R Bell Esq MPP

Carleton Place Herald.

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The Carleton Place Herald

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JOHN B. GOUGH.

THE GREAT ORATOR ON TEMPERANCE.

I went to Gough's last lecture. Early though the hour was, the house was already filled, and I found myself, in common with others, contending for one of the few available seats on the platform. That secured, I had leisure to look around. What a house it was though! Crammed over and above repletion. Every one was waiting the coming of the matchless orator.

But what is all the noise about? A small plain, ordinary looking man takes the seat just in front of me. I do not notice him at all, but turn to three other gentlemen who take seats around him, in quest of a face striking enough to be Gough's. But in the midst of my quest, the small, plain man gets up and takes the floor. Is that Gough?—There is nothing extraordinary about him that I can see, except the somewhat striking dissimilarity of a large, strong-looking, rugged head, made to look still larger by a thick, bushy crop of iron-grey hair, attached to a small, slender, almost frail body, and a hand peculiarly shapely and delicate for a man with such a head. Seeing the head by itself, you would say it belonged to a large, strong, rather coarsely proportioned man. The face is not more than ordinarily noticeable, save for the jutting of the low brow over a deep set eye of lightest blue-gray. It is neither massive nor delicate, nor decided in colouring. Flexibility, mobileness, are its ruling attributes. He is pale and looks quiet, as are his opening sentences at the commencement of the lecture. But wait until the spirit within leaps, leopardlike, into the kindling eye. Wait until his face flushes with the dawning of a strong purpose, and the knotted veins in his temples and forehead fill, strain, and distend, and his nervous hands tremble with emotion, while every clear, powerfully-spoken word reverberates to the farthest end of the hall. His eye and voice magnetize you. His powerful pantomimic delineations startle and rivet you. It is not possible for you to do otherwise than look and listen. You shudder as he describes some terrible sin or pain; and while you are white with emotion he turns about, and you find yourself laughing convulsively at some irresistibly comic description. You feel what he feels, you see as he says, and laugh or sigh in simpathy. His powerful dramatic acting, his voice and eye, give a touching interest to the simplest story. But through all, a watchful intentness on the object he has in view never leaves him. He masters *you*, but in the midst of all this seeming abandon he is perfect master of *himself*.—His hits are not at random; they all aim at one point, The greatness of his subject grows and deepens at every touch. He does not seem to mind when a round of applause drowns his voice for a time.

When he passed me, a few minutes after the lecture ended—a small, plain man, looking like any one of a hundred men whom you may happen to meet on the street, muffled in beaver overcoats, I said, mentally, "well, after all, that quiet little man possesses a power for which most men would willingly exchange higher intellectual and physical qualifications—the ability to sway the feelings of a crowd—to mold their emotions like molten lead in the fiery crucible of a strong will and a subtile instinct.

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A WHOLESALE MURDERER.—The Lyons Journals mention the arrest of a man who is supposed to have committed several murders in the vicinity of that city, his victim in every case being servant girls. His last attempt was made upon a young woman named Marie Pichon, employed in a silk manufactory. She met the man last week, and he asked her if she knew any young woman in want of a situation, as he was looking for a servant for his master, who lived at a chateau a few miles from Lyons. Tempted by the wages offered, she agreed to take the place herself. She accordingly went by rail from Lyons to Montleul, which the man said was the nearest station to his master's chateau. On alighting at Montleul the fellow took the girl's trunk on his shoulder, and said they would go the nearest way across the fields. After walking some distance he pretended to be tired, and said he would hide the trunk among the vines, and fetch it in his master's cart. The girl's suspicions were soon afterwards excited by seeing the man pick up a large stone, and she accordingly kept a short distance behind him.—After walking some time in this manner, the man turned back suddenly, and tried to throw a cord with a running noose over her head. She succeeded, however, in getting away, and met a guard champetre, who went back with her to look for her box, but it was gone. The man was soon after apprehended. In his lodgings were found seven umbrellas, and articles of female apparel, evidently belonging to different persons.—It is certain that two girls have been murdered and several robbed under similar circumstances, and there seems good reason to suppose that the man in custody is the author of these crimes.

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WAIT FOR THE WAGON.—This is the popular air in the United States just now; the advance movements of the Federal troops in Virginia is postponed for want of wagons; tenders have been called for to supply the war department with some thousands of these vehicles. We confess we do not see the need of them at the moment; from Alexandria to Martinsburg the pickets of the opposing forces are within hail of each other; both are strongly entrenched in their positions, and each invites the other to come and fight him behind his earthworks and palisades. Waiting for the wagon is, however as good an excuse for inaction as any other.

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We regret to learn that Thomas McQueen, Esq., editor of the Huron *Signal*, and a well known public writer, expired on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at his residence, Signalfield, Huron.

THE LOSS OF THE "CANADIAN."

St. John, N. F., 17th June, 1861.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from a gentleman of this city, who was passenger in the ill-fated steamer "Canadian," from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

MY DEAREST MOTHER,—On Monday night we got to the entrance of the Straits, and it being rather stormy, with signs of a good deal of ice ahead, our Captain deemed it advisable to lie outside until daylight, and consequently kept the light-house in sight all night. Next morning I was on deck a little before eight, the sea was very rough, and the clouds looked dark and lowering. I spoke to the first officer, who was in high spirits, and said, we have passed the Straits; we are now all right; in an hour or two we will be out of this ice, and there is every probability that we will make a splendid run. On account of the rough sea very few were at breakfast,—most of the people were keeping their beds. I went again on deck, and after walking about a little, I took a seat near the funnel, beside two or three ladies who were more courageous than the rest. Now we admired an iceberg, then a heavy sea would break over the vessel, occasionally sending a spray over us. The ice, as we proceeded onward, began to thicken, and we were obliged to turn the vessel's head back again towards the Straits. Seven bells had just struck when the sun broke out through an opening cloud, as if to gladden and cheer us. I thought after the accident occurred, that that glimpse of sunshine was sent for us to look up to its Author, who in our darkest and most trying moments can send gladness, joy and comfort to the benighted heart, and can say to the angry waves, "peace, be still." Certainly after this appearance the waves were calmed; and had it not been for that circumstance, few of us would now be living to tell the tale. During this momentary sunshine the Captain was trying to get an observation; the ship being in charge of the second officer, who, unfortunately, is one of the lost. I was still sitting on the bench beside the funnel, when I saw the piece of ice bearing down upon us. It was not large, I should think not more than two feet out of the water, perhaps 50 feet square. Nearer it came, and I thought we were coming too near it; two seconds before it struck us the helm was ordered to the starboard; but too late. The shock was not great. I got up from my seat quite cool, and looked at it from the side of the vessel; did not think anything serious had taken place; but still I felt a queer sensation, as if all was not right. I was not long left in doubt. The Captain rushed past where I was sitting; the men were rushing about the decks; for a moment all was quiet; when the orders, "like a death-knell," were given, "Lower the boats." My first impulse was to go down stars and see if Miss P——was in her room. G——had just arrived before me, and between us, told them as coolly as possible, to get up, as they might be wanted on deck. I saw the Stewardess and told her to lose no time in getting all the ladies up.

I looked at my room-door and hesitated about going in; not knowing how far the accident had injured us, I thought I should go up on deck and then come down again.—When I got up the decks were crowded.—Ladies without dresses, holding children by the hands,—to the credit of the sex, with very few exceptions be it said,—cooler than the men. It was in many cases the quiet of despair. I went about the deck talking to many of them, sometimes helping to get the boats out, at another cutting off life-preservers, handing them, along and helping some into the boats,—in the excitement forgetting all about self until too late to go down stairs. I succeeded in getting two ladies into a boat, but after being a few minutes we had to leave it, as the men in charge were afraid that the fastenings would give way. I then assisted to lift them out, and we stood holding on to the rigging until the order was given for all that could to get into the boats; it was only a moment and we were all in again. Before getting launched two or three seas struck our boat, and made us in a hurry to get clear of the ship, a circumstance which I greatly regret since, at several who were standing near us, and who expected to get into her, must have gone down with the ship, as she sunk in two or three minutes after we got adrift. Our boat was capable of holding 48 or 50, but, from bad management on the part of those in charge, we had only 36, The oars were left all on the top of the seats, so that we were top-heavy, and looked as if we had many more in her than she could contain.—Before we left the ship, some of the sailors shouted out she was going to swamp.—Another fellow shouted to cut the rope which held her to the steamer, and away we went. After getting adrift, a wave brought us back again, nearly causing us to strike the vessel; but fortunately we got out to the open seas without any accident. The first officer, a fine brave fellow, who ought to have been in our boat, was left on the vessel, and, we were afraid, had met a watery grave, but fortunately was saved. When he saw that his boat was gone, and the only duty he had to perform was to try and save himself, he threw the seat that we had been quietly sitting on all morning, overboard, and, jumping over after it, succeeded in catching it, and floated on it until one of the boats returned and picked him up.

I forgot to mention, that just as the accident occurred, or a few minutes afterwards, two ships belonging to French fishermen hove in sight,—in my opinion, a special interposition of Providence,—and by the time we were all in the boats, three more of the same kind of craft became visible. A great difficulty in our boat now appeared; We were so arranged that not one of us could move for fear of upsetting; and there being no properly qualified person to take the management, it became every person's business to do so, and there was no small confusion,—and angry words, mixed with frequent oaths, were quite common. We had only one of the sailors at the oars, and fortunately one at the helm; the others, some of them, perhaps, had never pulled an oar before.—But ungrateful as some of us seemed to be after the great deliverance we had had, the Almighty still vouchsafed to be our protector, and after trying to catch two ships unsuccessfully, we at last succeeded in getting the third. The moment we got to the side of the ship, some seven or eight strong brutes of men jumped up, and it was a mercy we were not capsized. When I got on deck, all I could do was to say, "Thank God we are safe!" and my whole frame trembled violently. My nervous system had got relaxed, and I was helpless as a child. In a short time the captain, who was a kind-hearted, good-natured man, gave us some claret, cider and brandy, and soon we recovered our usual condition.

The sight of the sinking ship and the perishing passengers will never be effaced.—One of the eight boats, containing 20 people, in being lowered, was, unfortunately, capsized, and with one exception, all were lost. We saw them struggle, but could render them no assistance. Soon the ship went down with a sort of half smothered explosion. For a little, all around her was like a boiling eddy; with her some thirty-five souls gave up their parting breath, and have entered into that unseen world of spirits, many of them I trust, to be forever with their God. But how few—how very few are prepared at such short notice to leave this world of sin, and appear in the presence of that being who is so pure and holy that nothing unholy or unclean can enter into the kingdom of heaven. Let us from this warning take care to be always ready, for in such an hour as we think not, our charge may be required of us. Poor Mr. Norris, of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., behaved like a man, and was instrumental in saving many lives, at almost the expense of his own. The boats were all cut off, and he found himself with a few others in the sinking ship. He succeeded in getting a life preserver, and got into the rigging when the ship went down. Before coming to the water he jumped out from her and went down, how far he is not conscious, he came up again, and got hold of a spar, and after half an hour, he was picked up, half dead. He soon, however, recovered and with the exception of some pains in the arms, he is quite well. Our suffering after getting on shore commenced in another form. Our lives were saved by the French fishermen, but it begun to look now as if they were only to be prolonged to suffer from hunger and cold. The only thing that these Frenchmen seemed to have was biscuit as black and hard as could be imagined, and some trash of claret and brandy, which latter they seemed very unwilling to part with except for *l'argent*, which article was a scarce commodity with most of us. However, I fared better than most, being able to talk tolerably good French, which I found serviceable. The Frenchmen treated us very shabbily, even refusing to give up their beds to the ladies, very unlike what we have heard of French gallantry. It was expected that we would get here in less than two days; but instead of that it took us from Friday to the following Friday. It would be almost impossible to picture us as we were on board this vessel. Negroes were never huddled tighter together; 200 of us in a vessel of 250 tons burden; packed together on a lot of salt bags, with a sail for a sheet and another for a covering. We slept as tightly together as herrings in a barrel; and about our eating, it baffles all description. This was nothing for the men, but it was humiliating to see the ladies fare equally ill without any possibility of altering their condition.

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FORTRESS MONROE.

The New York Times, having for a long time been laying out work for the U. S. Government, in the way of putting down rebellion, turns its attention to the rebels, and lays out a course of action for them, which is to result in the taking of Fortress Monroe: It says:

"Most of the heavy siege cannon of the Confederates are at Gosport Navy Yard, and could with comparative ease be brought into action against Port Monroe. The war vessels of the United States, through which succor might be afforded to the besieged fortress, will soon be distributed along the coast of the Southern States, blockading ports too remote to be recalled in time to repel a vigorous siege. What is it, then, with the Confederates, but a question, how many lives to fling away in the siege, assault and capture of Fortress Monroe? And when captured, what is it to the Confederate States? The key that unlocks the prison of Virginia; that looses Maryland from bond; that puts Richmond and Baltimore in communication, and transfers Davis' head-quarters to Baltimore, perhaps, and traps Washington by flanking it; that unites the waters of the Potomac, the James, the York and the Rappahannock rivers with those of the Chesapeake Bay, and lifts the Confederate flag over the whole of them; that secures, in a temperate zone, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast as a depot for cotton, and as a tempting prize to hold out to Free Trade England and France, as their reward for breaking up the blockade and establishing perpetual free commerce with the populations of the States of America. To Virginians will be presented the idea in this assault, that it is for the defence of their own renowned fortress, for the securing to their State of the seat of future Southern commerce, that their blood must be poured out like water. And if it ever flows, it will flow there.

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A COMET—A very large comet suddenly made its appearance shortly after sundown last Sunday evening, midway between the North Star and the Dipper. It was the largest in appearance, to the naked eye, we ever saw. It presented a dull appearance, compared with the stars, but it seemed to be three or four times as large as the planet Venus. Its tail, which extended upwards to the zenith, appeared like the reflection of a burning building upon the sky. It was in sight about two hours—its motion being very rapid. As it disappeared beneath the horizon, the reflection appeared like the auroral light, spanning up almost to the zenith. How came it so boldly and suddenly upon us? The astronomers may tell, if they know.—*Hartford Times, Monday evening.*

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RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.—A party of New Jersey troops in Washington, on Thursday evening, made an attack upon the restaurant of a Mr. Emrich, firing twenty or thirty shots into the building, but fortunately injuring no one. They then broke in the doors and demolished the crockery, wines, liquors, cigars, &c. The rioters also seized the money drawer and appropriated its contents about $30 or $40. The entire damage is estimated at $500.

Among the passengers who were lost in the steamer *Canadian*, on the 4th., were the wife and children of the Rev. D. Beattie, formerly of St. Mary's, but now of Millbank. Mrs. Beattie took passage in the *Canadian* for Scotland, where she intended to remain a year with her family for the benefit of her health.

☞ A young woman named Hannah Mason, for some time residing in London, C. W., mysteriously disappeared on Wednesday last. From a letter which she addressed to her father in Woodstock, it is supposed she has committed suicide by drowning herself in the Thames. The Police have searched the river, but have failed to discover any trace of the missing woman.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTON.

We have been favored by Mr. John Livingston with the following extracts of a letter recently received from his brother, the African Missionary explorer:—

Kongone, January 26, 1861.

"We are down here waiting the arrival of our new steamer. She ought to have been here with us in November, and what detains her, whether Louis Napoleon or the Pope has ran away with or in her, we cannot divine. The only thing we can do is to test the value of our Fever Power. We have almost one hundred miles of Delta behind us, and eight of these are what are termed the deadly Mangrove Swamps—the very hotbeds of fever, which, every time the tide retires, emit most offensive effluvia. Tons of decaying vegetation lie rotting on the beach, and the only neighbors we have are six black soldiers sent by the Portuguese to assert their sovereignty over this harbor of antelopes and mosquitoes. Our "surroundings" ought to give us fever in a virulent form, yet we can cure it as easily as a common cold. I have been set to blow the trumpet thus by a very sad affair that happened at Linyanti. A party of Missionaries of the London M. Society arrived there, as far as we could learn from the natives, about March or April last year, and in the short space of three months, six out of nine Europeans and four black attendants, perished of fever. We happened to be on our way up, and were curing several cases of the complaint in Europeans, even so quickly as scarcely to interrupt our march on foot more than a day or two at the very time these good people were dying. The remedy was first employed by me in our own children at Lake Ngami in 1850, and I have never failed with it in a single case since. No secret has ever been made of it, but having a moral aversion to "quackery," I said little about it, more than is mentioned towards the end of the "Missionary Travels." The above unfortunate affair has stirred me up to blaze it abroad, and if you like to recommend it to any one of your acquaintances subject to malarious fever it will not disappoint:—Take of resin of jalap and of calomel, each eight grains; quinine and rhubarb, each four grains; mix well together in a mortar and preserve for use; when required make into pills with spirit of cardamons. Dose from ten to twenty grains, the operation of this in from four to six hours relieves all the violent symptoms, as racking pains in the head, back and bones, hot, dry skin, thirst &c., and then quinine in four or six grain doses, till the ears ring, completes the cure without, in general, loss of strength being sustained. Remember that other purgatives cannot be substituted for the resin of jalap, and if the medicines are not of the very best quality, the remedy does not get fair play.—It was a great pity that we did not know the movements of these missionaries. It was probably from mere inadvertence, for one of them was a personal friend. We might have assisted them, and there would have been a fine mission among the Makolo. All had fled when we arrived in August, and we could but look at the graves of those who were cut off.

In our trip up to the Makolo country, Dr. Charles Kirk and myself were the only Europeans; we borrowed, as the owner would not sell, two of the only three donkeys (except the human,) on the Zambesi, we all marched on foot a good 600 miles to Sesheke. We remained almost a month, and then partly in canoes, and partly on foot, returned to Lette. Had we known of this delay we should have remained longer in the Makolo country. The Chief had an affection of the skin, supposed to be the leprosy, and four of his principle men had suffered death for inflicting the disease by witchcraft. They would gladly go to the highlands, had they some one to lead them; and I was much blamed for not bringing Mrs. L., for whom they imagine their great enemy Moselekatze would have respect, and allow them to live in peace. We tried to cure Sekeletu, the Chief, and he seemed to be recovering when we were compelled to return. It is not leprosy but a skin disease, requiring time and patience for the cure.

We had two or three days to examine the falls of Victoria, and the water was so low that we could see the bottom of one half of the crack into which the Zambezi leaps.—The breadth is 1860 yards above the falls, the depth 310 feet; there were almost 800 feet of water falling on the right of Garden Island, though the water was 2 feet lower than we ever saw it. Charles will compare it with Niagara, no doubt; of that I am incapable, as I never saw that far-famed Canadian wonder. In this, the prolongation of the crack is nearly as wonderful as the falls. It is zigzag, and the promontories formed by the zigzag are of the same height as the bed of the river above the falls. They have perpendicular sides. and you can walk along and face the falls; or, take another one, having the river on each side of you 300 or 400 feet below, and jammed at the bottom of the crack in 20 or 30 yards. The base of the first promontory is only 400 paces broad: of the second, only 150;—and this in the midst of "Africa's burning sands," which speculative geographers made out to be a continent of "interminable sandy plains, into which rivers ran and were lost." They must have been addicted to "natural selections" when they fastened on to this nonsense.

"I am most thankful to learn that an influential missionary movement has taken place at the English Universities, and a mission, headed by Bishop McKenzie, is expected to enter the interior. The great object is the *final extermination of the slave trade*, by the introduction of lawful commerce and the Gospel of Christ into the slave market. It is a great opportunity, and I trust that great and wealthy body, the English Church, will feel itself as standing committed to this work. Bishop Wilberforce will do what he can to effect this, and so will many others who have joined the movement. Our politicians have done their part and they have done it nobly, by bravely adhering to the policy of the "Slave Trade Treaties." When all other nations withdrew they never swerved, notwithstanding the slanders industriously circulated by those interested directly or indirectly in the traffic to the effect that "no repression of the slave trade had been effected," "the evils were rather increased," &c; while any one may ascertain by examination in Africa that immense good was done, and the measures taken were so effective that you cannot meet with a slave-trader who has not been ruined by the English cruizers. The church must now finished the work the State began"

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ACCIDENT TO HON. MR. GALT.—Mr. Galt had his leg broken, while playing cricket at Sherbrooke. We have not heard particulars; but Mr. G. is said to be doing well.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

On Saturday, Prince Alfred drove quietly through the town, making purchases at several shops; and the people seeing him thus occupied with business, forebore to mob or interrupt him, though eagerly curious crowds gathered here and there to see him. At four o'clock p. m., His Royal Highness left town. Accompanied by his governor, Major Cowell, he was driven to the Railway station at Point St. Charles, in General Williams' carriage, the General and staff and heads of military departments being in attendance. Mr. Elliott, Secretary, and Mr. Bailey, Assistant Superintendent, in attendance on behalf of the Railway Company, were presented to His Royal Highness, and attended him to the carriage. A large crowd of citizens also filled the platform, and saluted His Royal Highness with loud cheers, which he gracefully acknowledged. The Prince pronounced himself much pleased with his tour through Canada; and we are sure he carries with him the kindest wishes of the people of this great dependency of the empire for his future happiness.

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Admiral Hope, of the British Navy, has succeeded in ascending the great river of China, Yang-tse, to a distance of five hundred and seventy nautical miles from its mouth, without any accident, and it was stated that it was navigable for 157 miles more up, making in all 727 nautical or about 842 statute miles from the sea. The Yang-tse, therefore, although it be in point of navigation neither the Mississippi nor the St. Lawrence, far excels the Ganges, the Rhine and the old world. The expedition saw the Yang-tse in the months of February and March when it was at the lowest, but with the rain it rises from twenty to twenty-five feet higher. In the dry season the current, when most rapid, was at the rate of three and a half knots an hour, but the average only two knots. This current would of course, be greatly inceased in rate when the river was swollen, but it seems at no time to be so rapid as to be an impediment to native navigation, and of course is none at all to steam.

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As an instance of the amount of good that may be done by one pious and courageous man in the roughest company, a writer in the "*Watchman* and *Reflector*" speaking of the *Zouaves*, a class of soldiers of the most desperate characters, says:—"As soon as the furlough was declared, we were called upon by a soldier of the Regiment, who is a true Christian, a member of the Baptist Church, and 'a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' An unanticipated combination of events had led him to enlist with these men of notoriously reckless character. For several days he was the only professed and recognized Christian in the camp. But he is not a man to hide his light under a bushel. He is modest, unobtrusive, yet firm and undaunted. He is a practical worker. He found four or five who had been regarded as Christians once, but who had 'left their first love.'—They were touched by his appeals and have rallied around him, so that he has held religious meetings, that have been attended at least with a good amount of decorum."

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The correspondent of *Zion's Herald* gives the following extract from a letter from the "old country" published in one of the city papers: "A certain clergyman in Norfolk—I, through pity, suppress the name—has been for years in the habit of manuring his glebe land by soil carted from the church-yard. Last year he had about fifty cartloads removed for that purpose, and when spread on his glebe land it was found to have a large admixture of dead men's bones—skulls and other portions of the human body being found in great abundance. This discovery led to considerable excitement in the parish, and an inquiry was instituted; and what do you think was his explanation? Why, he deemed it no impropriety because the fifty loads had been taken from that portion of the consecrated ground where the unbaptized were usually buried! And thus the bones of the unbaptized are used openly and avowedly manuring the parson's glebe! Such is the law, and such the practice in enlightened and evangelical England in the year of grace 1861!!"

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About a week since, some children were playing in Newark, N. J., when a boy came along peddling matches, between whom and the children some difficulty occurred, the match boy saying as he left, that he would fix them some day." On Wednesday the, 12th ult., they were out on the street again when a little child, about three years old, named Leffinwell, brought a bottle of phosphorous into the street, which his father bought a day or two previous. Just then the match boy came along, and, taking the bottle from the child's hand poured the contents into the pocket of a boy named Peter Burch, about twelve years of age, telling him he put some candy there. In a moment the boys clothing was on fire and before it could be extinguished, young Burch was most terribly burned. He is still living, but his recovery is doubtful. The child named Leffinwell was also badly burned.

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Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court at Boston, in his charge to the grand jury, said that if any citizen of the United States had written letters to Mr. Gregory of the British Parliament, or communicated with a foreign government or with any of its officers or agents, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or any officer or agent, thereof. in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States or the defeat of the measures of the government of the United States, he was liable to punishment by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment.

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According to our American exchanges, the crops look well in all the western States. Further north they have in a slight degree been retarded by the cold weather but nothing now interferes to prevent an average crop of grain. Fruits in all the Northwest have been almost entirely destroyed by the frost. The crops in the south will bring forth an average yield. Throughout the East the most cheering expectations for full crops and overflowing granaries greet the farmer.

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A discovery of some importance was recently made in an old house in Denbighshire. During a search in the upper storys of the house a number of papers were discovered relating to various remote periods of English history. Among these are included a number of private letters addressed to Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., by the Regent Duke of Bedford.

THE HAMILTON ELECTION.—The Hamilton Times says it is notorious that in their canvass of the city, Mr. Buchanan and his agents spent incredible sums. "One man was offered a web of flannel for his vote.—Another man was offered ten dollars for a pig two months old, if he would promise his vote for Mr. Buchanan. A trader was offered $25 in cash for his vote. A cabman was promised $20 for the use of his cab, and refused. In fact, a proper investigation into the election would reveal a string of facts that would bring the crimson to the cheek of every patriot in Canada.

Mr. Buchanan's election must have cost him five or six thousand pounds.

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THE COMET.—This new celestial visitor has attracted the gaze of hundreds in this locality. On Wednesday night it was especially distinct, shining through the clear atmosphere with all the brilliancy of the planet Venus. Mr. Bassnet, an American astronomer, pronounces it to be the great comet of 1264 and 1556. It is within a day or two of its perihelion passage, and will pursue a course eastward, favorable for exhibiting its magnificent proportions for two months to come. This gentleman thinks it will probably retain its full size and brilliancy until the first of August.—*Mont. Adver.*

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The Chicago papers of June 26th say of the growing crops and the movements of produce:—"The weather during the past week has been warm and dry, and quite favorable to the growth of both wheat and corn. In the southern part of this state they have commenced to harvest winter wheat. This crop is reported to be excellent—the best that has been known for three or four years past. With regard to the spring crops, the reports are on the whole favorable. The corn tho' backward, on account of the late spring, is thriving well, and, with a favorable summer there is not much danger.

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The Albany Argus says:—"It is suggested that it would be wise in the canal board to reduce the rate of toll on corn on the canal. With corn at its former prices, the toll (about five cents per bushel from Buffalo to Albany) was not exorbitant; but since it has fallen one half in price, the rates falls directly upon the producer and carrier. The movement in corn has decreased; not more than a fourth of the quantity of former years coming, and threatens to come to a dead stop. Reduce the rates, and set this immense flood of production in motion."

The Hamilton Herald says: "our city is at present infested with a gang of mischievous 'rowdies,' who prowl about the streets at midnight, apparently with no higher object in view than the destruction of property &c. On Saturday evening last several of our respectable citizens had their fences pullled down, gates broken off their hinges, and their property otherwise destroyed, by these maliciously disposed individuals."

Owing to the cessation of manufactures and other branches of business, there are thousands of workmen in Philadelphia without employment. They have called upon the civic authorities to furnish them with the means of supporting life. In a few months the greater part of the industrial population of the Free States will be in the same position.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that the Government supervises all the telegraphic despatches sent from Washington as news. If the correspondents happen to get the facts about a movement, the despatch becomes a contraband of war, and is confiscated. If the matter is utterly erroneous, it passes freely.

Navigation, says the Boston Journal, is seriously interrupted by field ice on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, and in the waters of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Almost every vessel arriving from Europe reports encountering more or less ice in these localities and many have been compelled to go hundreds of miles out of their course in order to avoid collision.

The Easton *Gazette* says the farmers in Talbot county, Md., are now engaged in harvesting their wheat—the early varieties. as a general thing the wheat crop looks well, and should nothing happen between now and the general harvest to cause a blight of the crop no doubt there will be a fine yield.

A fire took place in a building belonging to the late Hon. D. B. Viger in St. Vincent Street Montreal, this morning, about five o'clock. Much damage was done to furniture. The fire was caused by a child playing with matches.

It is understood (says the London Times) that the select committee of share and bond holders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, appointed in January last, are engaged in considering a second report, the contents of which will be of importance in the present condition of the property.

The *World* says in consequence of the difficulties and discouragements thrown in his way, Hon. D. E. Sickles has relinquished the plan of forming a brigade, and now resumes the Colonelcy of the regiment.

On Sunday, the 23d ult., a party of volunteers entered the cemetery at Elmira, and desecrated that sacred place by acts of revolting indecency. They broke off the top of a beautiful headstone, and when remonstrated with by an elderly, grey-haired man, the brutes attacked him, knocked him down, and broke his arm.

A new York paper states that the city of New York and its suburbs contain a population of 1,250,000, of whom not more than half a million are making a living; and advises those without profitable employment to emigrate to the western prairies.

Mr. Leonard Ward, of Ira, New York, received a fatal wound from a ball last week, and survived but a few hours. The ball was fired by a young man by the name of Botswick, at a bird flying in the air, and in its decent struck the unfortunate victim in the bowels.

RUSSELL.—Mr. Loux is in the field, and is busy canvassing. We are told that he has been warmly welcomed by many of his old friends, and will probably be re-elected. The nomination will take place on Monday next at Medcalfe, and Sabbath and Monday are appointed as polling days. A queer regulation!!—polling on Sabbath!!!—*Ottawa Banner.*

The prize fight for the championship of England between Hurst and Jem Mace, lasted fifty minutes; Mace victor; only eight rounds.

PROPOSED "LIBERATION" OF CANADA.

From the New York Herald, July 1st.

The reinforcements which are being sent out by England to the British Provinces indicate as plainly as any overt act of hostility can do, her intentions and policy in regard to this country. The Canadian government has made no request for these troops its territory is situated at a distance from the seat of war; and even were it not so, it is perfectly well able to maintain the policy of its frontier. The fact that England thinks it necessary to take these extraordinary precautions, coupled with the strengthening of her fleet by gunboats, and other evidences of aggressive designs, proves clearly that her neutrality is but a mask, to be thrown aside when it suits her convenience. If sincere in that policy, she has nothing to fear from us. Wherefore then, this premature apprehension for the safety of her dependencies, unless she is about to do some act that will endanger them?

There can be no better evidence of intended bad faith than a participation for its consequences by the party contemplating it. The same instinct that teaches us to guard against treachery on the part of individuals warns us not to be taken unprepared by covert movements on the part of governments. It would be criminal, it would be absurd in us, were we to neglect the premonitions we are receiving in the concentration of military and naval forces by Great Britain in these latitudes. They are on too large a scale for the protection of interests which cannot possibly be imperilled so long as her declared policy of neutrality is honestly maintained. They are contemptibly below the amount of strength required should she come to an open rupture with us.

Just look at what her position would be in such an eventuality. She might, to be sure, do us some damage with her fleets; but that would be more than counterbalanced by the losses that we would inflict on her commercial marine. On land she would not maintain the struggle against us for a single month. Geographically, Canada belongs to the United States, and there is every reason to believe that if we were to send an army sufficient for their protection, its inhabitants would at once declare their independence of the mother country. In the Upper Province there is a decided preference for our institutions, while in the Lower the benefits resulting from a free interchange of agricultural and commercial productions would go far to smooth away the prejudices arising from differences of race and religion. In view, therefore, of the preparations which Great Britain is making to pick a quarrel with us, it becomes the duty of Congress and the government to take such measures as will defeat and punish her for her bad faith. In the meanwhile every effort should be made to reconcile the unhappy differences which have arrayed the two great sections of the country in arms against each other. To the south as to the north it must now be apparent that the sympathy and aid of the European governments in this unnatural and fratricidal quarrel can only be obtained at the price of its liberties. No present help that it might secure by it could compensate the former for the loss of self-respect and eternal dishonor, to say nothing of the positive political disadvantages that it would entail.

A reconciliation once effected between the government and the Southern malcontents, there would be at the immediate disposition of the former, for the purpose of invasion, an army of two hundred thousand men—as fine troops as any in the world. With these Canada could be overrun in a fortnight, and every relic of British supremacy swept from her soil. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland would follow without the necessity of striking a blow, political grievances having already done the work of dissatisfaction there.

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Mr. Spurgeon recently expressed himself against what the profane call white chockers. He wished they were done with. "No person wears them," he said, "but waiters at inns, assistants in drapers' shops, undertakers, men, and ministers. I believe they are a badge of servitude. I believe they were originally invented by the old sort of deacons who used to control the ministers. They are all dead now a-days, I am happy to say. What I mean by a man is just this kind of a person. One who has got a thing in his heart and means to do it—if he smash the earth and shake the heavens in doing it.

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WAR ITEMS.

Washington, June 1.

I have very good authority for stating that the morning of the 5th July will find Fairfax Court House in possession of the federal troops. The night before a column will move on the place and drive out and capture the 5,000 rebels who now hold it.

A refugee reached here to-night from Richmond, passing Manassas on a pass from the British Consul, being a British subject. He confirms the reports that a large number of troops occupy the road from Richmond to Fairfax, though the bulk are at Manassas.

The rebels are running the cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

He says that at Fairfax station slaves are covering the track with a large amount of earth.

The frigate *Pensacola* is rapidly getting ready for sea at the Navy Yard.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* arrived from Fort Monroe to-day. While passing Acquia Creek she discovered that the rebel steamer *Geo. Page*, had steam up and was moving back and forth in the water.

The *Pawnee* had gone down, and will no doubt disable her again.

At Mathias Point all was quiet, and no attempt has been made to erect batteries, nor were any rebels to be seen.

The Potomac flotilla will soon be increased by other vessels. A number of 24-pound howitzers have been brought up from Fort Monroe and will arm them.

If the programme was carried out, Col. Stone took possession of the Maryland heights and Harper's Ferry to-day. One piece of artillery planted there will prevent the rebels from occupying that place.

A most significant article, published simultaneously in the Paris *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, the semi-official organs of Napoleon, foreshadows the coming recognition of the rebel States of the South as an independent Power by the Emperor. His Majesty announces both for himself and the other great Powers of Europe, that the Confederacy will be acknowledged, as the new Kingdom of Italy is now acknowledged, when it shows that it can maintain itself, and that international relations can be established with its rulers.

The French fleet for America, under Admiral Reynaud, is announced to sail for New York, Charleston, and other ports.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

A WEALTHY AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN SHOOT HIMSELF!

One of the most melancholy and shocking cases of suicide it has ever fallen to our lot to chronicle occured yesterday afternoon, and gave cause to deeply painful expressions throughout the city. About two o'clock Mr. John Ewart, a well-known and highly-esteemed resident of Toronto, entered the store of Mr. W. P. Marston, gunsmith, Young street, and asked to be shown a breech-loading revolving pistol which was displayed in a glass case. The weapon was handed to him by a workman who was in attendence in the shop. Mr. Ewart inquired if it was loaded and on receiving a negareply asked for some caps. A box of cartridges which lay on the counter, were pointed out to him as those suited to the pistol, and with these he loaded the seven chambers as hestood at the counter and without making any remark. The cartridges contained in themselves bullet, powder and cap—the bullet being of conical shape—and required only to be properly placed in the chambers of the revolver to be ready for firing. When Mr. Ewart had charged the weapon he turned his back towards the counter and appeared to read a placard on the wall of the shop. Presently, however, he placed the pistol to his left breast and fired, when he sank to the floor without uttering a word. The ball penetrated to the heart, and in a few moments life was extinct. The dreadful occurrance was at once reported to the authorities and to the relatives of the deceased, who as may be imagined were thrown in a state of the deepest affliction by the affair. Mr. Ewart was about thirty eight years of age, and we believe was born in this city. He was a brother in-law of the Hon Oliver Mowat, M. P. P. Possessed of ample means, and of a kind and amiable disposition, Mr. Ewart had won for himself an amount of regard and esteem that few men are fortunate to gain. By all acquainted with him he was respected, not only for his liberality, but for the modesty which ever characterized all his actions. For some years past he had been in delicate health, suffering under the insidious and dreaded agent of death, consumption; and it was painfully evident to his friends that life could not have been prolonged many years. The motive that tempted him to cut it abruptly off is a mystery which will probably be only revealed when the secrets of all hearts are laid bare. He did not appear to be laboring under any financial embarrassment, for on Wednesday last he received from the City Chamberlain a cheque for $22,000, being the amount of an award in his favor as compensation for property on the esplanade taken from him by Corporation. No paper explaining the cause of the act was found upon his person, the only things found being a private memorandum and bank notes to the amount of $1,329. In the absence of any responsible motive, then it is to be assumed—especially as the appearance of the deceased was somewhat wild and haggard for two or three days prior to the event—that the act was committed during a temporary fit of insanity. This was the belief of the jurors who investigated the case yesterday at the Globe Hotel, under the direction of Coroner Scott.—*From Toronto Leader.*

SPANISH DESIGNS ON AMERICA.

A paper published in Madrid called the *Cronical de Amos Mundos* that it is the design of Spain not only to retain her hold of St. Domingo, but to annex Hayti and proceed with the work of national aggrandizement all over the West Indies and Central and South America. Speculating upon the consequences of this aggressive line of conduct, the journal referred to says:—

"In regard to the diplomatic complications, they used neither be expected or feared. No nation alone would have been able to prevent Spain from enlarging her possessions in America, and that one is not now, nor will she be for some time, probably, disposed to offer any opposition. The civil war which has broken out in the former confederacy of the United States and its division into two confederacies of the Northern and Southern States render it absolutely impossible for the government at Washington to continue the application of the Monroe doctrine, or to think of new territorial acquisitions as well as at the same time rendering it important to prevent European nations from making such acquisitions in America, and preventing it from endeavoring to cause those Powers to lose their colonies on the continent."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT KINGSTON.—On Wednesday the steamer Banshee arrived here with 204 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles, under the command of Colonel Walker and five other officers. In addition to this effective force, there were accompanying the men no less than 191 women and 395 children. They are from Quebec, and will for a week to come be all stationed at this garrison. In about a week upwards of a hundred of the Rifles, we hear will be despatched to Niagara and the Welland Canal.—Major Grange and Lieutenant Pierce are spoken of as likely to move westward with the detachments. Since the arrival of the steamer at Navy Bay there has been much activity in the neighborhood of the garrison wharf. The disembarkation of so many children was a scene that excited even more attention than the presence of the men. The greater portion of the troops were accommodated in the rooms of the barracks, though there are about eighty families of the new comers under tents at Point Frederick. The tents are small ones of the bell pattern and to each family one tent is allowed. This gives the appearance of a miniature camp to Point Frederick, and the novelty of the scene may possibly attract visitors from the city.

The steamer Passport brought up yesterday another company of the Rifles from Quebec, which were landed at the Atlantic wharf, and marched to barracks. At the same time about 25 men, volunteers from he several companies in garrison were placed on board the boat destined for Niagara.—They were, we believe, under charge of Lieutenant Barrow.—*Kingston News.*

An accident, of a rather serious nature, happened to Miss M. J. Dreyner, of London, on Thursday evening. The young lady was in attendance at the Forest City Lodge of Good Templars, and shortly after the initiation ceremony had been performed, she walked out into the ante-room, and seated herself on the sill of one of the windows, her feet resting upon what she considered the roof, on an adjoining building, but which proved to be a sky-light. In a few minutes, seeing some of her companions seated upon the flat roof a little way off, she stepped down, with the intention of joining them, when in an instant her weight broke through the sky-light and she was plunged downwards, a depth of nearly forty feet, to the cellar below, in rear of the saloon of Mr. Crooks. Assistance was immediately rendered, and it was ascertained that the unfortunate girl was fearfully bruised and cut in various parts of the body, and one of her legs broken. A projection in the decent, and the young lady's hoops did much to prevent the accident resulting otherwise. Drs. McKenzie and Payne are in attendance upon the lady, and they hold out favorable hopes that her recovery will be speedy, and that no serious result will follow.

Plate glass prevents burglaries, as the glass cannot be cut without making a noise.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Father Point, July 4.

The Nova Scotian passed Father Point at 4 55 a. m.

The bill to abolish Church Rates was brought up in the House of Commons for the third reading on the 19th.

Mr. Escourt moved an amendment that it be read that day three months. After some debate the vote was taken and resulted—ayes 274; nays 274; the Speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment; the bill was therefore rejected amidst great cheering from the Opposition.

The Queen has emerged from her retirement since the death of her Mother, and held her first Drawing-room of the season on the 19th.

An American ship, the Peter Marcy, from New Orleans, passed through Spithead, on the 19th with the flag of the Confederate States at the peak, and proceeded to Havre.

FRANCE.

Judgment had been given in the affair of the *Monde* newspaper. The charges of insult and libel brought against the proprietors were admitted by the tribunal, and Malconet was fined 500 francs. Crampon was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment and 500f. fine.

ITALY.—The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is to be an experimental withdrawal of French troops from Rome. They will retire in about a month, making a halt of observation at Civiti Vecchia.

PRUSSIA.—A statement had gone forth that the Prussian Ministry had resigned, but the Berlin *Telegraph* of the 19th ult. pronounces the report unfounded. The difficulty is said to exist because the King had resolved to revive an unpopular custom of paying personal homage to Sovereigns.

AUSTRIA.—In the Lower House of Council of the Empire the Minister of State announced that the Emperor declares the bill proposed in the Diet of Tyrol, against the emancipation of Protestants to be inadmissable.

The Vienna papers assert that the Council of the Empire had resolved not to accept the Hungarian Diet's address, and that the municipalities of Pesth shall be dissolved.

RUSSIA.—The *Northern Bee* says that up to the end of May insurrections of peasants had taken place, 141 villages of Podolia arising, from wrong interpretation of Imperial ordinances. Order, however, had been re-established.

Paris, Thursday.

M. Galignani asserts that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy has already taken place, and that on Saturday last, 15th June the necessary documents were dispatched to Turin.

Rome, June 19.

The Pope is again ill.

THE PERSIA'S MAILS.

The steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, arrived at the port at an early hour this morning, from Liverpool on the 22nd of June. She brings 104 passengers and $880,000 in specie.

The steamship Edinburg arrived at Queenstown at 10.30 p.m. on the 20th ultimo, and reached Liverpool on the following evening.

The steamship North Briton arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 22nd of June, with news of the loss of the Canadian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Griffith asked whether government had received information that an Austrian envoy had recently arrived at Paris from Vienna, with a secret and confidential proposition from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, to the effect that the two Emperors should co-operate to form an independent army for the protection of the temporalities of the Pope, and would engage to prevent Piedmont from entering the States of the Church.

Lord John Russell said the Foreign Office had received no official information, but a communication had been made by the French ambassador stating that the Austrian and Spanish ambassadors at Paris had proposed, in general terms, that the Catholic Powers should act in concert by maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, but the proposition had been rejected.

In the House of Commons on the 21st, Lord John Russell, in reply to an inquiry, said that Spain had given a pledge that, whether the annexation of St. Domingo were accepted or not, slavery would not be introduced into the island.

The general parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

The London *Times* of the 21st ultimo publishes three full sheets of eight pages each, in all twenty-four pages! The impression is said to contain four thousand advertisements of all lengths, and is the largest production that has ever issued from the daily press.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the Galway line will be suspended pending the issue of the question as to the subsidy.

FRANCE.

The rumor is revived that the Czar will this season visit the Emperor Napoleon at the Chalons Camp.

Captain Russell, who was appointed by the French government to report upon the performance of the Great Eastern in her voyage to and from New York, had an audience of the Emperor. Captain Russell is stated to have expressed the opinion that a reunion between the Northern and Southern States is impossible, and that the establishment of two Republics is inevitable.

The French government has introduced a bill permitting the import into French colonies of all merchandise allowed to enter France on the same terms with an extra duty of from ten francs to thirty francs per ton if imported in foreign vessels, thus continuing the system of preferential duties in favor of French shipping. French colonial produce is also to be permitted in both French and foreign ships.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that Mr. Dayton, the United States minister, had remonstrated against the assimilation of the Southern States of America to Italy, contained in the late article of the *Patrie*, reproduced by the *Moniteur*.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes as follows:

"The Commissioners of the Southern States of America—Judge Rost, Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. Yancy, arrived in Paris a few days ago. They have not been officially received by the French Government. These gentlemen speak as if they expected Great Britain would acknowledge 'the South.' I think they are guessing too fast. North and South are much more like when they make friends, to pick a united quarrel with England. The general impression in Paris is that the civil was in America will be a bloodless one. At all events France will act with caution, holding communication only with the Government of Washington."

The Emperor was shortly to proceed to Vichy, and it was reported he would meet there the French Ministers from Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and probably from St. Petersburg.

Marshal Niel, it was said, would be sent to Turin to compliment Victor Emmanual on the recognition by France of the new kingdom.

A Paris telegram of the 21st to the London *Post* says that the circular of the French Government to its representatives abroad, announcing to them the recognition of Italy, had been forwarded.

The Bourse on the 21st was steady; Rentes 67 85.

ITALY.

The matter of the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by France continues to be the subject of conjecture in the absence of any official announcement. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the recognition had actually taken place. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the note of recognition arrived at Turin on the 19th, and that it would be published as soon as the reply of the Italian government should have reached the Emperor.

Glass, Elliot & Co. have successfully laid a telegraph cable 205 miles in length, between the Islands of Corsica and Toulon.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner states that when the news of Cavour's death reached Berehaven, four tar barrels and a huge bonfire were lighted as a sign of rejoicing.

Street railways will shortly be introduced in Copenhagen, authority having been granted to lay one down under certain conditions. If the result is satisfactory, others will follow.

The house at Berlin in which the late Baron de Humboldt lived and died has been completely repaired, and a marble slab placed on the front recording the fact that it was his residence.

Mr. Smith O'Brien died at Cahermoyle, Ireland, on the 13th ult.

George Bishop, F. R. S., the zealous devotee of astronomical science, died on the 14th ult., in the 77th year of his age.

In Ireland the agriculturists seem to be in excellent hopes at the aspect of the crops and pastures.

The Poor Law returns to April 30, show that 836,035 paupers were relieved in England and Wales during the year.

There was a vague rumor that Baron Ricasoli hesitated to accept the recognition in the terms in which it was tendered. There was also a rumor, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France in return for France's recognition of the new kingdom, had been decided upon. On the other hand the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes that all that is said about new territorial possessions demanded by France, is radically false, and the question of the cession of Sardinia has notoriously never been raised. The same correspondent says the French government was merely awaiting the answer of the cabinet of Turin, in order to give an official form to the resolution.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Rome, June 18th, stating that a dispatch had been received at the Vatican from Paris announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, *de facto*, with reservation of all rights. The same telegram asserts that the French dispatch also expresses regret at the non-fulfilment of the treaties of Zurich, and promises an indefinite duration of the occupation of Rome by French troops. It is added that in consequence of this dispatch the Papal government appeared more reassured.

Garibaldi's bill on the national armament, with some modifications, which had been approved of by the ministry, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. Petrucelli opposed the bill. He considered the French occupation of Rome an outrage upon Italy.—(Great agitation.)

Petrucelli was called to order, and the general discussion on the bill terminated.

The Turin *Opinione* of the 21st states that the reply of the Italian government to the note of France would be dispatched to Paris in the course of that day—while the Paris *Presse* of the 21st says the reply had actually been received and was in the affirmative, the Cabinet of Turin entirely agreeing in the views and reservations of France.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had adopted the bill for the consolidation of the different public debts of Italy by a vote 229 against 9.

A despatch from Rome of the 19th reports the Pope again suffering from illness.

The theatre at Rome had been closed, in consequence of a violent national manifestation.

SPAIN.—Late advices from Tangiers say that the difficulty between Spain and Morocco had not been arranged, and affairs looked rather serious.

AUSTRIA.—The Empress of Austria was about to leave for Corfu on account of her Majesty's health becoming more impaired.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet had unanimously agreed to the address to the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon journals assert that the Portuguese government refuses to acknowledge the new Italian kingdom.

POLAND.—The imperial decree relative to the organization of the Council of State for Poland had been published. The new council is to be composed of members of the Council of Administration, of members appointed by the Emperor, the members of the Superior clergy, the governors of the provinces, and the President of the Agricultural Association. Its functions are to examine and give a deliberate vote on new laws, on the budget for the year, and on all charges brought against public functioners. The sittings of the Council will be secret, and the resolutions are not to be published before having been approved by the Emperor.

The imperial decrees for regulating the elections of members to the provincial districts and municipal councils have also been published. The electoral laws contained therein are conceived in a liberal spirit. The eligibility of members is in no way affected by their religion or profession. The electoral franchise is very comprehensive; no person under twenty-five years of age can be an elector. The judge of the district will be the president of each district council, and the burgomaster that of each municipal council.

It is stated from Warsaw that M. Wielopolski had proposed the formation, under the title of Polish Military, of a flying column of sixty thousand men to maintain public order in the country instead of the Russian troops.

TURKEY.—The Paris *Presse* states that Fuad Pasha had been appointed Governor-General of Syria.

An enthusiastic meeting of Americans residing at present in Paris has lately been held, which was largely attended, and was addressed by some distinguished men, amongst whom were Hon. Messrs. Dayton, Clay, Burlinghame, Col. Fremont and Dr. McClintock. The speeches were exceedingly animated, and the feeling unanimous and strong in favor of the Union, and against the Secessionists. Dr. McClintock said he "believed the voice of England had not yet been heard; the Lion was not yet awoke; but it *would* awake, and when roused, its voice would be on the side of right."

DEMAND FOR TOBACCO.—The Richmond (Va.) *Despatch* says that tobacco is going up higher every day. Mr. Luel, the agent of Messrs. Huffer & Co., who are the French contractors, is now in Richmond superintending the purchase of tobacco for the French Empire, and this of itself, is sufficient to give a great stimulous to trade. We may state that tobacco ranged higher on Wednesday and Thursday than any time this year, and as high as at any time last. It ranged in prices on Wednesday from $6 50 to $10 50.—*Advertiser.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, July 5.

The European despatches, it is understood show an improved disposition in England.

From France, the *Moniteur's* article, which offered so much joy to the secessionists has been explained away to the evident satisfaction of Secretary Seward. The most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy with the United States in the present contest are furnished to this Government.

No privateers will be permitted to enter any foreign port. From all these reports, there is rejoicing in official quarters that secession is dead and buried in Europe.

It if certain that after the discharge of the three months' troops there will still be an available force of 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether the army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force. The probable total amount required for the army added to the appropriation made for the year ending with June, 1860, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in the service within the next twenty days, is about $185,300,000.—The estimate for the Navy is also large, but the exact figures are not yet exhibited.

Notwithstanding the very many persons in the streets yesterday, the order was excellent. The review of eighteen or twenty New York regiments was the Grand feature of the day.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—"Sentinel" in the New York Courier, alluding to our noble river, makes the following beautiful remarks:—

"Seen ever so often, the St. Lawrence does not weary. It looks like a river that has a great duty to do. It is to bear to the ocean the great lakes—sea unto sea; and no river in the world has a more varied experience. Narrowed to strait, and shallowed over submerged fields; expanding to area so broad, that the sky seems to touch its water-line; plunged down the cataract, and tossed in the whirlpool; wandering through the net-work of islands, moving by modern city and ancient citadel, it seeks the ocean, at last, by channels where the icebergs rear their crystal walls, as if in blockade. It is a busy and a brilliant river."

MR. AND MRS DICKENS.—London correspondent writes as follows:—Mr. and Mrs Dickens have been reconciled and are again living together. Let us trust that we shall hear no more of incompatibility. The fact is, that Mrs Dickens is a plain, matter of fact, sensible woman, without any literary tastes, and who, possibly, has not read the whole of her husband's novels. It seems to me that this is just the sort of wife that a literateur should have, seeing that they could not come in one another's way; but Dickens thought otherwise, and sees, I suppose, in the happy relation that exists between Sir Edward and Lady Bulwer, a proof of the happiness which must arise when an author and authoress are united. But Dickens is getting older and therefore wiser, and sees that he will be most happy in the society of the mother of his family.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Wednesday July 10, 1861.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections throughout the Province as far as heard from, appear rather against the Cartier-McDonald Cabinet, as at present constituted. The Premier Cartier has been returned, no doubt, for one of the divisions of the city of Montreal, by the meagre majority of 25, against the Opposition candidate, Mr. Dorion. The strength of the Cabinet has thus been severely tested in their stronghold. Mr. Cartier, with the whole influence of the Government at his command, has, at least convinced the people of Canada, that he holds office yet by a very frail tenure, as the representative of a powerful hierarchy. Per contra to this doubtful triumph of the Ministry, the Solicitor General Morin has been defeated for Terrebonne in Canada East, and Sydney Smith, the Postmaster General has been repulsed in West Northumberland. Those Cabinet losses, however, are more than balanced by the defeat of Mr. George Brown for the East Division of the city of Toronto. In this Toronto election, the causes which have led to the defeat of Mr. Brown are various. One of them may be traced to the platform adopted by his opponent, Mr. Crawford, who, contrary to all the antecedents of his family, had adopted a large portion of the political creed uniformly advocated by Mr. Brown. Whether this bird of Family Compact plumage, Brockville family ties, and Grand Trunk connexions, will stick to the platform he has so industriously enunciated through the columns of the *Leader*, is buried in the future. Perhaps he is ready to adopt any platform to suit the circumstances of the times, and the changing scenes on the political stage, and drop into the farce of misgovernment, as at present exhibited in Canada, as a stock actor of small note. That he will be a statesman of any weight cannot be expected—none of his family have shown any legislative ability worthy of note, and in all liklihood this scion of the Crawford stock, like his predecessors will show a natural aptitude for appreciating a proper division of the "loaves and fishes" of office. The Representation by population theory appears to be fast becoming a favorite plank in the political platform of the "loose fish" of the Province who have sought election. In Huntingdon, Canada East, Mr. Somerville has been elected by acclamation on this principle. Our readers will probably recollect that during the lengthened debate on an increase of representation, Mr. Somerville ably advocated the principle, on which the Premier threatened to have him extinguished in the general election, when Mr. Somerville dared Mr. Cartier or any member of the Government to test the principle at the approaching election in the constituency he represented. This gauntlet of defiance to the ministry has been gallantly redeemed by the independent electors of Huntingdon in reinstating Mr. Somerville in the Legislature, by acclamation.

Mr. Rose has also been elected for the Centre Division of the city of Montreal over Mr. Holmes. This cannot be considered a ministerial victory, as the circumstances which led to the resignation of Mr. Rose in the Cabinet, may have been antagonistic to ministerial policy, and his future political course in the Legislature may be widely apart from the ruinous policy of a Cartier.

A reconstruction of the Cabinet has become an absolute necessity—a pouring in of fresh vitality into the languid body of the Government. In other words, a new set of officials, who, ignoring the paltry lines that are dividing our country into so many antagonistic principles, will set themselves to the herculean task of retrieving our fair Province from the financial embarrassment into which it has been plunged through reckless misgovernment, and financial incapacity.

EMIGRATION REPORT.

The Report of the Chief Agent of Emigration, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., has been published, and from which we glean the following interesting statistics for the year 1860.

The emigration has been very healthy, there having been only 27 deaths during the season, 17 of which occurred on the passage.

Distinguishing the origin or nationality of the immigrants of the two seasons they will appear as follows:

	1860.	1859.
English	2491	2610
Irish	2831	1258
Scotch	1850	1787
Germans	725	1100
Norwegians	1809	1751
Danes	73	......
Italians	1	......
Belgians	......	5
Americans	4	......
Colonists	365	277
	10150	8778

Of those from the United Kingdom it is estimated that about three-fourths of the English and Scotch remained within the Province, and about one-fifth of the Irish.

The adult steerage male emigration, distinguishing the trades is as follows:

Farmers	1624
Laborers	1169
Mechanics	262
Professional Men	9
Clerks, Agents and Traders	318
Servants	32
Miscellaneous	362
	3976

The number of persons who were aided in their emigration during the past season was 130—120 of whom were from Ireland and 10 from England.

A large portion of the English and Scotch were farmers and mechanics. The former appeared generally in comfortable circumstances, and have mostly settled within the Province.

The number of emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from the year 1829 to the present time, a period of 32 years, is estimated at 932,689 souls.

According to the Report of Mr. Sinn, the German Agent attached to the Emigration Office, it appears that 95 Prussian families had settled on the Upper Ottawa, during the previous 18 months. They are scattered through the Townships of Alice, Wilberforce. Bromley, Admaston, North and South Algona, and along the Free grants of the Opeongo.

At the commencement of the Opeongo Road the land is generally poor, but on reaching the branch road to the Madawaska, which leaves the Opeongo at a place called the Corners, it begins to improve, and if the settler will proceed as far as Lot No. 17 beyond Brudenell, he will meet with a tract of excellent land, stretching towards Lake Opeongo, and, as the general report goes, continues to the head waters of the River Trent.

The Prussian settlers in the County of Renfrew have furnished a statement to the Emigration Agent, in which they express their satisfaction at their position at present and future prospects. Pleased with the land they have bought from Government, which produces abundant crops, they also find remunerative employment among the old settlers which enables them to procure the necessaries they may require until they have made a sufficient clearance on their own lands.

The Report also states that the emigrants have been of a very healthy description.—We will return to the subject of this Emigration Report, in connection with the settlement of the Ottawa valley in some future number.

THE COMET.

For a few evenings past a new visitor has appeared as a relief to the electioneering excitement which has prevailed for the last ten days, in the shape of a brilliant comet which is now blazing above us to the north. It is supposed by some astronomers to be the great comet of Charles the V., which appeared in 1264 and again in 1556, and was announced to return in 1858. But a writer in one of the western Canadian papers states that it is not the great comet of 1556, but a stranger to the earth. He states that a Mr. Thatcher, a person who exhibits a large telescope in the Park, Broadway, New York, discovered this comet on the morning of the 4th of April last, which was then approaching the sun. In the latter part of April it was seen passing through the Great Bear, or Dipper, and was faintly visible to the naked eye. It arrived nearest to the sun on the 4th of June, and on the 30th again became visible It has a nucleus of the first magnitude, and with a tail extending to the zenith, fully ninety degrees in length. It is moving very rapidly away into the realms of space, and will not be long visible. Another account says that Mr. Bradley, Superintendent of the Alleghany Observatory, had been looking towards that part of the heavens for a week previous to its sudden appearance on the 1st of July, and perceived nothing uncommon.—There was no note of it in the books; nothing in any late astronomical calculations anywhere which would lead one to expect the appearance of any such celestial stranger, and moreover, while the approach of comets is gradual, growing more and more brilliant this one has burst suddenly into view in all its full effulgence. He knows not what comet it is, nor how long it will stay.

South Riding of Lanark Election.

We congratulate the Electors of the South Riding of Lanark, on the triumphant return of Alexander Morris, Esq., as their Representative in the Provincial Assembly, by a majority of 439,

Although last in the field, and comparatively unprepared for entering the turbulent arena of politics, Mr. Morris acceded, at the eleventh hour, to the solicitation of the Beckwith yeomen, who in one united phalanx, forwarded a nomerously signed Requisition to him, and he has not been deceived in the result, and we are proud to have it in our power to state that among the names recorded on the poll books of the Township of Beckwith are to be found those of every political stripe, and different religious creeds. who voted for Mr. Morris, on conscientious convictions that he would be true to his word, and not swayed by every passing breeze, nor blow hot and cold in the same breath. This total abnegation of faction spirit is honorable to the inhabitants of old, wealthy, and staunch Beckwith. Honorable in their business transactions—persevering in their pursuits—economical in their habits they are trustworthy in every relation of life. They have now the proud satisfaction of seeing their nominee in the onerous position of Representative of one of the most intelligent constituencies in Western Canada.—The feeling had long been fermenting in the Riding that to have Mr. Morris as the representative of South Lanark, would be the "right man in the right place." In the minds of thinking men, there was an apparent necessity for a change in the representation of the Constituency. Our late member Colonel Playfair, although possessing many honorable attributes, and more than average literary ability, was found by the more thinking electors of the Riding to be complacent in an unexampled degree to the "ruling powers"—allowing his naturally strong reason to be swamped by the overwhelming patronage of a Cartier and a McDonald. In our opinion, there has not been anything in the Colonel's public career so becoming as his graceful retirement in favor of Mr. Morris.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

	Morris	Doran.
Perth	162	179
Beckwith, ...	316	23
Montague, ...	170	105
Drummond, ...	212	139
Elmsley, (North) ...	133	34
Smith's Falls, ...	70	56
Sherbrooke, (South)	21	17
Bathurst, ...	146	226
Burgess, ...	36	48
	1266	827

MAJORITY FOR MORRIS 439.

WEST BRANT.

Mr. Ryerson has been returned by a majority of 60, we are informed, though we have not received the exact figures. Mr. Ryerson has pledged himself pretty strongly against the policy of the present Government, and being an old opponent of extravagance and misrule, we do not regard him in the same light as the Simpsons, the Carlings, and the Powells.

PROGRESS OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Notwithstanding the reports circulated by some of our Western contemporaries, to the effect that the work on the Parliament buildings in course of erection here has been stopped, we are enabled to state on the authority of a gentleman occupying a prominent position in connection with them, that the roofing of the outer portion of the Departmental Buildings is now progressing.—In the course of a fortnight the roofing of the main portions of both blocks will be commenced. The great dimensions of the Parliament Buildings will account for this structure not being in as forward a state; but we are assured the main front and other portions of this immense pile will be ready to receive the roofing in about five weeks from this time. So much for the truth of the rumored stoppage of the works on the Parliament Buildings.—*Ottawa Citizen, June 28.*

MEMBERS ELECTED.

UPPER CANADA.

Ottawa—Mr. Scott
London—Mr. Carling
Glengarry—Mr. D. A. Macdonald
Lincoln—Mr. Rykert
West Northumberland—Mr. Corkburn
West Durham—Mr. Munro.
South Ontario—Mr. Mowat.
Cornwall—Mr. J. S. Macdonald.
Brockville—Mr. Sherwood.
Kingston—Mr. J. A. Macdonald.
Hamilton—Mr. Buchanan.
Carleton—W. F. Powell.
South Simcoe—Mr. Ferguson.
Lennox and Adington—Mr. Hooper.
Lambton—Mr. Mackenzie.
South Grenville...Mr. Patrick.
East Brant—Dr. Bown.
Dundas—Mr. Ross.
Prescott—Mr. McCann.
Stormont—Mr. Ault.
Welland—Mr. Street.
Toronto East—Mr. Crawford.
Toronto West—Mr. Robinson.
Niagara—Mr. Simpson.
East Durham—Mr. J. S. Smith.
West Brant—Mr. Ryerson.
Peel—J. H. Cameron.
East Elgin—Mr. Burwell,
West York—Mr. Howland,
South Lanark—Mr. Morris,
North Lanark—Mr. Bell,

LOWER CANADA.

Montmorenci—Mr. Cauchon
Dorchester—Mr. Langevin
Jacques Cartier—Dr. Tasse
Montreal West—Mr. McGee
Argenteuil—Mr. Abbott
Compton—Mr. Pope
Three Rivers—Mr. Turcotte
Quebec West—Mr. Alleyn,
Chateauguay—Mr. Starnes.
Huntingdon—Mr. Somerville.
Terrebonne—Mr. Labreche Viger.
St. Maurice—Dr. Desaulniers,
Centre Montreal—Mr. Rose.
Bellechasse—Mr. Remillard.
Montreal East—Mr. Cartier.
St. John's—Mr. Bourassa.
L'Assomption—Mr. A. Archambault.
Chambly—Mr. DeBoucherville,
Beauce—Mr. Taschereau.
Napierville—Mr. Bureau.
Beauharnois—Mr. Bureau.
Quebec County—Mr. Evanturel.
Quebec East—Mr. Huot.
Quebec Centre—Mr. Simard.
L'Islet—Mr. Fournier.
Richmond and Wolfe—Mr. Ducane.

INCREASE OF POPULATION. The Halifax *Sun* informs us that on last Wednesday night, a woman named Ryan, at Spring Gardens, gave birth to *four male children!* The four boys and mother are doing well.

AMERICAN COMPLAINTS OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

(*From the Daily News, June* 21.)

Whether the offended part of American society likes or disapproves the policy of non-intervention, it should remember that such is our principle. Because we abhor slavery and have made great sacrifices to abolish it, it by no means follows that we are to take a side in every quarrel in which a slave holding society is one of the parties. It may be that slavery might be aggravated by the conflict or that its doom is secured by it. There may be many aspects of the case; and refusal to take a side may not be any sort of evidence of the national opinion of slavery. Such is not the view which has occurred to the hasty portion of American society. Because we cannot engage to fight southern privteers, and treat the South in arms as an enemy, our northern friends rush to the conclusion that we are going to give "aid and comfort" to their domestic foe. It seems also that they have confounded a recognition of a fighting party with a recognition of a political power; and nations which profess non-intervention wait for the decision of time and events; but, when any force takes the field near our territory, or sends out privateers in the routes of our commerce, we have to make some decision, and announce how we mean to act, when compelled to act at all. This is what we have done; and the announcement of the government are in accordance with the judgment of the nation. There is no getting rid of the fact that the South is fighting or preparing to fight—we cannot ignore so plain a truth; and to frame a decision in consequence is not to take sides with any party. When the Americans complain that we have not pronounced them antagonists from the beginning, we can only point outthat this is the very point which the war is invoked to decide. We may have an opinion upon it, or a prepossesion or a strong desire; but it is not a question for us to decide upon, or to debate, in an international sense. Our friends should also remember that foreign nations can judge them only by their government. A self governing people, they invite the world to regard their government as the expression of themselves; and up to within a very few weeks there were no signs of the Southern malcontents being regarded as rebels. We see and know how that was. Our readers can tell how steadily we of this journal have insisted that the Buchanan cabinet, and the Congress which co-existed with it, were no true expression of the mind and will of the American people. But as the American people submitted to be ruled by such a government, they had no right to expect any foreign nation to take the initiative in pronouncing on the status of any malcontent portion of the citizens. Among the characteristics of democratic government is one which may be considered a disadvantage or not, according to the views held—that of changeableness. As a matter of fact a steady consistent policy is to be looked for under any form of government sooner than a democratic Republic. Some people think this a recommendation and some the contrary but all must agree that foreign nations cannot be expected to follow the changes which may occur in the republic, but must rather be guided by their own principles of policy. Whether the Southern confederacy is pronounced upon by Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Lincoln, whether it is coaxed or denounced by the American government of the day, it is not the part of any other government in the world to characterize it in the form of any public act. Englishmen may one and all have an opinion in the case, and cherish warm sympathies; and our American friends know very well which way English opinion and sympathy tend; but to require a national expression of hostility to the one side and participation with the other, on pain of a declaration that the alliance between the two countries is broken, is an act of rashness which cannot be too soon repented of. If this journal has hitherto been regarded in America as competent to speak of American affairs, and sympathize in the emotions of American patriotism, it ought to be listened to when explaining the declaration of the English Government have been misapprehended, and no good purpose can be answered by assuming that the British Government has acted in opposition to British sentiment thus far in the American case.

It is right to say this much, however clear the case may be becoming on the other side of the Atlantic, because every fit of irritation, every indulgence in distrust, and every word of menace leaves its mark on national character and international relations. Injustice and insult may be excused or pardoned, but they are never forgotten. Through a long course of quarrelsomeness at Washington we have made allowance which we should be sorry to have to extend beyond Washington. If we could forbear when misapprehension and wrath were simulated by a Southern executive for politic purposes, we may well be patient when the same vexations proceed from honest zeal, and the fervor of political youth. But they are nevertheless a pity; and this matter once cleared up, we must hope that there will not again be so much haste, followed by so much wrath or grief. Our kindred and friends should know better than to interpret us by their own desires, instead of by our own principles and the plain natural necessities of the case.

The Comet.

The comet now visible was first noticed by a Mr. Thatcher of New York, who stands on the Park, Broadway, and allows the curious to view the heavens through his telescope in return for coppers, on the 4th of April last; it was then approaching the sun. In the latter end of April it was seen by many amateur astronomers, passing near the quadrangle of the Dipperor Plough.—It was then visible to the naked eye, and the fact and position of the stranger were stated in this journal.

During all this time the paid artronomers of Canada and the United States ignored its existence. Here we had not a word from the costly establishments at Isle Jesus, Quebec, or Toronto; and had the celestial visitor not refused to be snuffed out by the State Star-gazers, its existence would have been pooh-poohed by these great men.

It is said to have passed its perihelion or nearest approach to the sun on the 4th of June last, and to be now rapidly receding from the earth.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

The celebrated comet that appeared in 1264, and afterwards in 1556, and which was expected to arrive again during some part of the years 1858, 1859, 1860, is still due. I am inclined, however, to believe, from the course taken by our present visitor, that events will prove it to be an entire stranger, and that it has taken the astronomical world by surprise.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. KINGSTON.
Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, July 4.

Fort Monroe, July 3.

The steamer *Cataline*, recently employed as a transport between here and New York, was burned to-day. The vessel is a total loss, the crew having barely time to escape. She belonged to the Bridgeport line, and was owned by Freeman & Co. She was insured for $25,000, and has been under contract to the Government for thee months for $10,000 per month.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message commences by recounting and reviewing the state of the country at the time of his accession to the Presidency—reviews the siege of Sumpter—speaks of the Navy having been sent to distant seas, leaving but a small portion of it within reach of the Government. He says finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty on the coming executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of an attempt to destroy the federal union, a choice of means to that end became indispensible. This choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceable measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion and the ballot-box. It promised the continuance of the mails at government expense to the people who were resisting the government, and gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights—of all that which a President constitutionally and justifiably could do in such a case.

A letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumpter, written on the 28th of February, was received at the War Department on the 4th of March. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that Fort in time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view to holding possession of the same with a force of not less than 20,000 men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command. The whole was laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in his opinion. This reduced the duty of the administration to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed however, that to abandon that position under the circumstances would be utterly ruinous. At home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go for to to ensure to the latter a recognition abroad. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens.—This order could not go by land, but must take the longer but slower route by sea.—The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumpter.

The Message then relates the particulars of a projected reinforcement of Sumpter, and the actual reinforcement of Pickens; speaks of the determination of South Carolina to dissolve her connection with the Union, and that they had forced upon the country the distinct issue of immediate dissolution or blood. This issue embraces more than the fate of these South Carolinians. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional government can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic traitors. It forces us to ask, "Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness—must a Government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of the people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?" Some viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing the most sanguine expectations. The President next reviews the action of Virginia; her secession, seizure of Harper's Ferry, navy yard at Norfolk &c. They received, perhaps invited, into their State, large bodies of troops with their warlike appointments from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of allegiance with the so-called Confederate States Congress at Montgomery, and finally they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond. The people of Virginia have thus allowed this insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it where it finds it.

Those border states which take a neutral position would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy, and thereby take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the disunionists, that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.

The Message next speaks of the necessity of suspending the *habeas corpus*, and the very sparing way it had been exercised, and says whether this was right or not is a question; but asks if that should stand in the way when public interests evidently demand it; and asks to state the question more directly—are all the laws but one to go unexecuted and government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated? The constitution decides that in case of rebellion the habeas corpus may be suspended, but is silent as to whether the Executive or Congress is to exercise the right.

The forbearance of the Federal Government has been so extraordinary and so long continues as to lead some foreign nations to shape their actions as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable. This discovery gave the Executive some concern, but it is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now practically respected by foreign powers, and a general sympathy with the Government is manifested throughout the world.

For suppressing the rebellion, Mr. Lincoln says:—It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making the contest short and decisive, and that you place at the control of the Government for the work, at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000.—This sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement is called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. They knew at the beginning that they could never raise their treason to any responsible magnitude by any name which implies violatian of law. They knew their people possessed as much devotion to law and order, and as much pride and reverence for the history and government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They accordingly commenced by an insidious debauchery of the public mind. The President then reviews the whole progress and cause of the rebellion, and the manner in which several seceded States came into the Union, and the original compacts which bound all together, and goes on to argue that the Union is not federal but national; and that therefore no State can assume to itself a separate "sovereignty."

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it shall be his purpose then as ever to be guided by the constitution and the laws; that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duty of the federal Government relating to the rights of the States and the people under the constitution than that expressed in his inaugural address. In defence of the course forced upon him, the President said he could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this be a cure, not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election are sure of immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gained that election.—The people themselves and not their servants can safely reverse their own deliberate decision. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink or count the chances of his own life in what may follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. Will you not according to your judgement perform yours? He sincerely hopes that your views and your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a speedy and certain restoration to them under the constitution and the laws, and having in this chosen one course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.
July 4th, 1861.

The La Cosse *Democrat* of the 21st instant says:—All efforts to dispose of the war bonds of this State, except $200,000, have so far failed. Another session of the Legislature will probably be held to devise ways to raise means to make way to dispose of them. Commenting upon this, the Dubuke (Iowa) *Herald* says: If this be true of the bonds of the State of Wisconsin, it will be no less the case with those of Iowa.

The fact is, that so many State loans have been authorized to be made for war purposes, that State Bonds and United States Government Stock have become a drug in the money markets.

The death of John Murray, of Sark Bar Hotel, Gretna-green, at the age of sixty-three years, is announced. Mr. Murray (says a local journal) was the successor of the original blacksmith who rivetted so many matrimonial chains in the old days of runaway matches. Upon the death of that son of Vulcan his mantle fell upon Mr. John Murray, and he in his turn for many years drove a brisk trade in making happy or miserable, as the case might be, many hundreds of couples who sought his kind offices.

A Young Man Kills his Betrothed and then Drowns Himself.—A terrible tragedy occured at Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday. It appears that a young man named Cornell, nineteen years of age, was engaged to a girl of seventeen. The friends of the parties objected to the marriage. Cornell invited his betrothed to ride, and on reaching a point beyond the city, he drew from his pocket a pistol and shot her, killing her instantly. Placing her body in the bottom of the carriage, he returned to the village, fastening the horse to the door of his house, proceeded to the inlet and threw himself in. He was subsequently taken out dead.

Shells Filled with Rice.—The conical shell fired by the rebels at Great Bethel, and which was forwarded to Wm. E. Hogle, of this city, was opened at the U. S. Arsenal the other day, with a view of drawing the load. Instead of being filled with the instruments of death—bullets, slugs, sulphur and powder, it contained several pounds of rice! Perhaps the slaves have the filling of these shells, and they make them harmless as possible. The rebel shells filled with rice by the negroes, and ours with sawdust by the traitors! Well, as Punch says, "this is a very civil war."—[Troy Times, 24.

The Prince Imperial of France had a children's party the other day at the Tuileries Palace. The orchestra was composed of children, all in exceedingly pretty costumes, and the Prince insisted on dancing with the lad who played the flute. Mdlle. Walewski was attired to represent a butterfly, and the Prince danced several times with her. Mdlle. Minetta Vimercati, daughter of the directer of the Hunting Establishment of King Victor Emmanuel, was in the costume of a Spanish girl, and the son of Mdme. Bizot as a postillion of the time of Louis XV. The Princess Matilda, when the Prince arrived, said with a smile—"Good day, my child! Give me *ta patle!*" (your paw). The Prince looked at the Princess with surprize, but after a moment's reflection stepped back, and presented most gaily his—foot.

THE FISHERIES OF GASPE AND THE BAY OF CHALEUR.

A memorial lately addressed to the Canadian Minister of Finance by the two great fishery establishments of Messrs. Charles Robin & Co., and Le Boutillier, Bros., of Gaspe, Bay Chaleur, contain some interesting statistics. It is stated that Messrs. Robins & Co., employed 3,500 men in their fishery operations! That in 1859 they exported to foreign markets 9,000 quintals dry codfish, 20,916 gallons (83 tuns) fish oil, and 22 barrels salmon. These gentlemen build all there own ships at Paspebiac, where 60 sail have been launched solely for the fish trade, and they have at present (1860) 17 of these afloat, manned by 140 men, besides 164 large fishing boats. Messrs. Le Boutillier, Bros., have 12 ships of their own in the fish trade, manned by 90 men, and also 169 boats. They employ fully 2,500 men in the fisheries alone. In 1859 they exported 23,400 quintals dry codfish, 2,530 barrels pickled herrings, 40 do. salmon, 150 quintals green codfish, 28,000 gallons oil. These gentlemen have acquired immense wealth from the fish trade as the fruit of their industry and enterprise.

Scranton, Pa., July 4.

Wm. Comnes and wife were burned to death last night, in this place, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp while they were filling it. Both were dreadfully burnt and survived only about two hours. They leave seven helpless children.

Despatch of War Steamers to Canada.—Orders have been received at Chatham for six steam-gun vessels to be placed in the first class steam reserve, and to be despatched immediately to the coast of North America. Each of the above gun vessels will receive on board one 68 pounder of 95 cwt, and one 32 pounder of 56 cwt.

The treatment of persons poisoned has hitherto been that of a chemical decomposition of the poisonous substance. It is now proposed to correct their effects by another method, that of administering poisons of a depressing character to counteract those of an exciting one. This is the new Italian practice. Thus laudanum has been neutralized by bella donna.

An Enfield rifle ball makes two hundred revolutions per second, after leaving the barrel.

It is ascertained that a number of accidents that have occured among the troops since their arrival in Washington, from pistol shots, is forty-one.

How to Wet Your Whistle.—Imitate the example of the locomotive. He runs along, whistles over his work, and yet never takes any thing but water when he wants to "wet his whistle!"

The worms from an ounce of silkworm eggs will devour in one month one thousand six hundred and nine pounds of leaves.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY FRANCE.

Montreal, June 6.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed River du Loup at 8.50 this morning. She was near the North Shore and apparently going very rapidly. The "Great Eastern" is supposed to have left Liverpool on the 26th of June, and has on board troops for Canada. She was not boarded at Father Point or River du Loup. We hope to get her news this p. m., from Quebec, where she will be due about three or four o'clock.

The *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion and must be left to recover their tempers.

Sir Archibald Alison, in a letter to C. M. Clay, contends that the American constitution is a failure, and recommends a national church and monarchy as the remedy.

The conflagation of London, briefly telegraphed by the *Persia*, was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses on the Surrey side of London Bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. The loss exceeded £2,000,000; some estimate the extent from three to four millions.

The probable sales of consols by the insurance companies caused a decline in the Stock Exchange.

Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed.

The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced in the *Moniteur* and by Baron Ricasoli in the Italion Parliament. The latter said that diplomatic relations between the two countries would be re-established.

The Roman question was still pending and it was hoped that there would be a formal solution of it.

The appeal in the case of Patterson *vs.*—Bonaparte commenced in the Special Court of France on the 24th ult.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 67f 60c.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse and were arrested on the 23rd. They were subsequently shot.

The Italian Chamber had adopted the Bill in relation to the national armament.

The Pope was ill, but inproving at the last accounts.

Hungary was reported to be in a state of insurrection.

The mails from Bombay to the 25th of May, and from Calcutta to the 22nd of May, and Shanghai of the 24th had arrived at Marseilles.

A panic prevailed at Calcutta, owing to the opium speculations.

The Chinese rebels had taken Hankow.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The *Great Eastern* left Liverpool about noon of the 27th.

The great fire in London was still burning in some vaults, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger from further explosion was considered over.

The Prince and Princess Frederic William had arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th to the camp at Curragh, Ireland, to take the round of military duties.

Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochedale on the 26th. He eulogizes the French Government and the commercial treaty with France, and denounces the volunteer movement in England, and ridicules as a ridiculous bugbear the idea of a French invasion.

Sir John Shelly, M. P., who was charged with indecently exposing his person, had been honourably acquitted.

Mr. Train was mixed up in the charge, and the counsel for the defence asserted that he was actuated by Shelly's opposition to Mr. Train's street railways.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN HER OWN CAPITAL.

One sight is often to be seen in Hyde Park which strikes the republican as rather strange. You are leaning against the rails, idly watching the ceaseless flow, when all at once, as suddenly as if by word of command, though not by word of command, every one of the carriages pull up on one side, the equestrians do the same, and two scarlet groomsmen gallop by. Immediately behind, in a plain carriage, is a lady, with a good color, rather stout, with a baby or daughter, or female attendant. There is nothing particularly remarkable about her; yet every hat is lifted, every head is bared, and toward that matron lady every eye is turned; and no wonder; for that is Victoria, England's Queen! She reigns for her virtue supreme in the affections of Englishmen.—An Englishman is proud of his country, but above all of his Queen. However remote from his own Island home, "The Queen!" is the first toast given at all public festivities where Englishmen are congregated—"The Queen, God bless her!" In England there is an immense respect to rank and wealth. In this case the highest rank in the land is filled by a woman, and that a wife and mother, and, in all relations of life, a pattern to her people. No wonder that John Bull gets red in the face as he shouts, with might and main:—

> "Send her victorious,
> Happy and glorious,
> Long to remain over us,
> God save the Queen."

—*John B. Gough.*

A Ride on the Rail.—We were right in our prediction that the Hon. Sidney Smith intended being a candidate for this county, if defeated at home. On Saturday morning a special train (Grand Trunk engine and car) bearing the defeated Postmaster General, arrived by the Cobourg road, at 9½ o'clock. When the news spread abroad, the greatest excitement prevailed. We understand that a consultation was held among the "faithful," the result of which deliberation evidently was that poor Sidney had better go home again, and that it would be folly to run him here. Conger's chances were small but Smith's were beautifully less. So Sidney's face was not seen at the nomination, and what happened to him after that, few knew and still fewer cared. There is no doubt as to whether Peterborough was reserved as a place of refuge for the Postmaster General, in the event of defeat in his own constituency; but the Ministry are in too bad odour here to palm off one of their number upon us; they must seek a more congenial atmosphere; plants of that genera cannot flourish here, and whatever degree of success Mr. Conger has met with, has been from other causes than his ministerial notions.—*Peterboro Examiner.*

A volunteer named Greig, for writing letters complaining of the treatment of troops in Washington, has been sentenced to carry fifty pounds on his back, six hours each day for twelve consecutive days, besides doing regular duty. Such severe punishment for an offence against propriety, is not recognized by the army regulations, nor by the code of civilization.

MR. PATRICK RE-ELECTED.

We are happy to hear that at the close of the poll in the county of South Grenville, the numbers stood—Patrick, 736; Jessup, 638. We congratulate Mr. Patrick on the great victory he has achieved.

THE BOLTON MURDER AND ATROCITIES—SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON BURNS.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied two days (Tuesday and Wednesday) with the trial of Alexander Burns, of East Bolton, in the County of Brome. He was found guilty of the murder of the infant of his own daughter, and now is under sentence of death. Judge Aylwin passed sentence upon the unhappy criminal in the following terms:

Alexander Burns, the atrocity of your crime is such that the details of it are abhorrent to human nature, and exhibit the utmost depravity. Adultery, incest, and child murder are all combined in your case. To go into it minutely would be an outrage upon our society, in which wherever it has been published, it has inspired universal horror. Your acts have polluted the land, and you must well know the punishment that awaits you. But, living in a Christian community, I feel bound to tell you, hard though it may be, that your crime is not wholly shut out from mercy in the next world as it is in this. Though to man it may seem impossible, yet to God all things are possible. Infinite in mercy. Let me then appeal to you, standing as you do on the brink of the grave, to betake yourself to religion, and seek its consolation from some of its faithful ministers. It is from such only that you can hope for consolation. Let me then beseech you, betake yourself to that blessed Saviour and Redeemer who never forsakes them that seek him. The sentence of the law is, that for the felony and murder whereof you now stand convicted, you be taken from the place where you now stand to the common jail whence you came, and thence, on the 6th day of September next, be taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul!

The prisoner having been removed, the Court was then adjourned.

A singular escape from sudden death occurred in Cobourg last Monday, at Mr. Wallace's Distillery. Robert Ough was engaged in fixing the boards of some scaffolding, and in doing so miscalculated the length of the board he had hold of and drew it too far. The consequence was that the weight of the board thus inadvertently drawn away from its support overpowered the young man, and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of 45 feet, and, having narrowly escaped striking a piece of timber, plunged head first on a piece of soft ground. His jaw-bone was fractured, the bridge of his nose broken, and several severe bruises inflicted, but no internal injury was sustained.

A singular case of drowning occurred on Tuesday evening in Wellington street, Hamilton. From the evidence given at the inquest, which was held by Mr. H. B. Bull, it appears that the deceased, Mrs Ellen Sheane, had been removing to a house on Wellington street, and had gone to the rear of the lot in the evening to feed some pigs. Some time afterwards, her husband, wondering why she remained so long, went after her, and found her in the well head downwards. Calling for assistance, she was raised, but death had ensued. The well was four feet in depth, and there was only about thirteen inches of water in it. It is supposed that in drawing water, she had lost her balance, and tumbled in. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned." Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves two young children.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Public Official Life at Naples.—A Naples letter says:—"What shall I say to you of a city where the enervating influence of the summer is so severely felt? Naples at the present moment is all asleep. A day or two since, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Count de San Martino went to the office of Public Instruction, but found no one there, all the offices being empty. After sometime he met a man, from whom he inquired what had become of all the clerks. 'The clerks,' replied the man, 'they will be here in an hour or two. I came here before my time because I was tired with loitering at the cafe.' This was the answer given with a laugh to the Count de San Martino, who at such an hour of the morning certainly expected to see a Neapolitan administration at work. He then left, saying to the man, 'Be kind enough to announce to the Secretary-General, when he shall have risen, that Count de San Martino, the King's lieutenant, has called to pay him a visit.' The surprise of the man may be conceived."

A letter from Gotha says that much public spirit prevails there respecting a grand German rifle association now being organised, and a shooting match which is about to take place. The reigning duke, the ladies of Gotha, and the authorities of the town, have given handsome prizes to be contended for, the Prince Consort of England has sent a silver goblet, and a Whitworth rifle complete in a handsome case.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRODUCE.

Our market is without any very perceptible change, but a slight advance in price can be obtained for small lots of fresh ground Flour. Shipping is almost at a stand still; the difficulty of disposing of private exchange making an almost insurmountable barrier to business. Wheat and other grains are dull, and sales forced at a sacrifice. On the whole, however there is less disposition to press stocks on buyers, and as receipts are much lighter, the pressure is not so great as it was a fortnight ago Advices from Liverpool continue unfavorable.

Flour.—No. 1 Superfine, old ground, has been pretty well moved off, but is still offering from $3.90 to $4.10; fresh ground enquired for at $4.10 to $4.25. Fancy and higher grades, there is little demand for.

Bag Flour—Enquired for at $2.30 to $2.55.

Wheat.—There is no market price for wheat, and heavy sacrifices are made by holders of cargoes to save demurrage and avoid risk of heating. Cargoes have been delivered within the last ten days at $1.20, contract price, and same samples, not held by contract, sold on the spot at 93c. Good samples have been sold from 85c. to $1.00.

Pease—Dull at last week's list, 63c. to 67c. afloat, per 66 lbs.

Oatmeal—Little doing, at $3.50 to $3.60

Butter—Occasional enquiries for shipping lots at 11c. to 11½c.; any other demand nominal at 1c. advance. Old, selling at 8¼c. to 8½c.

Pork—Without change, but holders seem sanguine of improvement.

Ashes—Pots, $5.65. Pearls, $6.00.

GROCERIES.

There have been a few grocery sales this week, but, we have no particular change to note in stable articles. Teas brought prices fully up to former quotations, and sugars declined, but not equal to reduction in duty.

Sugars—Medium Cubas, $5.35 to $5.60.

Refined Sugars—Loaves, 8½c.; Dry Crushed, 8⅛c., Ground, 8⅛c.; Extra Ground, 8¾c.; Crushed A, 7⅞c.; Extra Refined, No 2, 6½c; Nett cash prices.

Syrups—Sugar-House 28c.

Car. Soda—$4.00 to $4.25.

Rice—Arracan $3·40 to $3.55. Patna none.

Salt—Nothing offering at Auction; held in store at 60c.

W. & T. LEEMING,
Commission Merchants,
28 *St. Nicholas Street.*
Montreal, July 4th, 1861.

Illustrious Namesakes.—Gen. Pierce, who, are happy to learn, is not the ex President after all, disgraces his namesake, first by fainting at the commencement of an engagement against the miserable Mexicans, and secondly by losing his presence of mind at Great Bethel, causing the destruction of the Troy Regiment; and Gov, Jackson, after witnessing the "fight" at Booneville from the top of a distant hill, flees from even this place of safety in terror of his life!—There is no truth in Spiritualism, or the ghost of Old Hickory would have given the Valiant Governor good cause to run. So far, the "war" has been rather a comical affair, and perfectly harmless, but if not soon put a stop to somebody will yet be hurt.

Death of Mr. Mattice.—We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. W. D. Mattice, M. P. P., for Stormont. He was ill during the session, and could hardly bear the fatigue of the journey to his home. He sank gradually from that time and died at Cornwall, on the 18th instant. The deceased was but a young man when he was selected as their representative by the people of Stormont, but he sustained the duties of his position with ability and independence, and would have been, had he lived, very useful to his constituents. He was honourable and upright, of a most kindly, amiable temper, and much beloved. His father, Mr. W. D. Mattice, long represented Stormont.

A Boy Kicked to Death by a Horse.—We regret to learn from a correspondent, that on Tuesday the 25th instant, James Edmonds aged 13 years, son of John and Caroline Edmonds, of Vienna, whilst watering a horse in the stable, was kicked three times by the animal. He was struck in the thigh bone above the knee, and on the chest. He died in two hours after the accident, medical assistance proving of no avail. The deceased was a very promising lad, and was much respected by his school-fellows and friends. The unhappy mother has the sympathies of the community at large.—[London Free Press, June, 28.

A Prince in Richmond—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday last says: We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival in this city of a distinguished stranger from the sunny clime of France, the land of Lafayette, and associated with many thrilling memoris of our first revolution and of our first war of independence. This stranger is no less a personage than Prince Camille de Poliganac a name illustrious in history; and he comes, as Lafayette came to draw his sword in behalf of a brave and generous people who have taken up arms to resist the attempts of a tyrant and a despot to subjuate and enslave them. Prince Poliganac served with much gallantry in the Crimea, and is unquestionable well acquainted with the organization and discipline of the French army. We understand that President Davis received the Prince at his office, in the War Department, with that urbanity and cordiality for which he is so justly distinguished.

THE COMET.

The Comet has considerably changed its position since first observed, appearing to move in a north-westerly direction. Last evening (the 3d) it formed with the two pointers of the Great Bear an almost isosceles triangle. Can none of our astronomers give us any correct information as to the route of our celestial visitor, or tell us how near it is approaching the earth? What is the use of an Observatory, if we are left in the dark on a subject of such general interest.—*Globe.*

Spurious Notes in Circulation.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says that Counterfeit four dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal, numbered C. H. 48,913, and dated Ottawa, 1st August, 1861; also, Nos. C-H 84,781 and 84,784, of the London branch of the same bank, have been freely circulated in this city within the last week. The notes are easily detected—being smaller than the genuine; and the paper has also a greasy appearance.

A petition is in circulation in New York, praying the President to call a Convention of all the States to decide on a peaceable separation of the seceded States from the Union. It has received about 500 signatures.

FORSYTH, BELL &c's PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, June 27, 1861

	s d		s d
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 3½	a	0 6
for Superior do do	0 7½	a	0 9
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 6½	a	0 9½
board 18 a 21 inch, in shipping order	0 10	a	1 0
Red Pine, in the Raft, measured off, do do	0 9½	a	0 10
in shipping order, 40 feet	0 10½	a	0 0
Oak, ordinary by the Dram	1 3	a	1 5
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Dram	1 5	a	1 6
Elm, by the Raft according to average and quality none	0 7	a	1 0
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet,	0 11	a	1 0
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0 7	a	0 9
Flatted do	0 5	a	0 6
Staves, for Specification, Merchantable, std	£42 10s.		
Do. W. O. Puncheon Merchantable	£13		

Deals, Bright according to Specification £15 for 1sts, ⅔rds for 2nds.

Do. floated £14 to £14 10s for 1sts, ⅔rds for 2nds

Do. Spruce £7 to £7 5s for 1sts £5 to £5 5s for 2nds, and £3 to £3 5s for 3rds.

English Specifications of Deals are 12 and 23 feet long; one ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad and upwards,—½ firsts and ½ seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations, and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5.

REMARKS.

Business continues very quiet, and the prospects for the future here and in England, are by no means encouraging. Indeed till some settlement is made in the troubles in the States, confidence will not be restored; and we must look for a dragging market.

A good number of rafts of White Pine have arrived, and mostly all of them have been sold, owing to their being of small averages, which have been wanted all the season, and 5½ to 6d for 50 to 55 feet, may be deemed a fair quotation. A few inferior have been sold at our lowest figure.

For large Timber of Board Wood there is little or no enquiry.

Red Pine is not yet arriving, and the sales are confined to small lots.

Oak has not come forward plentifully, and it may be five or six weeks before much is received, owing to the vessels on the Lakes making their trips with Grain and Flour.—It is becoming high in New York, being wanted for Government purposes, and very little will be shipped to England from the States.

Elm, which in the early part of the Spring was in active demand, is now greatly neglected except for small size.

Staves are not arriving in quantity, but the enquiries are limited for both Standard and West India, more particularly for the former, although in Montreal both command high prices.

Deals, both Bright and Floated Pine, are coming forward every day, but the Spring fleet being mostly loaded they are not in such requisition as they were a fortnight ago.

Spruce are dull at our quotations.

Freights are rather improving; £1 11s to Liverpool and £1 11s 6d to Greenock, having been offered, and to London, £1 13s for Timber. £4 15s for Deals.

Forsyth, Bell & Co.

Ottawa Market Prices.

July 8, 1861.

Wheat—Fall, white	$1 05	@ 1 10
" red	1 00	@ 1 05
Spring, No. 1	1 00	@ 1 05
" No. 2	0 85	@ 0 00
Flour—Fall Wheat X	5 25	@ 5 75
Spring, No. 1	5 50	@ 5 00
" No. 2	3 75	@ 4 05
Farmers'	5 00	@ 0 00
Oatmeal ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 75	@ 5 00
Rye ℔ bush. 56 lbs	0 50	@ 0 50
Barley ℔ bush, 48lbs	0 50	@ 0 65
Oats ℔ bushel, 34lbs	0 28	@ 0 30
Peas ℔ bushel, 60lbs	0 45	@ 0 50
Beans ℔ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Corn ℔ bushel	0 50	@ 0 55
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 25	@ 0 30
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	@12 00
Straw ℔ ton	5 00	@ 6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	@ 8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	6 50	@ 7 50
" " lb	0 06	@ 0 10
Mutton ℔ lb by the quarter	0 05	@ 0 06
Ham	0 00	@ 0 10

Brockville Market Prices.

July 8, 1861

Fall Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	$2 80	@ 3 00
Spring Flour	2 25	@ 2 50
Fall Wheat	1 00	@ 1 10
Spring Wheat	0 95	@ 1 00
Buckwheat	0 25	@ 0 30
Indian Corn ℔ 56 lbs	0 45	@ 0 50
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 50	@ 0 00
Oatmeal ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	@ 0 00
Rye	0 00	@ 0 50
Peas	0 50	@ 0 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@ 5 05
Butter	0 12	@ 0 10

Treasurer in Account with the Township of Pakenham for the Year 1860

1860	Treasurer, Cash received, Dr.	$	cts.
Feby. 6	To balance on hand last audit	311	34½
Feb 6	Auction dues, Wright and Leishman	16	00
"	Fine from Jas. E. Cuthbert	30	00
13	Cash from Collector	300	00
Mar 6	Auctioneer's license Armstrong	8	00
23	Cash from Collector	48	90
May 12	County Treasurer, Wild Land Tax	49	50
19	Cash Collector Ball, taxes for 1859	13	38
21	" Reeve, Hanniver's fine	2	00
June 2	Inspector, license duties	80	00
July 2	Cash from Sheriff's Sale, non-resident land	283	96
July 16	Legislative grant to Common Schools	336	00
Sep. 8	Collector, Statute Labor	4	95
Dec. 28	" taxes for 1860	480	00
" 31	Inspector Ball, lic'se duties	122	90
	Treasurer Dr.	$2086	93½

1860	Treasurer, Cash paid Cr.	$	cts
Feb 6	By Cash paid G. McCullouch for road	12	00
13	Cash paid M. Lowe, road	32	00
12	do for legal advice	3	00
Apl 26	do John Elliott to pay witnesses	12	00
May 21	Cash paid Messrs Scott, Dickson, and Forsyth Council fees	21	50
June 2	Cash paid Jas Quigley, for Ladders to T. Hall	12	70
"	Rob. Dickson Assessors fees	50	00
July 11	Cash paid D. C. McNab,		
"	Leg. grant to No. 1. S. S.	99	93
"	Alonzo Sliter do 4 do	88	34
"	And. Wallace do 5 do	29	00
12	John Carson do 3 do	36	20
"	Jane Seymour do 7 do	8	68
14	Miss R McCoy 6 do	36	20
"	Thos. Watson do 2 do	37	65
Aug 11	W. Watchorn, trustees 7	56	00
"	W. Burrows, Coun'l'rs fees	5	00
"	Dickson & Forsythe for roads	4	00
21	Daniel Hilliard, preparation for P. W.	120	00
Oct 27	James Hartney road work	7	50
"	Y. Scott expended on roads	6	75
"	James Quigley, water closet Town Hall	40	00
Nov 19	Bolton Cunningham, road work	28	00
"	Robert Potter, road work	12	00
Dec 15	Thos. McCann road work	42	00
"	John Elliott keeping clean, and firewood for Town Hall	13	40
"	Samuel Lowry, road work	12	00
"	Messrs. Elliott and Clark, Tavern Inspectors. fines	28	30
"	James Quigley work at Town Hall	7	00
18	Robert Clark, fees Tavern Inspector	3	00
"	Balance of Reeve and Councillors' fees	39	50
"	Insurance on Town Hall	7	86
Dec 31	Thompson & Co. Assessment blanks	3	90
"	McClear & Co. Municipal Reports	5	00
"	Township Surveyor, 2 days	3	00
"	Clerk, Selecting jurors 1861	5	00
"	Clerk, Salary for 1860	100	00
"	Wm Dickson, postage ac. '60	4	62
"	James Poole, printing	22	00
"	Co. Treasurer, Co. rate 1860	545	16
"	D. C. McNab, teacher County assessment	83	03
"	Thos Watson, teacher do	38	60
"	James Ellis for John Carson teacher do	27	08
"	Roseann McCoy teacher do.	50	20
"	Alonzo Sliter, do	84	96
"	Andrew Wallace do	44	41
"	R. Brown, Esq. stationery,	3	59½
"	Balance of Treasurer's fees	26	37
"	Balance in Treasurer's hand	128	50
		$2086	93½

We do certify that we have examined the above Account for 1860, and found them correct.

Signed { Thomas Bowes, / William Tait, } Auditors,

Certified a true Copy,
James Connery,
Town Clerk.

DENTISTRY

BY

EBERSON AND BOWERMAN.

Dr. Bowerman will visit Carleton Place, by train, on Monday 15th July for 5 days. Almonte, Monday 22nd for 5 days. Pakenham, Monday 29th for 5 days. Arnprior, Monday August 5th for 5 days. Renfrew, Monday 12th for 8 days. And will be most happy to attend to all calls in his profession. 44

NOTICE.

THE TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES, under the patronage of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society will take place on Monday the **15th inst.,** **at Ten o'clock forenoon,** on the Farm of Mr. Robert Lang, No. 14, 10th Con. of Ramsay. Intending competitors will please notify the Secretary on or before Saturday the 13th inst.

DAVID CAMPBELL.
Sec't. & Trea. N. L. A. S.
Ramsay, July 7, 1861. 44

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated on John Street, being No. 3, **Arnprior.** An indisputable title given.

Terms Easy.—Apply to E. M. Baldwin Auctioneer, Arnprior.

JAMES McCORISTON.
C. Place, July 9th, 1861. 44-g

THE LOYAL ORANGEMEN

OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK,
WILL CELEBRATE THIS YEAR'S ANNIVERSARY OF THE
"Battle of the Boyne,"
BY
PUBLIC PROCESSION.
AT THE
VILLAGE OF CLAYTON,
ON FRIDAY THE
12th July, 1861.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

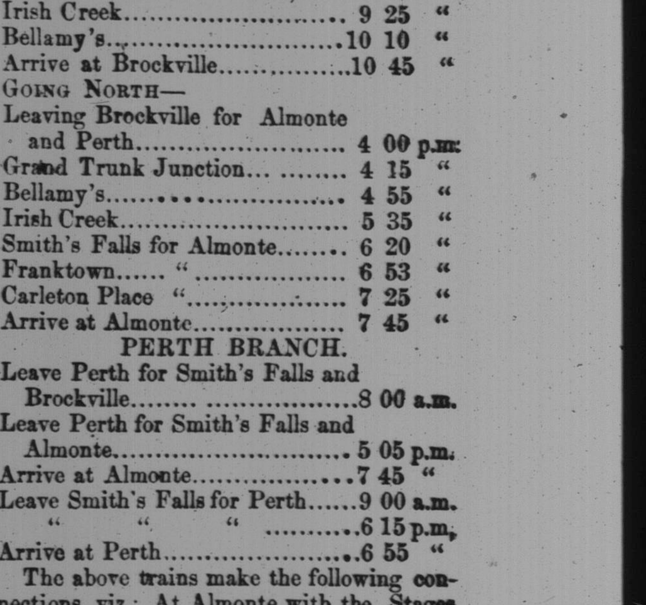
The Brethren will assemble in Mr. Smith's Grove, in the immediate vicinity of the Village. The several Lodges in the North Riding are expected to arrive at not later than Eleven o'clock. At half-past Eleven, precisely, the Procession will be formed by the Grand Marshall in the following order:

GRAND MARSHAL,
THE UNION JACK,
BAND,
D. Marshal, County Officers, D. Marshal,
YOUNG BRITONS,
L. O. L. No. 92—Bro. G. Crampton, Master.
" 155— " Wm. Connery, "
" 194— " H. Bowland, "
" 389— " R. Gilhully, "
" 448... " O. Montgomery "
" 473— " A. Barnett, "
" 529— " R. Scott, "
" 780— " J. McWilliams, "
" 789— " A. Ferguson, "
" 998— " T. H. Tennant, "

None but the Marshals of the day will be allowed to join the Procession on horseback. Each Lodge to have two Tylers, (one on each side,) to keep the line of march clear. After the Procession, and the Refreshments taken, the Chair will be taken by the Worshipful County Master, when Addresses will be delivered by Revd. and other Gentlemen. According to a Resolution of the County Lodge, each Lodge provides its own Refreshments. The Deputy Marshals and Masters are strictly enjoined to preserve the utmost order during the delivery of the Addresses.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Clayton, 2nd July, 1861.



Brockville AND Ottawa Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, July 1st, and until Further Notice, Trains will run as follows:

Main Line.

Going South—

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth at	7 15 a.m
Carleton Place	7 35 "
Franktown	8 05 "
Smith's Falls for Brockville,	8 55 "
Irish Creek	9 25 "
Bellamy's	10 10 "
Arrive at Brockville	10 45 "

Going North—

Leaving Brockville for Almonte and Perth	4 00 p.m.
Grand Trunk Junction	4 15 "
Bellamy's	4 55 "
Irish Creek	5 35 "
Smith's Falls for Almonte	6 20 "
Franktown "	6 53 "
Carleton Place "	7 25 "
Arrive at Almonte	7 45 "

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Brockville	8 00 a.m.
Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Almonte	5 05 p.m.
Arrive at Almonte	7 45 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth	9 00 a.m.
" " "	6 15 p.m.
Arrive at Perth	6 55 "

The above trains make the following connections, viz: At Almonte with the Stages to and from Arnprior; At Brockville with the Grand Trunk Trains to and from Montreal and Toronto, and also with the Royal Mail Through Line of Steamers going East and West. Passengers leaving Arnprior, Perth and Smith's Falls in the morning, arrive at Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa the same day.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Brockville, June 24th 1861.

HARDWARE
AT
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of House Builders, Carpenters, Joiners, Blacksmiths Carriagemakers, and Painters to his immense

STOCK OF GOODS

In the above department, which can not be surpassed in any House in Canada as to variety, quality, and prices—below find a list of a few articles, with a thousand others too numerous to mention.

Iron and Steel
Wrought and Cut Nails,
Spades and Shovels,
Hoes and Forks,
Scythes and Snaiths,
Locks and Latches,
Window blind fastenings,
Axletrees, Top Props,
Enamelled Cloth,
India Rubber Cloth,
Patent Leather,
Hub Bands,
Sand do, Hubs,
Bent Felloes,
Bent Shafts,
Malleable Iron,
Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Glass and Putty,
Lasts and Pegs,
Boots, Trees and Crimps,
Zinc and Iron Nails,
Butts and Screws,
Whip Sockets,
Oil Cloth,
Back Lights,
Lacing, Seat Sticks,
Bent Bows,
Assorted Nails,
Tufts, Apron Hooks,
Joints, Bolts, Clips,
Dash Centres,
Dash Irons,

MILL SAWS.

Best Black Springs, 12 cents per lb Cash.
Best Bright Springs, 12½ cts. per lb Cash.

All of the above Goods will be sold very low for Cash or approved Credit. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

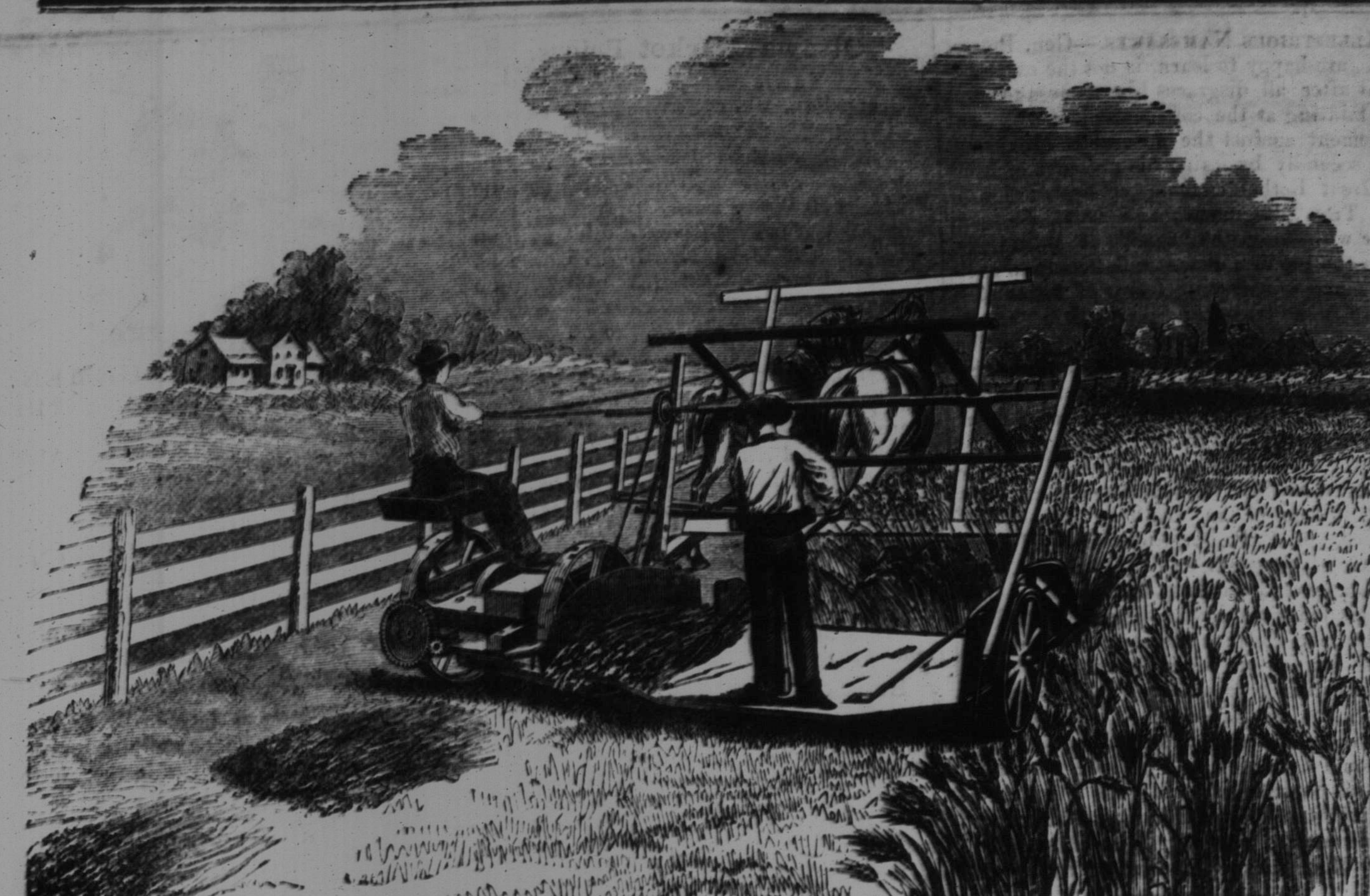
Orders are respectfully solicited,

W. BOTSFORD.
Graham Building, Perth.
May 30, 1861. 41

Shawls, Shawls.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturer's, per Steamship "United Kingdom," a Splendid Lot of Paisley filled Plaids, and Summer Shawls, which will be sold cheap.

ALBERT TESKEY.
Appleton, 29th June, 1861. 43



LABOUR SAVED IS MONEY GAINED.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR, AND WITH COSSITTS & YOUNG'S

PATENT IMPROVED REAPER ATTACHMENT.

FARMERS, Now is your time to purchase the best MOWER AND REAPER, ever offered for sale.

The unprecedented success of the **BUCKEYE MACHINE**, is a convincing proof of its excellence. Is has never failed w rever introduced to take precedence over all other machines.

The Farmer who contemplates purchasing a MOWER & REAPER for the Harvest of 1861, will, in selecting the Buckeye, secure the only machine which COMBINES ALL the requisites of a perfect MOWER & REAPER, including **Strength, durability, simplicity, lightness of Draft**, freedom from side draft, portability, convenience, perfect adaptation to uneven surface, ease in backing, safety and comfort to the Driver, ease to the Team, and capability of doing **Good work on any description of Land**, and in any variety or condition of Grass or Grain.

The Subscribers have made several very important improvements in the Reaper attachment, since last Harvest, (and for which they have obtained a Patent, dated the first of May, 1861.) With the improvements now made, we guarantee it to be the best COMBINED MACHINE ever offered to the Farming Public. (Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.)

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

SMITHS FALLS, C. W., 4th June, 1861.

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS making, selling, using, or infringing on the Patent granted to Cossitt & Young, for their improved Reaper attachment, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

NEW HOTEL—ALMONTE VILLAGE

ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE Proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel in the Village of Almonte, where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favor him with a call.

J. B. SHIPMAN.

P. S. Parties travelling by the Stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the Stage puts up there.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL be received by the Municipal Council for the Township of Westmeath up to 3rd day of August next at 10 of the Clock, forenoon, for the building and finishing of a Town Hall in Beachburgh, both of Brick and Frame. Tenders to be left at Daniel Fraser's store, in Beachburgh village, where plans and specifications may be seen. By order of the Council.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT
Township Clerk.

Westmeath, June 17th, 1861.

REMOVAL!

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

Watch and Clockmaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thos. McLaren, Tailor, near the Almonte Woollen Mills, where by attention to business and good workmanship, he bopes to give satisfaction to all who patronize him,

☞ Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellry, of all kinds carefully repaired and cleaned.

Almonte, May 15, 1861.

A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial, in any case of Piles, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Eruptions on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is useful. It will recommend itself, after one trial.

100,0 00 Bricks—First Quality

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!
Enquire at
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS

AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is prepared to supply Seeds of a very superior quality, by the Paper, Pound, or Ounce. Orders from a distance will receive punctual attention.

A General Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Liquid Horse Blister, Black Oil, Gargling Oil, &c.

Just Received—a Fresh Stock of Books and Stationery.

Book and Newspaper Agent; Canadian and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Books, &c. supplied to order.

A. FOWLER.

Pakenham March. 1861. 28-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

HENRY MEREDITH.

Pakenham, 9th Con.
March 14, 1861. 28-au*

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred Acres.

ALSO—Lot number 13, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 acres.

These Lands are situated on the South side of Muskrat Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to

ANDREW DICKSON.

Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-tf

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.

THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD.
JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-tf

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A TRIAL of Mowing and Reaping Machines will be held under the patronage of the NORTH RIDING OF LANARK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,—open to all Machines, Single or Combined. Premiums will be awarded to the THREE best. Due notice of the time and place will be given as soon as a field can be selected for the purpose.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secr. and Trea. N L A S.

Ramsay, 17th June 1861. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to call the attention of their friends and that of the Public to their Stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
& GLASSWARE, READY
MADE CLOTHING, OILS
& PAINTS, DRUGS AND
MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

And other articles in their line, all of which they will Sell low for money or merchantable Produce.

They have also to announce that they have just received a quantity of superior

Timothy and Clover Seed.

and a fine Assortment of Felt Wool, and Straw Hats, Caps, &c.

They also beg to state, that seeing the evils of long credits, and the remissness with which many Accounts are settled up, have resolved to greatly curtail their credit business, and to notify parties, whose Notes and Accounts remain unsettled, that they will, however reluctantly, hand them over for collection, without any exception, unless some satisfactory arrangement is at once made.

ANDREW RUSSELL & SON.

Arnprior, 1st May, 1861. 35

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving, and just opening a very large and varied Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Amongst which will be found a Splendid Variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

HATS, TURBANS &c. &c.
LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS, CAPES,
AND MANTILLAS,

Of the Newest Style and Patern; together with a beautiful Assortment of Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Collars and Head-dresses. Also, a very great Variety of Trimmings; with a full Assortment of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season; together with his usual Stock of

**Hardware,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Leather,
Boots & Shoes,
&c. &c. &c.**

He has great pleasure in calling particular attention to his very fine

ASSORTMENT OF TEAS.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 7th, 1861. 35

Teacher Wanted.

IN School Section No. 1, Township of Brougham, who holds a Second Class Certificate for the last six months of this year.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1861.

	MARTIN KENNELLY,
Trustees S. S. No.	PATRICK SHEAHEN,
1, Brougham,	PATRICK McNULTY,

43-g*

IMPORTANT.

DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE.

THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSEL'S TANNERY,

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.

For particulars enquire at this office.

Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for sale, the VILLAGE LOT with BLACKSMIT'S SHOP and other BUILDINGS, in the Village of **Carleton Place**, now occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor.

The site is not excelled by any in the Village, and as the terms are LIBERAL—a good opportunity is afforded to any one desirous of investing. For terms, &c., apply to

D. FRASER,
Solicitor &c., Perth.

Perth, January 18, 1861. 20tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

Arnprior, March 18, 1861. 28

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No 11, 8th Con. in the Township of Ross, containing 100 acres, 45 Clear, having on it a good Plank House, two Barns and Stable. The Road from Portage du Fort to Pembroke runs past the end of it, nearly opposite Mr. Halpenny's Tavern. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to

ALEXR. THOMSON, Sen.
On the Premises

Forrester's Falls P. O. 32-pa

WOOL and CLOTH BUSINESS 1861.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the Public that he will make a tour of the back country with a Stock of Factory Cloth, to exchange for Wool. He will as on former occasions, give Cloth at Factory prices, and pay the highest factory price for Wool in Cloth or Cash.

DAVID WARD.

Almonte, 3d June, 1851. 39

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

THE SUBSCRIBER has Received per Steamship "Jura," and "Bohemian," from Liverpool at Montreal, his usual Spring and Summer

Stock of Dry Goods.

In Gentlemen's Wear from the Manufacturers at Leeds:

BROAD CLOTHS,
NARROW CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
FANCY TWEEDS,
AND DOESKINS,

Gambroons, Coatings, Trowserings, Russel Cords, Satinettes, &c. &c.

LADIES' Wear from Bradford.—Mantle Cloths, Plain and figured Cobourgs and Circassians in every variety and shade, beautiful Silk Striped and Check'd fancy Barege Dresses in all colors, Fancy Robes in 2, 4, and 5 Flounces, Which for beauty and design cannot be surpassed.

His Manchester Goods comprise the usual Variety of

Cottons, Stripes, Checks,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

which will be found second to none as to Quality and Price.

A large assortment of Hats and Bonnets quite New and fresh from New York.

TEAS,
SUGARS,
TOBACCO'S,
HIGH WINES,
PROOF WHISKEY,

and a general assortment of all kinds of groceries will be found complete and kept on hand in abundance during the entire summer months.

The entire stock is offered on sale cheap for cash, and the usual term of credit given until winter without interest where satisfactory.

All kinds of produce and Butter taken in exchange and Kegs given out to fill.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 14th May, 1861.

Key

TO THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC DEsigned for the use of Teachers and Private Students, by John Herbert, Saugster, M, A. Price $1,00.

JOHN HART.

Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

Just Published

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY FOR the use of Schools, by J. George Hodgins, L,L.B Authorized to be used by the Board of Public Instruction, Price $1,00.

JOHN HART.

Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

GARGLING OIL SUPERSEDED.

BRIGGS' BLACK OIL is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be superior to Gargling Oil, or any other Medicine now before the Public, for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, and all injuries to Horseflesh. Good for man and beast.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

NOTICE.

If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood, and for bilious complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c. we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

B. M. R.

Try the truly great PAIN KILLER, BRIGGS' MAGIC RELIEF, and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

WORMS.

For destroying Worms in children, SITZER'S VERMIFUGE CANDY is by far the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicines.

SMITHSFALLS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE SUBSCRIBERS embrace this opportunity of thanking their numerous

Customers of Central Canada.

For the very liberal and continued support extended to them for the last *twenty two years*, and beg to inform them, that unlike similar Establishments of more recent origin who claim to have reached perfection, they find it still necessary to

Enlarge their Buildings,

AND BE CONTINUALLY ADDING TO THEIR

PATTERNS and MAHINERY

With a view to keep pace with the

Constant Improvements

Which the rapid progress of the country demands, and to still retain the

High Reputation which their Establishment has already gained,

And which they are now assured will

Compete with any Similar One in this Section of Country.

They would particularly call attention to their

Double Geared Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES.

(Either 2, 4, 6, or 8 Horse Power with or without SEPARATORS.)

which are acknowledged to be the best ever made in this section of country, and being

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL BY **Experienced Workmen,**

Will warrant them to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Also making the

THE BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE,

Which combines all the requisites of a PERFECT MACHINE.

Will always have on hand or make to Order,

Shingle Machines,

Circular Sawing Machines,

(Capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per Day.)

Wood Sawing and Boring Machines Combined;

A most Perfect and Complete Article,

And will keep constantly on hand,

**Cooking,
Fancy,
Box and
Parlour Stoves,**

WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS.
COOLERS, SUGAR & CAULDRON
KETTLES, CART, BUGGY & WAGON
BOXES,
ROAD SCRAPERS,
DOG POWERS,
CULTIVATORS,
STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Also make to Order all kinds of

Grist and Saw Mill Castings,

JOB WORK of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

CASH Paid for Old Cast Metal.

FROST & WOOD.

Smiths Falls, 24th June, 1861. 42

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold Immediately.

A FARM of land, being the West half of Lot number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of the Township of Ramsay. About Eighty Acres cleared and well fenced. Application can be made to the proprietor, on the premises, or to William Gilmour of Ramsay.

JOHN McMANUS.

Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861. 20 au

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to

ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859

GEORGE HAY.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Shelf and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coals, Rafting Ropes, and small Cordage, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only.

ALSO

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oils and Lamps, which yield the best and most economical Light yet produced.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feby., 1861. 22tf

DANIEL KELLOCK,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL *News Agent.*

PERTH, C. W.

HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie, Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications.

21pa

The Sons of Temperance

OF THE

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE.

Will dispose of their HALL!

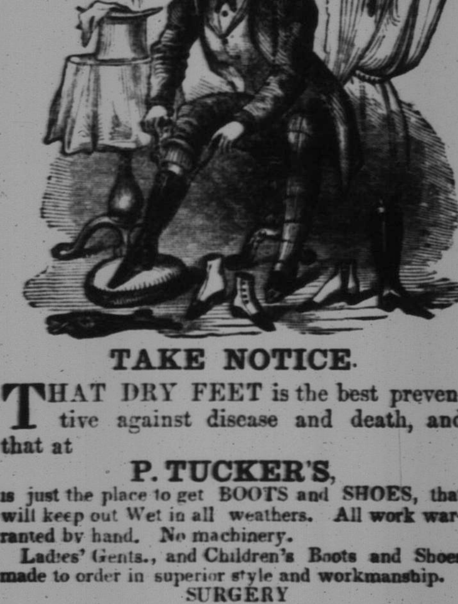
BY PRIVATE SALE.

IT is beautifully situated is the centre of the Village, and is well adapted either for Commercial purposes or Private Residence.

The Hall is a well finished building, 24 x 40 feet—with an additional Building of 24 x 18 feet. ☞ For further particluars, enquire of

DAVID McARTHUR,
Wm. GILMOUR,
Committee.

Almonte, April 4th, 1861. 34tf.



TAKE NOTICE.

THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive against disease and death, and that at

P. TUCKER'S,

is just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that will keep out Wet in all weathers. All work warranted by hand. No machinery.

Ladies' Gents., and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order in superior style and workmanship.

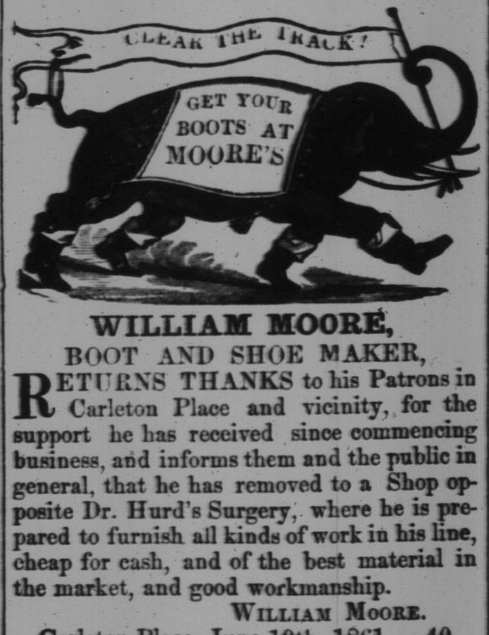
SURGERY

Performed upon old Boots and Shoes, by adding of Feet, making good the Legs, binding the Broken, healing the Wounded, altering the Constitution, and supporting the body with new Soles.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Advice gratis on the most desperate cases.

Carleton Place, June 10, 1861. 40


CLEAR THE TRACK!
GET YOUR BOOTS AT MOORE'S

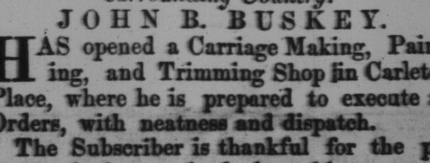
WILLIAM MOORE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in Carleton Place and vicinity, for the support he has received since commencing business, and informs them and the public in general, that he has removed to a Shop opposite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, cheap for cash, and of the best material in the market, and good workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Carleton-Place, June 10th, 1861. 40



STOP AND READ.

To the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding Country.

JOHN B. BUSKEY.

HAS opened a Carriage Making, Painting, and Trimming Shop in Carleton Place, where he is prepared to execute all Orders, with neatness and dispatch.

The Subscriber is thankful for the patronage he has received since his commencing business in this part of the country and respectfully invites the public to call and see the new style of Buggies he has on hand, ready for sale. He has devoted a term of fourteen years at the three branches of his business, and most of his time he has served in the States; he has also had some years experience in Canada, and is confident that all Orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit his customers.

Carleton Place, June 12, 1861. 28

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

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

W. B. GRAY, House Painter, Grainer, Glazier & Paper Hanger, Carriage Painting and Finishing, Furniture and Ornamental Painting, such as Grecian, Antique, Crystal Transfer, Oriental Pearl Work, Wax Work, and a number of others. All orders punctually attended to, and cheaply executed for cash. Orders received at John Graham's;

Carleton-Place, June 6th 1861. 40

FRANCIS LAVALLEE, COOPER, PORK INSPECTOR, &c., is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Pork and Flour Barrels. Tubs, Firkins, Churns, &c., &c., made in a workman-like manner and of the best seasoned timber.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861. 38-tf.

BLACKSMITHING.

RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.

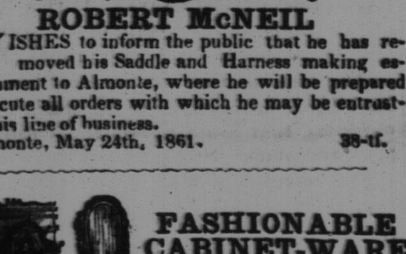
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

ROBERT McNEIL

WISHES to inform the public that he has removed his Saddle and Harness making establishment to Almonte, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business.

Almonte, May 24th, 1861. 38-tf.

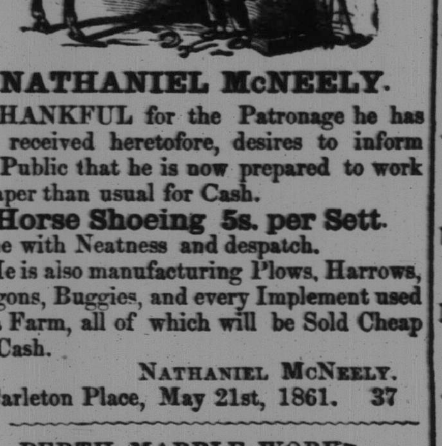


FASHIONABLE CABINET-WARE SHOP.

THE Undersigned, in carrying on the Cabinet-making Business of J. W. Bell & Co., in Carleton Place, returns his thanks fo rpast patronage, and begs to intimate to the Public that he is prepared to make to order, Bureaus, Sofas, Sideboards, Tables, Bedsteads, of all modes, and the best workmanship and material, and all other articles in the Furniture line at reduced prices.

JOHN HOGG.

May 27, 1861. 38



NATHANIEL McNEELY.

THANKFUL for the Patronage he has received heretofore, desires to inform the Public that he is now prepared to work cheaper than usual for Cash.

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett

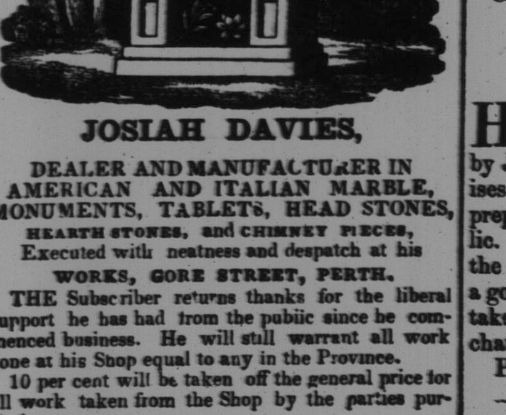
Done with Neatness and despatch.

He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used on a Farm, all of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.



JOSIAH DAVIES,

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES, Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.

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

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

JOSIAH DAVIES.

May 10, 1859.

PERSONS REQUIRING **Monuments,** CHEAP, HANDSOME AND DURABLE, should use the much admired

ARNPRIOR MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

Manufactured in the best style, by

W. G. H. SMART, ARNPRIOR, C. W

FURNITURE

THE Subscriber having commenced business in Carleton Place, takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and at prices to suit everybody.—Coffins furnished on the shortest notice.

JACOB LESLEY.

Carleton Place, May 28th, 1861.

THE Subscriber wishes to return his sincere thanks for the good share of patronage he has received during eight years residence in this place, and is now prepared to sell cheap for Cash. He has at present a quantity of Ready made Work on hand, and those who have the Cash would do well to give him a call.

WILLIAM NEELIN.

Carleton Place, May 27, 1861. 38

JAS. DUNLOP

HOUSE CARPENTER.
Mill-Wright, &c., &c.
CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing snacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

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CONVEYANCER, &c.,
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BARRISTER, &c.
PERTH, C. W.

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NORWOOD, C. W.

WILLIAM MOSTYN. M. D

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner, for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

RoBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada. Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

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WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
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WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

Almonte, June, 1861.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver,

(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

Perth, Jan. 28th. 1861. 21au

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Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

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Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
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STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY Co.,
SMITH'S FALLS
Agent for the British & American Express Co.
AGENT FOR THE
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Risks taken and losses promptly settled.

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Jan. 24th, 1861. 21tf

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Capital.................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
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Machinery, Castings, Implements

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MANUFACTURE
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.
PERTH, C. W. 42-pa

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Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

LAND SURVEYING.

A NEW ERA.

The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in those parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.

For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows: iz.—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over one mile six dollars, not over 1½ miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.

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

Perth, May 3rd 1858.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

JUST RECEIVED, at the Post Office, an Assortment of DRESS GOODS, Prints, Cloths, &c. &c., surpassing in design and quality, and at lower rates, than ever before offered in this Market.

ALSO

A Splendid Assortment of Straw and Felt Hats which will be Sold cheap, for ready pay only.

All kinds of Merchantable Produce taken in exchange.

P. STRUTHERS.

Carleton Place, 10th May 1861. 36

The Magistrate's Handbook

CONTAINING ALL LEGAL INFORMATION and Forms necessary in conducting Magistrates Courts. Price $1.00.

Will be sent by mail post-paid to any address on receipt of price.

JOHN HART.

Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

For Sale.

THE East half of Lot No. 3 on the 12th Con. of the Township of Huntly. There are fifty acres cleared. A good log Barn, dwelling house, and other out-houses are erected on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation and terms liberal. For particulars, Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MICHAEL LOW.

Huntly, 14th June 1861. 41-cg.

PERRY'S HOTEL.

GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM.

GOOD STABLING, with every other convenience and accommodation for Travellers.

8th April, 1861. 31

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

ISSUED AT CLAYTON by
THOS. COULTER.

22nd May, 1861. 38