

the same relates to the appointment of Treas-

the same relating to the appointment of Treasurer, and asking the appointment of David Graham to that office, and appointing John Stewart in his stead at a salary of £4 per annum. Granted.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the By-law amended by Mr. N. W., and appointing John Stewart as Treasurer, be now brought up and read a first time.

The By-law was brought up and read a first time.

And on the motion of Mr. Cardiff, seconded by Mr. Brown, the By-law was read a second time, third time, and passed.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, That the council do now adjourn for one hour.

The council met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Cardiff, Brown, Gorman, and Keene in the chair.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the By-law amended by Mr. Gorman, and appointing John Stewart as Treasurer, be now brought up and read a first time the taxes due upon wet lot No 17 in

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the clerk notify the collector that the parties holding orders for road work to be paid out of the Land Improvement Fund, shall not, in the meantime, be proceeded against for the non-payment of their taxes as stated on his Roll for the year 1863. Carried.

diff. That the clerk write a letter to R. R. Smith, Esq. to ascertain if he will lodge in the hands of the County Treasurer, Andrew Swine, Esq., some funds as payment of the money received from this Municipality to assist in carrying on the Chancery suit against the buildings in the village of Peubroke, and that the Reeve of this municipality deliver said letter to Mr. Smith and get his answer. Carried.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer, in favor of the clerk for \$2.41 for stationery received from Mr. Rowsell, Toronto. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the clerk draw an order in favor of James Dunne, for ten shillings, as payment of his salary as Returning officer for Rural Ward No 1 of this township, for the year 1864. Carried.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the Municipal Council

Brown, jr., get an order on the Treasurer for the amount of their taxes for 1863 which

They have already paid to the collector, they having orders on the Land Improvement Fund money, and that their taxes lie over for some time, same as the other parties have done, and the collector has no objection.

Mr. Brown moved, said Dr. Brown, Carried, 10 yeas.

Mr. Cardiff, That an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of one pound in favor of Mr. Walker, Roal Surveyor, as payment of his Account for surveying two Roads in this municipality. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, That the clerk pass orders on the Treasurer for one pound, each, to the Auditors of Accounts, as payment of their salary for Auditing the Accounts of this municipality for the year 1864. Carried.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Cardiff, That James Graham and Mrs. William Law be appointed as payment of their taxes for the year 1863, and that the Collector be instructed not to distress for the same. Carried.

Mr. Cardiff moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, That this council do now adjourn, and meet again in this place on Monday, A. M. 25th day of April next, at ten o'clock. A. M.

ALEXANDER BARN,
Township Clerk.

Making fun of People.

Once when travelling on a stage coach, says a writer in a contemporary, I met with a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant lookout for something laughable. Every odd barn was made the subject of a passing remark, while the cows and sheep look demurely at us, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense.

All this was, perhaps, harmless enough. Animals were not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them ; and a person who came to human beings, that is quite another matter.

So it seemed to me, for after a while, an aged woman came running across the fields, lifting up her hand to the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the road side, squealed and tilted through between two posts which were very near together.

The young lady in the stage-coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers

laughed, it seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence the poor wo-

man made sad work with her old black bonnet; and now taking her seat beside a well dressed lady, looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind.

This, the first of a career of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She caricatured the old lady upon a card, presented to take a pattern of her bonnet, and in various other ways sought to raise a laugh at her.

At length the poor woman turned a pale face toward her and said:

"My dear girl, you are now young and healthy, and happy. I have been so too, but that time is passed. I am now old and forlorn. The coach is taking me to the death-bed of my only child. And then, my dear, I shall be a poor old woman, all alone

in the world where merry girls will take me a very amusing object. They will laugh at my old fashioned clothes and sad appearance, forgetting that the old woman has loved and suffered, and will live forever."

"How is she?" was the first trembling inquiry of the mother.

"Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

The driver mounted his box, and we were upon the road again. Our merry young

She was leaning her head upon her hand ;
and you may be sure that I was not coming

It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the spring of life to be

When a somnolence is under full headway it cannot be safely stopped in a moment, so when the nervous energy of the human system has been active on the brain under a "full head" for an hour or more, and performed its office, it is not so easy to stop, as the delivery of an impassioned *ad lib.*, or in the execution of some momentous surgical operation, it is not safe to arrest instantly the outgoing of that power through the brain; the fact is, it is not possible if the performers just named were operated in a large operating room, and were bound that bodily motion was impossible, the mind would run in ceaseless circles over the performances, would be vainly striking against the air, and sleep would be impossible, except as the result of sheer exhaustion; even then it would not bring its natural renovation; if the tragedian, or orator, would go to a quiet room, and would mind would rehearse his sentences; the orator would join together again his points and proofs; the minister repeat his weighty appeals; and the surgeon perform again his terrible operations, all in the mind, vainly, and with the almost invariable accompaniment, disagreeable and painful, of nervousness. In one sense, through mental reaction, and from certain variations in the performances, the surgeon would think their operations might have been sooner performed, or would have a more favorable recovery if he had done this, that, or the other thing which he had not done; the clergyman will have his conscience touched by the reflection that if he had applied more of another argument, or had summoned a deeper feeling of the heart, this discourse would have made a more lasting impression, and might have evoked in more ineffaceable convictions. In one sense, the exhaustion attendant upon serious retinal labors, and are altogether unprofitable. The greatest lady tragedienne of modern times, Rachel, after an exciting performance, would go home, and although past midnight, would sometimes spend an hour or more in another and another scene, and would not go to bed until some months as a means of calming the mental excitement, so that she could go to sleep; the philosophy of the matter was that the nervous energy was diverted from the brain, and compelled, in a measure, to pass out of the system through muscular reaction. In some cases, however, the necessary was as to engage a different portion of the brain altogether, allowing those organs opportunity of quiescence, which had been so lately exercised to an unwanted degree. Our clerical readers know it often happens that Sunday night is the worst night for sleep in the week, especially in the winter, and this is not a systematic "unfortunate," but put off their preparations for the Sabbath, thus profaning holy time, in the feeling that the end sanctifies the means, or that it is perfectly legitimate labor, forgetting that it is an unnecessary labor as it might and ought to have been in proper work-days. As we are now passing the winter, and cannot get to sleep for hours after preaching at night; let such take a lesson from the above recital, and instead of going to bed as soon as they get home let them perform some muscular movements, with the end above named in view; or if that be not practicable at times, they should divert the current of nervous energy into some other part of the brain which have been unusually exercised to the consideration of subjects which will employ other organs. This may be done by reading a number of short articles on every variety of subject and by various authors, such as we have strung together in the preceding pages. This is very much the same as the attention of the muscles are rested by the exercise of another kind, which allows them to be quiescent.

There are times to all when the most industrious are utterly indisposed to do a single hand's turn, when the most diligent readers and thinkers lose the power of concentration, and are unable to fix their attention on the mind in reading the most exciting history; neither can they go to sleep, which indeed would be the very best thing they could do; and then again, in times of great calamity, or trouble, or despondency, which unfortunately come to all, sooner or later, it will not be surprising to find that the mind cannot rest; it will be reading a variety of short articles, which require no lengthened thought, which require no mental effort to take in; even in these cases the reading may sometimes be almost mechanical, yet every now and then a paragraph will be met which will attract the attention, and it will be read, sometimes from its incongruity, its oddity, its fun, its ridiculousness, or its profundity. Some of our weekly exchanges are valuable in this regard, by having half a column or so of miscellanies, brevities, jottings down, &c.; those afford the means of mental diversion, recreation and relaxation, and they are very useful in connection with the subject on hand. When a man "don't feel like doing a single thing," he is in danger because he is very apt, under such circumstances, to dawdle or mope about and do nothing, the very state of mind which the great adversary delights to find, and is sure to take advantage of.

"For Eatan finds some mischief still
For idle hands do to,"

as an unequalled Isaac Watt has written, rather than "For idle hands do mischief, under any circumstances read the newspapers with its short and varied articles, even its advertisements, or even an antiquated scrap book, as a healthful mental diversion, recreation, and rest under the circumstances adumbrated. To the Christian heart, to that that happens of the heart, the heart is a great deal of questioning confidence and childlike trust all that the Bible says, the Psalms of David and the Proverbs of Solomon are of incalculable value in this connection; they make the body forget its weariness, they bring comfort to the desponding, cheer to the broken hearted, courage to the fallen, or faith and hope to the despairing.

—*Hal's Journal*/ Journal of Health.

VIRGINIAN MUD.—Sala the English correspondent, gives the following sketch of Virginia Mud:—Take all the sewerage that is to be collected at the low level outlet, add the top-dressing of all the guano islands of Peru; supplement with all the sweepings of the islands and the shore; value added of three parts of water, and amalgamate with about the stiffest clay that a fox-hunter would not care about crossing, plant thickly with the "snags" or stumps of recently cut down trees, and nearer pools of water at frequent but irregular intervals, and the result of the mixture is a mud, which is the mud in which the army of the Potomac were living less than a fortnight since. The mud seemed to meet once explanatory of much of the dilatoriness and procrastination attributed to Gen. McClellan. How could any General without a hundred thousand pairs of legs, and a million more, move so slowly through such mud? The soil was just practicable for horses, and under great exert of leverage and good driving for ambulances; but for the passage of field artillery, to say nothing of heavy guns, it was simply impossible.

Six has a great many tons, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.

A gentleman who has tried the plan successfully for five years, communicates the assured method of preventing horses from chafing under the collar, and how to get a collar made, which has what he terms the collar made, which is simply a piece of leather cut in a shape as to the singly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This feeds off all the friction, as the collar slips and moves on the leather, and not on the shoulder of the horse. Chafing is thus prevented by friction, hence you can see the thing is easily plausible. Some persons put pads or sheepskins under the collar; these, they say, do as much hurt as good, for they augment the heat. A single piece of leather, like that composing the outside of a collar, without any lining or stuffing, he assures us is better than anything else.

OBSTINATE JUROR.—A novel mode of bringing an obstinate juror to his senses was adopted recently at Santa Cruz. He held out against the other eleven, who had promptly agreed upon a verdict of guilty. After a long argument with no result, it was at last proposed that the jury should return a verdict of "guilty, by eleven jurymen, who believe the other to be a confederate of the prisoner, and as great a rascal." This ended it. The obstinate juror saw twenty vigilance committees in his mind's eye, and in five minutes the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty.

WHOSE OX WAS GORED?—Here is an amusing example of the difference between whose ox was gored by whose bull. The *Claremont* (N. H.) Eagle says that a waller maker in a neighboring town, on some Sunday forenoon of the "old time," was walking alone to his friends. Hearing the riot news from New York, he stopped and said: "Glad of it, hepe they will oppes the drath through the whole country." Next day reading of the riot in Boston, he stopped and said: "Glad of it, glad of it." The next day, hearing the news of the destruction of property in New York, he read of a store being broken into, he stopped short, and said: that is the store where my wallets are sold. I want to know if there is not power enough in the Government of New York to stop a mob!

A PLEASANT PRINCELY VISIT.—On the visit of the Prince of Wales to Dean Clough Mills, (says an English exchange), a pleasing incident occurred in the vast chamber filled with a congregation of girls busy at their work. As the Prince entered, no more notice was taken of him than of any other of the party. The girls, doing their trade, and fixed their threads most unconcernedly, but from end to end of the room a song was heard, passed from machine to machine, and spreading around the machinery—heard everywhere—perceptibly coming from nowhere. It was Brinley Richer's song, "God bless the Prince of Wales." The girls, who opened a law office in harmony, amidst all the bustle and life of the busy scene, was extremely touching, and was highly relished by the Prince and his companions.

TEN FRIENDS.—"I wish I had good friends to help me on in life!" cried lady Dennis, with a yawn.

"Good friends, why! you've ten replied," his master.

"I'm sure I've not half so many, and those that I have are too poor to help me."

"Count your fingers, my boy," said his master.

Dennis looked down on his big strong hands.

"Count thumbs and all," added the master.

"I have—there are ten," said the lad.

"Then never say that you have not ten good friends, about as many as any man can have. These true friends can do before you go grumbling and fretting because you do not get help from others."

What is the difference between forms and ceremonies? You sit on forms, stand on ceremonies.

Fat Humphrey Marshall has thrown aside his sword, which he never uses; any other fellow could open a law office in Richmond, Va. A porpoise is always better able to blow than to fight.

Stockings to "suit the feet" are now sold in London. They are like shoes, "rights and lefts." The inner edge of each is quite straight to the extremity of the great toe, while the outer is rounded off to the shape of the foot.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Recollect the child's mind is nothing better than a sheet of blank paper on which to write. Address in after-life will depend entirely on the way in which you direct it.—*Punch.*

PA AT PAR.—A broker whose mind was always full of quotations, was asked, a few days since, how old his father was. "Well," said he, "he is quoted at eighty, but the very prospect he will reach par, and possibly be at a premium."

A child is never happy from having its own way. Decide for him, and he has but one thing to do; put him to please himself, and he is satisfied with everything and satisfied with nothing.

The Andaman Islands must afford great attractions to those disposed to settle down to a simple life. A writer on that region says that "both sexes have no other clothing than a thick covering of soft mud, which is put on regularly every evening, to protect them from the bite of mos jutoes, ticks, and other tormentors."

Connecticut is celebrated for its hardwood hams, but Massachusetts is rather ahead on spruce reel. For a Deputy Sheriff in one of its towns posted up the following notice:—"Taken on execution and will be sold by auction on the 24th, one express wagon, one individual full of a lot of spruce logs estimated to make forty-five feet of boards and one hundred feet of shingles."

In families well ordered there is always an arm and a sword, which controls without seeming to dictate. The essence of all fine breeding is in the gift of conciliation. A man who possesses every other title to our respect besides that of courtesy, is in danger of forfeiting them all. A rude manner renders its owner always liable to affront. He is never without dignity who avoids wounding the dignity of others.

The man of one idea is like a man trying to walk with both feet on one hog; as he has narrowed his base till the centre of gravity falls far without, and his efforts at progress are but spasmodic caricatures of the thing he attempts, likely to end in nothing more glorious than his sprawling long and fast.

Students salute the late Dr. Alexander, "What is virtue?" His simple and admirable reply was, "Virtue consists in doing your duty, in the several relations that we sustain, in respect to ourselves, and to our fellow-men, and to God, as known from reason, conscience and revelation."

BRING OUT THE RAG.—They are scarce and high now, the paper makers say, and the rag men are getting their prices terribly—higher than ever. There is no single exception. The good housekeeper will consult her own interest, and that of publishers also by hunting up and selling all their paper rags.

any man accustomed to preach against the
doctrines of the sect from which his flock
had suffered. After much deliberation he an-
nounced his text as follows: "Now the
serpent was more subtle than any beast of
the field which the Lord God had made."
It is needless to say that his deductions
were not particularly complimentary to the
sect.—*American Paper.*

A Cincinnati woman having an earthen
vessel in her apron, entered a grocery store
the other day and bought a pound of coffee.
Removing the lid she dropped the cof-
fee into said vessel, replacing the lid and
was about to pay for it, when she discovered
she had forgotten to bring her money. Not
to have her honesty suspected, she said she
would leave her purchase till she went home
and get her money, and accordingly set her
crockery on the counter where it remained
until the grocer thought something must be
wrong, and on removing the lid, he found
there was no bottom in the vessel, and of
course the woman had gone off with the cof-
fee in her apron.

New York city has a church for every three
thousand inhabitants; a grocery for every
one hundred.

It would be a bad thing for a child
get a wisp in his mouth, but he can't even
say his alphabet without getting A B in it.

Large license is accorded to beauty.
Every woman can venture to be saucy if
the phrases but not if she displeases.

Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so?
The sun has been up these two hours."
"Well, what if it has? He goes to bed at
dark while I'm asleep after midnight."

A London surgeon, it is said, lately put a
dog to sleep with chloroform, and taking out
a piece of skull, inserted a watch crystal,
through which he can see the changes in
the brain produced by sleep.

A vendor of hoops was recently extolling
his wares in presence of an customer's husband.
"No lady should be without one of these
beautiful skirts," said the storekeeper.
"Well, of course not," dryly replied the hus-
band, who was something of a wag, "he
should be within them."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 27th, 1864.

The Ministerial elections are not yet al-
over, but most of them will result in the
return of the members of the Government.
The very fact of being in office, and in a
position to dispense favors with a liberal
hand, gives a prestige to candidates which
they would not otherwise possess; and the
promises of money and other advantages
which have been so liberally held out to
some of the constituencies, are well calcu-
lated to hide a multitude of sins. There
is nothing so potent as money to blind
people, or what has the same effect, cause
them to shut their eyes.

However, we are inclined to attribute
very little importance to their election, be-
lieving they cannot muster a working major-
ity in the House.

We can scarcely believe that any honest
party of politicians in Canada desire to see
men on the treasury benches, who, in their
former administration of public affairs,
made themselves so notoriously corrupt.

What is the use of trying to hide the
fact, which is not susceptible of misapprehen-
sion, that it is the old coalition back
into power. It is not a Conservative Gov-
ernment, with members uncommitted and
untainted by former administrative acts.
It is plainly and simply a renewal of the
Cartier-Macdonald government—a revival
of the ministry whose career of waste and
incompetency disgusted the province, and
whose enforced exit from office was hailed
with rejoicing by even their party friends.

We appeal to honest, intelligent, Conserva-
tives, themselves, if they were not pleased
when they heard of the overthrow of that
administration?

The present Government is the same.
Mr. John A. McDonald ranks as the Upper
Canada leader; Mr. Cartier is the leader
for Lower Canada; Mr. Galt is back to his
old post in the finance department; and
with this hopeful trio brought back to be
the dispensers of government favors and
government patronage, is there any difficulty,
judging by their antecedents, in realizing
the restoration of the corruptianist dynasty?

We think not. The three gentlemen we
have named were the life and soul of the
Coalition as long as it endured. They de-
vised and engineered its plans. And they
will be the ruling spirits of the present or-
ganization.

But, that we have the genuine Cartier-
McDonald Government may be further pro-
ved from its sectional characteristics. Our
readers will not have forgotten, that the
iniquities of the old Coalition were perpe-
trated by means of Lower Canada votes.
The present Coalition depends for its exist-
ence upon the same. Lower Canada is
again dominant. Its majority, with the
aid of a minority in Upper Canada, propose
to rule the latter against its will—thrusting
into the Upper Canada section of the Cab-
inet members to whom a large majority of
the constituencies are opposed; and thus
foreshadowing a repetition of former inso-
lences and aggression. Twenty four of Mr.
John A. McDonald's followers control six
seats in the Cabinet, and the thirty-nine
members of Upper Canada who oppose him
are ignored. Will anyone deny that it is
Upper Canada subjection and Lower Canada
ascendancy, over again?

As we have before said, we trust the
whole affair will be upset as soon as parlia-
ment meets on the 3rd of May. The ar-
rangement is too monstrous to be tolerated
by any party of honest men whether Con-
servatives or Reformers. Its injustice and in-
expediency are so flagrant to endure.

The members of the Carleton Place Rifle
Company are invited to meet at the armory
on the afternoon of Thursday next, the 28th
instant, at 6 o'clock, for ball practice.

Waterloo and Mr. Bowman elected, by a handsome majority, to represent the intelligent element of that constituency in parliament. We are not amongst those who sympathize with him. If, indeed, there be any who do. Such rectitude of principle, as he has lately exhibited, cannot find a response in any honest heart; and we think that, Reformers and Conservatives, alike, will rejoice to hear the verdict of his constituents. Not because he was a Reformer or a Conservative has he been defeated at the polls, but because, for the sake of office, he sold himself to the Cartier-McDonald party, have his constituents condemned him as unfit to be trusted as their representative in the House of Assembly.

We have, recently, protested against the constant shuffling and double-shuffling of offices; and that is worse, the constant shuffling of principles by the men who hold them. It is discreditable and disgraceful to the country, so much of it has been tolerated; and it is highly pleasing that the electors of North Waterloo have set an example worthy of imitation.

Let Mr. Foley's apostasy of principle and his deserved punishment be a warning to public men. By his own act he has, forever, stripped himself of every shred of confidence or sympathy as a public man, by any party of politicians whatever. His constant boast for years was that he had stuck fast to the Reform party from his cradle and would do so to the grave, that he would never submit, for a day, to see Upper Canada ruled by a Lower Canada majority, and that he loathed and despised the Cartier-McDonald Coalition." In one day he has trampled under foot every one of these pretensions. From miserable personal spleen, he deserted the Reform party, at the very moment when his vote might have established them in power; and now, bribed by a paltry office, he has gone over to the Tories unaccompanied by a single Reformer.

And this bribe he has accepted from the hands of the very men who ruled Upper Canada for years, continually and systematically, by a Lower Canada majority; and against whom, for doing so, Mr. Foley's fierce invectives have been systematically leveled! Bribed by this paltry office, he not only forgets all the past injustice of these men to Upper Canada, but he has actually joined them for the express purpose of repeating what they did before—aye, and doing it in defiance of an Upper Canada majority larger by far than ever stood ranged against the Coalition!

A regular panic was created in Wall street one day last week, by the partial contraction of some of the banking businesses. It is said that houses of the most undoubted stability and wealth were compelled to sacrifice largely in order to meet their engagements, whilst over a dozen others succumbed to the immense pressure brought against them; and asked time for sixty days in order to balance accounts and start anew. It appears that the principal fall was in railroad and bank stocks, over 100,000 shares of which, representing over \$15,000,000, were thrown upon the market, and, in many instances, sacrificed, in order that their holders might realize from their sales sufficient to make good inevitable losses otherwise. This immense mass of stock upon the market caused a decline in even the most stable securities, and with the crash all went down, some to a figure which has not hitherto been reached. As instances, we cite Fort Wayne which fell 13½ at the first, 21 at the second board, and 16 outside; Erie old 6½ at the first and 6½ at the second board; Hudson River, 23; Reading, 19; Illinois Central, 23½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 17; Rock Island, 11½. These are the most prominent stocks, and their decline shows what must have been the effect upon other securities less favourably known.

Another step seems to have been taken towards repudiation, in the N. Y. State Assembly. Following the example of the Senate, they have voted to pay the interest of the state debt in "greenbacks" instead of gold. Up to the present the State comptroller has paid to all the State creditors, foreign and domestic, their interest in coin, and it is said that in consequence the securities of the State have deservedly maintained a high reputation in the money market. The alteration dictated by the Legislature amounts to repudiation to the extent of the difference between the value of gold and the depreciated paper money, and as such will cause consternation among the foreign holders of State bonds. Unless Governor Seymour veto the measure, the decision of the Legislature will be acted upon, and this first piece of national repudiation will go into effect.

The war news, this week, is decidedly in favor of the South. Following hard on the battle at Shreveport, in which the Federal forces were completely routed and severely beaten, there is another victory for the South at Plymouth, the particulars of which we publish in another column. A steam ram seems to have got excited and pushed right and left, destroying the Federal fleet, or the most important portion of it, and leaving the garrison of the city so much exposed, and without support, as to have made it probable they will evacuate it before the land force, which is supposed to be co-operating with the naval attack of the ram.

We understand that Sergeant-Major Conway, has been appointed drill instructor for Carleton Place, Almonte, Pakenham, and Fritsey Harbor, and will commence on the 2nd of May. Sergeant Leon has received orders to join his regiment at Kingston, and will leave this place on Friday next; and we may add that we think he carries with him the good wishes of every member of the two companies which have been under his instruction.

denial opinions and is reaping a large harvest of enology from the British public for having paid the losses of its policy holders, by the explosion on board the ship "Lotty Slough," at Liverpool. It appears that all English Companies can claim exemption, under the condition of their policies, for not being by explosions, whether fire ensue or not. On this occasion the Royal Company decided to override this clause in its policy, and paid for the damages caused by the concussion to buildings insured in the company.

But this was not the end of it. One of the stockholders—a regular skintist—sued the directors for diverting the Company's funds unnecessarily and unwarrantably in this direction; charging that it was obligatory upon them to administer the company's affairs solely in the interest of the stockholders. After a full argument of the case, the Vice-Chancellor decided that the deed of settlement of the Company gave the directors full power to place a liberal construction upon the rules of the Company, and the conditions and stipulations of its policies. The stingy-souled plaintiff was therefore cast in his suit, with the added cold comfort of being maled in the costs. The result of this trial has created quite a sensation, and, as we have already said, the Company has gained largely by being just. The same principle was pursued by the management here towards the policyholders injured by the explosion at the Government Laboratory in Quebec.

The election in the Cataragui Division was appointed for Monday and Tuesday of this week, and we are sorry to see that the friends of Mr. Campbell are resorting to the unfair and unstatesmanlike policy of Mr. Isaac Buchanan in Hamilton. The Tory papers are representing to the electors of the back townships, that "it will be of immense advantage to them to have Mr. Campbell, as Commissioner of Crowe Lands, to represent them." What do they mean? Are we to understand that instead of doing his duty faithfully, he will set the unworthy partizan and use the power, with which he is intrusted, for the peculiar benefit of his supporters in the back townships, at the expense of the rest of the province? If this be what they mean he is no better than Mr. Buchanan, and they are both dangerous men to preside over the interest of the country in any department of the Government. The settlers in the back townships and in the front townships are entitled to fair play and liberal treatment—no matter what their political opinions may be—and we trust they will not be wanting in sagaciousness enough to spurn with contempt and indignation, such disgraceful attempts to corrupt our representative institutions.

It is fearful to think of the demoralizing influences of war; but instances are daily forcing themselves upon the attention of the world. Under the excitement of war, even the most civilized nations exhibit the grossest barbarism. At Fort Pillow, according to the Federal newspapers, the negro garrison were put to the sword by the victorious besiegers; and at Sonderburg in Denmark, the Prussians fired, without notice, upon an inoffensive village, killing some eighty women and children. The former affair has been adverted to in a speech by President Lincoln, promising retaliation, and yet expressing a doubt as to the propriety of the retaliation man for man, such as is pressed upon him by several politicians at Washington. Such a description of retaliation would undoubtedly aggravate the nature of the strife. The massacre at Sonderburg, which is a deep disgrace to the Prussian arms, excites as much comment in Europe as the Fort Pillow affair does in America, and is made in the same manner the basis for a bitter feeling against the allies. Occurring as it has done, just in the face of the preliminaries of a Conference to effect a peace, the action at Sonderburg has done much to make peace impossible. The act must be remonstrated against by both England and France—perhaps by other powers—and fresh chances of complications, and a widening of the vortex of war. German civilization, of which so much has been said, has suffered in the hands of the Prussian General who ordered a bombardment of a town without giving warning for the removal of the women and children; and Southern chivalry has red need itself to the level of the "Northern scound" they affect to despise, who, in the war of 1812, massacred our Indian allies on capture, just as the Southrons have massacred the negro allies of the Federalists.

Mr. Cookburn has been elected by a very considerable majority. The following statement shows the close of the poll:—

Cookburn.	Majority.
Cobourgh Town.....	141
Hamilton township.....	291
Haldimand ".....	317
South Monaghan ".....	52
Alnwick "majority 21	—
Total.....	791
Majority for Cookburn, 416.	

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to appoint Felix Devine, Esq., of the Village of Renfrew, Merchant, to be the Collector of Inland Revenue for the County of Renfrew, in place of George Ross, Esq., deceased.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Henry Sellyer, Esq., of the Village of Renfrew, Issuer of Marriage Licences for the District of Renfrew, as successor to the late George Ross, Esquire.

It is reported that a child of Mr. Joseph Ryan's, of Alice township, died a few days ago of inflammation in the throat, caused by a piece of egg shell which had been swallowed.

they may be travelling in the direction of
 Prescott. Let them call at Campbell's Hotel,
 where they will find everything neat,
 clean, comfortable, and in tip-top style,
 and the most obliging landlord to be met
 with anywhere.

Seedtime has come again, and those of
 our readers who are in the want of good
 fresh flower or other seeds, will do well to
 read the advertisement of Mr. John Hart
 who keeps a good supply, of the best kinds
 always on hand.

Duncan A. Holliday, son of Wm. Holliday,
 of the Township of Bagot, in the County
 of Renfrew, was killed, accidentally, on the
 10th instant, on a Saw-log railway on the
 Tithiawana River, State of Michigan. Deceased
 was 25 years of age, and much respected
 by all who knew him. He leaves
 many friends in Canada to deplore his loss.

—Cow.

HORSE STEALING IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

A great many broils, outrages, assassinations,
 are certainly averted by the liquor
 law. Still the predatory instincts in the
 second element of the great army are not so
 easily conquered away. Theft is common.
 Horse-stealing is one of the most prevalent
 and one of the most ingeniously managed of
 the crimes committed in the United States
 Army. The soldiers are furnished with stables
 and are necessarily constructed in the manner of
 principle; the horses being in most cases
 merely tethered to trees, and sheltered from
 the sun by a scrap of canvas here and there,
 or more commonly, by a screen of green
 boughs. Vigilant as the watch may be,
 however, valuable horses are frequently
 every night. They are seldom recovered.
 The charitable mind may put down their
 absence to the account of the guerrillas, select
 gangs of whom slyly permeating between the
 lines, are always lurking about the camps
 and nightfall. But the knowing ones are
 better informed on the subject. They are
 ground railway for the spruce display of
 illicitly annexed horseflesh. There is an oc-
 cult market for the sale of stolen cattle.
 There are always sultans and inferior em-
 ployees of the commissariat and transport
 departments able to procure permits for the
 conveyance to Washington of cast or dis-
 tressed horses. The British to Brandy, and
 goes the stolen horse; and within weeks
 perhaps, he is again purchased on Govern-
 ment account, and is comfortably feeding
 in the Government corral, with a view of his
 being once more despatched to Brandy for
 the service of the army of the Potomac.—
Sala's letter.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—

The last foreign mail settles the question of the
 safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African ex-
 plorer, who was reported to have been killed
 by the natives on the Zambezi. The British
 war ship had brought a letter from him
 from Bishop Troup, dated at Murchison
 Falls (at the Loabo mouth of Zambesi)
 river on the 21st of December, which states
 that Dr. Livingstone had come back from
 up the country, and arrived at the foot of
 Murchison Falls in November, and they
 had no further news of him. Dr. Livingstone
 as the water rose sufficiently to let the
 Pioneer down. Dr. Livingstone and the
 Bishop and the party were well in health. The
 mission party also intended to leave the
 country, as it appeared an unseemly field,
 and would return to England by the Cape.
 The Bishop, however, had brought home, how-
 ever, were to visit the Governor of Mozam-
 bique. These were all the contents of the
 Bishop's letter.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—

This afternoon, between one and two o'clock a smart shock
 on earthquake was felt throughout this city
 lasting for several seconds. The houses in
 the neighborhood where we were at the time
 were so violently shaken that all who were
 in them made their way to the street as
 the shock ceased; and on the street in every
 part of the city, we learn, was equal. Further
 we are happy to state that no damage was
 done, so far as we have heard, except the
 falling of a few bricks from chimneys. The
 atmosphere at the time was clear, with a
 strong wind from the northwest. The pre-
 vailing condition of the air at the time which
 we experienced in October, 1850. At Father
 Point two shocks were felt at 11 a. m. The
 shocks were felt at L'Islet at 1:10 p. m.,
 nearly expiring several of the cars. Two
 shocks were also felt at Danville.—*Montreal
 Gazette.*

QUEEN VICTORIA ENGAGED IN LITERARY PURSUIT.

Queen Victoria, it appears, has literary tastes. In 1834, when
 she was but sixteen, a small volume of her
 poems was published in pamphlet form. Her
 first book consisted of a volume of the poetry
 circle. The *Coburg Gazette* now announces
 that Queen Victoria is engaged in writing
 the Memoirs of her Life and Times, and
 that this work accounts for her seclusion
 since Prince Albert's death.

FAMINE AT THE ISLE DE VERDES.—

FEARFUL STATE OF THE INHABITANTS.—
 The condition of Brava and St. Thangas
 was truly frightful and desperate. The
 population of the two islands amounts to
 about seventy thousand, and for this popula-
 tion there, only thirty bags of rice. But
 on Brava the case, was even more deplorable;
 was no rice to be had. The effects of the
 fearful drought had overwhelmed both man
 and beast, and those that were living were
 subsisting on the bark of the banana tree
 and the flesh of animals, which, in this
 country, are considered as vermin. Although
 the rain had fallen, the crops of the country
 were too much parched to sprout; and al-
 though the pastures were becoming green,
 there were no cattle to feed on them—all had
 died from want of food and water. Can
 there be a greater calamity? No. As no suc-
 cess could be sent to the islands of the
 Cape de Verdes I.—*Liverpool Post.*

A woman named Madeline Onofri,

has just died in an Asylum at Rome, aged over
 122, having been born in November 1742.
 She retained her intellectual facilities to the
 last.

The Senate at Washington has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish and prohibit slavery.

The vote stood 38 for and 6
 against.

SARACENIC.—

Avoid argument with ladies,
 In raising your money and your twist;
 A man is to be worsted and twisted,
 And when a man is worsted and twisted,
 He may consider himself wound.

In view of the large concourse of min- ers seeking the Chaudiere gold diggings, we hope the post office department will at once establish a daily mail between Quebec and the gold diggings, instead of the tri-weekly mail now in vogue. The junction of the Gt. Lakes or Dorcas with the Chaudiere River is indicated as the best distributing point for a new post office. A number of stores for supplying the miners are being erected there by Indians from Montreal and Quebec.

New York, April 20.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 9th via Queenstown on the 10th, arrived at 9 A.M. Efforts to float the "City of New York" on the 7th and 8th inst., were ineffectual.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable Budget to the House of Commons yesterday, and got to a million sterling over the estimate for the year. The surplus is over two and a quarter millions. He proposes to reduce the duty on corn from 1s. per quarter to 3d.

Mr. Layard, in reply to enquiries, said that English Consuls confirmed the accounts of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston. The British Government has made representations to the United States Government.

The Attorney-General made explanations as to the commission sent to Egypt, to take evidence as to Laird's rams, and said that the commission was returnable on the 12th of May, when the Crown would proceed to the trial of the case.

The Canadian line is reinforced by the purchase of the Hammonia, which is rechristened the Belgian.

Liverpool, April 9.—Breadstuffs.—The usual authorities quote flour very dull and nominal. Wheat inactive. Beef dull and nominal. Dicing. Pork—tendency downward. Bacon dull and nominal. Butter steady. Sugar active and advancing. Coffee steady.

London, April 9.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar active, advanced 16d since the budget. Coffee quiet and declined 1s. Tea quiet and steady. Consols for money 91s to 91½.

A million in the Bank of England decreased to £547,000.

London, Sunday, April 10.—Consols closed after official hours yesterday, at 91½ to 92. Provincial securities are very good.

The Right Hon. C. Cardwell was re-elected Secretary of State without opposition.

A Privy Council was held yesterday at Downing Street.

Her Majesty came to London yesterday, for the purpose of holding a Court at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Cardwell, in his speech at Oxford, said that though the Conference on the Danish question would lead to a satisfactory result, and strongly urged neutrality in the American war.

Garibaldi visited Portsmouth dockyard yesterday. He was received by Admiral Seymour and Lord William Paulet, and afterwards lunched with the Admiral and his staff.

Placards were issued yesterday by the city police, offering £3,000 reward for information respecting certain cases of gold supposed to have arrived in London from San Francisco, forming part of the £25,000 of the treasure in the wreck, supposed to have been looted.

The former Kewbrand, from Stettin to Australia, has been captured by a Danish man-of-war, and taken to Copenhagen.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,900 volunteers, and 3,000 sailors for the Empire of Mexico.

The Swedish loan was issued this afternoon at 92½.

The new steamer Matilda, stated to have been built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port, with iron, steel, &c., was totally lost off Lundy Island. The crew were saved.

A Polish insurgent detachment had crossed the Prussian frontier in Poland, and had a sanguinary conflict with the Russians.

Maximilian leaves Trieste for Mexico on the 13th.

Garibaldi enters London on the 11th inst. It is believed the demonstration will be unparalleled. The freedom of London has been voted to him. Lord Palmerston was present.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th.

The bombardment of Sonderburg recommenced on the 8th with extraordinary violence.

The Prussians have completed the second siege.

The Conference meets at London on the 12th.

All difficulties as to the Mexican Convention are adjusted. Maximilian receives a deputa-tion on the 10th to formally support it, and sails on the 11th or 15th for Mexico.

And a sanguinary conflict with the Russians. France and England are again very friendly.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The atmosphere this morning was noticeably close and "dead," the temperature being high enough to be almost oppressive, and not a breath of air coming to rattle the leaves of the trees, or to stir the hanging folds from every flagstaff in the city. At eleven minutes before nine o'clock a low meaning sound was heard coming from the earth, and in an instant everything began to rock and to fre, like boats on the bay when the grand swell comes in with full force after a strong breeze from the east; the waves rolled in waves from north-east to south-west, or vice versa—there is a conflict of opinion as to the direction from whence the waves came—the motion continuing from twenty-five to thirty seconds, and the vibration of hanging rods, bells, gas fixtures, and all the furniture of the city, was heard continuing from thirty seconds to a minute longer. People who stood about the wharves assert that immediately following the shocks heavy swells rolled from the bay, and broke with considerable force upon the wharves. This is probably as heavy an experience as ever was experienced in San Francisco since its settlement by the Americans. The walls of a number of buildings are reported considerably cracked, and plastering in many places was broken, and in some instances plate glass windows were shattered.—S. F. Bulletin.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour.—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.30; No. 1 middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Super No. 2, \$3.90 to \$3.95; Super No. 3, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Superior Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.40. Bags, \$2.25 to \$2.30.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring, 91c to 92½c extra; U. C. Winter, 95c to 91c.

Barley.—70c to 63c per 50 lbs.

Peas.—Good, 62c to 63c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—About 42c per 50 lbs.

Butter.—Very scarce, and in demand at from 16c to 20c, according to quality.

Eggs.—Good in demand at 15c per doz.

Pork.—Now Mess \$16.00 to \$17.00.

Old Lard \$15.50 to \$16; Prime \$12 to \$13.50.

Lard.—Barrel, \$16 to 9c; kegs 9c.

Tallow.—Dul; 8c to 8½c.

Cut-Meats.—Hams, sugar-cured, can-vassed, 11c to 12½c; smoked 10c.

Beef.—Per 100 lbs, Fats \$5.75 to \$5.80. Inferior, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Pemm \$6.40 to \$6.50.

Petroleum.—Dull at 25c to 26c; little doing.

Seeds.—Timothy, fair demand for good qualities at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per bushel.—Clover 3c to 3½c.

JOHN DUGALL & CO.,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
270 St. Paul Street.

Nature, when she makes a beautiful head is often so absorbed with admiration of her own work that she forgets the brain.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BECKWITH.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met on the 12th of April.

There were present, the Reeve, and Messrs. Ferguson, Kidd and Struthers, councillors. Absent, Mr. McArthur, councillor.

Minutes of last sitting were read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Original communications were then read. Presented by A. Ferguson, the petition of Thomas Gorman, and others, for money to build a new bridge on the creek on the Town Line, between Beckwith and Goulbourne, in the first concession.

Presented by the same, the petition of Alexander Stewart, Lot 25, 6th concession, for aid to open the 6th line opposite his land to afford him access without encroaching or trespassing upon his neighbor.

Presented by P. Struthers, the petition of Daniel McLaren and William Muirhead, praying for another year's Statute Labor on the 5th concession line, at Lot No. 2.

Presented by the same, the petition of William Muirhead, praying to be detached from school section, part, 5 in Beckwith, and to be attached to school section No. 5 in the Township of Beckwith.

Presented by the same, the petition of John Sumner, and others, for the sum of Forty Dollars, to improve Water street in the Village of Carleton Place, action thereon was deferred till there is a general distribution of Surplus Funds of the Municipality.

Presented by the same, the petition of Duncan Fisher and Henry McElroy, praying for a Pound Keeper in their section of the Township, and on the said petition it was.

Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by A. Ferguson, That William Muirhead be appointed Poundkeeper for the municipal corporation of Beckwith, for the year 1864, in addition to those already appointed. Carried.

Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by G. Kidd, That the statute labor of this municipality be laid out for the year 1864 as follows:—James McArthur and Ewen McEwen, and son, to work with Duncan Ferguson's Gang on the Mill Road in the 4th concession. James Jackson and Mrs. Leaver to work on the street between Lots 3 & 4, in the village of Franktown. Daniel McLaren and Mr. Muirhead to do half their statute labor on the 5th concession line opposite Lot No. 2 Samuel Lecky to work on the Creek Road between Lots 20 and 21, 5th concession. Thos. Alox and son, and William Williams to work on the road leading from the 4th to the 5th concession line in their own concession. George McLaren allowed to commute his statute labor for two years—work to be done this year on the 5th line opposite his own land.

In Angus McArthur's division ten days to be given on the 6th concession line at the front of Alexander Stewart's land. T. Hawkins and James Floyd to open a good and sufficient drain across the 9th line at Lot No. 10 and to continue the same on the North side of the line till it enters Cameron's drain, with their Statute Labor. Mr. Lavallee, with his own, and the Statute Labor of three of his hired men, to open, properly, the drain on the north side of the 11th concession line, opposite his land, into the creek and to be superintended by the Pathmaster of that section. West of the Lake, John Dowdall, A. Dowdall John Swain, B. Langshaw, George Codd, J. Joseph Codd, J. Morris and Charles Gardner to be allowed one day each, for extra statute labor done in 1863. In the Village of Carleton Place, south side of the River, the drain at Mrs. McLaren's door, west side of the street to be safely covered. The remainder of the statute labor of 1864 to be left to the discretion of the Pathmaster.

On the petition of Thomas Gorman and others it was.

Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by A. Ferguson, That two pounds Ten Shillings be granted to build a new bridge on the creek on the Town Line, between Beckwith and Goulbourne, in the first concession, provided that the council of the Township of Goulbourne grant an order for an equal amount for the same purpose, the clerk of the Goulbourne council on the subject; and that should the building of the said bridge be proceeded with, James Jackson and John King, be commissioners on the Beckwith side to give out and superintend the job. Carried.

On the petition of William Muirhead it was.

Moved by P. Struthers, seconded by A. Ferguson, That the East half of Lot No. 3, Lot No. 4 and the West half of Lot No. 5 in the 5th concession be detached from union school section, part No. 5, in Beckwith, and No. 10 in the Township of Drummond, and attached to school section No. 5 in the said township of Beckwith. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by George Kidd, That George McLaren be allowed to commute his statute labor for two years, the work to be done on the 5th concession line opposite Lot No. 21, this season, to the satisfaction of the Pathmaster of the division. Carried.

The council then adjourned till the third Tuesday in May next.

EWEEN MCEWEN,
Town Clerk.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., as Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Rowe, of Campbellton, were about sitting down to dinner, some soup which was in two pots on the range began to boil over. Mrs. Rowe immediately lifted them off, setting one down on the floor, whilst she hastened to empty the other into a barrel in an adjoining room. She cautioned her little girl, aged 24 years, who was playing near, not to touch the pot she had left down, but the little girl, who had tripped and fell against it, knocking it over, so that the soup was poured on different parts of the body by the soap that death ensued on Monday morning last.—Observer.

Photographs are now taken very successfully by the aid of the new magnesium light. Fifteen grains in the form of fine wire will burn a minute, and not cost more than a few cents. At the distance of eight feet from the sitter, the light produces a negative equal to any obtained from sunlight under the most favorable circumstances and by moving the light, the hues of the shadow and a distribution of light and shade are completely at the control of the operator. This opens a new page in photography.

The Albany Argus says:—Five recruits died of the Army at Poughkeepsie on Thursday night. They were soon missed, and Deputy Marshal Poland pursued and caught them at Hyde Park, where the express train was stopped at 1:30 a.m. on purpose to give them an opportunity to get on board if they were there. They lay at the base, jumped on the train, and found themselves prisoners as soon as they took their seats.

"I once," said a friend, "saw a regiment of negroes on parade, and when they came to the right dress, with the whites of their eyes all turned, it looked just like a chalk mark."

Ambition often puts men to doing the meanest offices—as climbing is performed in the same posture as sleeping.

RECOVERY OF GOODS FROM THE BOHEMIAN.

After three weeks of bad weather the sea has become smooth and the divers have again got to work. They came to town yesterday with about fifty bales and a considerable quantity of loss goods raised from the bottom. If the weather continues favorable, enough will be recovered this week to make another large auction sale. The agents of the steamer complain that great depredations were committed, while the divers were unable to work, by persons in fishing boats and dories. On Friday night a large number in boats were gathered about the wreck, who persisted in staying after they were ordered off by the cutter, and a shot fired over their heads. Captain Webster then arrested several of them, took their boats, and handed them over to U. S. Marshal Clark, and they will be dealt with accordingly.

It is estimated that the goods to the value of \$100,000 have been taken from the wreck in a surreptitious manner, upon which the Government loses \$20,000 in duties, and the unfortunate owners of the property a still larger amount. J. M. Beebe & Co. of Boston, had \$75,000 worth of stock on board, upon which there was not a penny of insurance. We have heard of many cases in Cape Elizabeth and old York where the people who saved property have acted in the most honorable and lawful manner—in strict accordance with the golden rule—"do to others as you would that they should do to you." But we also hear of instances where the would-be saviors have acted in a most lawless manner, evidently regarding these shipwrecked goods as common property. In this they are greatly mistaken. Nearly all the cargo belonged to American and Provincial merchants, and to take it from about the wreck of a ship on the shore, where it has been captured by the enemy or the company, or to take it, and not deliver it over and report the salvage, is as much an act of theft as though the goods were stolen from the counters of the merchants. It is quite time that all plundering from this ill-starred steamer and cargo should cease.—Portland Argus.

THE QUEEN IN A WORKHOUSE.

Her Majesty, attended by Lord Fitzroy, the Countess of Caledon, and the hon. Mrs. Bruce, drove to the picturesque village of Old Windsor, on Monday afternoon, and paid a visit of inspection to that Windsor Union Workhouse. The authorities were unaware of the Queen's intended visit till within an hour or so of Her Majesty's arrival, which took place shortly after four o'clock. Her Majesty and suite on alighting were received by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Mr. Wellesley—who is a distant kinsman to our royal visitor, and the hon. Mr. St. John, Viscount of Old Windsor, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pullin, the master and matron of the establishment had the honour of explaining the various arrangements of the different departments. Her Majesty commenced her inspection with an examination of the men's dining hall, where old men, who were the illustrious visitors raised to the boys' schoolroom, where the boys were at work under the superintendence of the schoolmaster, and after an examination of this portion of the house, Her Majesty was pleased to express her approbation of the discipline and appearance of the children. The boys' dormitory, old men's and able-bodied men's wards and store-rooms were then inspected, the Queen appearing surprised and delighted with the arrangement of the latter department. Her Majesty then passed through the women's sleeping wards and girls' dormitory, and afterwards proceeded to the dining hall, where the girls of the union were engaged in school and needlework. The Queen examined the girls' work, and spoke kindly and encouragingly to several of them. On leaving the school the royal party proceeded to the girls' industrial department, where washing and laundry work are being carried on, they preparing the girls for their future labors in life. Her Majesty did not forget to visit the aged and infirm in the house, and spoke many a kind word to the poor inmates. Having inspected the rest of the wards, bread-room, scullery, kitchen, tailoring and shoemaking shops, the Queen entered the chapel, conducted by her examination of the establishment by a visit to the boardroom, where Her Majesty left her signature on one of the books, "Victoria R." with the day and date attached. Her Majesty finally quitted the workhouse at half-past five o'clock, and returned to Windsor Castle, having won gold opinions from the poor inmates of the union, whose daily existence had been unutterably gladdened by the presence and kindness of their sovereign. On Thursday the Queen's annual charities were distributed. The recipients were 45 aged men and 45 aged women—the number of each sex corresponding with the age of Her Majesty.

New York Markets.

April 23rd.

Flour receipts are 7,250 bushels; market irregular, unsettled, and dull; 10c advance; sales 6,000 bbls at 7.50 to 7.53 for superfine state; 7.75 to 7.90 for extra state; 7.85 to 8.10 for choice do; 7.50 to 7.65 for superfine western; 7.90 to 8.20 for common to medium extra western; 8.15 to 8.30 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canada flour 10 cents advance; sales 450 bbls at 7.75 to 7.95 for common; 8.00 to 9.40 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at 6.00 to 6.75. Wheat receipts are 6,950 bush; market quiet and 1c to 2c advance; Chicago spring 1.73 to 1.77; amber Michigan 1.85 to 1.90; sales 25,000 bushels; range of prices indicating a decline of Michigan at 2.00. Rye quiet at 1.50 to 1.52. Barley quiet. Corn receipts—none. Market a shade firmer, sales 15,000 bushels at 1.34 for old mixed western in store; Oats a little firmer; 85 to 86c for Canada; 86 to 87c for state; 86 to 88c for western. Pork higher. Beef firm. Stocks better but not active. Money and Exchange unchanged. American gold 174 1/2.

LIVING UP TO HIS PRINCIPLES.—The following incident regarding butter is that related:—A gentleman lately dining in one of the eating houses in this city was supplied with a generous slice of butter, which he was surprised to find was not the butter he requested to have it removed. Upon being assured that it was not rank, he stated that he ordered it removed on account of his principles; that he had concluded not to partake of butter while the present exorbitant prices ruled, the result of a combination of mercenary dealers. The proprietor removed the offending article, with great respect for the gentleman's conscientious scruples, and sincerely hoping that many customers would follow his example.—Boston Journal.

It is announced that Mr. Secretary Chase will after the present week, stop the sale of gold-certificates for currency; this piece of financial strategy to depress the price of gold having failed.

ANOTHER SAW ACCIDENT.—Last week we mentioned that a boy in Mr. Whitson's factory had a hand saw off. An accident of a similar nature has occurred, resulting in the loss of a thumb. The unfortunate in this instance is Timothy Ryan.—S. Falls Review.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chicago, April 19.—The evening Journal publishes letters from the Red River Expedition, giving details of the severe winter disaster at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, La. Our army corps, the third and 4th divisions, 38th army corps, after a hard fought battle, were overpowered and put to rout by a largely superior rebel force. The 19th corps came up and finally checked the enemy. Our loss is over two thousand. The enemy also lost heavily. General Ransom, who commanded the 2nd and 4th divisions, was wounded in the early part of the fight.

The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns, 4 officers and 22 men. A letter to the Evening Journal, dated Grand Ecore, says that our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th week was sent back for an infantry support, and Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3rd and 4th divisions of the 13th corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and did so at noon, himself following with the 4th division. After advancing about five miles from where the 3rd division was, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, formed in a belt of woods, with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. Gen. Stone, of Ball's Bluff fame, chief of Gen. Bank's staff, was on the field, and took the direction of movements. Gen. Ransom was in favour of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After keeping up a skirmish across this open field for about an hour the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 50,000. General Ransom got all his troops into a tight circle, and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily, but advanced steadily, and soon made our cavalry give way, and our infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed as so closely and the panic among our cavalry was so demoralizing, that the rest followed a rout. General Ransom did all in his power to rally the men, but finding it impossible without reinforcements he made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, he was severely wounded in the leg. Our loss is large, probably 2,000. The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns.

Norfolk, April 19.—Refugees from Plymouth, North Carolina, report that fighting commenced there on Monday afternoon. The rebels in force attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town on Roanoke river. They played a heavy battery on Polk Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire, during which they succeeded in cutting away the flag mast at the fort. The rebels replaced the stars and stripes again floated in the face of the foe. The rebels then advanced slowly forward up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made an impetuous charge. They were received with a galling fire, which thinned their ranks and caused them to fall back. Again they advanced to the charge, and ordered to take the citadel, but to no purpose. They were repulsed with fearful slaughter. They retired with their artillery still keeping up the fire. Their iron ram and four rebel gunboats had moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to co-operate with the land forces. The rebel force is from 10,000 to 15,000 strong. Gen. Weisell is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified and pronounces it impregnable. In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats. They have done good service, and will continue to do more. The rebels have been ordered to stand already much of the brand of the engagement. The fire of the rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat Bombardier several have been killed and wounded.

All the citizens of Plymouth have left the place, and most of them are quartered on Roanoke Island. Several of the rebel shells have fallen in the town during the engagement. The rebels captured a member of the 2nd North Carolina loyal regiment, who formerly deserted, as they allege, from the 7th North Carolina rebel regiment, and it is reported he was hung on the spot, without even an appeal to the form of law. It is rumored that the rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneous with this, in the vicinity of Newbern. The rebels have had great anxiety to redeem the state, as they see its late receding from their grasp. Though they may use exertions almost unexampled, they cannot hope to succeed in the Union arms cope successfully with any force that they may bring.

Cairo, April 21.—Advices from Grand Ecore Red River up to the morning of the 15th has been received. The battle of the 15th was fought at Sabine cross-roads. The enemy was commanded by Generals Mansfield, Holmes, and Taylor, all under Kirby Smith. The enemy's loss on the first day is placed at 15,000. The second day's fighting was at Pleasant Hill. Kirby Smith's army, it is stated, the enemy was most gloriously defeated and driven from the field by our forces under Gen. Smith—Gen. Banks commanding-in-chief. The enemy's loss was heavy—two to one. Among the killed were Generals Morton and Parsons. After the first day's fighting, Kirby Smith, being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the fleet which had advanced to within eight miles of Shreveport, and was preparing to blow up the steamer at New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. Banks' dispatch the fleet turned back, and on the way back the Admiral met Kirby Smith's army on both sides of the river who attempted to capture the transports. A fight ensued between the gunboats and the rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed with 500 or 600 killed and a large number wounded, while some of the gunboats were sunk. Gen. Greene, commanding the rebels in this action, had his head blown off by a shell.

A naval dispatch boat, from the mouth of Red River, has arrived with 500 bales of cotton.

The steamer Guedion, from Memphis, has been the latest addition to the fleet.

New York, April 22.—The U. S. steam frigate Pensacola, from New Orleans, has arrived.

The Times Washington dispatch says that Gen. Grant left for the front, and Gen. Burnside for Fort Monroe.

It is understood that the recent development of the intentions of the rebels renders an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable.

The recent order of Gen. Grant, banishes soldiers from the army, ride it of over 28,000 supernumeraries.

The War Department of 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations at Washington. All patients able to bear removal are to be sent North at once.

The reports gain credence that Lee has sent part of his army into Shenandoah Valley, with a view of compelling Grant to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

Governor Brown of Ohio, Morton of Indiana, Curtis of Pennsylvania, and Yates of Illinois, had a long interview with the President last night, to urge upon him the necessity of calling 200,000 more men into service, for the defense of States bordering on the Ohio River, especially Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. They claim that if they

achieved, they would send that number for that duty by volunteering. Governor Curtis, however, did not join in the request. The President as things look now, seems disposed to issue a call for 200,000 troops to be raised only in Western States.

All the sick in the army of the Potomac have been sent here, and placed in hospital. The Herald's Washington special says: Serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to the War Department to the effect that there are 14,000 hostile lodges of warriors within 70 miles of Fort Union, and 400 miles from Denver, and are now on the move.

The Sioux have been joined by the Assiniboine, Crow and western Sioux Indians and are preparing to attack Fort Union and destroy steamers on the Upper Missouri.

Spain, it is understood, has ordered a strong force into the Indian country, and a bloody Indian campaign is anticipated.

Information received here confirms suspicion of a wide-spread conspiracy in the north-western States to inaugurate an armed resistance to the government of the United States. The headquarters of a gang of Butcheres have been placed under martial law, and other counties in that state will probably soon be put in the same position.

Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois, contain the principal portion of these insipient rebels whose leaders only wait for the signal for revolt.

New York, April 22.—North Carolina advises that 17th are received. A convention at Raleigh declined calling the Legislature together in extra session today.

The Henderson (North Carolina) Times, published in the western part of the State, advises the people to keep out of the army, and stay at home and defend themselves.

The Raleigh Progress says the people are starving in hotels at \$50 a day, and many of the Southern States are on half rations.

The Wilmington Journal publishes the prospect of affairs in the Confederacy, and deprecates the lack of food, and bad condition of the coming crop.

The Fayetteville Chronicle laments the high price and lack of food, but takes comfort in the announcement that several hundred Southern soldiers are manufactured there for the Confederate service.

The rebel attack on Plymouth continued, but no particulars were received.

New York, April 23.—Advices from Hilton Head report the evacuation of Pileas, Florida, by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested by the enemy. A number of families came with them. The transport steamer General Hunter was destroyed by a torpedo in St. John's river, on the 16th instant, above Jacksonville. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed; all others aboard were saved. She had neither cargo nor passengers.

The latest authentic intelligence states that the rebels are busily strengthening the fortifications of Richmond.

The opinion prevails there that Lee will fall back there, when Grant advances, and no considerable resistance be made along the line of the Rapidan.

The Herald's Newbern letter of the 15th states that a detachment of the 12th New York cavalry, yesterday, drove in the enemy's pickets at Beaver Creek, 15 miles from Kingston, and destroyed a good sized cotton mill, with a large amount of cotton.

The object of the expedition was accomplished without loss.

The capture of Alexandria despatch reports the capture of 22 of Mosby's men and several deserters near Leesburg, by an expedition sent in search of guerrillas. Our loss was 1 killed and two wounded.

The World's Washington special despatch says there is no foundation, whatever, for the rumors that Grant's army is now on the advance.

Direct arrivals from the army to-night state that all is quiet, and so far as known is making no demonstrations.

The Richmond Enquirer states that a cartel has been effected for the exchange of all rebel prisoners in the hands of the Federal government.

New York, April 23.—The World's Baltimore despatch says that the rebels now have 30 ironclads ready for service; ten at Richmond, five at Mobile, seven at Charleston, one at Savannah, three on the Neuse river, and two on the Roanoke river. It is also said that 20 ironclads will arrive from Europe before the end of June.

New York, April 23.—Advices from St. Domingo report a rally by the Spanish guerrillas at Puerto Plata on the Dominican outposts on the 21st March, and that it was repulsed with heavy loss by the insurgents.

The steamer Mississippi from New Orleans, has arrived.

New York, April 23.—The national flag is displayed to-day from the public buildings in the city, and from many of the hotels and private residences, in honor of Shakespeare's tri-centenary birthday.

Baltimore, April 23.—The following highly important intelligence was received from the first day's fighting at Pleasant Hill, this morning: On Sunday morning the rebels attacked our works at Plymouth, N. C., and were twice repulsed. At one o'clock on Monday morning the gunboat Bombardier ran up the Roanoke river to look out for the iron-clad ram reported to be coming down. Soon after passing our works, the Bombardier was fired into by the rebels, and sank. About 4 o'clock the rebel came down, ran the Bombardier and ran into the gunboat Bombardier and sunk her. The gunboat Miami, a very strong vessel, lay close to the ram, and Captain Fisher cleared her decks for action, and fired nine inch shells at the rebel ram, which rebounded from her stern, exploded, and killed Capt. Fisher. The Miami was then immediately run down the river out of danger. The rebel ram, so far as heard from, has not fired a shot, and now has possession of the river below Plymouth. Our garrison at Plymouth is out off from all communication. The post, however, is well guarded, and plenty of provisions, ammunition, and arms. Gen. Butler is confident that it will withstand any further assault that the rebels can make. Advices from Newbern say that Little Washington is also threatened by the rebels. Gen. Butler has sent an army of gunboats to the sound and is destroying the rebels. Admiral Lee has also sent a gunboat to replace the Southfield.

Cincinnati, April 23.—A despatch from Columbus contradicts the report that Crawford County, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Chicago, April 23.—Eighty wounded rebels came into Kentucky, on Tuesday, through Pound Gap and were immediately driven out by a detachment of the 4th New York mounted infantry.

Gen. Hobson reports Eastern Kentucky now free from rebels.

The gunboats of the 12th Kentucky cavalry have sent one company in pursuit of a guerrilla band of about 120 men. The guerrillas were driven into Mason County, Tenn., killing eight, capturing ten prisoners and thirty horses.

New York, April 23.—The New Orleans

Pianists of the 16th says, our forces on Sunday last were engaged in a severe and Grand Ecore. The enemy was quiet and showed no signs of battle. About 400 wounded came to the city yesterday, among them Brig. Gen. Ransom, Col. Robinson, 1st La. cavalry, Col. Caro, and Col. Green.

Among the killed were Col. Benedict, 162nd N. Y. in the 1st day's fight, 4 Col. Mix, A. Y. La. Col. Newbold, and Capt. Chapman of Gen. Franklin's staff, had both his feet shot off just above the ankle, and is believed to be in the enemy's hands. Our loss in artillery was 16 or 18 pieces. Three are reported to have been retaken. Gen. Ransom when wounded was directing the fire of the Chicago battery, and had scarcely been removed when the rebels were in possession of the spot where he fell.

New York, April 23.—On the 7th of April a fire took place at Odoonias, Hayti, destroying property estimated to be worth three millions of Spanish dollars. The fire originated in the stock of a cigar, falling into a pile of loose cotton just going to press. The foreign merchants are nearly ruined by the disaster.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Full Flour, 100 lbs. \$2.50 @ 2.25

Spring Flour, 25 @ 2.25

Spring Wheat, 0.85 @ 0.90

Buck Wheat, 0.35 @ 0.40

Indian Corn, 56 lbs. 0.65 @ 0.70

Barley, 48 lbs. 0.55 @ 0.65

Wheat, 0.30 @ 0.35

Potatoes, 0.20 @ 0.25

Rye, 0.45 @ 0.60

Oatmeal, 100 lbs. 3.00 @ 0.00

Peas, 0.45 @ 0.60

Oats, 0.35 @ 0.41

Hay, 10 tons, 10.00 @ 12.00

Butter, 100 lbs. 5.00 @ 6.00

Pork, Prime Mess, 12.00 @ 14.00

Wool, 10 lbs. 0.30 @ 0.40

Butter, 0.18 @ 0.22

Eggs, 0.10 @ 0.12

Turkeys, 0.40 @ 0.50

Fowls, 10 pair, 0.20 @ 0.30

Sausages, 0.10 @ 0.12

Dried apples per 22 lb., 1.50 @ 2.00

Buck Wheat per 100 lbs., 1.75 @ 2.00

Corn Meal per 100 lbs., 1.25 @ 1.50

Lard, 0.10 @ 0.12

Tallow, 0.08 @ 0.10

Hardwood, 2 @ 2.00 @ 2.40

Wheat—Spring, 100 bush., \$4.00 @ 1.00

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs., 5.00 @ 5.25

Superfine No. 1, 4.75 @ 5.00

No. 2, 4.50 @ 4.75

Farmers', 4.00 @ 4.25

Oatmeal, 100 lbs., 3.00 @ 0.00

Rye, 100 bush., 5.00 @ 0.50

Barley, 100 bush., 4.00 @ 0.50

Oats, 100 bush., 3.00 @ 0.50

Peas, 100 bush., 4.00 @ 0.50

Beans, 100 bush., 5.00 @ 0.50

Corn, 100 bush., 4.00 @ 0.50

Potatoes, 100 bush., 3.00 @ 0.50

Hay, 10 tons, 10.00 @ 12.00

Butter, 100 lbs., 5.00 @ 6.00

Pork, Prime Mess, 12.00 @ 14.00

Wool, 10 lbs., 0.30 @ 0.40

Butter, 0.18 @ 0.22

Eggs, 0.10 @ 0.12

Turkeys, 0.40 @ 0.50

Fowls, 10 pair, 0.

The Bird's Teaching.
The bird that soars on highest wing,
Builds on the ground her lowly nest;
And he that doth most sweetly sing,
Sings in the shade when all things rest;
In lark and nightingale we see
What honest hath humanity.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, announces of
society in his organ, the Western New
York Catholic, that the "Fenian Brothers"
cannot march in procession with Catholic so-
cieties, nor take part in Catholic rites and
solemnities.

IMPORTED SEEDS.
O V European growth, just received, and
for sale at very low prices.
Skiwing's imp. purple top Swede Turnip,
Lain's
Skiwing's purple bullock
White Globe
Aldringham Red Carrot,
Long Orange
Red Mangle
Yellow Globe,
Also Timothy Seed and Late Clover Seed
with a large assortment of Garden Seeds.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, April 18th, 1864. 32

Auction Sale.
THERE will be sold by Auction, on
Wednesday, the 4th of May next, at
the residence of the Rev. J. McMorris—
Three Cows; 12 Sheep; 2 Pigs; 1 Fan-
gling Mill; one Grain Cradle, &c.
Terms—Cash when sold; \$5; when
above that sum six months' credit on ap-
proved notes.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, a. m.
8th line Ramsey, 18th April, 1864.

LOST.
ON the night of the Carleton Fair, a new
SADDLE, the property of John
O'Neil, of Ramsey. The finder will please
leave the same at the office of the "C. P.
Herald", and will be suitably rewarded.
April 18th, 1864. 32

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
New Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving a large
and varied assortment of STAPLE
AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting
in part of—
COTTONS,
SHIRTINGS,
DENIMS,
TOWELLINGS,
CLOUBURGS,
ALPACAS,
WINEY,
TABLE CLOTHS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKING,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.
Also a choice lot of FAMILY GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, LOCKS,
KNIVES, &c., CROCKERY, BOOTS, & SHOES.
All of which he is prepared to sell very
low for cash or ready pay.
Please call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.
GEO. PATTERSON.
Almonte, 18th April, 1864. 32

Agricultural Notice.
THE Directors of the Beckwith Agricul-
tural Society, will please to meet at
Mr. Lavalley's Hotel, on Saturday next,
23rd April, at 12 o'clock noon.
A. McARTHUR,
Secretary & Treas.
Carleton Place, 18th April, 1864. 32

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.
Wagon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done
on the shortest notice.
DAVID FINDLAY.
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32

Land For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the west
half of Lot No. 18 on the 3rd con. of
Adamsdon. The above land is of good clay
soil and well watered. For terms apply to
ROBERT LECHE, Ramsey.
April 7th, 1864. 31-*

Dr. Thornton.
(Graduate of Queen's College.)
OFFICE—AT MR. SHAW'S DRUG STORE,
ALMONTE, C. W.

Garden and Field Seeds.
JUST RECEIVED.
TURNIP—Swedish,
Yellow Aberdeen,
White Globe,
CABBAGE—Drumhead,
Early York,
Red Dutch (for pickling),
MANOLE WORTZEL,
ONION—Large Red,
KALE—Green Curled,
FLAX SEED,
Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in
papers.
A. A. SHAW.
Almonte, C. W. 31

Wall Paper and Bordering.
THE subscriber has now received 500
Rolls of Wall Paper, and a quantity
Bordering, which will be sold cheap for cash.
Parties intending to paper, soon, are
advised to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES C. BRUCE
Almonte, 11th April, 1864. 31-*

LAND FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, Lot Number Thirty, in the
Range South of the Bonaventure River,
containing One hundred and eleven acres,
in the Township of Adamsdon.
The soil is excellent, and about
Twenty acres cleared and a House erected
thereon.
A clear Title given.
Terms of sale made known on ap-
plication to the proprietor, or by letter post paid,
Samuel P. Brown, Adamsdon, Patterson's
Post Office, Co. Renfrew.
Adamsdon, April 2nd, 1864. 31-*

WHITE LAKE HOTEL, (McNAB),
FOR SALE.
THE above Hotel, one of the best opor-
tunities of starting a business, is
situated on the road from Pakenham to the
upper region of the Ottawa, and con-
tains with Pakenham, and with B. & O.
Railway and also with Arnprior, the
Stables and Sheds are of the best de-
scription and the water near at hand. The
Hotel stands from Renfrew and upper coun-
try of the Ottawa and the Upper Ottawa
make a call on it.
Any person making application to Mrs.
McNAB, "Renfrew House," Village of
Renfrew, C. W.
Renfrew, April 4th, 1864.

1864. BROOKVILLE.
TO THE WEST.
THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION
Company will, during the present season,
run the line of FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN
STEAMERS Daily between Brockville and Cleve-
land, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago.
Leaving Brockville after the arrival of the train on
the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, calling regu-
larly at Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent and
Oswego.
PASSENGERS and FAMILIES Moving West, can
embark with their Luggage, (Trunks, &c., &c.), and
land together without disturbance, thus avoiding
the great inconvenience of the many changes, de-
lays and expense of other routes.
These STEAMERS have LARGES CABS and
STOVE ROOMS, and are fitted for First
Class Passengers, and Second Cabin with cook
stoves and comfortable accommodations for pas-
senger. Farmers who may wish to furnish their own
provisions.
No efforts will be spared to maintain the Reputa-
tion of this line.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.
For Through Tickets &c., apply to HIRSH FRIED-
SON, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brock-
ville, C. W. Office adjoining the Brockville and
Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub-
Agents:
WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place.
D. C. STONE, Mettville.
JOHN McARTHUR, Smith's Falls.
J. E. COTTELL, Almonte.
WARREN BOWSER, Perth.
R. LYONS, Arnprior.

LAND FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 6th con., Township of Prom-
ley and County of Renfrew, situated
about two miles from the village of Douglas,
where are Stores and Mills. The land is
of excellent quality, about 15 acres cleared
and cultivated. There is a good substantial
new Dwelling House, a Barn and Cow house
and Cattle Shed, with a never failing well
on the lot.
Apply to R. B. Smith, Esq., Douglas, who
has full authority from the undersigned to
sell the land.
ROBERT CARSWELL.
March, 1864. 30-*

1864. Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
G. H. TURNER & CO., next door to
Willow House, Brockville, have just
received direct from England, the following
Seeds, all warranted growth of 1863—
100 lbs Skirving's improved Sweet Turnip
100 lbs Purple Top Ruta Baga
100 lbs Green
50 lbs Yellow Aberdeen Turnip
50 lbs White Globe
50 lbs Aldringham Carrot,
50 lbs White Belgian
50 lbs Long Orange
100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel,
50 lbs Silesian Beet,
50 lbs White French Sugar Beet,
50 lbs Long Blood Beet.
With a large assortment of Garden Seeds
in packages and papers.
The above Seeds will be sold at the very
lowest prices, 25 per cent lower than ever
offered in Brockville.
G. H. TURNER & CO.
Brockville, March, 1864. 30-*

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Sts.,
(In the premises lately occupied by Messrs.
Mills, Mathie & Co.)
Montreal.
JOHN KINGAN, WM. KINLOCH
30-Jy

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received
by the undersigned for the erection of a
BRICK CHURCH, in Westmeath, until
2 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday the 14th of
April next.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at
my office. The Committee is not bound to
accept the lowest Tenders.
M. M. DEW, Secretary.
Westmeath, March 28th, 1864. 30

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 war-
ranted to give satisfaction.
Jewellery of all kinds neatly repaired.
School and other seals engraved.
Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

LAND AND MILL PROPERTY
For Sale.
THE STEAM SAW MILL IN THE
Village of Ashton, with one and one
half acres of Land attached. The Mill is
in good working order and immediate pos-
session given.
ALSO
THE West half of Lot No. 1, in the 9th
concession of the township of Goulbourn,
(except the Village lots which have been
sold thereto).
ALSO
The North half of Lot No. 2 in the 9th
concession of Goulbourn.
The above land is of the very best quality
and in a high state of cultivation, within 25
miles of Ottawa City.
The land will be sold all together or
in lots to suit purchasers.
A sufficient title will be given.
For particulars apply to James Conn of
Ashton, or A. Dewar of Beckwith.
ALEX. STEWART.
White Lake, March 28th 1864. 29-*

Notice to Debtors.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the
subscriber are requested to make im-
mediate payment of the same in CASH,
business will not permit any longer delay.
NATHANIEL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, March 26th, 1864. 29

Stray Hound.
STRAYED FROM THIS OFFICE,
About three weeks ago, a large red hound
—has some white on the face, belly, legs and
top of the tail. He is named "Husker" and
had a collar on his neck on which is engrav-
ed the name "James Poole." Any person
returning him to this office will be suitably
rewarded.
March 26th, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.
SITUATE on the road from Smith's Falls
to Kilmarnock, the W. half Lot No. 27,
in the 2nd concession of Montague, contain-
ing about 125 Acres; 25 acres is wooded,
remainder cleared, well fenced, and on
which is erected a Frame Wooden Dwelling
House, Barn, Shed, and other buildings.
There is also a small orchard thereon, and
is in good cultivation and is well watered.
Price \$12,000.—\$2500 required to be paid
down—remainder in 4 yearly instalments,
with interest. Apply to the owner,
ISAAC JOHNSON,
Smith's Falls, P. O.
Montague, March 25th, 1864.

Bakery to Rent.
ROBERT WILSON, wishes to rent his
Bakery in the Village of Almonte. It is
in good order. Terms reasonable. Ap-
ply to
SAMUEL POOLE,
Almonte, April 4th, 1864. 30-*

Real Estate for Sale.
THE Undersigned having retired from
the Cabinet
offers for sale his TOWN LOT in the Vi-
lage of Lanark, containing one acre, with a
good Work-shop 30x40, Dwelling House 32
x42, Barn 32x42, with Stone Stable under
it, and a fine Garden and bearing Orchard.
If desired, a Horsepower, Turning Lathes,
Circular Saw, Work-benches, Tools, and a
quantity of Seasoned Lumber will be sold
with the above.
ALSO 50 acres adjoining the Town Lot
in the said Village.
ALSO 87 acres, being part of Lot No.
2, on the 12th concession of the township of
Drummond, within 1 mile of the Village of
Lanark, half of which is cleared and well
cultivated, with a good Log House and Cedar
Log Barn thereon.
ALSO 100 acres, being the west half of
Lot No. 21 on the 6th concession of the
township of Dalhousie, half of which is clear-
ed, with a Cedar Log Barn thereon.
All of which will be sold in whole or in
part, to suit purchasers.
Incapable Titles will be given.
Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the pro-
prietor,
W. ROBERTSON.
Lanark, March 10th, 1864. 27.

THOMAS TORANCE,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
HAS to intimate to his Friends, and the
Public, that he has Commenced Busi-
ness, in the above line, in Mr. Scott's build-
ing, near the Railroad Station, Almonte,
where he guarantees to suit any Gentleman
with a Garment, which, for Style and
Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada.
Orders punctually attended to.
Mourning on the shortest notice.
Almonte, March 7th, 1864. 27.

Tailoring.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies
the public, that he has commenced
the tailoring business in PAKENHAM
VILLAGE, where he will be prepared to
attend to all orders in his line of business
with punctuality and despatch.
Good fits warranted.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Pakenham, Dec. 10th, 1863.

To Let.
FOR a term of years, that well
known House and Premises
known as HURCHON'S Hotel, Frank-
town. The house is large and commodious,
and has a large run of business, also good
Stabling for Twenty Span of Horses, with
large Sheds and other out-buildings, also a
good Garden and Orchard attached.
For further particulars apply, if by letter,
post-paid, to John May, Franktown.
T. MANNFIELD, Executors.
JOHN MAY, Franktown.
Franktown, 27th Feb. 1864. 25-11

\$2,000.
THE Subscribers wishing to reduce their
Stock at least \$2,000 (two thousand dol-
lars) have selected a stock which will be
sold at such prices—as FOR CASH OR
PRODUCE—as cannot fail to convince his
numerous customers that they can buy their
goods at such prices as was never before of-
fered in this place. The Stock consists
partly of—
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FISH OF ALL KINDS,
MEDICINE,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
LADIES HATS, LADIES FURS,
CAPES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for Oats,
Pork, Barley, and Dairy Butter in firkins.
Who will collect all the debts, and arrange
all liabilities of the late firm.
JOHN SMITH, M. O'NEIL.
Renfrew, 5th April, 1864. 31-

Smith's Falls Foundry
AND MACHINE SHOP,
AND
Agricultural Works.
Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Saw Cuts,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Powers,
Flows,
Drags and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Ma-
chines, Cultivators, and agricultural imple-
ments generally, Cooking, Boil and Parlor
Stoves, Circular Saws, Machines (capable
of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per
day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw
Mills Castings, and Job Work of all kinds.
Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-11

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully
begs leave to call the attention of his
numerous Customers, and the public gener-
ally to his large and well-selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
all of which have been brought to the best
advantage for Cash, and will be sold very
low for
CASH OR SHORT APPROVED
CREDIT.
Amongst which will be found a very fine
assortment of—
Flannels,
Dress Goods,
Shawls, Silks, Vel-
vets, Ladies' Cloaks, Cloths,
Plains & Fancy Flannels, Bleached
and Grey Cottons, Cotton Yarn, Ticks,
Striped Shirtings, Ladies' and Men's Felt
Hats, Feather, Ribbons, Artificial
Flowers, &c., &c.
ALSO—A large Stock of HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, and GROCERIES.
Particular attention is invited to a
very Choice assortment of New Teas.
Sole Leather &c.
N. B. The highest price will be paid for
all kinds of Farm produce.
McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Nov. 2nd, 1863. 9

Cash Wanted
AT ARNPRIOR
BY
W. CARSS
FOR THE CHEAPEST LOT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
Ever Offered in this Section of
Country.
JUST RECEIVED FROM MON-
TREAL:
GREY COTTONS, very cheap.
PRINTED COTTONS, very cheap.
PRESS GOODS, at half price.
CANADA TWEEDE, at half price.
WOOLEN GOODS, at half price.
BOOTS & SHOES, cheaper than ever.
Great Bargains at
Call Early to W. CARSS'S.
Come at once to the
Cheapest Spot in Town.
Corner of Madawaska and High Streets
Arnprior.
W. CARSS,
Arnprior, Feb. 9, 1864.

Good Sleighing
WANTED.
TO DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOW-
ING GOODS:
30 Chests and 4 Chests Japan and Green
Teas.
1 Doz. Boxes and Caddies Tobacco, at the
following low rates by the quantity,
FOR CASH ONLY.
Best uncolored Japan, 5 lbs. for \$3.25
" " " " " " 3.00
Cheap Young Hyson " 2.25
" " " " " " 2.00
5 lbs Good Tobacco 1.25
" " " " " " 1.50
5 lbs Currants .50
" " Raisins .50
Other Groceries Cheap in proportion.
STOVE PIPES, 6 1/2 per length.
All other Tinware given away.
JUST RECEIVED
20 doz. Men's and Boys Caps.
An assortment of
LADIES FURS,
PLAIDS,
SHAWLS &
MANTLES,
REDUCED IN PRICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
3000 Bushels Oats, and \$3000 Cash on
account.
D. WARD.

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J. E. Proctor,
Clothing Store.
Cloth and Trimmings
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Bridge Street,
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Next door to the Al-
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There is no Hog about Him.
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Thirty-six inch fire box. 20 00
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STOVE OVENS fitted at the shortest
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HANDS constantly on hand. Clocks and
Jewelry of every description repaired. All
work done with neatness and dispatch, and
warranted to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange.
The highest price in cash paid for
SHEEP PELTS.
GEORGE BOLTON.
Pakenham, Feb 20th, 1864. 24

Brockville
MARBLE WORKS,
BY
L. DE CARLE,
Monuments, Gravestones, and all
kinds of Monumental, of superior design
and execution.
Please call and see the carving at
his shop before purchasing elsewhere.

For Sale
OF 300 ACRES, comprising Lot No. 14
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