

# Carleton Place

VOL. IX.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, MAY 19, 1859.

No. 36.

### LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER.

By J. STEPHENS.  
Let us help one another,  
And a heart of kindness show,  
As down Time's flowing river  
In the boat of Life we row;  
For though rough may be the weather,  
And the sky be overcast,  
If we only pull together  
We can leave the storm at last.

### COMMON JOYS.

Our common joys, O, what are they?  
The brightest and the best;  
They glad us in our busy walks,  
They glad us when we rest;  
An equal joy, they love to find  
In walking and in dream;  
And o'er our hearts in saddest hours  
They shade a golden beam.

### THE LIGHT WITHIN.

The sun had nearly sunk behind the hills,  
leaving the valley in sombre shadow, as if to  
warn the traveller that night came early these  
dark December days; but Alice Lee  
sat weeping beside a stile at the roadside,  
regarding the gathering gloom, only now  
and then looking helplessly at a bundle of  
sicks that lay beside her. How long she  
intended to wait there she knew not, but soon  
a rustling noise was heard in the wood she  
had just passed through, and a girl about her  
own age clambered over the stile with a heavy  
burden of sticks on her back.  
"How can you sit there in the cold? You'll be frozen  
to death!"  
"And who would care?" said Alice.  
"I would," replied her friend, laughingly;  
"and you wouldn't much like it yourself  
either—so come, cheer up, and let us see who  
will be first home."  
But Alice stood loth to be persuaded  
for long time. Alice sat watching her retreating  
figure until a turn in the road hid her from  
view; then slowly raising her own bundle,  
she began to walk in the same direction, but  
very slowly, and still weeping bitterly.  
The road stretched along the valley, and  
both the girls were making towards two  
cottages which stood apart from the village, and  
a good way up the hill; but the difference  
was great between the two children who were  
thus following the same path to homes that  
seemed so much alike. The one was poor,  
and neither had what could be called a happy  
home; but the one loved God, and the  
other knew him not; or in other words, the  
one was happy, and the other was miserable.  
Alice had never felt the contrast between  
herself and Ellen so strongly as this night,  
and she was wondering how she knew what  
Ellen's secret was, when she saw one who  
had been winking much more rapidly than herself,  
drew near, and she was joined by a kind looking  
elderly gentleman. He asked her how  
she was crying; and when she told him be-  
cause she was cold and weary, and was  
afraid that her mother would scold her when  
she reached home, he took her very sorry  
home; but she did not think crying would  
do any good. "I am of aid, little girl," he  
added, "that you do not know how to be  
happy."  
"I am not always crying, sir," said Alice.  
"I dare say not," he replied with a smile;  
"but on any thing to be sometimes merry,  
and quite another thing to be always happy."  
"Always happy?"—the words sounded  
very strange to the weeping child. "I would  
like to be always happy, sir," she said.  
"None are happy on earth," he answered,  
"excepting those who love God, and the Lord  
Jesus who died to save us. This makes  
them contented with their lot in the world,  
whatever it may be, because it is God's  
choice for them. Do you see those two  
cottages high up on the hill side?"  
"Yes, sir," said Alice; "we live in one  
of them, and Ellen Wilson and her father  
live in the other."  
"Well," he said, "as I came along the  
valley this evening your cottages were quite  
bright in the beams of the setting sun; but  
as it went down, they grew darker and darker,  
till I could scarcely find them out on the  
hill side. But now, don't you see how bright  
one of them is again? Can you tell me the  
reason of this?"  
"There is a light within, sir," said Alice.  
"Ellen has got home, and she has kindled  
a fire."  
"Yes," he said, "that is it; there is a  
light within! And so it is with ourselves,  
whether old or young. It is easy to look  
bright when the sun is shining outside; but  
when darkness and trouble come, then we  
cry those who have a light within. And  
mark this, my child, the only light that  
dark, sinful hearts of ours is the love of Jesus,  
and the sweet spirit of contentment which this  
love always brings with it."  
Here he stopped, for his road now lay  
in an opposite direction; but he gave Alice a  
little bundle of sticks, and set her to keep it  
in remembrance of an old friend who prays that  
God would himself teach her the only way to  
be happy both here and hereafter.  
Alice went on, pondering over the strange  
words she had heard. She passed at the  
Wilson's cottage, and watched her friend  
Ellen busily engaged in making all tidy be-  
fore her father's return.  
"Oh," she thought, "I am sure that Ellen  
has the light that the gentlemen spoke of,  
because she loves God, and that will be why  
she is happy, while I am miserable." But  
she had no time for further thought, for she  
heard the angry voice of her mother scolding,  
"Come along, you idle, little rascal, and  
tell me why I cannot make you walk  
smarter!"  
Poor Alice hastened on with her burden,  
but did not escape an angry blow as she en-

tered the cottage. The sticks would no  
longer be needed among the embers,  
for they had been gathered from the nearest  
and dampest corner of the wood; and after  
a fresh torrent of abuse, the poor child was  
sent supperless to bed. She lay shivering on  
her straw pallet, thinking that she could  
never sleep, and feeling that all was very  
dark both within and without.  
But children do not often lie awake even  
when cold and hungry; so Alice fell asleep,  
and she dreamed a dream, and that  
she thought it was day, and time for her  
to take Nancy, the cow, to the hill-side; but  
when she reached the door, there was scarce-  
ly any light coming from the sun, for a dark  
shadow seemed over it, and there was a mys-  
terious chill in the air, just as she remem-  
bered feeling when there had been a wonder-  
ful eclipse.  
"Mother! mother!" she cried running  
into the cottage again, "why is it so dark?"  
"Dark!" repeated her mother, "and the  
sun shining so bright. You are not awake  
yet, or you are blind, or ill, and that's  
more like to be the way of it. Get to your  
work, child, or I will give you a beating that  
will make you see right."  
Alice did not wait a second bidding; but  
as she went out again, she met several peo-  
ple, and when she spoke to them of the  
darkness, she saw that they only wondered,  
and thought that she was blind; but there  
was an unusual stir in the Wilson's cottage,  
so she turned in there. Ellen stood with her  
little bonnet and hood on, and a small bundle  
and basket in her hand.  
"Oh! Ellen," she said, "where are you  
going?"  
Ellen looked as if surprised at the question.  
"I cannot stay here," she said; "this place  
is too dark; I am going the beautiful country  
you have heard about it, that needs neither  
the sun or moon to lighten it."  
Alice asked, "Are you going alone?"  
"Oh, no!" said Ellen, "that would never  
do. I have a friend with me, though you  
cannot see him, and he has promised to take  
me safely there."  
Alice asked if it would be a very long  
journey.  
"I am not sure," Ellen replied, "but it  
is a pleasant road, and you see what a bright  
light I have."  
She helped up the lantern, and Alice read  
in golden letters all around it a poem of light  
that she had written; but there was a  
"The word is a lamp unto my feet, and  
a light unto my path."  
"Father is going to follow me," continued  
Ellen, "and you must come too; but I have  
so time to wait for you."  
So she trimmed her little lamp afresh, and  
left her room.  
Alice watched her as she hastened on  
through a rugged defile among the hills;  
sometimes the road looked very rough, some-  
times smoother again, but she saw that the  
fog of the valley grew brighter and brighter  
as Ellen ascended the hill, till it threw  
a glory over the pathway and round  
her little figure; and Alice could see the  
work being re-let to him and after the bare-  
faced chicanery recital connected with  
this road from the beginning it would be  
fairly to expect anything like honest and  
straightforward dealing now.  
Since the first paragraphs of this letter  
were written, the bill has passed  
the House of Commons, and will be brought  
to the Upper House for a second reading to-  
morrow. The votes of course were all arranged  
beforehand, and the Bill was passed by a small  
majority.  
The reason is to be closed at once. The  
sooner the better, most persons will say until  
better can be found.—*Car. Witness.*

### DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Short lately gave notice in the House  
of the following resolution:—  
"That the Union of Upper and Lower Can-  
ada under one Government and Legislature,  
has not been attended by the happy result an-  
ticipated by the promoters of the measure;  
and that the difficulties of uniting two races having dif-  
ferent languages, customs and religions, and  
having resulted in grave sectional jealousies  
and discordances, and the most alarming mis-  
management of the public funds; and that  
this House is of opinion that the interests of both  
Upper and Lower Canada will be best pro-  
moted by a dissolution of the Union."  
We regret to find that a disposition still  
exists in the Western part of the Province to  
dissolve the union between Upper and Lower  
Canada, though this is not to be wondered at  
when the majority of the Lower Canadian  
members of the Legislature are found to be  
so subservient to sectional interests, and so  
deficient in those qualities which are required  
in a statesman.  
But part of the blame for the evils de-  
scribed in the resolution rests with Upper Cana-  
dian members, who have been equally sub-  
servient to the Government of the day, and  
who, knowing better, have sinned more deeply  
than their Lower Canadian colleagues, by  
their peevishness and reckless indifference to  
just and honorable legislation. We do not  
believe that the union is the cause of the evils  
referred to. That cause can best be found  
in the unpatriotic character of many of our  
leading public men, who in place of setting an  
example of upright and honorable statesman-  
ship, have, in order to carry their own  
unprincipled measures, bought Lower Cana-  
dian votes by concessions dishonorable to  
both parties.  
Let it be remembered that among the pre-  
sent session of the Legislature the votes of  
some Upper Canadian members have helped  
to decide questions of vital importance to  
Lower Canada. Their votes, too, have  
helped to increase the burden of taxation,  
and to place the dying devotee of Rome at  
the mercy of grasping priests.  
The interests of Upper Canada, no less  
than those of the Lower portion of the Pro-  
vince, require that the Union be kept intact.  
At present at least, Catholics and Protestants  
are about equally represented, which would  
not be the case in two Legislatures. What  
we really need is a higher tone of morality  
among public men; men who will scorn a  
mean trick to seek to peace and prosperity  
even should they lose by it. To us it is  
when men give labour and fortune and  
life for their country's good; now men give  
up all that is honorable and sell their coun-  
try for wealth; indeed, some do it for a paltry  
pittance.  
Another necessary change is the bringing  
of the laws of the two sections of the country  
into union, and simplifying legislation by  
making all laws applicable to the whole  
Province.  
Reform is necessary, and it would, perhaps,  
be wise for men in both sections of the pro-

vince, who have the good of the country at  
heart, to meet in convention to consider ques-  
tions of reform to be laid before the people,  
and let these questions be decided till the  
desired reforms are effected. Especially is  
it the duty of Christos men to give their at-  
tention to questions affecting the welfare of  
the people.—*Witness.*

### MODES OF DEATH.

A recent number of the *Quarterly Review*  
contained the following article, which will be  
read with interest:—  
To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes  
of terminating life; rapid as it is, the body  
has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first  
attempt by one of the finest athletes of  
Spain to assassinate William, Prince of  
Orange, who took the lead in the capture of  
the Netherlands, the ball passed through the  
bones in the face, and brought him to the  
ground. In the instant that preceded stupe-  
faction, he was able to form the notion that  
the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed  
him, and he lay there, shivering, until the  
bram of Charles VII. did not retreat from  
him from seeing his sword by the hit. The  
idea of an attack and the necessary for defence  
was pressed on him by a blow which he  
would suppose too tremendous to leave an  
interval for thought. But it by no means  
took the infliction of fatal wounds is ac-  
companied by a morbid doubt, of go with  
known of the first effects of gunshot wounds,  
it is probable the impression is rather stunning  
than acute. Unless death be immediate the  
pain is varied as the nature of the injuries,  
and there are past agonies.  
But there is nothing singular in the dying  
of a mortal wound. Lord Byron remarked the  
physiological peculiarity which is invari-  
ably that of a lazar, while in death  
from a stab, the countenance reflects the  
natural character, of gentleness or ferocity,  
to the last gasp.  
Some of the cases are of interest to show  
what a slight disturbance life may go on  
under a mortal wound till it comes to a full  
stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by  
a musket ball in the hip, begged water of  
a soldier who chanced to possess a canteen of  
beer. The wounded man drank, returned his  
heartiest thanks, mentioned that his reg-  
iment was nearly exterminated, and having  
proceeded to a dozen yards on his way to  
the field, he fell to the earth and was  
found dead. A foot soldier in the same  
movement of the limbs concluded his career.  
"His voice," said the troops, who himself  
tells the story, "gave scarcely the slightest  
sound of weakness."  
Capt. Basil Hall, who, in his early youth,  
was present at the battle of Corunna, has  
single out from the conclusion that comes  
to the mind of a man in the face of death,  
another instance, extremely similar, which  
occurred on that occasion. An old officer,  
who was shot in the head, arrived pale and  
faint, at the temporary hospital, and begged  
the surgeon to look at his wound, which was  
pronounced mortal.  
"Indeed, I feared so," he responded, with  
an impeded utterance, "and yet I would  
have very much to live a little longer, if it  
were possible."  
He laid the sword upon the grass, at his  
side as gently, says Hall, as if the steel had  
been tacked into grass, and almost immedi-  
ately sank senseless upon the turf.

### PUNISHMENT OF ADULTERERS.

1st. Among the Jews by the law of God,  
the adulterer and the adulteress were both  
executed to death.  
2nd. In Greece Lycurgus declared that  
adultery should be punished as a murder.  
3rd. The Saxons, by their law burned  
the adulteress to death, and over her ashes  
reared a gibbet on which the adulterer, her  
accomplice was hanged.  
4th. Some of the northern nations of  
Europe suspended the adulterer to a hook by  
the offending parts, and left him a shiver  
with which he was compelled to inflict self-  
punishment or expiate his guilt by pro-  
tracted torture.  
5th. In England in the reign of Alfred,  
the woman was shorn and stripped to the waist,  
driven away from her husband's house and  
in the presence of her relations was scourged  
with a whip until she died, while the adul-  
terer was strung up to the nearest tree.  
6th. In France, under the laws of Louis  
the Debonair both parties suffered capital  
punishment.  
7th. Constitutions inflicted capital punish-  
ment against adulterers of both sexes, and  
Justice in his reformation of the code, left  
the same penalty un-mingled male adulterers.  
8th. In the various codes of laws, adulter-  
ers were condemned to be scourged and ban-  
ished or scourged and doomed to row for life  
in the galleys of France.  
9th. The Spanish laws deprived the adul-  
terer of that through which he had violated  
the laws of society and the sanctity of the  
marriage bed.  
10th. Portugal, the adulterer was  
burned to death with the adulteress; but if  
the husband chose to save his guilty wife from  
the fearful chastisement, she was set free  
with a fine.  
11th. In Poland, the adulterer was taken  
to the nearest bridge leading to a market-  
town, or near which he resided and was  
knifed or hooked to the main bridge post, a  
knife being at the same moment put into his  
hand to enable him to free himself by the  
mutilation of these parts. *Quibus prænuntiis  
pœcora.*  
12th. In Kingdom Bohemia, the penalty  
of the adulterer was decapitation, and that  
of the adulteress was perpetual seclusion, spent  
in menial drudgery in presence of bread and  
water.  
13th. In Roman history, instances fre-  
quently occur of adulterers put to death;  
and until the enactment of the *lex Julia*  
the husband had a right of summoning all  
the relations of the adulterous wife and try-  
ing her on the *sterniculum*, the heartstone  
of the household and there and then adjudging  
her to death.

### THE PROROGATION.

THE FOLLOWING SPEECH WILL BE DELIVERED  
BY HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE PROROGATION:  
*Gentlemen of the Assembly and Council:*  
When I summoned you, some three  
months ago, to discharge the anxious and  
weighty duties of legislation, there were  
nothing for you to do. It was acknowledged  
on all hands there was nothing to do; and it  
gives me unfeigned pleasure that you suc-  
ceeded in so short a time as three months, in dis-  
charging that onerous duty.  
I have some important measures in my eye  
which will be directed to our best inter-  
ests, and the principle of which is to fence  
Canada. This will at once settle the Hud-  
son's Bay question, by ascertaining the exact  
boundary of our Province.  
Another measure I have in my mind is one  
"to whitewash said fence." Printed con-  
tracts will be received, and the contract  
gives the duties of legislation, there were  
nothing for you to do. It was acknowledged  
on all hands there was nothing to do; and it  
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### AUSTRIA IN THE WRONG—THE CHANCES OF THE COMING STRUGGLE.

[From the London, Independent Conserva-  
tive],  
Good Friday of 1859 will be hereafter  
the epoch of departure whence veterans, a  
youngful conscript, shall commence the  
story of the great Austrian War. Just as  
we look back upon the blood spilling con-  
flict of the last ten years of the last century,  
of principles and passion which divided Eu-  
rope in the last ten years of the last century,  
just as we note the particular points of dif-  
ference which grew and widened and smould-  
ered and flamed till the world was wrapp-  
ed in the roaring fire, and the vision of all men  
was darkened by the smoke—so, as there is  
too much reason to fear, will the men of the  
succeeding age scan those acts of State  
which, winged by a swifter agency than our  
fathers knew, are passing momentarily before  
our eyes, and deduce how rapidly arose the  
great unnecessary war which lasted—what  
people shall dare to say how long? The  
solemnities of the Holy Week are neglected  
for the hurrying array of armed men; the  
other than an appointed spot for slaughter.  
The festivities of Easter will, possibly, be  
checked by the cries of men in conflict, and  
by the sorrows that wait upon victory as well  
as upon defeat. In our secure and secluded  
islands we listen only to the echoes of instant  
preparation that are now passing like the fiery  
arrows through the other countries of Europe.  
"The French army is a full march to the  
frontiers of Piedmont." General Della  
Marmora telegraphs from the banks of the  
Ticino that the Austrian army has made a  
significant movement on the strategic line  
of Ticino, and that an attack at any mo-  
ment may be apprehended. The Court of  
Vienna, so late as yesterday, reiterated its  
declaration that all other proposals must be  
subordinate to the summons already address-  
ed to Sardinia. The Imperial manifesto  
which is to accompany the declaration of war  
against Sardinia has already been prepared.  
Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by  
act of State and deed to meet the inevi-  
table sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is  
about to rise.  
How completely a few days have changed  
the position of the parties to this mighty  
drama! So late as Monday last, when  
Lord Derby from his place in the House of  
Lords directed such a noble remonstrance  
against the Emperor of the French, it was  
believed that it was France who was posing  
the thunderbolt, and that it was from her  
only that had occasion to fear lest the  
should come and the fire should fall.  
But now, within the last 48 hours, Austria  
has occupied the eyes of Europe, striding  
forth as the aggressor, and the French army,  
occupying the scene marked by tacit consent  
as the spot of conflict. Austria, whether in  
prudence, or in ambition, or in odourity, has  
shown herself more ready for the fray even  
than was the origin of the quarrel. France  
seems to have been taken by surprise.  
"It is your name rightly proclaimed—you are  
seen."  
*Gentlemen of the Council:*  
So you won't go to Quebec! Ha! ha!  
What a stupid error you made of it! How-  
ever, you are all in your dotage, and those  
of you who are not, have got such odd, crotch-  
ety, narrow notions, that I can't see how  
general that I never thought you worth my  
salt.  
*Gentlemen, Asses and Councilors:*  
The Queen's coming over to knight you  
all—and those of you who were worthy of  
being knighted, will be hung; so you had  
better pay attention to your hair, and  
the condition of your skin. As a great num-  
ber of you will wig, Her Majesty I hope  
will be graciously pleased to bring Calcraft  
along with her.—*Gentlemen,—Get out.—  
Grammar.*

### A HORRIBLE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

The Paris *Droit*, has the following story—  
A peasant named Carcasson, a Gode, is  
in the midst of the mountains a grotto of  
great beauty, and near it are several openings  
in the ground of great depth. A few days  
ago a shepherd boy, in passing one of them,  
threw a stone, and to his astonishment the  
fall of it was followed by a long moon. At  
first he was greatly terrified, but he was  
soon reassured, and went to the place to be  
haunted; but when he was about to descend,  
and when he was about to descend, he was  
struck by a long beam across the orifice, and  
clung to a rope. When the rope had descended  
about 50 metres, they perceived that it was  
seized. They called to the person below,  
but could not understand his answers; and  
feeling that something had been attached to  
the rope, they proceeded to draw it up slowly.  
They found suspended to it a young man,  
named Verges, belonging to the village.  
He was in such a pitiable state that he could  
scarcely reply to the questions put to him,  
and was conveyed home. Next morning he  
had recovered his senses, and he was only  
conscious of some one who was below.  
They found suspended to it a young man,  
named Verges, belonging to the village.  
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conscious of some one who was below.

### OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
Toronto 7th May.  
His Excellency the Governor General has  
been pleased to make the following appoint-  
ments:—  
James Dickson Esq., M. D., Associate  
Clerk of the Peace.  
William East of Dundas, Esq., to be a  
Notary Public in Upper Canada.  
Lewis Panasher of the Village of No-  
stant, Esq., to be Notary Public in Upper  
Canada.  
David Bonaldson Dickson of Paris, Esq.,  
to be a Notary Public in Upper Cana-  
da.  
His Excellency the Governor General has  
been pleased to grant Licenses to William  
Piper of the town of Herten Esq., M. D., and  
William R. Chalmers of the township of  
William Esq., M. D., to enable them to pro-  
duce Phylogony and Midwifery in Upper  
Canada on equal terms with the regular  
practitioners.

### CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

New Orleans, May 7.  
The steamship *Coatzacoas* brings San  
Francisco news of the 20th of April.  
The steamship *Santa Rosa* San Francisco  
on that day, with 30,000 in treasure and  
300 passengers for Panama.  
The ship *Dragon*, from Boston, is the only  
additional arrival, from Atlantic ports, at  
San Francisco.  
Mining news favorable. Business improv-  
ing at San Francisco.  
The Vera Cruz dates to May 1st.  
Gen. Robles with 1700 men was at Jalisco, and  
Gen. Ampudia with 2000 men was un-  
campaigned before that city. Juarez had  
a general ex-quitator to all American consuls.  
The English and French fleets were to leave  
Sardinia on the 2nd.  
St. Louis, Saturday 8.  
The Overland Mail with San Francisco  
dates of the 15th ult., arrived last night.  
The Bill for mining the six lower counties  
of California into a new territory, called Col-  
orado, has passed the United States Senate,  
and is sent to the Government for approval.  
Advices from Oregon are to April 6th. J. S.  
McCormick, Democrat, has been elect-  
ed Mayor of Portland by a large majority.  
The steamer *Brother Jonathan* had brought  
Victoria dates to the 7th of April, and 100-  
weight of the gold dust. The news from  
the Upper Fraser is very interesting. The  
lower country was nearly deserted, and labor-  
ers were not to be had at any price.  
ANIMAL SAGACITY.—An affecting inci-  
dent worthy of record is taken place upon  
the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. A young  
man named Morton had been killed by a  
crocodile, and his body was lying on the  
beach. His dog, named *John*, who had been  
with him, saw the body, and was very fond  
of keeping and rearing dumb animals, and  
after a short illness, on Saturday week,  
amongst his other pets, a dog named *John*,  
a young goat which may be frequently seen  
in the neighborhood of the place, was  
found dead. The animal seems to have  
been instructed in the art of swimming, and  
the death of its patron and appeared to be  
in much distress—butting the house door  
with great energy as if determined to effect  
an entrance. This at length excited the  
attention of the boy's friends, and on Sat-  
urday afternoon the next morning, the  
strange to tell it made its way to the room  
where the corpse lay and leaped upon the  
coffin uttering loud cries of distress and lick-  
ing the deceased's face. It was ultimately  
obliged to be removed by force.—*Brighton  
Guardian.*

### WHAT OUR SHEPHERDS MAKE.

A return recently made to Parliament  
enables us to form an estimate of the receipts  
of the Sheriff's Office Upper Canada for 1856  
and 1857—although we suspect the returns  
are not as full and correct as they might  
have been. The largest amount was for  
the Sheriff of York and Peel, whose fees  
for the two years mentioned amounted to the  
sum of £2404. The smallest amount is  
devised by the Sheriff of Prescott  
and Russell whose income for 1856 was £233  
and for 1857, £339. The next highest  
paid to the Sheriff of York was £1670.  
The income of the Sheriff of Wellington for  
1857 is put down at £1586, and of Perth for  
1856 good receipts £2015 5s. 4d. 1857—  
good receipts, £1187 18s. 9d.—*Galt Re-  
porter.*

### HORSE STEALING.

It seems that horse  
thieving is becoming quite common in Cana-  
da. Quite a number of cases have occurred  
in the county of Wellington during the past  
few months, and in other parts of the country  
the crime is equally rife. A horse and buggy  
were stolen from a wedding party in An-  
chester a few days ago, and the thief was  
caught at Paris, but was discharged through  
the hard swearing of some of his friends. On  
Wednesday night last the stable of Mr. John  
Rymal, of Ancher, was entered and a splen-  
did bay horse, as also a saddle and bridle, were  
stolen. There was another horse in the  
stable, but the thief thought it best to leave  
him. We would advise farmers to keep a  
sharp look out after their horses.

### AN ITEM FOR BOYS.

It is one of the  
benefiting suits of the young men of this ex-  
traordinary and indolent age to endeavor to  
get out of work—to seek for easy and lazy  
employment—and the consequence is that  
many of them turn out to be worthless rag-  
ged boys, avoid this whirlpool as you would  
a plague spot; banish from your bosom  
the dangerous desire to live without  
work. Labor is honorable, dignified; it  
is the parent of health, wealth and happi-  
ness; look upon it as an honorable blessing,  
and never as a burden and a curse. Shun  
idleness and sloth; pursue the same honest  
calling and do not be ashamed to be useful.

### A NEW COMET.

The observer at the  
University of Michigan discovered a new  
comet on the 23rd inst., near star 47 in the  
Lyrae. It is a 6th magnitude comet, and is  
due 504, 57m. north. The comet is moving  
West and South.

### A COQUETTE IN A ROOM.

A coquette in a room from which every lover  
picks a leaf of thorns are reserved for her  
husband.



It will be seen by the telegraphic reports and extracts which we publish to-day, that the war has commenced in reality. The Austrian troops had crossed the river into the Sardinian territory, and the next arrival will probably bring details of other sanguinary conflicts.

The effect which this war will produce upon Canada will depend very much upon the position which England will be induced to pursue. If he be enabled to remain neutral, and to look on as a calm spectator of the events enacting on the continent of Europe, we may not suffer much from the war.

On the contrary, as an exchange says, the diversion of a large number of persons from agriculture to arms will decrease the production of Europe, and increase the demand for produce from this side of the Atlantic. Beside the decrease of production, war always augments consumption; for any army actively engaged in war cannot be sustained on its own resources.

We learn from the Gleaner that on the evening of the twelfth instant, two of the railroads, near Smith's Falls, named Patrick English and Patrick Doyle, had a dispute about some boards, (both parties kept boarding houses), and during the dispute English took up stones with which he threatened to strike Doyle, whereupon the latter ran into his shanty and procured a gun loaded with shot which he immediately discharged at English, dangerously wounding him in the breast, and some of the shots also took effect in the stomach of another man standing near.

Dr. King, giving up all hope of the commutation of his sentence, has, at last, confessed his guilt. The day of his execution is at hand. There are to be no less than seven executions in Canada in the course of next month—one in Hamilton, one in Merriville, three at Brantford, one at Cobourg, and one at Belleville. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the New Store opened in the Village, by A. W. Bell, Esq. We have also several other new advertisements of interest.

Peterson's Detector says that the twenty cent pieces of the new Canadian coinage, have been already counterfeited. The dies are very good, but so person, who is any judge of money at all, will be deceived by them. The slippery, oily surface peculiar to base coin, and the lack of the genuine ring of silver, will at once detect them. They are also lighter than the genuine coin.

The New York Herald publishes an article showing that there are now confined in that city eighteen persons either convicted of or charged with capital crimes. But such offences are not confined to New York. All through our continent, the papers abound with accounts of the poisoning of husbands by their wives, and of wives by their husbands.

The Detroit Advertiser says that the uniform testimony of people from all parts of Michigan is that wheat never before looked so promising at this season as at present. It has in an instance been winter killed, and everywhere looks rank and thrifty. Unless attacked by the fly and weevil, the aggregate yield raised in the State will be larger than ever before.

BRITISH ANNEXATION.—The British have taken possession of another island in the Red Sea, which they claim to have purchased from an Arab Sheikh. The name of this last acquisition is Kramakan. It lies north of Perim, near the Arabian shore, and it is said to be almost wholly surrounded by submarine banks, rendering it easy of defence.

more general use. With as great a variety in its varieties as any country in the world, it is a singular fact that there is hardly a marble building in Canada. The time will come, no doubt, when this material will be extensively used for building purposes; and it can be hastened by its use in the erection of public buildings, at Ottawa, all the better.

We publish, to-day, several of the new acts passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, some of which will repay a careful perusal.

The Act to amend and explain an Act to define the elective franchise, and to provide for the registration of voters, is one which should be properly understood and acted upon in due season. The Bill to amend the Post Office laws imposes a rate of postage upon newspapers transmitted by mail, and makes several other alterations. It will come in force on the first of July next.

As not to amend the laws relating to weights and measures is now in force, fixing the standard weights which shall be allowed to be equal to the bushel of different commodities. This act also provides that one hundred weight, which formerly consisted of one hundred and twelve pounds shall be only one hundred pounds; and a ton shall consist of two thousand pounds, instead of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, as formerly. This weight to be applied to all goods, wares and other commodities, whatsoever, sold by the hundred weight or ton weight in this Province. As we have said, this act is now in force; but the changes will not affect any contract or agreement made before the passing of this law.

Smith O'Brien arrived in Montreal, by steamer, from Toronto, on Saturday evening. He was met at the wharf by a large concourse of the citizens of all nationalities, though the Irish element, of course, predominated. By the time the Donegan Hotel was reached there could not have been fewer than two thousand persons present. The procession was headed by a band of music, playing the usual national airs. Mr. O'Brien addressed the assembled crowds from the Hotel, and was followed by Mr. Devlin and several other speakers.

The Ministry of Police is to be re-established after the fashion of the first Emperor. The French army of observation on the Rhine will consist of eight divisions of Cavalry and as many Infantry.

Eight steam frigates filled with troops, left Toulon on the 24th inst., for Genoa, or Prussia, will be laid under a contribution of territory that the design of the treaties would become so less than a partition of Europe and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent, or at our homesteads. However much we may desire to keep clear of such complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our safety.

The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army:—"The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on his self and the nation, and has the honor to repel the demand with disdain and scorn. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish and says—I will be your captain! I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrade the gallant French soldier—your companions on the Tiber who the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to Victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object like our war is the independence of Italy." Prince Crispien had been appointed Lieutenant General of Piedmont during the war. The University of Padua had been closed by royal decree.

The Sardinian Government had appropriated all horses belonging to the private individuals, the highest price allowed being £10. The news of Tuscany joining Piedmont and France is confirmed. The Grand Duke refused to abdicate, but retired to Bologna after throwing himself upon the protection of the great powers. The Tuscan army is 15,000 strong. It is said that Victor Emmanuel had been Dictator of Tuscany.

The Channel Squadron which had gone to the Mediterranean, was to be immediately recalled. On the 27th four new ships of the line were placed in commission. It is stated that the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast—and England's stations in Mediterranean; and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality.

It is also stated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish Government. The troops of the Alps will consist of sixteen divisions of infantry, four of cavalry and artillery to match.

ARRIVALS OF THE "WESER" AND "BOURUSSIA" AT OTTAWA. A GENERAL WAR EXPECTED: ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA ARMING! New York, May 15. The steamships Weser and Bourussia from Southampton on the 3rd arrived here this evening. There is great activity in the dockyards of England preparing for war—the Italian war in all probability. There was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffon on Thursday, April 28. It is reported that the Austrians, after considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. It is reported that Austria was taken. The Sardinians retreated before the Austrians near the Lake Maggiore. The telegraph wires to Switzerland were cut by the Austrians. The Austrians were concentrating in great masses on Flats.

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The Governor General has offered a reward of Two hundred dollars for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of Patrick Alias Edward Lawlor, for the murder of Matthew Duhig, on the 24th April last, on the line of the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. New York, May 11. The Royal Mail steamship Persia from Liverpool April 30, arrived this morning. The main features of her news have been anticipated by the Adela at St. Johns but the details add some facts of interest.

The Austrians refused to accept the mediation of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrians refused to accept a pacific settlement might be made. The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaty as given by the Times. By the first treaty Russia binds herself in the event of France being at war with Austria to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier.

This the Times says is directed obviously against England, and its existence is proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected are such that it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Russian army, of observation the Times concludes, is to excite insurrection among the Hungarians and slaves, and its second treaty provides that in case Austria shall invade Sardinia Russia shall declare war against her within 15 days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy but if France and Russia attack Austria and Germany Russia seeking purchase indemnity from the Government and the interference was that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. 27 gunboats light draught and some vessels of larger size were building on the Thames for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spain might probably be acting merely as the agent of others.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped to Gibraltar and Malta. General Williams of Kent had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Canada. The quarterly returns of emigration from Liverpool show great activity in the movement towards the United States, it was believed that the next few months' emigration to America would be the largest experienced for several years.

Mr. Morphy had again played simultaneously five of the most expert members of St. James' Chess Club, London viz: Lowenthal, Riviere, Barnes, Boden and Bird. Mr. Barnes was his game. Those with Lowenthal and Boden were drawn, and Morphy won the other two.

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There are 40,000 French in Genoa at present. The King of Sardinia, accompanied by Generals Caroubert and Neil, visited the line of the River Dora. The Austrians seized the Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore. Austria wants a loan of twenty millions. The French Emperor was expected to join the army on May 3rd. The Prussian Government has resolved to put the army in readiness to march. Great may failures are reported on the Stock Exchange. Wolfen Co., of Berlin, suspended. Considerable failures at Vienna. It is expected that the improvement and rise at the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond all example. Consols 89. Corn market, London, May 2—rose 2s, making the total rise since last Monday of 70s to 12s.

The Times of May 2, gives the Tories a gain of 23; and liberals a gain of 13; balance in favor of Tories 10. Counties and Irish borough not heard from. The Austrian correspondent says that Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it. The article concludes thus:—"Austria faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights, which treaty have given her, and to maintain the independence of European states."

LIVERPOOL, May 2nd. Richardson, Spence & Co. reported breadstuffs buoyant with a large speculative enquiry. All qualities had considerably advanced, but owing to the unsettled and excited state of the market it is impossible to give quotations. Provisions have generally advanced, but quotations are nominal, and speculative feeling continued. Sugar buoyant and advanced 6d to 1s. Saltpetre advanced 2s. Pot ashes from 31s to 32s. Lard buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE—SESSION 1858-59. PRIZE LIST. FIRST LATIN CLASS. 1. Thomas F. Harkness, Kingston. 2. Jas. C. Smith .. Bafanshire, Scotland. 3. William Cook .. Quebec. 4. John McLarty .. Kingston. 5. John Madie .. Port-mouth. Order of Merit. James Dingwall .. Gleggarry. Robert V. Rogers .. Kingston. General Williams .. Ramsey. J. A. Ferguson .. Kingston. John Gordon .. Nova Scotia. For matricul translations of three of the Odes of Horace. Charles Cameron .. Scotland.

FIRST GREEK CLASS. 1. Thomas F. Harkness, Kingston. 2. William Cook .. Quebec. 3. Jas. C. Smith .. Bafanshire, Scotland. 4. John McLarty .. Kingston. 5. Robert V. Rogers .. Kingston. Order of Merit. John Madie .. Port-mouth. John Gordon .. Nova Scotia. John B. McMorise .. Ramsey. Charles Cameron .. Scotland. George Caie .. Miramichi, N. B. George McNutt .. Prince Edward Island.

SECOND LATIN CLASS. 1. Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. 2. Alex. McBaie .. Toronto. 3. Thomas Hart .. Perth. Order of Merit. John McLarty .. Gleggarry. George Macdonell .. Fergan.

THIRD LATIN CLASS. 1. James McCall .. Kingston. 2. John B. McMorise .. Ramsey. 3. William B. Curran .. Kingston. 4. Alexander Dawson .. Niagara. Order of Merit. Herbert S. McDonald .. Gananoque. Duncan McDonald .. Picton, N. S.

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JUNIOR MATHEMATICS. BEST GEOMETRICIANS. 1. Thomas F. Harkness .. Kingston. 2. William Cook .. Quebec. 3. Charles Cameron .. Scotland. 4. John Gordon .. Fictou, N. S. BEST ALGEBRAISTS. 1. William B. Curran .. Kingston. 2. James F. Ferguson .. Kingston. Order of Merit. Alex. Hunter, } Equal Glasgow, Scotland. J. Carmichael, } Equal Perth, C. W. James C. Smith .. Scotland. John Lockhead .. U. S. John McLarty .. Kingston. Thomas F. Harkness .. Kingston. William Cook .. Quebec. Special Prize. James C. Smith .. Scotland.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 1. Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. 2. Alex. McBaie .. Toronto. Order of Merit. Andrew Drummond .. Kingston. John McLarty .. Gleggarry. Edward G. Malloch .. Perth. Horace P. Yeomans .. Mill Creek. Best Prize Exercises. Alexander McBaie .. Toronto. Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. Andrew Drummond .. Kingston. Best Essays "On the advantages of the Study of Mechanical Philosophy." Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. Thomas Hart .. Equal Perth. Edward G. Malloch .. Perth. Best Mechanical Diagrams. Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. Andrew Drummond .. Kingston. Donald Ross .. Gleggarry. Andrew Drummond .. Kingston. Alexander McBaie .. Toronto. John McLarty .. Gleggarry. Horace P. Yeomans .. Mill Creek.

CHEMISTRY. 1. Robert J. Foster .. Kingston. Who was presented with the Prize Medal. 2. G. L. Lowe .. CHEMISTRY. 1. John Kellogg .. Perth, C. W. MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC. 1. Herbert S. McDonald .. Gananoque. 2. A. Campbell .. Kingston. 3. Hugh Cameron .. Scotland. 4. James B. Mullen .. Chatham. 5. William B. Curran .. Kingston. Special Prize for Essay. J. K. McMorise .. Ramsey.

NATURAL HISTORY. 1. John Kellogg .. Perth, C. W. MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC. 1. Herbert S. McDonald .. Gananoque. 2. A. Campbell .. Kingston. 3. Hugh Cameron .. Scotland. 4. James B. Mullen .. Chatham. 5. William B. Curran .. Kingston. Special Prize for Essay. J. K. McMorise .. Ramsey.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 1. James A. Somerville .. Kingston. 2. Finlay F. McNab .. Beecwith. 3. John McLarty .. Gleggarry. James McCall .. Kingston. Duncan McDonald .. Nova Scotia. Walter Ross .. Nova Scotia. Order of Merit.

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Essay on "Optics." Herbert S. Macdonald .. Gananoque. Astronomical Diagrams. John Agnew .. Kingston. William B. Curran .. Kingston. Best Exercises during the recess. Essay on "Natural Philosophy," John McMorise. Exercises, &c., Walter Ross, John Agnew.

HEBREW. JUNIOR CLASS. 1. Daniel J. McDouell .. Fergan, C. W. SENIOR CLASS. 1. James Carmichael .. Beecwith.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW. Montreal, May 13, 1859. The weather for the past week has been all that could be wished for seed time. Bright sun and cool, dry winds have prevailed, whilst a mist of rain at the beginning of the week has done no harm. It has begun to rain again.

Accounts from all quarters of Canada and the adjoining States speak favorably of the appearance of the crops. The timber trade in Britain, which was recovering from the effects of the Russian war, has been again depressed by the prospects of a war nearer home. It is in time of peace that houses, railways, and almost everything that requires Canadian timber are constructed, and although war may create an extraordinary demand for the dock-yards, it will not compensate for the general falling off. Builders, if Government requires an increase for the transportation of troops and stores, freight will rise, and consequently the price that can be given for timber will fall. Altogether, then, the war prospects must be viewed as unfavorable to the timber trade.

The Toronto Market was excited by the war news on Tuesday and Wednesday, and considerable sales of wheat in store at irregular prices, which were 7s to 8s a bushel, the price rose until the quotations reached 7s 6d to 8s 9d. Flour also rose about half a dollar a barrel on all grades in those two days, and the market is somewhat excited state of the market it is impossible to give quotations. Provisions have generally advanced, but quotations are nominal, and speculative feeling continued.

Other American markets have been very great during the week in Wheat and Flour. The price of wheat in the West is 1.25 per bushel, and the consequent rise in Britain equal to about half-a-dollar a barrel on Flour and 15 to 16 cents per bushel on Wheat came to aid the excitement which was caused by reports of short supplies from all parts of the interior, so that prices have gone up beyond what any one probably expected or what, perhaps, will be sustained. On Tuesday last the price rose from \$6.75 to \$7 for No. 1 Flour and Wednesday twenty-five cents more. On Thursday the news of a rise of 40 to 50 cents in New York excited the market much and the greater part of the previous day's holders advanced their prices to \$8; the other grades being held at proportionate prices. It is to be observed however that the immediate cause of this great rise is speculation and that, it can only be sustained by actual short supplies. Some indeed expect prices to go even higher, but this will altogether depend on the quantity in the market. A vessel (the "Florence") has arrived with a cargo of Wheat and Flour consigned to the Hon. John Young of this city, but we do not understand that any more is on the way.

Pork advanced slightly in the excitement occasioned by the war news, and prices were made at \$15 for prime mess. Mess costs are \$18 to \$19, and prime \$13. The quantity arriving is considerable. There are no transactions of consequence in cut meats. Ashes, notwithstanding large arrivals, have also slightly advanced and may be quoted at \$6.30 for pots, and \$6.55 for pearls. The "United Kingdom" and "North Briton" have taken off a large quantity, as will be seen below.

BUTTER continues slow of sale for old at 15 to 18 cents. New sells freely at 20 to 23 cents, but there is very little yet in market. TEAS.—New York holders are firm. Prices there are considerably above rates ruling a short time since. Importers charge, it is said, 10% on the market buying extensive. The supply is much under usual average. Prices in Montreal will compare very favorably with New York or London rates.

SUGARS.—It is understood that a considerable quantity is to arrive soon, in anticipation of the increased duty. This with the pretty heavy stock on hand, helps to keep the market down. Still holders are pretty firm in their views. At sale this week, \$7.90 to \$8 per 100 was obtained for Good Cuba but these prices were not considered satisfactory, and the sale was discontinued.

SALT.—No transactions worth reporting. Arrivals are looked for soon. The receipts of the principle articles of produce by Grand Trunk and Lachine Canal for the week are— 792 barrels Ashes. 19,648 " Flour. 1,568 " Pork. 39,795 bushels Wheat. 16,695 " Corn. 3,000 " Barley. 283 kgs Butter. The shipments are by "United Kingdom" and "North Briton"—3,107 barrels Potatoes 334 bbls. pearls. By schooners to Lower Ports— 3,120 barrels Flour. 268 barrels and half-barrel Peas. 405 firkins Butter. 141 M. W. I. Staves. 56 barrels Pork and Beef. The quantity of produce that has gone to Quebec to various parts of the country and to the United States, is considerable but there is no way of ascertaining the figures accurately.

We understand that some new systems of book-keeping has been adopted at the Canal Office in this city, which renders the collector of tolls from affording that ready and reliable information respecting the aggregate quantities of different kinds of produce arriving in this port which he was accustomed to do. This will prove a somewhat serious inconvenience to the trade and the newspapers and we hope the Board of Trade will examine into the matter at once.

Circulars are beginning to multiply in Montreal—a sure sign of increasing business. The Broker's Circular, which has been ably conducted for many years, shows every probability of accuracy this season. Its day of publication has been changed from Monday to Friday, to suit the weekly mail by Canadian steam line. Messrs. Taylor Bros, brokers, who up to a year ago stood, we believe, second in the list of Broker's circular, withdrew at that time and gave way to another independent circular, also of good quality. From this we purpose regularly to quote Stocks and Securities.

May 11th. STOCKS.—We quote from the Broker's Circular of this morning—Bank of Montreal considerable sale at 115; City Bank 112; mercantile Bank 113. City Bank 112 to 113; Bank of Upper Canada 90. People's Bank 108; to 108. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad 161 to 16. Government Debentures 103. Consolidated M. L. F. 92. The traffic on our railways still continues considerably less than for the corresponding weeks of last year.

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STOCKS.—We quote from the Broker's Circular of this morning—Bank of Montreal considerable sale at 115; City Bank 112; mercantile Bank 113. City Bank 112 to 113; Bank of Upper Canada 90. People's Bank 108; to 108. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad 161 to 16. Government Debentures 103. Consolidated M. L. F. 92. The traffic on our railways still continues considerably less than for the corresponding weeks of last year.

The grain and flour arriving at this port, are set half as much as for the corresponding time of previous year. Ashes are in excess. The feeling respecting Flour is rather more tranquil to-day. No. 1 has been bought at \$7.50, though it is generally held at 7.75. JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

THE 100th REGIMENT SENT TO GIBRALTAR. (From the St. Catherine's Constitutional, May 11.) A private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in town from an officer in the 100th Regiment, states that after undergoing a very creditable inspection at Alderhot from the Commander in Chief, the corps received orders to hold it all in readiness for immediate foreign service, and on the 30th ult. we embarked for Gibraltar on the 30th ult. We were permitted to make the following extract, which will no doubt be perused with interest by our readers, being spiritedly written and full of bright hopes of future glory, which will redound much to the credit of "Canada, our home."

My DEAR—As you are aware we reviewed the Duke of Cambridge on the 12th instant, and his speech to us was then considered very ominous, especially in connection with the rumors then flying, that he had come to Alderhot to select five regiments for Gibraltar. He closed his speech with the words—"You are fit to go anywhere and everywhere, and— He evidently intended to say more, but checked himself in time. And for once rumor has proved true—five regiments have this day been ordered to the Mediterranean. We received orders on Saturday (the 23rd) to hold ourselves in readiness, and we expect to sail on Saturday, (30th) for Gibraltar.

Hurrah! we shall soon have something on our colors! and I may have some medals at last. Report says that the Austrians and Piedmontese have fought a battle, and that the French troops commenced marching on Good Friday! Although good news to be true! The 100th regiment will be one of the first in action, and rest assured that we on our duty well, and that Canada will never regret that she entrusted her honors to the loyal Hundredth.

THE GREAT BREAK IN THE ERIC CANAL.—The Rochester Democrat says that a break occurred in the Erie Canal at Hoply, Orleans county, on Monday morning. The rush of water out drowned a man who was at work on the break. The break is over two hundred feet in length. The expense of repairing the embankment will be immense, and it will require some months probably to complete the work so as to let the water in again.

BIRTH. At Inverville, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. James Chambers, of a daughter.

MARRIED. In Perth, on Friday, May 6th, by the Rev. James Mackie, Mr. Daniel Kellock, Printer, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, both of Perth.

DIED. At Clayton, Township of Ramsay, C. W., on Wednesday, the 27th ult., Edward Bellamy, Esq., in the 76th year of his age, highly respected by all his neighbors, and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Bellamy was one of the first settlers in the Township, and immediately after settling built the mills known as "Bellamy's mills," which at that time were a great boon to this section of the country. He was characterized by his readiness and willingness in affording aid to his neighbors and others at all times that lay in his power, and for being a remarkably peaceful and quiet citizen. His death has caused quite a vacancy to be felt at Clayton by all his old neighbors who also very much mourn his loss. His remains were interred in the Methodist Church burying place at Clayton, and the funeral in attendance was one of the largest and most respectable that has ever taken place here. The occasion was improved by a sermon from the Rev. J. Hoves.

At Horton, on the 29th ult., Alexander Martin, Esq., aged 55 years—passed by the wheel of a cart accidentally caused over his body. He was one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county, and was much respected. He was a native of the town of Lanark, Scotland.

Suddenly, at Reservoir, on the 4th instant, Grace Mary, daughter of George Ross, Esq., aged 5 years and 6 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. New Goods. A. W. BELL, HAS OPENED OUT AT THE POST OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BONNETS AND HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARES, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. With a great variety of Fancy Goods and Small Wares. The Stock is very complete in all descriptions of Goods, and will be sold for Cash or ready pay only, at a very small advance on Cost. Persons requiring Goods would do well to call and examine the Stock, and they will be fully satisfied that good and cheap Goods are to be had at the New Store. Carleton Place, 18th May, 1859. 36-1f

SIXTH LANARK MILITIA. HEAD QUARTERS, Ramsay 13th May, 1859. Regt. Order. IN compliance with the Militia General Order, of the 5th instant, and in pursuance of the Militia Laws of this Province. The Annual Muster of the Service Men of the Sixth Battalion of Lanark Militia, being composed of the Male Inhabitants of the Township of Ramsay, from the age of 18 to 45, not otherwise exempt by law, will take place on the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, Tuesday, 34th instant, at Eleven o'clock, forenoon, in the Village of ALMONTE. Captain Robertson's Company will assemble the same day and same hour, near UNION HALL, second Line. ALEX. SIMMONS, Lt. Col. Comdg, 6th L. M. Capt. J. Menzies, Adjutant, 6th L. M.

NOTICE. THE FIRST SITTING of the Court of Revision for the Township of Darling will take place in the SCHOOL HOUSE of Section No. 2, on Saturday the 28th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M., of which parties who are interested are requested to take notice, and attend.

NOTICE. JAMES WATT, Township Clerk. Darling, May, 1859. 36-1f

NOTICE. JOHN ROSE, Commissioner of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Toronto, May 7, 1859. 36-1f

NOTICE. JOHN ROSE, Commissioner of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Toronto, May 7, 1859. 36-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby intimates to all who are indebted to him by Note or Bond or Book account, unless they PAY up immediately steps will be taken to enforce payment. No further NOTICE will be given. J. MENZIES, Auctioneer, May 14, 1859. 36 H

FOR SALE Wholesale and Retail, AT THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TOWN, An immense Stock of Goods of all descriptions, Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Goods, at Prices unprecedentedly LOW. THE Subscribers in calling public attention to their magnificent Stock of GOODS, which have been purchased at the very best markets, beg leave respectfully to say that they are prepared to offer them at prices as low or lower than the same description of Goods can be purchased in any other Town in Canada. A Large Stock of Fresh GROCERIES always on hand. 500 TONS OF READY MADE CLOTHES of all sizes and descriptions and to suit all classes of Customers. A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Purchasers. D. KERR & CO. Perth, May 7th, 1859. 36 g

Appleton Foundry. RAMSAY, C. W., McRAE and PEARCE, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, BEG respectfully to intimate that they are prepared to manufacture Threshing Mills, Cultivators, Cat Crushers, and all kinds of Agricultural Machines; from their practical knowledge of the business in all its branches, and combining cheapness with durability and finish, they hope to merit a share of public patronage. M.R. & P. would especially call the attention of Farmers and Agriculturalists to their New Ploughs, which have been produced by all who have got them to be the best ever obtained in this part of the country. A great number of these have been sold and testimonials can be shown to parties wishing to purchase, the opinion of the best Farmers in the Districts. MILL CASTINGS of every description made to order, and repairs of every kind of Machinery attended to with punctuality and despatch. Cooking, Box, and Parlour Stoves, on hand. N. B.—A Registration has been applied to the Patent Office for the Plough. May 16, 1859. 36 if

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY. QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY. GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION. A great number of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company will afford an opportunity to Her Majesty's loyal subjects to join in the celebration of Her Majesty's birth day. On Tuesday, the 24th inst., an excursion train will leave Perth for Brockville and intermediate stations as follows: Leave Perth at 8.30 a.m. Fare to and from Brockville,..... do \$1.00 " Pike Falls 8.50..... do 90 " Smith Falls 9.20..... do 80 " Storey's 9.30..... do 75 " Irish Creek 9.45..... do 70 " Wolford 10.00..... do 50 " Belts 10.15..... do 40 " Jolly's 10.20..... do 45 " Bellamy's 10.30..... do 40 " Clarke's 10.40..... do 30 " Picket St. 10.45..... do 25 arriving at Brockville 11.10 a.m. Returning will leave Brockville at 4.50 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS. PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR THE Several Public Buildings proposed to be erected in the city of Ottawa, addressed to the Honble. Commissioner of Public Works, will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at the Office of the Department of Public Works. THEY ARE TO COMPRISE— 1st

