had private conversations with Booth. Surratt procured a horse for Payne on the 14th April. Atzerot tried to hire one, but the livery-stable-keeper would not let him have it.

MONDAY CONTINUED.

Robert B. Jones testified that he was a clerk in the Kirkwood House. The name of A. G. Atzerot, who had taken room 126 on the 14th April, was upon the hotel register. He did not know what became of him after he took the room. He (the witness) had given a card of Booth's to the Vice-President's secretary. A young man had spoken to Atzerot at the office counter. Witness would not know Booth. He went to the room when opened, and was present when the bowie knife was taken from the bed. Did not know whether Atzerot had been out the night of the assassination. He had paid one day in advance for his room.

Cross-examined.—He went off duty at 12 o'clock the day Atzerot registered, but identified the name with him, because he [Atzerot] had afterwards pointed to the name, and asked if any one had called to see him. He did not know whether Atzerot had slept in his room; or whether he had expressed a choice of rooms. He saw the articles taken from the coat pockets in the room. The pistol was loaded; would recognise one of the books, but would not swear to the knife.

Mr. Floyd testified that he resided at Surrattsville, and had been acquainted with John H. Surratt since December. He knew Harrold and Atzerot. All three had come to his house some five or six weeks before the assassination. John Surratt had called him into the front room where saw two carbines, a cartridge box, and a rope. Surrat asked him to take care of them, and they were accordingly concealed. On the Monday before the assassination, Mrs. Surratt spoke to him in an indistinct manner about the "shooting-irons" saying that they would be wanted very soon. On the afternoon before the assassination she called, saying that they would be wanted that night, as well as some whiskey, and left a fieldglass. At 12½ o'clock at night, Booth and Harrold came and took the whiskey. Harrold asked for the things, which were given him, but Booth did not take his carbine, for his leg was broken. They did not remain over five minutes, and Booth said that he was pretty sure that they had assassinated the President and Secretary Seward. Witness had never seen Dr. Mudd.

Cross-examined.—Booth and Harrold took the road to S. B. Harrold rode a bay horse and Booth a white one.

Weichman re-examined.—Mrs. Surratt had met Mr. Floyd on the way to Surrattsville, and had spoken to him for five or eight minutes, but witness had not heard the conversation.

Mary Van Tine testified that she keeps rooms for rent in Washington, and that two of the prisoners (Arnold and O'Laughlin) had taken rooms in her house about February 10. Booth had frequently come to see them, manifesting much anxiety when they were not in. They had left on Saturday, she understood, for Baltimore. She saw a pistol once in their room. A man having the appearance of a respectable mechanic came to see them sometimes, but she did not recognise him among the prisoners. They said they were in the oil business. They sometimes remained out at night. She never heard any of their conversations with Booth.

Henry Williams (colored) testified that he had carried a letter to O'Laughlin from Booth, and another to a house for Arnold.

J. P. Early said that he had come from Baltimore with O'Laughlin on the Thursday. O'Laughlin had gone to see Booth the next day at noon. They returned to Baltimore on the Saturday afternoon, and O'Laughlin's brother said there had been parties looking for him. He then said he would not stay at home; he would not like to be arrested in his own house; it would be the death of his mother. In Washington he had been in good spirits, and not at all nervous.

Lieut. Henderson testified that he had seen O'Laughlin in Washington, and that he had said on Friday that he was to see Booth.

Samuel R. J. Strugg said he had seen O'Laughlan conversing with Booth in an intimate manner about the beginning of April. There was another man with them whom he described.

David Stanton testified that he had seen O'Laughlin the night before the assassination at the house of the Secretary of War. He asked where the Secretary was, and witness told him that he was standing upon the stoop. He offered no explanation, but remained a few moments until requested to go out. Gen. Grant was there that night. It was about 10½ o'clock, and there was a band seranading him and the Secretary.

D. C. Reed said that he knew John Surratt, and that he had seen him on the street on the 14th of April.

TUESDAY.

The first witness examined on Tuesday John Borfow, who stated that he attended to the stage door in the theatre, and also took care of Booth's horse. Booth came to the theatre between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the assassination, and Spangler called witness to hold his horse. After the murder, Booth came out, knocked him down, and rode off. Witness went to the state box that afternoon, to remove a partition, with Spangler, who cursed the President and Gen. Grant.

Mary Ann Turner (coloured) said that she lived in the rear of Ford's theatre, and had on the 14th seen Booth at the back door, between three and four, and again between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he brought a horse, and called for Spangler, who came and was told to send Maddox, who took the horse.

Mr. J. A. Anderson (coloured) gave much the same testimony, adding that some one had held the horse after Maddox, and that Spangler had denied that he was called.

W. A. Browning, private secretary to the President, stated that he had found a card in his letter box, on which was written, "Don't wish to disturb you; are you at home?—J. WILKES BOOTH."

Major Knox testified that he had been at the house of Sec. Stanton on the 13th. O'Laughlan came up and asked for the Secretary, saying that he knew him very Mr. D. Stanton spoke to him, and after a while sent him away.

J. C. Hatter also saw O'Laughlin at Sec. Stanton's, and was asked by him if Gen. Grant was in.

Sergeant Cobb, who was on duty at the navy-yard bridge on the night of the 14th, testified that three horsemen came up rapidly after 10½ o'clock. The first gave his name as Booth, the second as Smith, but third was turned back.

Polk Gardener said that he was coming to Washington, on the night of the 14th, he met two horsemen riding rapidly. The first asked about the roads, the second inquired if a horseman had passed.

Dr. Stone then identified the ball taken from the head of the President. It was large, like those shot from the Derringer pistol.

W. J. Kent identified a Derringer pistol as the one which he had picked up in the President's box.

Lieut. Lovett testified that while pursuing Booth he came to Dr. Mudd's house, who stated that two straagers had come, and one had a broken leg, which he had set. He had then showed them across a swamp. He at first denied all knowledge of them, but afterwards said that he had been introduced to Booth last fall. When the soldiers were going to search the house, he showed them a boot with J. Wilkes written inside.

PREVIOUS EVIDENCE.

The authorities have permitted the publication of such portion of the evidence taken with closed doors as they think will not injure the cause of public justice. The following was elicited on Friday:—

EVIDENCE OF HENRY VAN STEINACKER.

Witness was three years an engineer officer on the staff of Gen. E. Johnson, in the Confederate service. After the battle of Gettsburg, he fell in with three citizens, one of whom was Booth, and another Shepherd, who conversed freely about public affairs. They asked what he thought of the Confederate cause; and when he replied that looked gloomy, Booth said "nonsense, old Abe must go up the spout, and the Confederacy will gain its independence anyhow."

Washington, May 15.

The testimony taken before the doors were opened to the reporters of the press includes that of a man who was for several years in the military service of the Confederate States. He was in Virginia in the summer of 1863, twenty miles from Staunton. He became acquainted with Wilkes Booth and another man named Shepherd. He was asked by them what he thought of the progress of the Confederacy; and he told them that, after Gettysburg, he believed the prospects looked rather gloomy. Booth told him that was nonsense, and added, "If we only act our part right, the Confederacy will gain its independence; and old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout." The witness understood that he must be killed. Booth said that as soon as the Confederacy was nearly whipped, that was the final resource to gain the independence of the Confederacy. The companion of Booth assented to his sentiments. The witness was at one time at the camp of the 2nd Virginia regiment, and there was a secret meeting of the rebel officers on that occasion. He was not present at the meeting, but one of the officers who was there stated its purport. He believed that Booth was at that meeting. The purport was, to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders to deliver prisoners, to lay Northern cities in ashes, and finally to get after the members of the Cabinet and see the President. He heard more than one thousand times that the name of the officer who gave him the information was Lieut. Calkerel. Booth was associating with all the officers. He heard very often that the assassination of the President was an object finally to be accomplished. He had heard it freely spoken of in the streets of Richmond. Its necessity was generally assented to in the service.

A lady from New York testified to having met Booth and a man named Johnson, and to having overheard their conversation. She picked up two letters which they had dropped. One was addressed, "Dear Louis;" saying that the lot had fallen on him to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century; "Abe Lincoln must die now; you can choose your own weapons,—the cup, the knife, the bullet," &c. The letter is signed "Chas. Selby."

"Dear Louis: The time has at last come that we have all wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn vow, that was taken by us, you will feel that there is no drawback. Abe must die, and now choose your weapons,—the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once, and might again. Johnston, who will give this, has been like an enraged demon since the meeting, because it has not

fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his grey-haired father and his noble brother calls upon him for revenge, and revenge he will have; if he cannot wreak it upon the fountain head, he will upon the blood-thirsty generals. Butler would suit him. As our plans were all concocted and well arranged we separated, and, as I am writing on my way to Detroit, I will only say that all rests upon you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so complete, that, without one knew your face, no police telegraphic despatch would catch you. The English gentleman, Harcourt, must not act hastily. Remember he has ten days. Strike for home, strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. Inclose this note together with one of poor Leenea. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West. You will probably hear from me in Washington.—Sanders is doing us no good in Canada.—Believe me, your brother in love, CHARLES SELBY."

"St. Louis, October 21, 1865.

"Dearest Husband:—Why do you not come home? You left me for ten days only, and you now have been from me more than two weeks. In that long time only sent me one short note—a few cold words—and a check for money, which I did not require. What has come over you? Have you forgotten your wife and child? Baby calls for papa until my heart aches. We are so lonely without you. I have written to you again and again as a last resource, yesterday wrote to Charlie, begging him to see you and tell you to come home. I am so ill, not able to leave my room; if I was I would go to you wherever you were, if in this world. Mamma says I must not write any more as I am too weak. Louis darling do not stay away any longer from your broken-hearted wife. LENNEA.

EVIDENCE OF G. W. BUNKER.

Witness has been a clerk in the National hotel Washington for five years. J. Wilkes Booth made this hotel his home when in the city. He came to the hotel on the evening of 9th November, and left on the morning of the 11th. He returned on the morning of the 14th, and left again on 16th of November. He was several times at the hotel since, namely,—in December, January, February, and March. He arrived on the 8th April, and remained till the assassination of the President. His most intimate friends were John McCulloch, an actor, John P. Wentworth, and Mr. McArdle; but he had many visitors. Identified Michael O'Laughlin as one who called very often on Booth. Did not remember any of the other prisoners.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM E. WHEELER.

Witness belongs to Chicopee, Mass. Was in Montreal last autumn. Met John Wilkes Booth there. Saw him in conversation with George N. Sanders at St. Lawrence Hall.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN DEVENY.

Witness belongs to Philadelphia. Was in Montreal from July to February last. In October last saw John Wilkes Boot, whom he knew well, standing in the St. Lawrence Hall talking with George N. Sanders. They seemed to be talking very confidentially. They went into Dolly's and had a drink together. He also saw there Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cleary, Mr. Tucker and several others, but was not acquainted with them. Next time he saw Booth was on the Kirkwood House, Washington, about five o'clock of the evening of 14th April. A few minutes afterwards saw coming past on a bay horse. Next saw him jump out of the President's box in the theatre, when witness said "It is John Wilkes Booth, and he has shot the President." On being asked again if he was certain he saw him and Saunders talking and drinking together, witness replied, "Yes, sir; I am sure of it. Saunders says he never saw him, but Saunders tells a lie, I saw him talking to him." Witness had been for many years in Adams' Express Company.

EVIDENCE OF GENERAL GRANT.

Jacob Thompson was in a small boat, stealing up the opposite side of the Mississippi, when the army was lying at Milliken's Bend opposite Vicksburg. A tug was sent to pick up this boat, when they found a little white flag sticking out of it. The flag of truce was a mere pretence to escape, as Thompson had no business of the least consequence to talk about, but he was allowed to go on account of this pretence. He said he was Inspector-General in the rebel service. The military department of Washington embraces the city of Washington and all fortifications on both sides. Witness identified a copy of his commission as Lieutenant-General.

Cross-examined.—Could not say how far department of Washington extends. Knows that civil courts are in operation in Washington. Does not know what order established martial law in department of Washington—never saw it. It was simply understanding.

Joseph H. Simonds testified that he was Booth's business agent. Booth had paid about $6,000 for an interest in the oil regions, but it had turned out to be an entire loss, and the property was entirely transferred to others in the end of September last.

S. P. Jones (blind) said that while residing in Richmond, he had heard a citizen remark that he would give $10,000, in addition to the Confederate amount, to have the President assassinated. The assassination was a common topic of conversation among the rebel officers there, and he had heard them say that certain persons had undertaken it.

Samuel F. Chester stated that he was an actor, and was intimately acquainted with Booth. In the end of November Booth asked him to join a big speculation, saying that he would furnish the means. About January, while walking in an unfrequented street, Booth told him that he was in a conspiracy to capture the heads of the Government and take them to Richmond, and asked him to take the part of opening the back door of the theatre. Booth said that it was sure to succeed,—everything was ready; there were parties on the other side to co-operate, and there was about fifty or 100 in the conspiracy. The witness refused to have anything to do with it; and in February Booth told him he had abandoned the idea of capturing the President. A week before the assassination Booth said to him: "What an excellent chance I had, if I wished, to kill the President on inauguration day; I was on the stand as close to him as I am to you."

J. P. Ferguson testified that he had gone to the theatre to see Gen. Grant; about ten o'clock he saw Booth go towards the dress-circle; afterwards he saw the flash of the pistol in the box, and saw Booth jump over. The hole in the door which the ball was supposed to have gone through was evidently made with a gimlet and knife. He heard some one, whom he supposed to be Booth, say, "Revenge for the South."

Capt. T. McGovern saw a man go into the lobby leading to the President's box, and afterwards jump on to the stage and cross it with a dagger, but did not recognize him as Booth.

Major H. Rathburn, who had been at the President's box, read to the Court a statement which he had prepared at the time, and which has been already published.

W. Withers testified that on going from the stage to the orchestra, he heard a shot fired, then a man passed, running very fast, and hit him on the leg, knocking him down, and passed out at the door which seemed to open very easily. Witness immediately called out "that is Wilkes Booth."

Stabler re-examined.—This witness stated that he had since found the horse which Atzerott had taken away and brought back; that it was the same horse that Surratt had before brought to his stable, and for which Surratt had paid for a while and Booth for a while.

J. Simmons (coloured) saw Booth at the theatre between 5 and 6 o'clock. He and Spangler, with whom he was quite intimate, went in to take a drink. Spangler was a stage manager, and was in the habit of seeing that Booth's horses were properly attended to.

John Mills [colored] testified that when Booth came, about 9 o'clock, he called for Ned Spangler three times, and Spangler went towards him. After that a boy held the horse. After the assassination, witness asked Spangler who it was holding the horse at the door. Spangler told him to hush and not say anything about it.

John Seleoman stated that he saw Booth, who came upon a horse to the back door of the theatre, and Booth said, "Ned, help me all you can, won't you?" He replied "Oh, yes." After the assassination witness saw Spangler on the stage. He had a white handkerchief in his hand and appeared to be wiping his eyes. In the afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Booth was in the restaurant next door to the theatre, with Spangler, Maddox, Peanut, and Molden.

WEDNESDAY.

William Williams went to Surrattville in pursuit of the assassins, with Major O'Beirne. Visited Dr. Mudd twice. The first time was Tuesday, 18th April, when Dr. Mudd denied that two men had come to his house—one with a broken leg—on Saturday, or that he had set a leg. On the second visit, on Friday, 21st, they said they must search the house, and Mrs. Mudd brought a boot, slit up about ten inches, which had J. Wilkes Booth written in it. The doctor then admitted setting the leg, and stated that two men, whom he did not know, had come about daybreak on the 15th, and remained till 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they left on horseback, the lame man being provided with crutches. He denied that the lame man was Booth, to whom he had been introduced last fall.

Simon Gavacan corroborated the testimony of previous witness. They were directed by Dr. Mudd to Rev. M. Wilmer's, across a swamp, but heard nothing of Booth and Harrold there.

Mrs. Emma Offutt is sister-in-law of John Lloyd, and was in a carriage with him on 19th April, when they met Mrs. Surratt, also in a carriage, near Uniontown. Mr. Lloyd went to her carriage and had a conversation with her. Saw Mrs. Surratt again at Lloyd's on 14th April, when she and Lloyd conversed together in the yard. Witness did not hear the conversation either time.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM P. JETT.

Witness, who was a commissary in Confederate service, identified Harrold. Saw a waggon on the wharf at Port Conway on the Monday week after the assassination. Harrold got out of it and asked what command witness and his companions belonged to? They replied Mosby's. He said he belonged to A. P. Hill's corps, that his brother was wounded, and asked to be taken down to the lines. Witness said they could not take any one they did not know. Harrold then said, "We are the assassinators of the President: yonder is the man, Wilkes Booth, who did it." Booth then came up, and said he did not mean to tell that. Booth had cut upon his hand J. W. B. They went across the river; Booth on Lieut. Ruggle's horse. Asked at a lady's house if she would take a wounded soldier. She first consented, but afterwards declined. They went up to Garrett's and left Booth, the rest going on to near Bowling Green. Next day Harrold returned to Garret's.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT.-COL. E. G. CONGER.

Witness was engaged in pursuit of the assassins. Found Jett at Bowling Green. Asked him where the two men were who had crossed the river with him at Port Royal. Jett said, "I know who you want. They are about three miles from Port Royal, at the house of Mr. Garrett. I will show you where they are." They went thither in the night and stationed a guard around the building. Old Garrett, when asked for the men, said they had gone to the woods, and repeated over and over again that they had come to his house against his will, but would not tell where they were. When witness threatened to hang him, young Garrett stepped forward, saying, "Don't hurt the old man. I will tell you where the men are. They are in the barn." The barn was then surrounded, and after a parley of about an hour Harrold was taken and Booth shot in the manner already described in the papers.

The Buffalo papers of Thursday state that the man who was detected in passing off counterfeit currency did not die from the wounds he received. The surgeons have extracted fifty-two shot from his back, and he is improving, and will recover. He says his name is Charles Whitmore, and that he is a citizen of Buffalo.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—There can be no question but that the Brockville and Ottawa Railway is a great benefit to the country through which it passes. Yet at the same time it could be much more so to the country through which it passes, and also to the Company providing the train, were it to leave the Ottawa in the morning and return in the evening, in place of the present arrangement of leaving Brockville in the morning. At present it takes part of three days to go from Arnprior to Brockville or Perth to do any business; whence if the cars left Arnprior in the morning, all those above there, and all along the line could go to Brockville or Perth and do their business during office hours, and return the same day. The effect of the present arrangement is that people go as seldom as possible by rail, preferring to take their own team, thereby saving time and money, but at the same time a dead loss to the company from its own acts.

Yours, ECONOMIST.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—I observe by the Treasurer's account for the Township of Pakenham, published in last Herald, that $20.75 was paid to William Forsythe, one of the Councillor's, for timber and plank furnished by him for a bridge. The law is dead against such jobs as Councillors being Contractors, or furnishing anything to the Municipality. When such things occur the Councillor can be made to refund the amount and pay the costs of Court, and very properly so. Trusting this notice will cause the Council to be a little more careful in the future in voting away the money of the Township to one of their own body.

A TAX PAYER IN PAKENHAM.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Nashville, May 15.—A special to the Times says, "J. Brown, late rebel governor of Georgia, was brought here last night as a prisoner. Jeff. Davis is under a strong guard, and will arrive here (Nashville) on Thursday evening."

The New York Herald says, "President Johnson has under consideration a new amnesty proclamation, which will announce what classes of rebels will be held for treason."

The Tribune says, "The War-department has a copy of a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Curry, of Alabama, providing for retaliation for the emancipation proclamation claiming that that measure was illegitimate warfare, and authorising in retaliation the putting to death of prisoners of war, the using of poisoned weapons and the right to assassinate."

The Tribune also says, "We find in the Bermuda Advocate a full account of the examination of one of Dr. Blackburn's confederates in the fiendish attempt to destroy the people of New York and other Northern cities. Several trunks were found containing infected clothing."

Chief-Justice Chase and party, in prosecution of the tour through the South, arrived at Wilmington to Charleston and other Southern ports as far as New Orleans, and return thence to Wilmington by way of the Mississippi.

The Herald's army correspondent has the following:—The 6th army corps, Maj. Gen. Wright, is still at Danville, but it is expected that the greater part of it will shortly return to the North, as soon as order shall have been fully restored in that vicinity. Gen. Wright has appointed a number of magistrates to administer justice in the surrounding country, and is using every exertion, and is using with the best success to substitute civil for martial rule in Southern Virginia.

The flocking of negroes from the country into the town of Danville has been stopped by direction of Gen. Wright, and agricultural operations have consequently been again resumed. The farmers, however, are much in need of horses, mules, and implements to prosecute their work.

New York, 16th.—The Tribune's special say the war department has laid before it a bill, introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry of Alabama, which was for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, and, finally, the assassination of the President of the United States and his cabinet.

The principle set forth in great detail and needless iteration the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in rebel districts free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of Pres. Lincoln, denouncing it as unprincipled, and then follows the resolution:—"Therefore, resolved by the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, that we do adhere to our opinion, the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States, and enlistment of negro slaves in the several Federal armies now opposed to us are not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war without special cause. The right to use poisoned weapons, and the right to assassinate, and if persisted in will justify this Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation." The indorsements upon the paper go to show that this resolution was read the first and second time and made the special order for the secret session on 16th February, 1864.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent says there has recently been considerable excitement in Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of rumours that the rebel ram "Stonewall" is to make a raid on that place, and the garrisons of Fort Fisher and Caswell have been reinforced in anticipation of the raid.

Long trains heavily laden with valuable property, captured by the national armies in North Carolina and Virginia, are now daily arriving at City Point, Va., from Danville, via Burkesville junction. Among the articles are goods in the original packages in which they ran the blockade of the national fleet at Southern ports, and the machinery for the manufacture of fire-arms, stolen by the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

When the soldiers of the 2nd and 5th corps reached the Potomac, and first caught sight of the capitol dome they broke out in wild cheers. An additional source of rejoicing was afforded them on Sunday morning in the news of Jeff. Davis' capture.—Throngs of visitors are constantly pouring into the army in carriages, on horse back and on foot, to see the brave men who have done and suffered so much to maintain the nation.

Among the Richmond trophies in the 5th corps is a huge Russian bloodhound which was kept by one of the Libby Prison jailors to hunt escaped Union prisoners.

A grand review in the vicinity of Washington of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, and such other forces as may be there is fondly looked forward to by the troops.

The 15th corps, the rear-guard of Sherman's army, passed through Richmond on last Saturday, en route to Washington.

It is said that many of Gen. Sherman's officers and enlisted men are anxious to join in the Mexican emigration enterprise.

The rebel Gen. Lee and family are living in Richmond on government rations, regularly served out to them.

The Times special says: It has been decided to reduce at once the strength of the army to 125,000 or 150,000 men.

New York, May 18.—The Tribune's special Washington despatch says, the President's amnesty proclamation is in type.—It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the rebel armies up to certain grades, and, when accepted, to constitute a full exchange and pardon. Those officers who shall be convicted of the terrible cruelties on our prisoners shall be punished. An officer at Washington from Fortress Monroe, says quarters for Jeff. Davis are being prepared there.

Louisville, Ky., 17th.—Major-General Palmer left for Frankfort to-day. It is expected that the constitutional amendment will be discussed on Saturday by our legislature. Major-General Thomas will return on Friday and not go to Washington. Our military authorities prohibit any disclosure as to the progress of Jeff. Davis towards Washington.

New York, May 18th.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says, the question which has long been agitated as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled through no less a person than ex-rebel Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of the committee in the Senate, to examine into the treatment of prisoners and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation. His story, as told by his relatives, shows a deeper intention than has been generally supposed, and fastens upon Jeff. Davis and his cabinet a crime both startling and appalling in its details. Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in Cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection with their confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, useless. Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the Committee overruled him, and suppressed the facts.—My informant further states that it was on this point the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond and seeking a sequestered spot where such horrible deeds were not committed. Here then is the evidence conclusive of Jeff Davis and associates' guilt in the diabolical deed of starving our prisoners—a deed which makes the most stoical person shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a scheme like that will conspire to assassinate a President or any other person. It is a fitting sequence that authors of such deeds should end their career in a cowardly manner, dressed in petticoats. No wonder Jeff. Davis's cloven foot revealed who he was.

One of the Herald's correspondents writing from General Kilpatrick's cavalry camp near Lexington, N. C., says that the planters of the surrounding country are greatly troubled regarding an anticipated scarcity of hands to perform the necessary agricultural labor, and design visiting the North to procure labourers. They say that the negroes, now that they are free, are not always reliable, and that the poor whites of the State are too lazy to work. The dissolution of the rebel armies throw loose upon North Carolina as well as other States, thousands of disorderly characters, who roamed through the country, plundering from friends and foes indiscriminately, and causing a reign of terror and anarchy.—This condition of things has been to a great extent terminated by a judicious distribution, at various points through the State, of detachments of national troops.

The Tribune's despatch, from Raleigh, 12th, says, the number of Johnston's army which were paroled at Greensborough has been swelled by the addition of a large portion of Wheeler's command, and others received by Major Walcott at Charlotte, N. C., and now amounts to 36,971. Among these are 41 general officers.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says: The President's forthcoming amnesty proclamation is already in type, and the proof sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet.

Arrival of the "Cuba."

New York, 16th.

The steamer "Cuba" has arrived from Liverpool 6th via Queenstown 7th.

The Kangaroo" and "Helvetia" arrived out on the 6th.

Politics unimportant.

Breadstuffs.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and easier, partially 1d lower. Corn dull and 6d lower. Beef active. Pork steady. Lard easier. Ashes firmer. London Petroleum steady.

Consols closed on Friday at 90⅛ to 90⅜. Bullion in bank increased £75,000.

The steamer Sacremento from Dublin, arrived at Dover on the 2nd.

Resolutions of sympathy with America seems to pour in.

Almost every public body and place in England must have given expression of its sympathy.

Amongst the latest demonstrations was great meetings of working men in London. In addition to resolutions of condolence, they adopted one rejoicing at Federal successes and destruction of slavery.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce voted an address, expressing hope that the calamity may bring speedy peace.

The London Times has a friendly and hopeful editorial upon the speeches of Sir F. Bruce and President Johnson, which it regards as a fresh earnest of amity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and statesmanlike, and will meet with response in England.

The Times hopes that idle words of provocation which have been employed by irresponsible persons may be buried in the grave of Lincoln.

The Queen's response to addresses from Parliament says she entirely participates in the sentiments addressed to her on the assassination, and she has given directions to her Minister at Washington to make known the feelings entertained by Parliament, in common with herself and her whole people.

In the House of Lords Ravensworth questioned Lord Derby, as to the meaning of his expression that Southerners connected with the assassination committed a worse crime.

Lord Derby said he did notice how his expression could be wrongly interpreted. He used the well known aphorism of Tallyrand to simply convey his meaning that southerners by sancturing what was not only highly immoral would at the same time approve that which could do nothing but inflict more serious injury on their political cause.

The House of Commons voted leading provisions.

Gladstone's Budget for reduction of tea duty postponed till first June.

In the House of Lords, in reply to inquiry relative to Canadian defences,

Earl de Grey and Ripon said that Government just commenced negotiations with deputation from Canada would re-open as soon as negotiations closed;

Lord Palmerston has almost recovered.

Constance Kent has been fully committed for trial on her own confession that she commited the Road murder.

Napoleon has been enthusiastically received in Algeria.

The Government Bill fixing a hundred thousand men as contingent to 1866 passed the corps Legislatif.

The bank of France gained 9,000,000f. cash during the week.

Bourse firm at 67f. 55c.

There is a rumored mission of Signor Vegebzi to Rome on the subject of religious matters in Italy.

The health of the King of Belgium is more unsatisfactory.

The Spanish Government published a decree ordering the evacuation of San Domingo.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies rejected the Government military bill by an overwhelming vote.

Montreal, May 17.

The Dr. Blackburn who shipped the poisoned clothes from Bermuda is not Tumblety. Blackburn resided here, but went to Bermuda when the fever was raging. It is reported that he was here a few days ago.

A tradesman cut his throat with a chisel last night. The wound is dangerous.

George N. Sanders is arranging for a permanent residence here.

A number of French Canadians are going to Mexico.

General Williams has gone to Halifax to meet Sir John Mitchell.

James Nolan has been sentenced to six months, imprisonment for assisting soldiers to desert.

A boy was drawn in between the roller and the boiler of a steam winch used in discharging a ships cargo. Death was instantaneous.—*Cor. Globe.*

The Sarnia Observer learns that Mr. Wm. Hayly, lot 28, con. 10 Plymouth, has found oil oozing from a hole which he bored last summer.

The Canadian Delegates.

The Canadian Deputies just arrived in this country have enjoyed an early opportunity of publicly explaining the views of their countrymen and the objects of their present mission. It is well known that the scheme for a general confederation of the provinces of British North America, which at first seemed to meet with unanimous approval on the spot, and was cordially supported by the imperial Government, received a check at the late colonel elections. New Brunswick returned candidates adverse to the project, and the vote of that province, in fact, was cast against the proposal. It is true that the majority was not large in itself, and that the entire population of the dissentient colony was of slight numerical significance. Still, there was the opposition established, and it was sufficient, if maintained, to defeat the whole scheme. The proposed union was impracticable if a single province stood out. As soon, therefore, as the results of the New Brunswick elections were known, the Canadian Government decided promptly on a new course of action. The Ministry completed the business of the session in Parliament, took the necessary vote of credit, including £200,000 for colonial defences, and then deputed two of their number to proceed to England and confer with the imperial Government upon the views of the colonists, the attitude of New Brunswick, and the prospects of the scheme. Accordingly Mr. Cartier, the Attorney-General for Lower Canada, and Mr. Galt the Finance Minister of the province, have arrived in this country, and the banquet at the Fishmonger's Hall on Wednesday evening enabled them to speak their minds and disclose their desires. Of this opportunity they availed themselves with uncompromising frankness and courage.

Mr. Cartier treats the whole question as a question of interests, but he maintains the several interests involved are identical, and not conflicting. Canada, he admits, desires a sea board, and looks upon the maritime provinces much as Prussia looks upon Schleswig. No country is really great, he says, without ships and commerce. The Canadians have a boundless territory, and comparatively speaking a numerous population, but they lack that maritime element in their national constitution which conduces so powerfully to the greatness of England. On the other hand the maritime provinces, though they have the sea at their service, are circumscribed in territory and are but thinly inhabited. Link all together in a well-devised confederation, and each province would gain the advantages of the other without losing its own. The argument disposes of colonial interests, Then the interest of the mother country would be equally promoted at the same time. England has no wish but to see her colonies prosperous and strong, and if union is strength everywhere. Especially is it desirable that Canada should neglect no element of defensive power; for the contingency which has been discussed both in the British Parliament and the French Assembly forces itself upon our consideration, and cannot possibly be overlooked. In case of so deplorable an event as a war between Great Britain and America, the Americans might be expected to attack Canada, and Mr. Cartier grapples boldly with the question. He trusts the case may never occur, but, if it does, Canada, he says, will be the battle-field, and the Canadians will accept the burden. They will look to this country for support, but they will contribute to the common work of defences as far as their means will allow, and those means would be largely increased by a confederation of the provinces. The position of Canada must be a trying one, for, though the cause of such a war must necessarily be Imperial, the worse of its calamities would fall on the colonists. Nevertheless, the colonists do not shrink from the prospect. They have no desire to be annexed to the United States, or to become absorbed in the American Republic. "Such an idea," says Mr. Cartier, "we view with horror." So, looking these chances boldly in the face, the Canadians come to this country and discuss the obligations before them. They do not ask for more than they already possess; on the contrary, they come, as Mr. Galt declared, "to show that if this Confederation be carried out they will be able to assume a greater responsibility than that which has hitherto fallen on Canada." Lastly, both Deputies were emphatic in their assurances that no ulterior views of independence of separation entered into this scheme for uniting the North American provinces, and that it was not for the sake of standing alone or discarding their allegiance that the colonies wish to become more powerful than they are.

We are are willing to accept all these assurances, and we need hardly add that we receive them with satisfaction. It is pleasant that our colonists are so contented under the British Crown, and that they understand the advantages of their position. We are complimented by the value they put upon the connection, and we have not the least wish to see it impaired. We feel too, that a confederation of colonies thus situated must be advantageous to all of them, and so plain, indeed, does the fact appear that it hardly seems to need argument. But when Mr. Cartier informs us that he and his colleague have come here "in order to impress upon the British Government the absolute necessity of carrying out the scheme of confederation," we cannot but think that the truth would be inculcated to better purpose on the people of New Brunswick than on the Government of this country. We cannot coerce the New Brunswickers into a new political union, nor can we object to their remaining in the position which they have so long occupied without complaint on our part or theirs. We think the offer now made to them is a good one, and that they do ill to refuse it; but if they profess to be content as they are, it would be very hard for us to interfere. The confederation scheme is no project of ours. It comes to us from the colonies, and it is for the colonies to decide upon it. Believing it to be full of promise we have cordially adopted it, and the colonists have been already apprised, so far as the Imperial Government is concerned, its approval and good wishes are given. But the work must be done on the other side of the Atlantic; it is only indirectly that it can be promoted there.

We should hope that the account given of the New Brunswick elections is correct, and that the accidents of a political contest, rather than any deep convictions on the project of a confederation, determined the provincial vote. After all, even upon the aggregate of polls, the majority against the scheme was but 455,—a slender balance enough to sway the destinies of half a continent. We know full well in this country how many elements enter into a popular election, and how a mere local question may influence a political verdict. The people of New Brunswick cannot be blind to the advantages of union, strength, and the prosperity by which strength and union would be followed. That small local interests may clash with interests of a higher kind is probable enough, and we have already observed on former occasions that the opposition based on such considerations would meet with no approval in this country. But all that we can do is to make our opinions known. If the Canadian Deputies can establish to the satisfaction of the Imperial Government the case which they will be able to return with the assurance that we wish every success to the project of confederation, and that the ratification of the Crown will not be wanting when the accord of the provinces is complete. Such arguments, however, ought to be as cogent in New Brunswick as in England, and that little colony should either reconsider its remarkable cause for impeding so promising a scheme.—*London Times.*

Arrival of the "Saxonia."

MR. LINCOLN'S MURDER.

ADDRESSES BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

New York, May 14.

The steamship Saxonia has arrived from Southampton, which port she left on the 3rd.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell moved an humble address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's assassination, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressing her deepest sympathy for her irreparable loss.

Lord Derby seconded the motion.

Lord Grey (consequent on Lord Palmerston's illness) moved, and Mr. Disraeli seconded a similar motion. The demeanour of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

Mr. Adams presided at a great meeting of Americans in London expressive of sorrow and indignation.

The shipment of the Atlantic cable is conducted with the greatest despatch. It is expected to be finished and the *Great Eastern* ready to leave Sheerness in June.

Public meetings were held in London and all the chief cities of Great Britain, expressing unanimously their abhorence of the frightful crime against President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. St. James' Hall, London, was draped in mourning. The President of the Emancipation Society preside, supported by many members of Parliament who took part in the speeches, which were enthusiastic in expressions of horror against the assassins, and deep sympathy with America.

The Times hopes our manifestations of indignation and sorrow will be received by the Americans as meant—that is, spontaneous, genuine expressions of feeling wrung from the nation's heart. Let no one for a moment confound this manifestation with any political object or materior design. We feel confident that this sorrow, in which England and America may, without exaggeration, be made to share, cannot pass by without leaving them better acquainted with each other, and more inclined to friendship and mutual allowance for each other's faults than before.

Slidell declined an invitation to attend one of the funeral services performed in Paris on Mr. Lincoln's death, stating that no one could feel greater horror at the late crimes, but he feared his presence at the ceremony would lead to erroneous interpretations.

Consols heavy at 90⅛; Confederate loan 12 to 15; French rentes, 67f. 40c.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 29th ult, for Algeria. He was received enthusiastically at Lyons and Marseilles. The Empress was appointed regent.

The American Minister had thanked M Drouyn de Lhuys for condolences.

M. Rouber communicated to the Chamber a despatch conveying the sympathy of France, on account of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, to the American Minister. Similar addresses were agreed to in the Senate.

The King of Belgium is seriously ill.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has given his benediction to the new Czarewitch.

The St. Petersburg Journal expresses sympathy with America in Mr. Lincoln's murder, hoping Mr. Johnson will prove a worthy successor.

AUSTRIA.—The Reichsrath unanimously voted an address to America expressing sympathy.

The Government expressed to the American Minister at Vienna its deep sympathy.

Austria raises no objection to the provisional stationing of Prussian ships in Kiel; but cannot allow permanence before a definite solution of the succession question.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council forwarded a condolence address to America.

SPAIN.—The rumours of a ministerial crisis are unfounded.

PRUSSIA.—Solemn service in the German and English languages was performed in Berlin on the 2nd in memory of President Lincoln. Numerous deputations were present. Bismark attended. The King was represented by aides-de-camp. The church was crowded.

The Siege of Richmond.

After a siege unparalleled in the annals of modern warfare; after enduring conversion from a little country town officered by six policemen into a frowning camp girdled with forty miles of earthworks and defended by tens of thousands of men; after inscribing its name as one of the most beleagured cities indelibly upon the page of history; after demanding for its reduction a period of no less than 1,452 days, or in other words, compelling Mr. Seward seventeen times to renew his 90-day bill; after exacting at least half a million lives spent in assailing or defending it; after adding to its beautiful cemetery 50,000 new graves; after seeing its tobacco warehouses converted into loathsome prisons, its manufactories creating nothing but war material, its ironworks changed into cannon foundries, its public edifices into departmental bureaus, its men turned into soldiers, its women, almost without exception, into mourners; after an expenditure upon its attack and defence of a weight of iron and lead hardly inferior to that of every building which its streets contain—Richmond has fallen. Nor can it be pretended that in the minds of those who have for some months been behind the scenes in the Confederate capital, any other feeling rises at this moment so prominently as astonishment that Grant's multitudinous hosts, with all the vast resources of the North available at City Point, and poured into their lap by railroads stretching along Grant's lines, should for nearly ten months have been held at bay by Lee's ragged veterans, shrunken in numbers, scantily supplied with food or clothing, tethered down to lines in the winter's frost, the summer's vertical sun, the rain, dew, or snow, had, without the stimulus of coffee or even of adequate food, to be uncomplainingly endured, and finally, dispirited by the thought that all the valor which had so long baffled the army of Grant had served but to bring upon their backs the auxiliary army of Sherman.—*Times' Cor.*

PROFITS OF BOUNTY JUMPING.—The profits of bounty jumping must have been as great as the danger, for it is said that a young man of St. Catherines, who has followed the business for the past three or four years, jumping the bounty between twenty-five or thirty times, cleared in aggregate $10,000 in greenbacks. The business is now, however, pretty effectually "played out," and we suppose the greenbacks will have to be made in some other way.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

The question is decided. Even an unmarried woman may "wear the breeches" with impunity. The policeman who arrested Miss Harman in New York for sporting "male continuations," has been dismissed the force, they deciding that a woman has as much right to wear a pair of pants as an overcoat, which every woman wears.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC, May 12.—J. S. Erskine's, white pine and tamarac; James Patton's, staves; Calvin & Breck's, staves; Joseph Archer, jr., and others' deals; D. C. Thompson, staves.

Birth.

At Brockville, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Samuel Ross of a daughter.

Died,

Suddenly, at Burnside, near Brockville, on the 16th inst., James Hargrave, Esq., aged 64 years, late of the Hudson Bay Company.

In Prescott, on the 13th inst., Thomas Fraser, Esq., aged 69 years. The deceased gentleman was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian militia, and was an old and respected resident in Prescott.

MARKETS.

Brockville, May 1 th, 1865.

Fall Flour ₱ 100 lbs	$2 75	@	3 00
Spring Flour	2 50	"	2 75
Spring Wheat	0 90	"	0 96
Buck Wheat	0 35	"	0 40
Indian Corn, ₱ 56 lbs	0 65	"	0 70
Barley ₱ 48 lbs	0 50	"	0 00
Fall Wheat	1 00	"	1 00
Potatoes	0 25	"	0 30
Rye	0 65	"	0 65
Oatmeal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	"	0 00
Peas	0 65	"	0 75
Oats	0 40	"	0 45
Hay, ₱ ton	10 00	"	12 00
Beef, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	"	6 0
Pork ₱ 100 lbs	6 00	"	7 00
Pork, Prime Mess	14 00	"	16 00
Wool ₱ lb	0 30	"	0 40
Butter	0 15	"	0 17
Eggs	0 10	"	0 00
Turkeys	0 40	"	0 50
Fowls ₱ pair	0 20	"	0 30
Geese	0 30	"	0 40
Sausages	0 10	"	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 90	"	2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	"	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 75	"	2 00
Lard	0 11	"	0 13
Tallow	0 08	"	0 10
Hardwood	2 00		2 15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOWEST CASH PRICES
AND
LEADING STORE.

FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND VARIETY, GO TO W. CARSS'S, ARNPRIOR.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds, 20 per cent. below former prices.

Dress Goods are so cheap every person is buying.

Ready made Clothing to fit every person for size price and quality.

For Gent's, Ladies, or Misses' Hats,

GO TO W. CARSS'S.

125 Hoop Skirts, very Cheap.

Mantles and Shawls can be got at W. Carss's, at a small advance on cost.

50 different Styles and Patterns in English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.

Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Gent's and Misses'.

Teas and Sugars that only require a trial to insure a continuous usage.

Coffee—unrivalled.

Turnip Seeds of all kinds.

Crockery & Glassware, latest designs and Lowest Prices.

GO TO W. CARSS'S AND TAKE A LOOK THROUGH.

W. CARSS.

Arnprior, May 20, 1865. 36.

STOLEN.—From the subscriber, a new Clapboard BOAT, 18 feet long; also, two pair of Oars. The boat is painted white both inside and outside, with a black strip around the top, and the ribs inside are about 4 feet apart. Any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the guilty party will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN K. COLE.

Almonte, May 22nd, 1865. 36.

NOTICE.—THE MUNICIPAL Council of the Township of BECKWITH will meet at the TOWN HALL, for public business, on

TUESDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The Surplus Funds of the Municipality will be distributed for the improvement of the Public Highways in the Township, at the said meeting.

All interested are respectfully requested to take notice and attend the said meeting.

EWEN McEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Franktown, 22nd May, 1865. 36a

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Directors of the North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society will be held, in the village of Almonte, on Saturday, June 10th, at ONE o'clock, afternoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Sec. & Treas., N. L. A. S.

Ramsay, 23rd May, 1865. 36.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!—The Subscriber has received a very fine assortment of CLOTH, which he offers for sale VERY LOW for CASH or giving in exchange for Wool also hand loom weaving of every description done to order, as usual.

ROBERT HENDERSON,
Weaver.

9th line Beckwith, May 23rd, 1865. 36e

J. McVEAN, M. D., C. M., (*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal,*) Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c., Carleton Place, C. W. 36

Queen's Birthday!

RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION!!

THE CARLETON PLACE RIFLE COMPANY will meet at the Armoury, on **Wednesday, May 24th, 1865,** at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. Every member of the Company is requested to be punctual in attendance.

In connection with the proceedings of the day a RIFLE MATCH will take place at the target, when $30 will be divided into prizes to be competed for by the Company, the best marksman to get the largest prize.

JAMES POOLE,
Captain.

Carleton Place, May 15th, 1865.

Domestic Asides, or Truth in Parentheses.

I really take it very kind,
This visit, Mrs. Skinner!
I have not seen you such an age—
(The wretch has come to dinner!)

Your daughters, too, what loves of girls—
What heads for painters' easels!
Come here and kiss the infant, dears,
(And give it p'rhaps, the measles!)

Your charming boys, I see, are home
From Rev. Mr. Russell's;
'Twas very kind to bring them both—
(What boots for my new Brussels!)

What! little Clara left at home?
Well, now, I call that shabby;
I should have lov'd to kiss her so—
(A flabby, dabby babby!)

And Mr. S., I hope he's well,
Ah! though he lives so handy,
He never now drops in to sup—
(The better for our brandy),

Come, take a seat—I long to hear
About Matilda's marriage;
You've come, of course, to spend the day
(Thank Heaven, I hear the carriage!)

What! must you go? next time I hope
You'll give me greater measure;
Nay—I shall show you down the stairs—
(With most uncommon pleasure!)

Good bye! good bye! remember me
Next time you'll take your dinners.
(Now, David, mind I'm not at home
In future to the Skinners!)

A learned coroner in a neighbouring country the other day, asked how he accounted for the great mortality this year, exclaimed, "I cannot tell, there are people dying this year that never died before."—*Limeric Chronicle.*

Never tell a young lady that you love her. Ask her if she could love you. That is the new Parisian style of opening negotiations.

The ladies are all in favor of Confederation. One of the gayest says she would not object to a Bluenose if it will benefit the country and add to population.

GOOD.—The late Dr. Risk, of Dalserf, being one of the moderators, did not satisfy, by his preaching, the Calvanistic portion of his flock. "Why, sir, "said they,' we think you dinna tell us enough about renouncing our ain righteousness." "Renouncing your ain righteousness!" vociferated the astonished doctor, "I never *saw any ye had to renounce.*"

'Pray, Mr. Abernethy, what is the cure for gout?' asked an indolent and luxurious citizen. 'Live upon sixpence a day, and 'earn it!' was the pithy answer.

HEALTH INSURANCE.—A thin cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of one of our health insurance companies, a few days ago, and inquired—"Ish de man in vot insures de people's heltz?" The agent politely answered, "I attend to that, sir!" "Vel," I vants my belts inshured. Vot you charge?" "Different prices," answered the agent. "From three to ten dollars a year, and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness" "Vel," says Mynheer, "I vant ten dollars vort." The agent inquired his state of health. "Vel, I ish sick all de time. I's shust out te bed two, three hours a day, unt de doctor says he can't do notting good for me." "If that's the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health. At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger,—"You must tink I's a vool; vot you tink I pay you ten dollars for to insure my helt, ven I vas vell.

How it Happened.

Some of our exchanges have received the following old but good story:

A number of politicians, some of whom were seeking office under the government, were seated on a tavern porch talking, when an old toper named John D——, a person who was very loquacious when corned, but was exactly the opposite when sober, said that if the company had no objection, he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away;" whereupon he spoke as follows:

A certain king—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher, upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that one day the king took it into his head to go hunting, and after summoning his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned his philosopher, and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and he and his nobles departed.

While journeying along they met a countryman with a jackass. He advised them to return, "for it will certainly rain," said he. They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice. for a heavy shower coming down, they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the palace the king reprimanded the philosopher severely.

'I met a countryman,' said he, 'and he knows a great deal more than you, for he told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not.

The king then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

'Tell me,' said the king, 'how did you know it was going to rain?'

'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my jackass told me.'

'How, pray, did he tell you?' asked the king.

'By pricking up his ears, your majesty,' returned the rustic.

The king sent the countryman away, and procured the jackass from him. He placed him—the jackass—in the office the philosopher had filled. And here (observed John, looking very wise) is where the king made a very great mistake.

'How so?' inquired the auditors eagerly.

'Why, ever since that time *every jackass wants an office.*

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, third 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 Sept'ber.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bornechere Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September.
Arnprior, First Thursday in March and October.
Ashton, first Thursday in March and October.
Merrickville, first Thursdays in September, October, and November.
Eganville, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

An Irishman complained of his physician that he kept so stuffiing him with drugs that he was sick for a week after he was quite well.

Dickens tells us that much is said about the tongue. True, the thing is in everybody's mouth.

An Irish attorney says, "No printer should publish a death unless apprized of the fact by the party deceased.

Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND,

BEG to call attention to their large and varied Stock of new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they offer to sell at very low prices for

CASH OR READY PAY.

The Stock consists in part as follows:—
Fancy Dress Goods,
Cobourgs, Shirtings,
Tweeds, Doeskins,
Drills, Checks, &c.,
Cottons, Prints,
Ladies' Hats and
Bonnets in every
variety, Shawls,
Plaids, Handkerchiefs,
Parasols,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, with a large assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, LEATHER, AND BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ HIGHEST price paid for BUTTER and other Farm Produce.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND.

Almonte, 8th May, 1865. 34.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING and opening a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods which he offers to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES,

for Ready Pay or Short Credit, amongst which are

Plain
and Fancy
Dress Goods in
Great variety, Plain
and Fancy Shirtings,
Plain and Fancy Tweeds and
Doeskins, Plain and Fancy Drills.
Checks, &c., Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Trimmings, &c., Plain and Fancy Ladies
Hats, and Bonnets, Plain and Fancy
Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, Mantles, Jackets, Shawls, Plaids,
Handkerchiefs, Parasols,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
with a large assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Leather, Salt, &c.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 8th, 1865. 34

Red Top Strap Leaf Turnip.

JUST ARRIVED, ex. steamship "Moravian from England,

100 lbs. FRESH RED TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP SEED,

The best Turnip grown, for late sowing.—Price, 75cts. per lb. At the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART.

Perth, May 11th, 1865. 34

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid any person or persons, from cutting timber, or in other way trespassing on the North West half of Lot No. 15, in the 4th concession of the Township of Horton, Co., Renfrew, as any person found so doing after this date will be prosecuted according to law.

WILLIAM GOTH.

Beckwith, May 9th, 1865. 34-g*

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE and LOT, at Sand Point. Apply to J. W. MUNSON, Sand Point, or to the proprietor,

JAMES GRAHAM,
Bristol, C. E.

Sand Point, 22nd March, 1865. 30

NEW TINSHOP IN ARNPRIOR.
[Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.]

Stoves and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.

Please call and see for yourselves.

☞ The Highest Price in Cash Paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur. ☜

J. S. BELLAMY.

Arnprior, May 17th, 1864.

For Sale or To Let.

IN the village of Clayton, a TAVERN STAND, for a term of years. There is a good House, Bar-room, Shed, Stable and a Blacksmith's Shop and Garden on the premises. Apply, if by letter prepaid, to

THOMAS McMULLEN,
34tf. Clayton.

STEPHEN LENNAN wishes to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the WATCHMAKING and JEWELRY business, and may be found at Mr. Neelins where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted, in the best style of workmanship and at the lowest prices.

Carleton Place, May 1st 1865. 33-

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of revising the Assessment Rolls, for the current year, and other general business.

A copy of the Assessment Roll, alphabetically arranged, may be seen at the Clerk's Office until the 13th inst., and from that time to the 27th at the Pakenham Post Office.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, May 1st, 1865. 33

LOOK HERE!
COTTONS DOWN!

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a New and General Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. All Cottons and Dress Goods will be sold at lower prices than has been offered here for two years.

Groceries of all kinds,
Crockery, Medicines,
Wall paper, Window Shades,
Stationery,
Best No. 1 Sole Leather, for 21c,
Butter Firkins,
A large stock of Boots and
Shoes, Ready Made
Clothing & Clothes.

Butter, Pork, Eggs, Wool and Hides will be bought as usual. Cash paid on No. 1 new Butter in Firkins.

How are Goods sold so low? Because all are sold for Cash or ready pay only.

E. TENNANT.

Carleton Place, April 24th, 1865. 32

W. TENNANT & CO., ALMONTE,

ARE now receiving a large and general stock of New Spring Goods, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, White Fish, Leather, 3 crates Crockery and Glassware, Iron Nails, Glass, 20 dozen Milk Pans, 4s 6d to 6s 3d per dozen. 5 cases Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each, 30 Stands, (Cribs) and Rockers, 25 Bedsteads, 150 feet Window Blinds, 2,000 lights Window Sash, all sizes, Pannel Doors, Double and Single Harness made to order, 1 Double or Single Buggy, 200,000 Pine Shingles, and 200,000 feet Pine Lumber.

All will be sold low for Cash or Ready Pay. No credit on any terms whatever, our friends will please not ask us for it.

We expect to do a great business, as prices will be beyond competition from this out.

Our friends will please not feel nervous if we have two large Auction Sales each year for the benefit of our customers.

Pork, Wheat, Oats, Butter and Wool will be bought as usual.

W. TENNANT & Co.

Island Store, Almonte,
20th March, 1865.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that STONE HOUSE in the Village of Carleton Place, situated on the corner of Bridge and High steets, and adjoining Mr. Lavallee's Hotel. The House is now occupied as a Hotel by the Subscriber. There is a good yard and stabling attached to the Premises. Also, a GARDEN LOT convenient to the House. All will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to the Subscriber, or if by letter, postpaid.

WM. KELLY.

Carleton Place, March 10th, 1865. 26cg

FOR SALE.—That House and Lot in the Village of Arnprior, known as the Brewery lot. There is a Dwelling House and a large Building suitable for a Brewery or Machine Shop on the premises. A rare chance for anyone wishing to start a Brewery.

For further particulars apply, (if by letter, postpaid) to JAMES McCREARY or JNO. BUTLER, Arnprior P. O. 24-cg.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Subscriber on the first day of March last yast, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts due or they will be handed over for collection.

Merchantable farmer's produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864. 48

WARREN'S MELODEONS FOR SALE—4½, 5 & 6 Octave. Also—Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second to none in Canada.

☞ TIME GIVEN IF REQUIRED. ☜

W. TENNANT & Co.

Almonte, 10th April, 1865. 30ly

London and Lancashire Insurance Co,

Capital—One Million Sterling.

CHIEF OFFICES.

LONDON—73 & 74 King William Street.
LIVERPOOL—Brown's Buildings, Exchange.
MONTREAL—50 St. Francois Xavier Street.
With numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

CANADA BRANCH.

CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq.
Alexander M. Delisle, Esq.; B. H. Lemoine, Esq.; John Redpath, Esq.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Gen. Agents, Montreal.

Insurances against Fire on most liberal terms.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted on liberal terms, and at very moderate rates compared with other Institutions.

No Fire or Life Insurance Office hitherto established either in Europe or America, has attained to the success of the London and Lancashire, in point of income or strength of position, in the same space of time. Its progress has been entirely unprecedented. The increase of Government duty for 1863 over 1862 was larger than any London Office, and the percentage of increase more than doubled that of any other Fire Office in Great Britain.

Farm property insured for 3 years at very low rates.

W. A. DOYLE,
30ly Agent at Almonte.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND, Agents for the sale of B. & W. Rosamond's WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ The higest market price given for any quantity of good clean WOOL, either in CASH or Cloth.

Almonte, 8th May, 1865. 34.



BROCKVILLE Marble Works,
BY
L. DECARLE,

Monuments, Gravestones and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution.

☞ Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere. 9-

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that application will be made during the present Session of Parliament for the passage of a Special Act for the final separation of the County of Renfrew from the County of Lanark on a day to be named by the proclamation of the Governor General.

January 27th, 1865. 20-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the West half of Lot No. 13 in the 10th concession of the Township of Ramsay. The land is of good quality, and well watered. It is on the North bank of the Mississippi river, and within one mile of the B. & O. Railway Station, at Almonte. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER McGREGOR, Sen.

Ramsay, 17th April, 1865. 31-u

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby notifies all parties indebted to the late Charles Thomas, Junior, that he is the only person duly authorized to receive payments on account of the estate of the deceased, and that payments to any other will not be recognized.

CHARLES THOMAS, Sen.

Algona, Co. Renfrew, April 10, '65. 31tf

NEW SPRING GOODS, Now Opening at the Store of W. CARSS.

A LARGE and well-assorted general Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
STRAW GOODS &
SMALL WARES.

☞ Please call and look through. No charge for shewing goods.

W. CARSS.

Arnprior, 21st April, 1865.

SINGER'S celebrated Sewing Machines have been successfully used in almost all parts of the World for the last 15 years. Indeed, the superior qualities of them over all others are so well known, that it is no longer necessary to say anything in their praise. But persons that are not thoroughly acquainted with Sewing Machines are likely to be deceived in making a purchase, as there are many worthless imitations of Singer's Patent offered for sale in Ottawa county at the present time.

W. G. BEACH is the only person that is authorised to sell Singer's Sewing Machines in Ottawa county, and persons about to purchase will find on examination that they are the only machines that have durability, and certainty of correct action.

N. B.—All Machines sold at this Office are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be returned.

Sample Machines can be seen at J. Murphy's, Renfrew, by W. G. Beech, opposite Bishop's Hotel, Sparks street Ottawa.

Sewing Machines of every description Repaired and Improved in the most substantial manner by W. G. BEACH,
Laporte Block, Sparks-st.,
Ottawa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
AT THE OLD STAND.
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD

THE Subscriber is now offering great inducements to purchasers. Having the LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN ALMONTE, Every department being full and carefully selected on the best terms, and

Will be Sold at Such Low Prices

As must insure a rapid demand. A Careful Examination is requested.

The Highest Price Paid for BUTTER, PORK, WHEAT, OATS, PEAS AND OTHER PRODUCE.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, December 1, 1864. 13.

COLIN SINCLAIR, TAILOR & CLOTHIER.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE to announce to his numerous customers in and around Carleton Place that he will sell off the remainder of his fall stock for a small advance above cost for cash, in order to prepare for the spring trade. His shop is next door to R. Crampton's store.

He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately, and save costs, as all must pay up this Spring.

Home and Colonial ASSURANCE COMPANY, *LIMITED.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg. In 40,000 Shares of £50 Stg. each, with power of increase. £1,000,000 Stg. issued. *Chief Offices, 69 Cornhill, London, E. C.*

Governor.—JOHN PATERSON, Esq.
Deputy-Governor.—ALEX. FRASER, Esq.

FIRE AND LIFE BOARD.

T. W. MACKEAN, Esq., *Chairman,*
AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, Esq., M. P., Blair Adam, Kinrosshire.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
STEPHEN BUSK, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
WILLIAM DUTHIE, Esq., Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., late of Maclaine, Watson & Co., Batavia.
LEWIS FRASER, Esq., of Maclaine, Fraser & Co., Singapore.
CLARK IRVING, Esq., Hyde Park Square.
JAMES LYALL, Esq., of Lyall, Rennie & Co., Calcutta.
JAMES McMASTER, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
BRINSLEY DE COURCY NIXON, Esq., Queen's Gate Gardens.
JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.
FELIX PRYOR, Esq., of the late firm of H. & J. Johnston & Co.
JOHN SWINDELL, Esq., of Swindell & Matthews, Mincing Lane.
HENRY THURBURN, Esq., 5 Queensborough Terrace,
THOMAS MILLER, *Manager.*
MORRICE A. BLACK, *Secretary.*

CANADIAN BRANCH.

Chief Offices, 9 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

JAMES GRANT, *Manager.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks undertaken on all descriptions of property, as the lowest rates charged by first class Companies; and Claims settled promptly and liberally, without reference to England. 28-o

Agent—ALEX. FOWLER, PAKENHAM.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE SUBCRIBER has received and is now opening a Splendid Stock of Goods, amongst which are:

Silk Patent and Terra Velvets; Cord Edge; Ribbons in all Colours and Widths. Velvet Ribbons in Black, colored and edged; Plain and Fancy Bonnet Fronts and Tops, &c. ,&c.; Fancy Woolen Goods, such as
Neckties, Clouds,
Scarfs & Hoods,
Ladies' Vests & Jackets,
Lace Falls, Hair Nets,
Gents' Collars & Ties,
Fancy Flannels,
Black Cloth Mantles,
Cottons, Stripes,
Prints, Blankets,
English, Scotch &
Canadian Tweeds,
Scotch & Irish Linens,
Shawls, in great variety,
Long & Square,
Plain & Checked
Winceys,
Cobourghs,

Plain and Fancy; Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c. Together with a well selected stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SALT, LEATHER, CROCKERY, &c.

☞ A liberal discount will be allowed for CASH.

9. A. McARTHUR

Hurrah for Good Times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING YOUR HARNESS AT

CANTON'S HARNESS SHOP, PAKENHAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his most sincere thanks to his old customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last year, and would now call their attention to his large Stock of READY-MADE WARE, consisting of Carriage and Gig Harness, Silver plated and Japanned; also a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises.

Carriage Trimming done to order.

All my Stock of Leather is of the best quality. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada. All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent off his old prices for cash down.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. H. CANTON,

Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864. 10yr

Military School.

CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Service Militia desirous of obtaining admission to either of the Schools of Military Instruction, are required to make application in writing for such purpose, through the Brigade Major of the Division wherein they reside.

Applicants must state their age, residence, Post Office address and native country, and transmit with their application a certificate from a clergyman or magistrate in the locality where they live as to moral character.

W. POWELL, Lt.-Col.
D.A.G.M., U. C.

Adjutant General's Office,
Quebec, March 4, 1865. 25-cg.

DR. GREEN'S *Vegetable Tolu Surup.*

THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others had proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.

USE IT FOR

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CATHARRH,
ASTHMA,
CROUP,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and all diseases of the
THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup first made its appearance; and even then in its primitive and imperfect state produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is,

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases "to which flesh is heir" originates from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause.

ADULTS
SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP THIS
FAMILY PHYSICIAN

at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.

Sold at every Drug and County Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD.
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Dr. Ward's DEAD SHOT *WORM CANDY.*

(CERTIFICATE.)
Albany Medical College
December 15, 1862.

I do hereby certify that I have analysed Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and to the public I would say that they contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the youngest infant. They are entirely vegetable, and possess those truly anthelmintic qualities which above all others are preferable as exterminators of the common Tape Worm.

J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,
Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

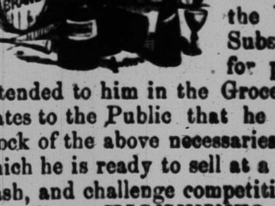
This Medicine has been prepared by the proprietors for a number of years; has been used with the most decided success in numerous families of the first respectability, and has received the approval and recommendation of several eminent medical gentlemen. The most alarming symptoms of the disease arising from the prevalence of worms in the intestines have been speedily and entirely removed by the use of the VEGETABLE WORM CANDY.

Dreadful indeed are the effects of these pernicious vermin on the constitution, destroying the appetite, vitiating the nourishing principles, and their certain consequences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage of the growth, etc., and often followed by consumption and decline. Even where worms are not discharged, this medicine acts as a gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing the passages of whatever is noxious, introducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quickly as common candy.

Price 25 cents.

Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge competition with regard to quality. HIGHWINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSALOM McCAFFRY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Putty,
Brushes, Window Glass,
Dye Stuffs,
Coal Oils & Lamps,
Burning Fluid,
Lamp Chimneys and
Wick,
Tilden's Extracts,
Concentrated Eclectic
Medicines,
Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Colour,
Camels' Hair,
Pencils, Fitches,
&c., &c., &c.

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE, BROCKVILLE. 8

FOUNDRY.

Ploughs, Ploughs.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the Public that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Waggon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.

DAVID FINDLAY.

Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP, AND *Agricultural Works.*

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Power
Plows

Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and JOB WORK of all kinds.

Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-tf

UNION HOTEL.
(Late Willson House,)
SMITH'S FALLS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has opened the above Hotel, where will be found, at all hours, every accommodation that may reasonably be expected in a First class Hotel.

☞ Carriages to and from the Railroad Station free of charge.

HENRY LAKE.

January, 1865. 18tf

COLE'S HOTEL.
ALMONTE.
JOHN K. COLE,—PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity of announcing to travellers that he has opened his new Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate visitors in a first class style—travellers conveyed to and from the cars free of charge. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Stages leave the House daily on the arrival of the CARS, for Pakenham and Arnprior.

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.

R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for past favours, having made great improvements in his House, Stables and Yard, is prepared, with increased facilities, to accommodate the travelling community.

He can also, as heretofore, supply the public with the very best Maitland Highwines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities.

Carleton Place, 17th Dec., 1864. 15

FOUST'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Beckwith and travelling public, that he has reopened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalf, where he will be prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors, and his table furnished with the best the market can afford. Particular attention will be given to the stabling department.

W. A. FOUST.

Carleton Place, Sept. 20. 1864 2tf.

ALMONTE HOUSE.
ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and have fitted it up in first-class style for the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and good Liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent Stabling in connection with the house. By strict attention to the wants of their guests they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

MAGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PUMP.

We still continue the manufacture of the above Pump, all orders for which will receive strict attention as heretofore.

We also manufacture an excellent article of Piping for draining lands, conveying water to desired places in Gardens, &c. This piping can be manufactured so as to be used in drilled wells. We are prepared to furnish the latest improved Dog Power Churn.

HAMLIN & ROBINSON.

Almonte, February, 1865. 22ly

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned would notify his friends and customers that he has refitted and opened the old Glascott Stand, Perth, where he hopes to merit as good a patronage in Hotel and Livery Business as he had at the well known Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS.

Perth, Jan. 13th, 1865. 18

REMOVAL.

I BEG LEAVE to return my sincere thanks to the Public for their generous patronage while I have kept the Commercial Hotel in Pakenham, and I further solicit a continuation of their liberal support at my present establishment, the BRITISH HOTEL, formerly kept by the late Mrs. Mc Farlane, and which has recently been fitted up in a style that will give comfort to travellers.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence [for the present in the stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church,] stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL.
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, March, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL CROPS OF THE GARDEN OR FARM.

IT matures the Crops from Ten to Twenty Days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield. In barrels and boxes—at 50 per Ton, with Freight added from Montreal.

For instructions as to its application, and for a supply of the article, apply to the undersigned, dealer in Garden and Field Seeds, Plants, &c.

JOHN HART,
27. Perth, C. W.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

THE HIGHEST Price paid in Cash for WOOL, SHEEP PELTS and COW HIDES. Cotton and Woolen Rags taken in exchange for Tinware.

Also Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Stove Ovens lined with neatness and despatch. Stove Pipes 12½ cents and all other articles cheap in proportion.

WM. TAYLOR, Tinsmith.

Carleton Place, September 12, 1864. 1-ly

Row's Royal Patent Coffee Pot
MANUFACTURED AT ARNPRIOR BY
JOHN BUTLER.

HE also has a large stock of TINWARE and SHELF IRON of all kinds, got up in the best style, and of the best quality. A large and constant supply always on hand at the Arnprior Tin Ware Rooms, every article in the trade made to order and on hand, sold Cheap for Cash or ready pay. Sheeps Pelts, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER'S Ware Room is on the corner of Madawaska and Harriott Streets, a little west of Lyon's Hotel.

Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864. 13-ly

Credit System Abolished.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his numerous customers in and around Pakenham that he has totally abolished the Credit System, and having made a great reduction in his prices he will hereafter sell only for Ready Pay.

He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately.

ALEX. GORDON.

Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865. 16.

DEACON & MORRIS, Barristers and Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark, C. W.
JOHN DEACON, Jr., ALEX. MORRIS
Late of Torrance & Morris
August, 1864. Montreal

FRASER & BEYNON, Barristers, Attorneys Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Office—Allan's Buildings.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c.
Arnprior, County of Renfrew. 17-yr

E. B. GIBSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Pakenham, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W.

JAMES PATTERSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Almonte, C. W. 23-ly

J. SWEETLAND, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Coroner, issuer of Marriage Licenses Pakenham, C. W.

J. CHANNANHOUSE, M. D., Graduate of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES, Watch and Clockmaker, Jeweller, &c. Mill street, Almonte. Duplex, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Jewellry of all kinds neatly repaired
☞ School and other seals engraved.

Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

KINGSTON COFFEE and SPICE STEAM MILLS. GEO. ROBINSON & SON, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Ontario street, Kingston, C. W.

Manufacturers of Dendelion Coffee, Coffees, Spices, Cream Tartar, Blacking, &c. 22-cg

KINGAN & KINLOCH, Wholesale Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento streets, In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mills, Mattice & Co.,
MONTREAL,
JOHN KINGAN, WM. KINLOCH.
30-ly

GEORGE REID, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German Hardware, Brockville, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nails, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO., Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather. French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Moroccos, Roans, Bindings, &c. Shoemakers Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valises and, Carpet Bags, Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, Ottawa.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries.

GEORGE FOSTER, Tailor & Clothier, Smith's Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

JOHN G. LYNN, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

A. LEISHMAN, Auctioneer, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., in the Queen's Bench, in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.
Renfrew, C. W.,
County of Renfrew. 7-au

MISSISSIPPI WOOLEN MILLS, Bredin and Teskey, Manufacturers of Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c.
The highest price paid for Wool.
Appleton, July 1st, 1864. 43ly

MONEY to loan on first-class security. Apply to W. M. SHAW, Barrister, &c.
Perth, 2nd July, 1864. 43

MATTHEW ANDERSON, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c., issuer of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer.

Conveyancing done as usual with correctness and promptness, at his Office, Queen street, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY,
DENTIST, PERTH.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL.................. £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to,
RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

Star Life Assurance Society.

Office......48 Moorgate Street, London,
Annual Revenue, £120,000.

NINE-TENTHS of the profits assertained every five years are divided among the policy holders, having paid three annual premiums.
Agent and Medical Referee.
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, C. W. 49

INSURANCE AGENCY.

INSURANCES effected in the following Companies at rates as low as those of any reliable Company:—

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Company.

HOME & COLONIAL Fire and Life Assurance Company, (of London, England).

BEAVER MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association, of Toronto, for the Insurance of *Farm property alone.*

W. A. DOYLE, Almonte,
18tf Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

Medical Hall,—Pakenham.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICAL, PATENT MEDICINES, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, &c., kept constantly on hand
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, Aug. 14, 1864.

Medical Hall & General News Agency, Pakenham.

A. FOWLER, Chemist and Druggist, Pakenham, invites public attention to his stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES & DYE STUFFS the best quality and reasonable in price.

A. F. having opened a News Agency, offers to supply United States papers and Magazines at publisher's prices, free of postage.

Pakenham, 21st November, 1864. 11-cg

SCABIES OR ITCH, cured in half an hour by the use of HAWKES' GOLDEN WASH.

☞ Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. 26-ly.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETON PLACE*, BY

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communication, remittances, &c., should be addessed.

Only One Dollar a Year if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the Expiration of Six Months.

ADVERTISING.
[BY THE LINE.]

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

The number of lines in an advertisement to be ascertained by the amount of space which it occupies in a column.

Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.