

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 the 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 brave the storm at last.

Let us help one another,
In misfortune's wintry day,
And be kinder still as ever,
Earth's best gifts are snatched away,
When bright fortune glides the morrow,
Hollow hearts will turn and sing,
But when comes the night of sorrow,
Only true hearts comfort bring.

Let us help one another,
And go where'er we can,
Who without the heart of kindness,
Nought deserving is to win;
For the great love of nature,
Which was meant mankind to bless,
When we find him in distress,
We should find him in distress.

Our common joys, O, what are they?
The brightest and the best;
They glad us in our busy walks,
Are with us when we rest;
An angel's face, they never found
In walking and in dream;
And o'er our hearts in saddest hours
They shade a gleam of light.

Our common joys, O, what are they?
The precious pearls and gold
Which many gild upon the heart
When life is in the bud;
The thought that we have treasured up,
Where no one can steal away—
The consciousness of doing good
With every passing day.

THE LIGHT WITHIN.
The sun had nearly sunk behind the hills,
Leaving the valley in sombre shadow, as it
were the traveller that might come early
these dark December days; but Alice Lee
sat weeping beside a stile at the roadside,
regarding the gathering gloom, only now
then looking helplessly at a bundle of
sticks that lay beside her. How long she
intended to wait there no one knew, 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.

"Why, Alice," she said, "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—no, come, cheer up, and let us see who
will be first home."

But Alice was too tired to be persuaded,
and at last Ellen Wilson went on her way
more quietly than before, to make up for
lost time. Alice sat watching her retreating
figure until a turn in the road hid her from
view; then slowly raising her own bundle,
she went on her way, as the other had done,
very slowly, and with weeping bitterly.

The road stretched along the valley, and
both the girls were making towards two cot-
tages 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. Ellen was happy, 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 now fully aware of the fact that
Ellen's secret was that she knew what God
was, and was making more rapidly than herself,
drew near, and she was joined by a kind-looking
elderly gentleman. He asked her how she
was, and she told him that she was very poor,
but he did not think crying would
do any good. "I am of old, little girl," he
said, "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 it is something 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 cot-
tages 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 for these
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 lay in
an opposite direction; but he saw Alice a
little hymn book, and he gave it to her, saying
in remembrance of an old friend who prayed 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 paused 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 screaming,
"Come along, you idle, little rascal, and
tell me if I cannot make you walk smarter!"

Poor Alice hastened on with her burthen,
but did not escape an angry blow as she en-
tered the cottage. The sticks would no
burn, they only smouldered among the embers,
for they had been gathered from the nearest
and dampest corner of the wood; and after
a fresh effort of force, a 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 let us awake even
when cold and hungry; so Alice fell asleep,
and dreamed a dream.

She started it was day, and time for her
to take Nancy, the cow, to the hill-side; but
when she reached the door, there was scarcely
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 idle, and there'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 lantern 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 held up the lantern, and Alice read
in golden letters all around as a beam of light
that she was in the way of it. "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
let her hour.

Alice stretched her arms as she hastened on
towards a rugged desfilée among the hills;
sometimes the road looked very rough, some-
times smoother again, but she saw that the
light, which had burned dimly among 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 that the
way was covered with golden inscriptions.

One was, "Her ways are ways of pleasant-
ness, and all her paths are peace;" another
was, "This is the way, walk ye in it." But
the one that pleased Alice best was this:
"The path of the just is as the shining light,
that shineth more and more unto the perfect
day."

She gazed and gazed upon the glit-
tering words until she forgot to look any more
at Ellen. At last she seemed to hear con-
fused noises, and dreamed something about a
thunder storm, till awakened by a violent
shout from the path, she saw a man in a
rough frock for falling asleep so long.

The poor child rose in a moment, and
hastened to her morning work; but though her
dream was gone, its pleasant memory
remained. She eagerly told it to Ellen, and
said she thought it meant something like the
"Fidgins' Progress," but asked if it would
do her any good. Ellen was to die soon. Ellen
smiled, and said,

"Perhaps it means that I have begun a
pilgrimage to heaven, like a Christian."

"And who is your friend?" asked Alice.
"That must mean Jesus," said Ellen; "and
you know he has promised never to leave any
that come to him."

"I can't love Jesus!" exclaimed
Alice. "I can't love him when I have not
seen him, and when he makes me so poor and
wretched."

"I used to think all that," said Ellen.
"Mother used to tell me a great deal
about the Bible, but I did not care about it
until she died. Then, one night when
my father was drunk, he beat me till I
could not see, and he said, 'You are a
miserable, miserable world this is!' Then I
remembered how Jesus had left his throne
to come into this very world, and to suffer
and die for us; and it seemed such wonder-
ful love! I cannot tell how wonderful it
seemed. And mother had bade me ask God
for help; I asked him then, and it makes me
so happy to have learned to pray. Now,
when father beats me, I can bear it better,
and sometimes I have such sweet thoughts."

"What kind of thoughts?" asked Alice.
"I think," she said, "that leaves in my
mind where Jesus, and the angels, and
my mother are; and that this is only a school
where God is giving me some hard lesson to
learn for his sake."

How Alice wished that night that she
might dream her beautiful dream again! But
though it would not return at her bidding, it
was never forgotten; for she felt as if all her
life till now had been a dream, and that she
had never awakened to see why she had come
into this world, and to hear of the glorious
inheritance that might yet be hers.

The true light had shone into her heart,
and even her mother wondered at the change
which she could not understand. Ellen re-
joiced, and not a few said that another little
pilgrim had left the broad for the narrow way,
and was seeking a "better country, that is
heavenly."

Edinburgh. S. R.

FROM TORONTO.

The stand taken by the Legislative Coun-
cil in refusing to vote the supplies, until they
had ascertained the expense of a removal to
Quebec, will excite for them the gratitude of
all who wish the country well, and when it
was said that their action was met in a defiant
and contemptuous spirit by the Ministry, it
only evinces that they have fallen, not only
from honorable and correct principles of con-
duct, but from common sense.

A long and interesting debate took place
on the Hudson's Bay question. Attorney
General Macdonald explained why the Govern-
ment declined to bring a suit, to test the
validity of the charter. He was replied to by
Mr. Dawson, who knows more, perhaps, than
any man in the House about the subject,
(except it be Mr. Ross, to whose anomalous
position as law adviser to the Company here,
and as holding office in the Government at
the same time, you called attention last week)

and he showed that the Company's claim was
neither reasonable nor legal. It is, however,
of no use either to reason or remonstrate; the
Ministry evidently leans to the Company.

The committee on banking have made a
report, recommending that in future no bank
shall be permitted to commence business with
less than \$400,000 subscribed capital, of
which \$100,000 shall be paid up; but if more
than one branch is to be established, then the
capital to be made \$1,000,000. "The paid
up capital to be deposited with some of the
existing banks, whose capital is \$1,000,000 or
upwards. If business is not commenced
within six months from the granting of the
charter, the same to be null and void, and the
permit of the auditor to be obtained before
business is begun."

The subject of the stock
Oranges, who took the least in the opinion
of the Netherlands, the hall passed through the
bores 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. The body was lying on the floor, and the
brain of Charles VII. did not retreat
him from striking his sword by the hilt. The
idea of an attack and the necessary defence
was pressed on him by a blow which we
would suppose too tremendous to leave an
interval for thought. But it by no means
seems that the infliction of fatal wounds is
accompanied by a period of insensibility, or 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 these are past counting.

But there is nothing singular in the dying
do without the pain, which Lord Byron remarked
the physiological peculiarity with one convulsive
invariably that of a labor, 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 slight disturbance life may go on after
an enlightened consciousness of the approach of
death. 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 regimen-
tal was nearly exterminated, and having
proceeded to the yard on his way to the
hospital, he died. The gallantry of war,
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
signed out from the conclusion that comes
to the mind of the soldier, and gallantry of war,
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
profoundly mortal.

"An impeded utterance," he responded, with
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 turned 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
stoned to death.

2nd. In Greece Lycurga declared that
adultery should be punished as a murder.

3rd. The Saxons, by their law burned
the adulterers 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 shrip knife
with which he was compelled to inflict self-
punishment or cry himself a guilty pro-
tracted torturer.

5th. In England in the reign of Alfred,
the woman was shown and stripped to the waist,
driven away from her husband's house and
in the presence of her relations was scourged
from thigh to thigh until death ensued, while
the adulterer was strung up to the next tree.

6th. In France, under the laws of Louis
the Debonair both parties suffered capital
punishment.

7th. Constitution inflicted capital punish-
ment against adulterers of both sexes, and
Justinian in his reformation of the code, left
the same penalty to man and adulteress.

8th. In the various codes of the Middle Ages,
the punishment of adultery was varied, and
sometimes was deemed 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. In 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
the next day bridled to the market
town, or near which he resided and was
nailed 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 premisit
pocore.*

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 *nemini suum*, the heartiness
of the household and there and then adjudi-
cating her to death.

THE DANGER OF LOCKS.—The Paris
press has recorded the following singular
and terrible fact. A physician, on his return
from visiting a patient, ignited a lucifer
match for the purpose of lighting his pipe.
In doing this a spark fell upon his finger, and
burned it. In an instant, the pain in-
creased to such a degree that he seized his
nail-knife, cut out the burnt part, and
when men gave labor and fortune
to 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
Empire.

Reform is necessary, and it would, perhaps,
be wise for some 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 agitated 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 frantic adherents of
Spain to assassinate William, Prince of
Orange, who took the least in the opinion
of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the
bores 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
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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
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"An impeded utterance," he responded, with
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were possible."

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side as gently, says Hall, as if the steel had
been turned into grass, and almost immedi-
ately sank senseless upon the turf.

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
arduous duties of legislation, there were
nothing for you to do. It was acknowledged
on all hands there were 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 require the aid of your wisdom and
the principle of which is one to fear in
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 highest bid to the contractor.

As the militia are becoming a useless bur-
then to the country, I propose to distribute
them round the fence to keep it from being
broken down by numerous politicians, who have
a disagreeable habit of "riding the fence."

Gentlemen of the Assembly:
As your name rightly proclaims—you are
men.

So you won't go to Quebec! Ha! ha!
What a stupid man you made of it! How-
ever, you are all in your duty, and those
of you who are not, have got such odd, croch-
ety, narrow-minded, and selfish notions, that
it is 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 not found worthy of
being knighted, will be hung; so you had
better pay attention to your duties, and
the various conditions. As a great num-
ber of you will swing, Her Majesty I hope
will be graciously pleased to bring Calcraft
along with her.—*Gentlemen, Git out.—*
Grumble.

A HORRIBLE PROSPECT OF DEATH.—
The Paris *Droit*, has the following story—
"At Trassail, near Carcassonne, Auze, 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 roar. At
first he was greatly alarmed, and then he was
gladly represented the place to be haunted;
but summoning up his courage he threw in
another stone, which was also followed by a
roar from below; then placing himself flat
on the ground he extended his head over the
opening, and, having cried out to the person
below, heard no answer, and then he was only
left to conjecture that some one was below,
he placed a long beam across the orifice, let
down 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 answer; and
finding that something had been attached to
the rope, they proceeded to draw it up slowly.

They found suspended to it a young man,
named Vergues, 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 sufficiently to state that two
men before, as he was going from Trassail
to Carcass, he suddenly received two blows
on the head which stunned him. What
then took place he could not say, but when
he recovered a certain degree of conscious-
ness, he found himself in darkness, and sore
in every limb. Looking up he perceived
daylight a great height from him, and per-
ceived that he was in some kind of a pit. He
was afraid to move, and felt convinced that
it was useless to call out for help. His
situation was consequently truly horrible. He,
however, remained in that situation until
rescued in the manner described above. The
magistrates of the district immediately com-
menced an investigation into this extraordi-
nary affair, and they have caused two bro-
thers, named Griffiths, to be arrested."

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
Coroner of London.
William Esch of Dundas, Esq. to be a
Notary public in Upper Canada.
Lewis Panasher of the Village of No-
ttingham, Esq. to be Notary Public in Upper
Canada.

David Ronaldson Dickson of Par-
amatta, Esq. to be a Notary Public in Upper Can-
ada.

His Excellency the Governor General has
been pleased to grant Licences to William
Pike of the town of Huron Esq., M. D., and
William R. Chapman of the township of Wil-
liams Esq., M. D., to enable them to prac-
tise Physic Surgery and Midwifery in Upper
Canada on equal terms with the regular

AUSTRIA IN THE WRONG—THE
CHANCES OF THE COMING
STRUGGLE.
[From the London, Independent Conserva-
tive, April 23.]

Good Friday of 1859 will be hereafter
the epoch of departure whence veterans, a
new youthful conscript, shall commence the
struggle 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 wrapped
in the roaring fires, 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 see the acts of State which,
waged 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
period shall dare to say how long? The
solemnities of the Holy Week are neglected
for the hurrying array of armed men; the
other at 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
island we listen only to the echoes of instant
preparation that are now passing like the fiery
train 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.
Sardinia, mistress of the position, is ready by
act of State and deed of war to initiate the
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 dif-
ference! So late as Monday last, when
Lord Derby from his place in the House of
Lords directed the policy of 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 arena marked by tacit consent
as the spot of conflict. Austria, whether in
prudence, or in ambition, or in obduracy, has
shown herself more ready for the fray even
than was the origin of the quarrel. France
seems to have been taken by surprise.

Whether it be the result of a sudden change
of policy, or whether it be the result of a
policy that all she desired would be obtained
from Austria's fears, or whether he trusted to his
own fertility in peaceful assurance to the
agency of the Monitor to delay the
conflict to a more convenient season; or
whether he has calculated it, or has been neu-
trality in the midst of the storm, we do not
know; but certain it is that Austria has the
advantage, and that it is France who is
straining to overtake her.

While Austria is manœuvring on the Ticino,
France is still only sending troops to Dauph-
ny. While Austria is present to follow up
her desperate menace by an irresistible attack,
France is only collecting her defensive forces
at a distance from the position of her jeopard-
ized ally.

Austria is, as we have said, at this moment
mistress of the position. She has an army
on the Ticino, before which, if put in motion,
the forces of Sardinia must melt away into
the fortresses of Alessandria and Genoa, or
be by her promptly scattered. The Italian
army, undoubtedly, new and then; 40,000
men have been sent 200,000 men; but the
same men do not reckon on the repetition
of such incidents in the nineteenth century,
and between the regularly disciplined Euro-
pean troops, it would be fanciful to sug-
gest that Sardinia could hold out for any
length of time. The largest army raised for
the Sheriff of York and Fife, whose fees
for the two years mentioned amounted to the
handsome sum of £2404. The smallest
amount is derived 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 gross receipts £203 5s. 4d.; 1857—
gross receipts, £1187 18s. 9d.—*Galt Re-
porter.</*

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,
Thursday, May 19, 1859.

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 Serbian territory, and the next arrival will probably bring details of other sanguinary conflicts.—We publish copious extracts from the Times and other Home journals, which show the exact position of affairs better than we could otherwise possibly do. It is alleged and denied that France and Russia have formed a secret treaty. If this should turn out to be a fact, as the Times asserts it, the war may yet assume vast proportions, and encircle in its area the whole continent of Europe.—Time, however, will soon unfold the mystery, develop the policy of the chief intriguers and unravel the tangled web, in which the several kingdoms are involved.

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 satisfied on as little as the same number of men, many of them civilians, in a time of peace. At this present time, some fifteen per cent. of the entire population of continental Europe is under arms; and should this war continue for any considerable length of time, this proportion of soldiers to the entire population will be greatly increased. Production, in continental Europe, will flag precisely in proportion as destruction increases. The demand for breadstuffs from this side of the Atlantic, will increase in proportion to the diminished production, and the augmented consumption in continental Europe. Canada will reap a small advantage from the additional price which this increased demand will occasion. Whether this advantage will be counterbalanced by some resulting drawback is another question. Canada contributes nothing towards the national defence; and would not be called upon to incur any expenditure on account of an European war, even though England should become involved in it. At the same time, though she would not have to contribute directly towards the support of such a war, she would feel some of its evil effects. Money, for instance, would become dear, and capital which would otherwise seek investment in Canada would be absorbed by war loans or expenditures. On the contrary, if England succeed in maintaining her position of neutrality, the flow of British capital to Canada would be likely to increase. None of the countries engaged in the contest would be likely to attract much British capital; and the employment of the large surplus which would be obliged to seek investment could only seek domestic objects to operate upon, or find its way to the Colonies and the United States.

We are told that flour has already risen to eight dollars a barrel and other agricultural productions are high in proportion. So far, then, our farming community, we are all right; but the future, as we have said, will very much depend upon circumstances, and upon the position in which England may be placed. She is, doubtless desirous of pursuing a course of neutrality, but events may yet transpire which will render the selection of her course in the war more a matter of necessity than of choice, and she may be compelled, however unwillingly, to buckle on her armor, in defence of herself or some of her colonies.

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 if 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.

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 house), 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. On a warrant issued by W. Gilmilly, Esq., Doyle was arrested, and has been sent to Perth Gaol to stand his trial.—We understand both wounded men are recovering.

Smith O'Brien arrived in Montreal, by steamer, from Toronto, on Saturday evening. He was met at the wharf by a large number 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.

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 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 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 PERBIA.
New York, May 11.
The Royal Mail steamship Perbia from Liverpool April 30, arrived this morning.

The main features of her news have been anticipated by the *Adels* at St. John's but the details add some facts of interest.

The Austrian correspondence of the official journal of the 29th after detailing the progress of affairs says:—"Austria must draw the sword to maintain European order."

The London Post of the 29th says there was still hope for peace as the last English offer of mediation was under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrian refused from advancing 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 enterprise which is thus to be undertaken is not 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 the second treaty provides that in case Austria shall invade Serbia 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 perchance 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 Kars has 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 month's 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 was followed by Mr. Devlin and several other speakers.

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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 as instance been winter killed, and everywhere looks rank and thrifty. Unless attacked by the fly and weevil, the aggregate quantity 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 Kismak. 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.

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There are 40,000 French in Genoa at present.

The King of Sardinia, accompanied by Generals Canrobert and Niel, visited the line of the River Dora.

The Austrian 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 failure are reported on the Stock Exchange.

Considerable failures at Vienna.

It is expected that the improvement and ruin at the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond all example.

Consols 89½. Corn market, London, May 2—rose 2s, making the total rise since last Monday of 7½ 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 correspondence says that Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it. The article concludes that Austria faithful to her mission in the political world has drawn the sword to defend the rights, which treaties 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. Seltzer 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 .. Bafanish, Scotland.

3. William Cook .. Quebec.

4. John McLartyre .. Kingston.

5. John Mudge .. Port-moath.

Order of Merit.

James Dingwall .. Glenagry.

Robert W. Rogers .. Kingston.

John E. McMorris .. Ramsey.

Jas. P. Ferguson .. Kingston.

John Gordon .. Nova Scotia.

For matriculation 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 .. Bafanish, Scotland.

4. John McLartyre .. Kingston.

5. Robert W. Rogers .. Kingston.

Order of Merit.

John Mudge .. Port-moath.

John Gordon .. Nova Scotia.

John E. McMorris .. Ramsey.

Charles Cameron .. Scotland.

George Caie .. Miramichi, N. B.

George McNutt .. Prince Edward Island.

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

1. Donald Ross .. Glenagry.

2. Alva McBaia .. Perth.

3. Thomas Hart .. Perth.

Order of Merit.

John McLartyre .. Glenagry.

George Macdonell .. Fergus.

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

1. James McCall .. Kingston.

2. John E. McMorris .. 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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2. Alexander Dawson .. Niagara.

3. William B. Curran .. Kingston.

4. Herbert S. McDonald .. Gananoque.

Order of Merit.

John R. McMorris .. Ramsey.

Duncan McDonald .. Picton, N. S.

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. Fergusson .. Kingston.

2. James P. Ferguson .. Kingston.

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 McMorris. Exercises, &c., Walter Ross, John Agnew.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Daniel J. McDouell .. Fergus, C.W.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. James Carmichael .. Beckwith.

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 had been a great hindrance to the sowing of grain, which had begun to sown.

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 and Indian wars, was again depressed by the prospect 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. Besides, the Government requires much tonnage 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 4d. Flour also rose about half a dollar a barrel on all grades in those two days, and has further advanced since. The quantity of Wheat and Flour coming into Toronto is small. Barley was dull at 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats, 2s 9d to 3s. Peas, 4s to 5s 4d. But-ter, ordinary, 16 to 18 cents per lb.

Flour.—The excitement of this and all other American markets has been very great during the week in Wheat and Flour. The intelligence of the war has created a great war, 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 possibly 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 two days 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 shared slightly in the excitement occasioned by the war news, and was made at \$15 for prime mess. Mess cost us \$18½ to \$19, and prime \$13½. 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 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 of the increased duty. This with the pretty heavy stock on market, 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 Cuts 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.

568 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 ready and reliable information respecting the aggregate quantities of different kinds of produce arriving in this port which he was formerly unable 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 Brokers' Circular, which has been issued for many years, shows even more than usual activity in the money market. 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 Brokers' circular, withdrew at that time and now issue an independent circular, also on Friday. From this last we purpose regularly to quote Stocks and Securities.

May 11th.

STOCKS.—We quote from the Brokers' Circular of this morning—Bank of Montreal considerable sales at 118½. City Bank 112 to 113½. Merchants Bank 112. City Bank 112 to 113½. Upper Canada 90. People's Bank 108½ to 109. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad 161 to 16. Government Debentures 103½. Consolidated M. L. F. 92½.

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 not 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 Aldershot from the Commander in Chief, the corps received orders to hold it all in readiness for immediate foreign service, and a postscript adds that it has been 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, that will redound much to the credit of "Canada, our home."

My Dear—As you are aware we were reviewed by 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 Aldershot to select five regiments for Gibraltar service. 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 in hand. Report says that the Austrians and Piedmontese have fought a battle, and that the French troops commenced marching on Good Friday! Almost too good news to be true! The 100th regiment will be one of the first in action, and rest assured that we do our duty well, and that Canada will never regret that she entrusted her honors to the loyal Hundredth.

GREAT BREAK IN THE ERIC CANAL.—The Rochester Democrat says that a break occurred in the Erie Canal at Hopley, 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 Ioniaville, 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 it 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. Howes.

At Horton, on the 29th ult., Alexander Martin, Esq., aged 55 years—caused by the wheel of a cart accidentally passing over his body. He was one of the earliest settlers in that section of the country, and was much respected. He was a native of the town of Lanark, Scotland, arriving at Brockville 11.10 a.m.

Returning will leave Brockville at 4.50 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director
B. & O. Railway.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

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. Elevations, Plans, Sections, Longitudinal and Transverse, Specification and estimate of Buildings for the Provincial Parliament and Library, the latter to be fire-proof.

2nd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections with Specifications and Estimate of the Buildings for the Public Departments.

3rd. Elevations, Plans, and Sections, with Specifications and Estimate of the residence for the Governor General, with all the requisite out-offices, &c.

4th. For the most approved sets of designs for the Parliament Buildings, £200 to be awarded as the First Premium, and £100 as the Second.

For the Public Departments, £250 will be awarded as the First Premium, and £100 as the Second.

The plans selected to become the property of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The above Edifices are proposed to be built in a plain substantial style of Architecture, of Coursed hammer-dressed Masonry, with neatly pointed joints, and set stone quoins, window dressings, cornices and moldings, the Material being found in the vicinity of the City of Ottawa; interior walls to be of brick-work.

The Commissioner of Public Works, with a due regard to ample accommodation, and the most approved arrangements for ventilation and heating, limits the expenditure on these Public Edifices to the following outline: For Parliamentary Buildings, £300,000. Government House and Offices, 100,000. Due provisions to be made for the supply of Water, Gas, &c. &c.

The Drawings are to have a motto attached thereto, accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the competitor, only to be opened upon a selection of designs answering to the motto aforesaid.

All information as to the sites for the Buildings, their size, the number of rooms, &c., necessary to the preparation of the Plans can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 7, 1859.

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE COURT OF REVENUE 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.

JAMES WATT,
Township Clerk,
Darling, May, 1859.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to all who are indebted to him by Note of hand or Book account, unless they PAY up immediately steps will be taken to enforce payment. No further NOTICE will be given.

J. MENZIES,
Albion.

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 Suits 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.

Appleton Foundry.

RAMSAY, C. W.
McRAE AND PEARCE,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND 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 Agriculturists to their New Ploughs, which have been pronounced by all who have got them to be the best ever obtained in this part of the country. A great number of them have been sold and testimonials can be shown to parties wishing to purchase, the opinion of the best Farmers in the District.

MILL CASTINGS of every description made to order, and repairs of every kind of Machinery attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Cooking, Box, and Parlour Stoves, on hand.

N. B.—A Registration has been applied to the Patent Office for the Plough.

May 16, 1859.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.
GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION
to Brockville, to join in the celebration of Her Majesty's birth day. On which occasion the Brockville Rifle Company, the Brockville and Perth Fire Companies and the BROCKVILLE TERRIBLES will parade in full force: To be followed in the evening by a Torch-light procession and FIREWORKS.

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: On which 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 60
" Belts 10.15..... do 50
" Jolly's 10.20..... do 45
" Bellamy's 10.30..... do 40
" Clarke's 10.40..... do 30
" Pickett's 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.

ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director
B. & O. Railway.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

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FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

at the Office of the Department of Public Works.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

The steamer Adelaide, from Glasgow 30th Oct., arrived at this port at three o'clock P.M. The news by this arrival is highly interesting and important. It contains all the latest news from Italy.

The steamer Humana, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., en route to Hamburg.

The Austrian, 120,000 strong are said to have crossed the Ticino. But the report has not been officially confirmed. There had been no actual conflicts as yet.

The French troops were pouring into Piedmont.

Tusany had joined France and Piedmont.

The French Russian alliance was denied, but the Times had published the provisions of the Treaty, causing a great panic on the London Stock Exchange.

Consols at one went down to 88.

About forty failures had taken place among the Stock operators.

It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th 100,000 men under the Commander-in-Chief, General Gyulai, crossed the Ticino in three corps de armee, and took the road towards Novara, and that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Belforta. This news lacked official confirmation and some doubts were thrown on it.

It was also reported that Austria had accepted the proffered mediation of England, and proposed the declaration of war.

France had not accepted England's offer of mediation, but was said to be considering it.

The Paris Constitutional and Daily News, deny the reported alliance between France and Russia.

The latter says that the document signed is merely for a Convention.

The Times promises to give the provisions of the treaty, and draw the most threatening consequences from them regarding the alliance as a measure to England, as much as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to the army of observation on the Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia had issued inspiring proclamations to his army, saying that he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult and treated it with disdain.

French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers and most enthusiastically received.

The King of Sardinia had gone to join the army at Alessandria.

The Times on 27th had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tusany had declared in favor of a military dictatorship.

LONDON.—The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to 4.

Consols had largely declined under warlike news from the Continent, and were quoted on Friday at 89 1/2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There was a panic in London, and Consols fluctuated excessively. Warlike preparations are going forward rapidly in England. At Woolwich there was great activity.

The Government had chartered Cunard's screw steamer Etana, and a number of other vessels to coast troops and munitions to the Mediterranean.

The Paris House was considerably excited, but less so than the London one. Exchange was 25 francs for the pound, and was quoted on Friday at 25 1/2.

LONDON MARKETS.—There had been great activity in the London market. Brigs, goods, wheat advanced at 1/2 c. Flour considerably higher. Sugar heavy.

There were rumors of a proclamation calling for 100,000 men for the army.

The war premiums were being generally at Lloyd's.

The Parliamentary elections were progressing quietly.

FRANCE.—The most active military movements prevailed throughout France. 80,000 French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the Adelaide sailed. It is reported that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Glasgow.]

The report that the Austrians crossed to Civro on the 26th is incorrect. They retreated orders to do so but those being countermanded they remained on the east bank.

It is ascertained, however, that subsequent to the advance posts crossed, and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian Official Journal contains an Imperial manifesto, explaining the necessity of war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denies a secret treaty between France and Russia.

The ship Panama, from New York for Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexport on the 15th ult. The crew and passengers, whose names are not known, were saved. There were 400 persons on board. The number of lives lost is as yet unknown.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.

The Austrian manifesto considered as tantamount to a declaration of war.

The Austrians have crossed the Ticino, and hostilities have commenced. This is official.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Breadstuffs all kinds had considerably advanced and the tendency was still upwards.

Richardson, quoted flour buyers at 1s. 10d. higher since Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. higher on the week. Quotations are 11s. a 4s.

Wheat buoyant, with large speculative enquiry, and 9d. a 1s. higher than on Tuesday, and 1s. 6d. higher on the week. Red Western 7s 10d. a 10s 9d.; do White 10s 12s; Southern White 10s 14s. 13s. 6d. Co. a brown and advanced 6d. a 10s. 10s. 7d. mixed 6d. a 9d.; yellow 6d. a 9d. 7d.; white 7d. a 8s. The market generally is quiet at the close.

Provisions slightly higher with advancing tendency. Pork buoyant; large speculative enquiry at considerable higher prices. Lard quiet at 56s a 60s for prime, and 60s a 62s for extra. Ash 5s 6d. Potatoes slightly higher—ales 30s 6d a 31s 6d. Pearls 32s. Sugar heavy and all grades slightly lower. Coffee steady. Tea, but little enquiry, and prices weak.

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.

DAVIES AND FULFORD,

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,

MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES,

GRAVESTONES, AND CHURCH PIECES,

Executed with order and despatch at their

WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscribers return thanks for the liberal support they have had from the public, since they commenced business. They will still exert all their work at their shop equal to any in the Province.

10 per cent will be taken from the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.

Orders in their line left with Mr. POOLE, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.

J. J. DAVIES,

JAMES H. NEILSON,

May 10, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at Ten o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of Revising the Assessment Rolls of the current year, and other general business.

A certified copy of the Assessment Roll, alphabetically arranged, may be seen at Pakenham Post Office.

JAMES CONWAY, Town Clerk.

Pakenham, May 2nd, 1859. 34

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the next Meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at ELEVEN o'clock, A.M.

The Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for the year 1859, will hold their first meeting at the same time and place. The surplus funds of the Municipality will be appropriated and laid out for the improvement of the highways within the limits of the Corporation at the said Meeting.

Ewan McEwen, Town Clerk.

Franktown, 3rd May, 1859. 34

Valuable Property for Sale

IN CARLETON PLACE.

ONE of the best business sites in Carleton Place, the Store now occupied by Mr. P. Struthers, is offered for sale at a liberal price. The Store is a commodious stone building, situated on the Main Street of the Village.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to

ANDREW BELL, Douglas, Co. Refr.

May 11, 1859. 36

FOR SALE.

A FARM, composed of one hundred acres of Land, in a good state of cultivation, and situated within one mile of the village of Clayton. There is a good Dwelling House and also plenty of Out-Houses on the Farm, also several good Spring Wells.

Also, The whole of the Subscriber's Farming Stock, consisting of Cows, Sheep and young cattle; also farming implements.

The whole to be sold on easy terms. Further particulars may be had by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN POLEY.

Ramsay, 11th May, 1859. 35

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

Spring and Summer Goods

FOR 1859.

THE Subscriber has respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country that he has just returned from the Markets with his usual supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, &c.

The DRY GOODS in particular, comprising a large and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, Muslin and Lace, Dresses, Prints, Shawls, Bonnets and Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., were purchased before the late advance in the Tariff of Duties, and will consequently be sold at much cheaper rates than any that can be brought in.

He would also take this opportunity of sincerely thanking his friends for the liberal patronage with which they have favoured him for these last few years; and at the same time inform them that for the future he intends conducting his business on an entirely different principle from formerly. All goods will now be marked at the LOWEST CASH PRICE, and credit Customers will therefore pay their cash at Cash Prices, but will also have to pay interest of one per cent. per month upon the purchases so long as they leave them unpaid.

The goods he has to offer will be by far the best made that could be adopted, as it obviates the necessity of having two Prices, and consequently avoids all difficulty which may arise from one Customer being charged more than another, for both Cash and Credit Customers will receive their Goods at the same Price, only that the Credit Customer pays interest for his accommodation.

In accordance with the determination of carrying on his business in this method, he has RE-MARKED the whole of his former stock, in order that the old may be as cheap as the new, and he now confidently invites the inspection of the public before making up his accounts elsewhere.

All kinds of merchandise produce will be taken in payment at market prices.

N. B.—All out-standing notes and accounts past due must be settled forthwith. Inattention to this Notice will be considered as default in expenses, as no further intimation will be given.

J. D. DUNNET.

Pakenham, 28th April, 1859. 33-4

THE SPLENDID YOUNG STALLION,

JUPITER.

Will stand for Mares this Season at the subscriber's stable only, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

JUPITER was sired by the Celebrated Thorough-bred Stallion "BLACK JACK," better known as "RESCUE," Dam by "FLYING CHILDERS," and stands 16 or 16 hands high.

He is of a dark Bay colour and rising 5 years old; is of perfect symmetry, combining what is rarely to be found, all the requisites of the useful with the activity and endurance of the Thorough-bred Horse.

TERMS:—\$5 for the Season: payable by Note 1st January 1860.

All Mares at the risk of the owners.

J. DUNNET.

Pakenham, May, 1859. 33-4

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual Supply of Spring and Summer Goods.

The assortment will be found Large and varied. Comprising all the new and Latest Style and Patterns in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods—also a fine assortment of Straw and Felt Goods, for Ladies & Gentlemen. Consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Straw Trimmings, &c.

The whole having been bought for Cash will enable the subscriber to sell the Goods Cheap, and on the very best of Terms.

A. MCARTHUR.

Carleton-Place, April 27th, 1859. 33

NOTICE.

NEW SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1859.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Ladies of Carleton Place and vicinity, that she has on hand a splendid assortment of STRAW BONNETS of all descriptions, all shapes, of all kinds and sizes, which she will sell at once, prices for cash or ready pay.

A splendid assortment of Straw Trimmings, and trimmings of all kinds.

Bonnets cleaned and repaired to order with neatness and dispatch.

Mrs. Beck, Carleton Place.

April 18, 1859. 32-4

NEW STORE.

LANG & CLARK

BEG respectfully to inform to the inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding country that they have commenced business in WILLIAM LEECH'S new building, near the Temperance Hall, with a general Assortment of:—

DRY GOODS, STRAW BONNETS, LADIES & GENTS' HATS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, MEDICINES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES.

TERMS:—CASH OR BUTTER.

L. & C. hope by strict attention and adhering to the principle of small profits and quick returns, to gain a share of public patronage.

ALMONTE, 3rd May, 1859. 34

TO be sold immediately

100 acres of excellent LAND, well watered, 50 of which is cleared and under good cultivation, Apple and Peach Orchards, a good Dwelling House, Log Barn, Sheds, Stables, &c., &c., on the Bon-Hors Road to Pembroke; distance from the latter place two miles.

Secure a Cheap Bargain by early application to the subscriber on the premises.

EYAN EDWARDS, Wilberforce, Co. Refr.

May 3, 1859. 34-4

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS

AT ALMONTE.

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Seasonable GOODS, viz. Ladies, Florists and Pads, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Brown and Grey Bomber HATS, of the latest New York Styles.

Also, Gents' and Boys' Felt, Fur Straw, Leghorn, and Cloth HATS; Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, Parasols, in great variety; together with the usual assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS; also a full assortment of Fresh Grain, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Oil, and Crockery, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at LOW Prices, to which he would invite the public to call and see.

Almonte, April 20, 1859. 30-4

BY-LAW.

BY-LAW to Sell the Government Allowance for Roads between Lots No. 10 and 11, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Beckwith.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, signed by John Stewart and twenty-seven others, praying the Council to sell the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 10 & 11 in the sixth Concession of the Township of Beckwith to ————

And whereas the said Government Allowance for Road is the property of the Township of Beckwith, and is to be sold to the highest bidder, and is to be sold by public auction.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, that the Government Allowance for Roads between Lots No. 10 and 11, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Beckwith be sold to ———— for the sum of ———— subject to the approval of the County Council.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the above is a copy of a By-law to be taken up for a final consideration by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith at their next meeting to be held in the Town Hall of the Township of Beckwith on the 24th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

The blanks in the said By-law to be then filled up.

Ewan McEwen, Town Clerk.

Franktown, 19th April, 1859. 33-4

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA

RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after THURSDAY, 14th April, Trains to and from Perth and Brockville will leave as follows:—

GOING SOUTH, (To Brockville.)

Trains will leave:—

Perth, 8 10 A.M. Perth time, 8 30, G. T. T. Smith's Falls, 9 15 do do

Irish Creek, 9 40 do do

Bellamy's Road, 10 15 do do

Arriving at Brockville, 10 50 do do

RETURNING, (Northward to Perth.)

Trains will leave:—

Brockville, 4 45, P. M., G. T. T. [On arrival of Express Train from the West.]

Bellamy's Road, 5 25, do do

Irish Creek, 6 00, do do

Smith's Falls, 6 30, do do

Arriving at Perth at 6 30, Perth time.

Or 7 10, Grand Trunk time.

By this arrangement parties visiting Brockville will have six hours to transact business returning the same day.

Passengers leaving Perth in the morning will reach Toronto or Montreal the same evening.

Grand Trunk time is twenty minutes in advance of Perth time.

All goods for the morning train must be at the freight house by 6 o'clock the previous evening.

R. W. ROBERT WATSON, Managing Director, R. & O. Railway.

Brockville, April 14, 1859. 33-4

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Miller and Donald McRae, as iron-founders in the village of Appleton, Township of Ramsay is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE MILLER, DONALD MCRAE.

Duncan Miller, Witness.

John McRae, Witness.

All parties having claims against the said Firm will be settled by the 1st inst. at 10 o'clock A.M.

Applied, April 25th, 1859. 33-4

1858. NEW 1858.

ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber is returning thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage, and to acquaint them that he is now receiving a consignment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS suitable for the FALL AND WINTER seasons, which he will sell at low figures.

Also a fresh supply of Tea, Tobacco, Sugar, Salt, Oil, &c., &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods or payment of accounts.

J. MENZIES, Almonte, Oct. 1858.

FOR SALE, 1000 SEAMLESS BAGS by the subscriber

J. MENZIES.

CLARK'S SALOON.

IF you want good LIQUORS and GROCERIES, CHEAP, call at Clark's Saloon, Franktown.

March 22nd, 1859. 28-4

Farm for Sale.

214 ACRES, part cleared, pleasantly and conveniently situated on the Bank of the Ottawa, being composed of Lots Nos. 12 and 13, in the West End E. 1, in the Township of Westmeath. An Indentured Title can be given. Apply to J. McNAUGHTAN, Provincial Surveyor, Charlottetown, by Letter to Post Office, Glenora.

Carleton Place, 12th March, 1859. 27

PAINTING.

WILLIAM LEECH, HOUSE, SIGN & CARRIAGE PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPERHANGER, ALMONTE.

Orders at any distance in the Country at tender to exhibit any extra charge for travelling expenses.

April 6, 1859. 39-4

LAND FOR SALE.

THE EAST HALF OF LOT No. 26 in the 4th Concession of Pakenham.

There is about 35 acres cleared—there is a Log House the roof with a shanty roof; and two Spring Creeks running through it. It is situated on a Branch Road, from Pakenham to the White Lake Village. It is a Village convenient to three Saw Mills, and one Grist and Barley Mill, and also within one mile of a School, and within three miles of a Free-byrian Church, with a stated Minister. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES HEADRICK, S. S. White Lake.

April 1st, 1859. 30-4

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, a SCOTISH IRON PLOUGH, in first rate order—Cheap.

Carleton Place, April 6 1859. 30-4

New Tin Shop.

OPPOSITE NEILSON'S STORE.

THE Subscriber in opening his NEW TINWARE SHOP, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding country that he will always keep on hand a good assortment of Tinware at unequalled LOW PRICES.

Price call and judge for yourselves.

Jobbing done according to order.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Carleton Place.

April 11, 1859. 31-4

GREAT BARGAINS.