

hallow. They were also very peaceful, and as he found that the Gorilla was plentiful in the vicinity he resolved to stop and kill a few. It was here, he said, that he first killed one, and described the encounter in a very graphic manner. The Gorilla goes on all fours, but when it meets a man, it will immediately stand erect and rush toward the intruder, at the same time beating his enormous chest with his hands, making a series of drum-like noise, which, in the mountain forest, can be heard at an immense distance. They live in pairs, and when surprised, the female flies, but the male immediately gives battle. Such is his strength that he will snap a tree six inches in diameter with ease. Mr. Du Chaille in examining trees so broken by them, found that they did so for the purpose of sucking a sap which oozed out.

Like a man the Gorilla varies in size. The natives think they are invulnerable, and to his success in killing them, the speaker attributed the reverence in which they hold him. The speaker then went on to show the great reverence which the natives have to man in its entire organization. After speaking of another species of ape which build houses wherein they live, he gave a long account of the customs existing among the natives. The great creature which pervaded the whole country, he said, was a belief in witchcraft. The death of any person was invariably attributed to sorcery, and from one to fifty suspected persons were either put to death or sold into slavery yearly, and in this way the slaves procure many of their slaves.

After travelling two hundred and twenty-five miles toward the interior he struck a range of mountains running parallel with the equator; these lie at a distance of over one hundred miles, and he was directed to ascend the highest peak of the range. As his shoes and clothing had given out, he was forced to return without finishing his investigation. On his journey back he was much delayed by the fever, which he had taken despite huge doses of quinine. He thinks this range runs to the Abyssinian Mountains, and has no doubt that they are the identical Mountains of the Moon. The speaker finished his lecture by referring to the immense quantity of rum which is brought into that part of the country by slaves. He had seen a thousand barrels of New England rum exchanged for negroes while he was on the coast.

ELEVEN SHILLINGS.

A MAN called at a shop in a town in England, to purchase some articles which he wanted, and, observing a bill lying on the counter relative to the Bible Society, he began to read it, and he was struck by the fact that the Bible Society was the object of the society to circulate. A little girl, the daughter of the shop-keeper, being present, was much grieved at his wicked conduct, and asked him, "Sir, did you ever read the Bible?" He was a little confused at this question, but at last replied, "I cannot say I have." "I thought so," she replied; "for if you had with serious attention, you would not have treated it with such contempt." The man, having obtained what he came to purchase, went away. Not long afterward, the little girl was taken ill and died; but during her illness, as her father was one day sitting by her bedside, she said, "Father, I wish to ask of you a large gift." The father very affectionately answered, "What is it, dear? Anything that I can give you or do for you, I am willing to do immediately." "I wish you said," the dying child, "to give me eleven shillings." "Eleven shillings?" said her father. "What can you want in such circumstances, with eleven shillings?" The child, without mentioning her reason, still continued her request to have the money, till at last he gave it to her. "Now," said she, having this money in her hand, "I wish that with these eleven shillings one of the best Bibles may be bought, and when I am dead, let it be conveyed to the man who said, 'in the shop, who declared the contents of that book were false. Let him be informed it is my last legacy, and it is the earnest wish of a dying child that he would read it with solemn and serious attention.' Very shortly after her death her request was complied with; the book was purchased, and given to the man, with the dying injunction of the little girl. He was much struck when he heard it; and, though he did not love the book, yet he determined to read it for her sake. It pleased God to change his heart in the reading of it. He became a Christian, and afterwards purchased two books of the same kind, and gave one to each of his two children, who had begun, from his former evil examples, to become leaders of that which is good.—S. B. Banner.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

SEIZURE OF U. S. FORTS AND ARSENALS BY CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

SECESSION OF ALABAMA & FLORIDA.

Public Buildings in St. Louis in possession of U. S. Troops.

SURRENDER OF THE ARSENAL AT BATON ROUGE.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Star of the West will start for Charleston under the protection of the U. S. frigate Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The President has made a formal order directing the heads of the departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the Constitution newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the seizure of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to his letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formally expressed, imply a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7th, says a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola river will annex themselves to Alabama.

The arsenal at Catasboche has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove arms.

At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut.-Gen. Scott. According to relations in congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General with much earnestness asked whether it was possible that he as an American desired such an event. Mr. Toombs replied in the affirmative, and that those who sent the vessel there could be held responsible for what he said. Mr. Toombs remarked: "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I, too, am responsible. The matter here ended; but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends."

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress tomorrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Major Anderson with despatches to the Government. General Dix was to-day nominated and unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, Jan. 11.—A Washington des-

patch to the Commercial says, an earnest effort will be made in the Senate to effect the investigation through the Judiciary Committee into the charge of a treasonable plot to establish a Southern Confederacy with the seat of Government at Washington.

Mr. Treascoe has come here with pacific overtures from Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina.

A despatch to the Post says that the United States steamer Fulton has sailed with orders to see the Star of the West safe into the harbor of Charleston.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 11.—The ordinance of secession was passed at 2.30 p.m. Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the city is in a blaze of enthusiasm.

The following passed the Alabama State Convention to-day:—

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas The election of Lincoln and Hamlin by a sectional party, avowed hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States, and people of the Northern States, is a political wrong of an insupportable character as to justify the people of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security. Therefore,—

Be it declared and ordained by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraw from the Union known as the United States of America, and that she is, and of right to be, a sovereign independent State.

Sec. 2. And be it further declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territories of the said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama; and as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding States of the South, who approve such purpose, in order to frame a revisional, as a permanent Government, upon the principle of the Government of the United States.

Be it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be, and they are hereby invited to meet the State of Alabama by their delegates in Convention on the 4th day of February next, in Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with other States as to the best effectual mode of securing concerted action in whatever measure may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, that the President of the Convention be, and he is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance, and resolutions, to the Governors of the several States named in said resolution.

Done by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled at Montgomery, this 11th day of January, 1861.

A splendid flag presented by the ladies of Alabama was conveyed to the President's stand, and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent address. Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in a feeling reference to the stars and stripes, and then invoked the blessings of heaven on the new flag.

Albany Baker, of Enfield, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms.

The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Monday, when it is believed that many other delegates will sign it.

An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the capitol, and distinguished Confederate delegates are pleading their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention.

The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the capitol amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the cheering of the people. The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

By order of General Scott the Post Office, Custom House, and Sub-Treasury Buildings were taken possession of this morning by a detachment of Federal troops under Lieut. Robinson.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—A joint resolution of the House, relative to the preservation of the status quo was received by the Senate today. A substitute was offered, asking of the President an assurance of the preservation of the absolute status quo for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a select committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening poll at the election for delegates to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by yeas 77, nays 62.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—A private despatch to the Courier says that the Federal troops have abandoned the forts in Pensacola harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 11.—Mr. Burt, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speaking with the lone star pendant in the hall. The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of important local measures.

The following were the transactions of the Convention in secret convention, yesterday: The formal reception of the Commissioners from abroad. The resignation of Mr. Gholson, Judge of the U. S. Court. The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Carolina as a sovereign and independent State.

The adoption of a resolution that the postmasters, officers, and agents continue until otherwise ordered.

The ordinance was signed at half-past ten in the morning.

The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburg, on account of the Legislature wanting the capitol.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a moment's warning. A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the State. The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special despatch to the Herald says—New Orleans, Jan. 11th. The Federal forces are now in possession of the Louisiana States.

The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major Haskins, and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Governor Moore and Major Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at twelve o'clock to day. There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The Crusader has not entered Mississippi. The excitement continues great.

Fort Johnson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, and Pike at the entrance of Pontchartrain lake, have been seized by the

New Orleans troops. They met with no resistance.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The real object of the appearance of the Federal troops at the Sub-treasury office, this morning, is still involved in mystery. Crowds of citizens have surrounded the Custom House all day, but more curiosity than excitement was manifested. Many rumors prevailed but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

Waverly, Mo., January 11.—An ultra-secession meeting held here last night, passed resolutions strongly denouncing the St. Louis Democrat, and forbidding its circulation. Lincoln's effigy was burnt amid the firing of cannon, torch lights, music, &c.

Tallahassee, N. O. January 11.—The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 7. New Orleans, January 11.—Returns indicate that the secessionists have a majority in Convention.

At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidates favoring a Southern confederacy obtained a majority.

Charleston, January 11.—The excitement here has somewhat abated in consequence of the arrival of the Federal troops. The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet.

The Legislature did nothing to-day.

Montgomery, Ala., January 11.—The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night from the capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic people. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and were addressed by Congressman Curry and others.

Norfolk, Va., January 11.—Before daylight this morning, a steamer went to the federal magazine wharf, loaded with powder and left. Her destination is unknown.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day for Florida, and 100 more for Alabama.

Mr. Gierdan, a member of the South Carolina convention, went to Fort Sumner, this morning, and held a private parley with Major Anderson. All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of the sending of the flag of the South to the fort. Some say that the flag was sent by the South Carolina men, and others that a surrender of the fort is contemplated, and that it will be evacuated. It is believed that negotiations at Washington are going on for a peaceable surrender of the forts, and for the secession of the States. Good authority credits this opinion.

LATER.—The steamboat Excel has come into port with the news that the ship-of-war Brooklyn is off the bar. This is certain.

Col. Haynes, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, on the part of Major Anderson, have left for Washington, with proposals, and to obtain further instructions.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

Affairs in the South have assumed no new feature since our last. The danger of a civil war breaking out seems to be increasing.

At the same time there appears to be much cowardice on both sides. To think of all the bluster they have made, one would think they would have been at daggers' points long ago. Still neither party shows a disposition to drive matters to the extremity; and we should not be much surprised to see them both back down a little and adjust their difficulties.

The *Globe* regards the question as "narrowed down to a single issue, one in itself of little importance, but now pregnant with the fate of the American Republic. It is beyond a doubt that the President has refused to order Major Anderson to leave Fort Sumner. The ultimatum of South Carolina has been refused, and if she keeps her word, the cannon of the rebels have, ere this, commenced to play upon the sole fort now remaining to the Federal Government in Charleston harbor.

"Is there any likelihood that the rash mob which would thus bring down upon the land the horrors of civil war, will yet pause in its work? It is almost in vain that we endeavor to calculate upon chances in such a case as this. Had reason to do with the matter, and secession would never have commenced.—And yet withal there is a certain method in the madness of the men of the South. Determined as they are upon leaving the Union; giving up all hope as they do of any compromise—many of them ask and pray that they may be allowed to depart in peace.—And some of these, it is said, represented to the ambassador from South Carolina, that those from whom he was sent must not be the first to shed blood. They desire to avoid war; they shrink from provoking the fratricidal conflict; for assuredly the name of the man who in this contest shall strike the blow which inaugurates war will ever after be a synonym for infamy. The consciousness of this, the knowledge that even those of other States who desire to and will secede, deprecate bloodshed, may yet delay the attack upon the isolated Charleston fort.

The following is a list of the Forts and Arsenals in the United States which have been taken possession of by the rebels:—

December 27.—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, at Charleston.

December 30.—United States Arsenal at Charleston, seized.

January 2.—Fort Pulaski and Jackson and the U. S. Arsenal, at Savannah, seized by Georgia troops.

January 2.—Fort Macon and the U. S. Arsenal, Fayetteville, seized by North Carolina.

January 4.—Fort Morgan and the U. S. Arsenal, at Mobile, seized by Alabama.

January 8.—Fort Johnson and Caswell, at Smithville, seized by North Carolina.

January 10.—Fort McKee, at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

January 11.—The U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and the U. S. Arsenal at St. Philip and Jackson, seized by Louisiana.

January 12.—Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

According to the United States census of 1850, the population of the States which have seceded is as follows:—

Whites. Blacks.

South Carolina.....274,563 383,944

Mississippi.....295,718 310,748

Florida.....47,203 40,342

Alabama.....426,514 245,109

1,043,998 1,000,143

This shows the colored population to have a majority of over 48,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

Lieut. Hall left to-day with instructions to Major Anderson. His character was not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumner, as demanded by South Carolina authorities, and that the condition will be defended. Such is the present position of affairs.

We published, last week, some account of the trouble at the Reformatory prison at Isle-aux-Noix, in Lower Canada, which shows clearly enough the incapacity and mismanagement of the present Warden and officers of that institution. The former warden, under whose management the institution was working well, was removed without any pretext whatever, except to make way for a tool of the priesthood and a friend of the government. The appointment of Mr. Prieur, a French Canadian, who knew nothing of prisons or their management, was a death blow to the efficiency of the reformatory prison. A well informed contemporary accounts for his appointment on the ground of his being a partner of Mr. Renaud, the great pillar of the Ministry in Montreal. Mr. Renaud demanded the place for his incompetent friend, and it was granted as a matter of course. The result we have now before us as recorded in the Ministerial journals themselves. It is insubordination, insurrection, and escape from prison of the whole of the inmates! The little boys rebelled against their impetuous rulers, knocked them on the head, opened the doors and walked away! The story is thus told by the *Toronto Mirror*, in an article intended to be a defence of the Government:—

"This prison has been so mismanaged that even under the present efficient Warden a serious outbreak took place. The officers were overpowered, the prisoners, and, on the whole, had a narrow escape with their lives. The boys confined, some of them young scamps of only 12 or 14 years of age, seized red-hot irons and pitchforks, beat the Warden about the head and feet until he was well-nigh insensible. The other guards were overpowered with the tools used in the workshops, and one of the youths, about 19, was so violent that the Deputy Warden went for a pistol to shoot him down. On his return, however, the guards were beaten down, the prison broken open, and the birds flown in the direction of the Village of St. Valentine. On their flight they were stopped, not by the authorities or the prison guards, but by the farmers, who do not seem to have relaxed such an accession to their population. The magistrates were immediately sent for, and they have since finished their investigation on the way to keep them in subjection with a view to reclamation; and neither his education nor his former habits are favorable to his turning out better qualified than he is now, were he kept in his place for a score of years to come. This institution, for want of proper officers, is likely to turn out a curse rather than a blessing, and the Government will be much to blame if they do not immediately take the matter in hand, and adopt summary measures to cure the evil."

THE SMALL POX.—The *Quebec Chronicle* writing on this subject, says that many country villages, pernicious practice of inoculation contributes to the increase of this scourge, and adds that "in Ottawa that antiquated plan has produced most lamentable results, and quite a panic has occurred." This surely cannot be the case. For by the 16 Vic. Cap. 170, it is enacted that "any person producing or attempting to produce, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by violent exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or willfully by any other means whatsoever, the disease of Small Pox in any person in this Province, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two Justices, and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month." The same act also provides that if any Medical practitioner is convicted of contravening the above provisions, his license shall become null and void and of no effect, and only renewable on the certificate of the Provincial Medical Board.

We learn from the "Monitor" that the sale of the effects of B. F. Church, the defaulting and absconding cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, in Brockville, realized some four or five hundred pounds. His debts are between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, so that his estate will not pay more than four or five cents in the dollar. He has victimized a large number of persons in Brockville, among whom are many of those who were his personal friends. We understand that even the Church of which he was a member (the Free Church) and of which he was also treasurer, will lose largely by him; while at the same time, he has left its financial accounts in a state of the greatest confusion. His career points a moral of the deepest import to those who live above their means, in order to keep up an appearance.

A Jamaica paper, in giving a programme of impending changes in the Governors of the British Colonies, assigns the Governorship of this important Island to His Excellency Mr. F. Hincks, at present Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The Governorship of Jamaica, it is added, is the only coming vacancy, where Mr. Hincks could obtain promotion. In point of salary, it is the most lucrative of any British Governorship in the West Indies or North America. If we are not mistaken, the salary is £10,000 a year. Mr. Hincks has proved himself peculiarly acceptable to the people of the Windward Islands; and there is no question that his administration has been marked by the conspicuous ability which he displayed in this Province.

Mr. Armstrong, late warden of the county of Elgin, and chairman of the John A. Macdonald dinner at St. Thomas, has lost his election as a Member of the House of Commons.

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We understand that several cases of suffering have occurred in different parts of the country, from the extreme cold weather of the week before last, persons getting their feet, hands or faces badly frozen. And we notice by our exchanges that the same has occurred all over the province, and in some parts of the States. In general, intoxication is the principal cause of such mistakes, as cases are very rare, in which a person, well clad, and in his sober senses, will allow himself to freeze without using some means to keep his blood in circulation.

A case of the kind we have mentioned, occurred in our own neighbourhood, which, although the fearful and to which it was tending was happily averted, should be a loud warning to all who are in the habit of stupefying themselves with intoxicating drinks:—On Saturday night of that week, a well-to-do farmer, named Kidd, residing near the Carp, was on a visit to some of his friends near Franktown, and had his wife and four young children comfortably seated in his double sleigh. Having partaken too freely of brandy to keep himself warm, he lost his way and drove down the eleventh line of Beckwith. When some distance in the "swamp" he discovered that he was off the track, and found it necessary to turn the sleigh. To facilitate this object he got his wife and little children out into the snow, and having the sleigh turned, and himself comfortably seated, he imagined that all was right, and drove off, regardless of the cries of his family, whom he left to perish with the cold, on a strange road, in the middle of a dismal swamp, and without any protection. Even the woman's shawl and one of her mittens remained in the sleigh, she having dropped them in trying to take care of the baby. Fortunately a "good Samaritan," named David Cram, came by that way before they were frozen, and about 8 o'clock at night, took them to his house and took care of them.

SMALL REVENGE.—We believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our intelligent readers thought we did right in refusing to keep up the Reaping and Mowing Machine controversy in our columns last fall, instead of discussing the merits of the several machines had degenerated, from being a very silly affair at first, into an altercation of angry words, hard names and personal recriminations. Messrs. Stewart and Black, however, seem to have thought differently; and instead of thanking us for the trouble of correcting and printing several of their long letters, they have taken offence because we would not publish all they had to say; and in consequence, have stopped their papers! We hope that none of our readers who have paid their subscriptions to the *Herald* in advance will feel alarmed. We intend to continue its publication as if nothing had happened.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The idea is very generally entertained in well informed circles, that we are going to have a visit from Her Majesty's fourth child and second son, Prince Alfred, before long. He has been to Berlin on a visit to the Prince and Princess Frederik William; and was expected to embark at Plymouth on the 15th of January in Her Majesty's Ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed immediately to the North American West Indian station and probably to Canada, and the other British American provinces, to witness the prosperity and growing importance of the American portion of Her Majesty's Empire. If the report be true, there is no doubt he will receive a loyal and hearty reception. He is now in his seventeenth year.

A case of scandal has lately come to light, accusing the Rev. Richard Lewis of Prescott, of certain improprieties for which he has been brought into the court of his bishop in Toronto, charged with having taken improper liberties with one of the lambs of his flock. His Lordship found the charges generally proved and passed the very lenient sentence upon our first page. He was condemned to the costs of proceedings and admonished to abstain from offending in like manner in future.

Rev. John B. Jones, a Baptist missionary among the Cherokees, has been compelled to leave the country by the United States agent, on charge of being an Abolitionist. Last he should be marched into Arkansas by the military, and left there to the tender mercies of Vigilance Committees, he was compelled to hurry away with his wife, when she was too feeble to ride except in a reclining position; and they camped out for ten nights, fearing to sleep at houses lest they should be seized by border ruffians. They have now made their way safely to Illinois.

The latest runaway case we have heard of is that of John Kilpatrick, Tinsmith, of Almonte, who, about two weeks ago, left for parts unknown, carrying off, it is said, a considerable amount of the money and property of his creditors. We fear that his will be a hard road to travel, as he left without so much as paying the printer. It is supposed that he is gone to California.

LONG RANGE.—Cham, the clever Parisian caricaturist, is himself very much in vogue. According to him, the word of command on drill will be, "Attention! Spy-glasses! Fire!" The new weapons enabling the brave armies to fight at great distances, the vanquished army will be summoned by telegraph to surrender; and a victorious hero returned from the battlefield, and recounting the events of the campaign, when interrogated respecting the personal appearance of the people against whom he had been fighting, will be obliged to confess his inability to satisfy the curiosity of his hearers upon this point, as, though he saw the fire, he was quite out of sight of the enemy.

The people of New Haven have lately been seeing stars in the day time; this is neither a new discovery nor any mark of good omen.

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BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DO NOT DESPOND.
Clouds from your pathway,
But do not despair,
From through the gloom cheerily,
For, haply, beyond,
Soft sunlight gleaming
The shades dark and drear,
Your path, as the morning,
Is golden and clear.
Then budge up your pathway,
Yet do not despair—
But tread 'mid them bravely,
And doubt not, beyond
Some gap is in waiting,
Where wayfarers of green
Shall lead to broad meadows,
And waters serene.
Though troubles seem 'whirling,
Oh, do not despair—
Your best wrought, move calmly,
And trust that beyond
These hours of deep trial,
Which test you like gold,
Some gracious deliverance
Shall Heaven unfold.

LIVING WATERS.
How delightful the cool waters gurgling up from the perennial fountains of earth. In our native land amid the gay ramblings of childhood, how many a pure spring needs forth its liquid waters in salt and brine, while the mind of the traveller in other lands will instinctively turn to these fountains that flow on perpetually over earth's lovely landscape. Especially when we sojourn in a desert region or in a land "where no water is," will we be reminded of these living waters—of their purity and refreshment.
"Where are springs of crystal waters,
Ever welling out of stone?"
These waters of earth are valuable, not only because they refresh and satiate the craving thirst of the traveller, but also because they cost nothing. What constitutes their inestimable worth is the cheering fact that they are free. "Water, next to air, is the most indispensable of all products of nature." We have, I fear, not yet learned duly to appreciate the blessings of good water. Think a moment; how could we possibly do without it? Or how greatly we would be straitened were it very scarce; or how we should often be at a great loss to enjoy the luxury of a cooling draught of water if we should be obliged to purchase it with money. But living waters gush forth and flow through all the green fields, and among the verdure-clad hills of earth.
We remember reading somewhere, of an arctic well being bored in the desert, a land strangely destitute of water. The country was exceedingly parched and dry. The poor Arabs, sojourners in that country, felt very much interested in the success of the enterprise. After boring down into the bosom of the earth one hundred and seventy-seven feet, the company struck through the hard pan on a noble stream of living water. The water instantly rose in the pipes, pouring out a thousand gallons a minute. Aye, what a magnificent well! Yes, some twenty horseheads of water per minute, as after computation shows! A perennial fountain in the desert. It is said when at the moment the waters burst forth, and the population of the village came rushing to the spot rejoicing with great joy. "The old Shiek of old Rechee could not express his emotion; he threw himself upon his knees by the water and wept for joy." O my dear friends, we have not I fear learned by much as yet, to be thankful enough for abundance of pure, living, perennial waters.
But the waters of eternal life, how infinitely more precious and desirable to the thirsty pilgrim traveller on his way to heaven. He pants for it, drinks largely, and is abundantly satisfied. These living waters are free, and all may partake of them without money and without price. Come then, to the living waters, come! Drink deep, and with joy draw water from the wells of salvation. These perennial waters can quench the raging thirst and refresh the weary spirit by the way, rendering all beautiful and fruitful in their course.
"First is the fountain of living waters.
In him all fulness dwells. To this fountain all are cordially invited. Who shall stay away and perish for want of the waters of eternal life? None need stay away in fear that the demand will diminish the supply. There is enough, and enough for evermore. The waters of salvation flow on forever and forever. Here is no inexhaustible fountain:
"Ho! ye that pant for living streams,
And pass away and die;
Here you may quench your raging thirst
From springs that never dry."

NEW PREACHER WITH AN OLD SERMON.
Springfield is one of the greatest thoroughfares in the interior of the Union. The Western, Hartford and New Haven, and Connecticut River railways, intersect at this point, and distribute their passengers North, South, East, and West. Between forty and fifty trains arrive and depart daily—the average number of passengers transported by the above named companies furnishing a daily aggregate of about three thousand five hundred. The whole number of men employed on these roads exceeds two thousand.
A correspondent, to whom we are indebted for these statistics, and who spent last Sabbath at the Massasoit house on his way from Rye Beach to Saratoga, writes:—"What a solemn sermon was that preached yesterday by the silent railways before the Massasoit! The constant flow of all railway centres on the days of old will still be the same on the day of rest. Not a wheel moved, not a sound broke the silence of the Sabbath hours. Even the goos of the hotel was not sounded, but guests were summoned to their meals by a messenger at their chamber doors. The streets of Pompeii are not more quiet than was this great public house, with twenty feet of the station-house of three railways, during the live long day.
A single train, carrying the mails, with a passenger car attached, arrives from Boston at about 10 o'clock p.m., and a similar train from New York. The average number of passengers by these trains is 321—or less than one per cent. of the average of the week day business. If all these Sunday travellers are continued to go by 'necessity or charity'—which may be doubted—it goes to show that only an infinitesimal percentage of Sunday travel is necessary and therefore lawful.
"On inquiry at the office of the Western road, I learn that the number of conductors, firemen, switch tenders and others, who are deprived of a part of their Sunday rest, for the accommodation of Sunday travellers, exceeds the whole number thus accommodated. But thousands are disturbed of their quiet along the two hundred miles traversed by this train; so that the balance is largely against even this single Sunday train, even if the pecuniary loss to the company be left out of the account.
"The humanity of the arrangements by which nearly the entire force of 2,000 men are secured of their Sabbath with their families, and in their churches, if they choose, must have its reflex influence on the health and morals of all concerned, and thus on the interests of the corporations making these provisions. There can be no doubt that more and better work will be done by such a corps of men than if they were driven to seven days' labor in a week. Pray, ask the directors of our Sabbath-breaking railways to spend a Sabbath at Springfield, and hear the new preacher with his old sermon. It will do them and their stockholders lasting good."

TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.
How rare is a good travelling companion! One who will neither bore you with sentimentalities of rocks and rivers, or delectate what is, should be—frat about every trifling misfortune of the way; or insist on dragging you forward on all conversational occasions with strangers, about whom you care nothing, and who care nothing for you; or would have you see every night at different stopping places, when the only boon you crave is a bath and a bed. In short, how rare is a person with that fine tact which at a glance can decide when and to whom to speak, and when to be silent; who need not be told in words what is evident in the languid eye and relaxed limb; who takes no offence at your necessary silence, and can understand that a human being is not to be constantly poked up with a long pole, like a beast at a menagerie, to show his paces to a gaping audience. In short, how blessed is tact, and how irresistible when joined with cultivated intellect.

VIRTUE, AND ITS REWARD.—At a late meeting of the Académie Française, the principal Mouton prize of three thousand francs, acts of virtue, was bestowed on Francois Durand, of Apt, (Vaucluse). The Academy in awarding the prize, were desirous of rewarding conjugal devotedness—that attachment to family ties which becomes tightened by misfortune—and, particularly that delicacy of feeling which the acquisition of a husband cannot extinguish, and which could not rest until his innocence had been clearly proved. Mme. Durand, a poor peasant woman, struck by misfortune, evinced a courage equal to the struggle which she was called upon to sustain. Her husband was accused of a capital crime, and brought before a court of justice, where, although serious charges were brought against him, he was acquitted by a small majority. Mme. Durand, who was convinced of his innocence, never ceased to support his courage while before his judges, and during the seven succeeding years she devoted her incessant efforts to the discovery and prosecution of the real criminals, and at length they were condemned, and the complete innocence of her husband proved to the most sceptical.

LET THE STOMACH HAVE ITS CRAVING.
In the diseases produced by bad food, such as scorbutic dysentery and diarrhoea, the patient's stomach often craves for and digests things, some of which certainly would be laid down in no dietary that ever was invented for the sick, and especially not for such sick. These are fruit, pickles, jams, gingerbread, fat of ham or of bacon, suet, cheese, butter, milk. These cases I have never met but by ones, and by twos, and by hundreds. And the patient's stomach was right, and the book and wrong. The articles craved for, in these cases, might have been principally arranged under the two heads of fat and vegetable acids. There is often a marked difference between men and women in this matter of sick feeding. Women's digestion is generally slower.—*Florence Nightingale.*

We have seen persons who gather in the parlor choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lest some passer-by should tear them from the bush and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather to heaven young and innocent children for the same reason—lest some rude hand may despoil them of their beauty?

An Indiana exchange, a strong partisan sheet, has quite a well written editorial on political honesty. The superiority of the article is supposed to be explained by the fact that men are most eloquent upon what they know the least of.

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think; rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

Interference is not to be measured by quantity, but consequences. "Strength of nature is youth," says Lord Bacon, "passes over many excesses, which are owing a man till his age."

Eternity is the Divine treasure-house, and hope is the window, by means of which mortals are permitted to see as through a glass, darkly, the things which God is preparing.

Man should carry life like a spirited falcon in his hand, allowing it to alight into the air, and being able to call it back again to earth whenever it is necessary.

Man creates more discontent to himself than ever is occasioned by others.

Let no leisure moment be unimproved; but prize it as you would gold.

Death is the only master who is his servants without a character.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to those indebted to him by Note or ACCOUNT, that immediate payment of the same will be thankfully received. A word to the wise is sufficient.
HUGH NEILSON.
Carleton Place, Jan. 7th, 1861. 18pi

STOP AND READ!
To the Inhabitants of A lnte and Surrounding Cou

GEORGE B. LONG'S
New Tailoring Establishment,
ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or the Peasant.
All Garments Warranted to Fit and give thorough Satisfaction.
The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.
P.S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style.
GEORGE B. LONG.
Near the Almonte House,
Almonte, December, 1860.

CAUTION.
I DO hereby forbid all parties Trespassing on the North Half of Lot Number six in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ramsey.
PETER DUNCAN.
Calhoun, Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE Assortment
OF
FALL GOODS
—
MATHEW ANDERSON
RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which have been selected by himself with the greatest care.
Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the
CASH TRADE!
he is determined to cultivate it to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES OF
THE BEST ASSORTED
AND
MOST VALUABLE STOCK
he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.
An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of
DRY GOODS,
the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the
Novelties of the Season!
and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the
STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!!

suited to the "fear and wear" of every day life. The attention of Ladies and others interested is specially invited to this
Ladies' Magenta Stripe,
Garibaldi Stripe,
Ladies' Chenille and Wool Scarfs,
Gents' Scarfs,
Ladies' Wool Gauntlets,
Wood Slippers,
Ladies' Ruffled
Beaded Hair Nets,
Chenille Head-dresses,
Fancy Wool Long Shawls,
Paisley Filled Shawls,
Gala Plaids,
Black and brown cloth Mantles,
Prizes,
Coburgs,
Fancy Lustrous,
Figured Cape Cloth,
Silk Velvets,
Patent Velvets,
Corded Velvets,
Cotton Velvets,
Winey Robe Dresses,
Scottish Poplin,
Cross-Over and
Plain Wineys,
M. ANDERSON.

GREY COTTON!
STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripes,
Ticks, Bagging, Seamless Bags, and
Ready-made Clothing!
For sale by
MATHEW ANDERSON.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
LADIES, Girls', Gentlemen's, and Boys' FURS.
For sale by
MATHEW ANDERSON.

Boots and shoes
FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety. For sale by
MATHEW ANDERSON.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glass-ware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.
For sale by
MATHEW ANDERSON.

FRESH TEAS.
—
MATHEW ANDERSON
RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of
Fresh Groceries
of all descriptions,
—**TEAS,**—
Twankay,
Gunpowder,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, and
Black.

TOBACCOES OF ALL KINDS!

SUGARS:
Muscovado,
Crowned, and
Loaf.

SUNDRIES:
Syrup,
Coffee,
Rice,
Cocoa,
Spices,
Pickles,
Candles,
Corn Brooms,
Mustard,
Vinegar,
Peppercorns,
Salt, &c.

FOR SALE.
Best Business Stand in Almonte.
Comprising Store, Back Store, and Dwelling House.
THE Buildings are almost new, and well adapted for carrying on a large business. Located in the centre and commanding a view of the whole Village, and within One Hundred Yards of the Railway Station. Part of the Purchase money required down. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor on the Premises.
HUGH W. REA.
Almonte, December 14, 1860. 15-4p
To Stone Masons, Carpenters, &c.

TENDERS WANTED.
FOR FURNISHING all Material, Excavating for Foundation, Building and Roofing of a Presbyterian Church, in the Village of Almonte, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 16th January, 1861.
All Tenders addressed to the undersigned, previous to the 31st January, 1861, with two good and sufficient securities, and addressed "Tender for Presbyterian Church, Almonte," Post-paid.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender unless otherwise satisfactory.
J. MENZIES,
Chairman Building Committee,
Almonte.
Almonte, December 31, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP
"ANGUSTA MAY."
HAVING Purchased a lot of
CHOICE NEW TEAS
At the Great Tea Shop in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at
LOWER PRICES
Than any purchased in the usual way.
MY STOCK
Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in
HYSON.
HYSON TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
SOUCHOONG
These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please.
A full Assortment of
GROCERIES,
and all other GOODS for Sale low.
JAMES H. WYLLIE.
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

TEAS! TEAS!
THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.
A. MCARTHUR
Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860. G

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, among which will be found:
DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPE,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTON,
STRIPED SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.
Also, a Large Stock of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
SALT,
LEATHER,
BOOTS & SHOES,
with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
A. MCARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

LANDS FOR SALE!
In the Township of McNab, County of Renfrew.
EAST half of Lot No. 4 in the 6th Concession, 100 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 6, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.
West half of Lot No. 19, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres.
Lot No. 20, in the 6th concession, 200 Acres.
West half of Lot No. 8, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 5, in the 9th concession, 100 Acres.
West half of Lot No. 20, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres.
Lot No. 14, in the 8th concession, 200 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 19, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres.
For particulars, apply to
ANDREW HAMILTON,
6th Con. of the Township of McNab. If by letter, (post-paid), and addressed to Burnstown Post Office.
Dec. 3, 1860. 13-4p

COUNTY COUNCIL.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
AS the day that the Reeves are appointed in the different Municipalities is the third Monday in January, the 21st, and as the first day of the meeting of County Council is according to law on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1861, is the 22nd, the next day after the third Monday in January, and as it will therefore be impossible for the Reeves at a distance to make their appearance in Perth the very next day after the election. This is therefore to give notice that the first meeting of the County Council, in January, 1861, will be held on Tuesday the 22nd, and not on Tuesday the 22nd prox.
W. R. F. BERFORD,
County Clerk,
Perth, Dec. 11, 1860.
The County papers will please copy all day of meeting. 15-4p

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE public is requested to take notice, that all business transacted at the Victoria Woolen Mills, must in future be conducted on the ready pay principle, as after this date no credit will in any case be given. Those indebted to the Subscriber are desired to pay up, as all notes and accounts unpaid in the 1st February next will be handed over for collection.
Victoria Woolen Mills! JAS. ROSEMOND.
Almonte, 7th Jan. 1861. 18

JACKSON & MENZIES.
CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS.
ALMONTE, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.
Annprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

New Arrivals
AT
ALMONTE.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
DRUGS, &c.
—**ALSO**—
BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE WILSON.
May 9, 1860. 35-4f

REMOVAL!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KEES OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.
In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore good Bargains may be expected.
JOHN SUMNER.
Carleton Place, June 26, 1860. 42

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.
JOSIAH DAVIES
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES, HEARTH STONES, AND CHIMNEY PIECES, Executed with neatness and dispatch 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 purchasing.
Orders in his line left with MR. POOLE, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
JOSIAH DAVIES.
May 10, 1859. 35

RIDEAU FOUNDRY
MACHINE WORKS.
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.
G. M. COSSITT & BROS.
Manufacturers of the celebrated
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
and Wheeler & Mille's
DOUBLE HORSE POWER,
and
Improved Combined Thresher & Winnow.
The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Waggon, and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.
Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.
Cash paid for OLD IRON. 50-4f

SMITH'S FALLS
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.
THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box, and Parlor STOVES, Waggon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Caudron KETTLES, &c., &c.
Also, made to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.
JOB WORK done with Neatness and Dispatch.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELT-DRIVE COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hint's SAWS, &c.
Cash paid for old Cast Iron. 43-4f

ANPRIOR FOUNDRY.
THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS OF PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings.
KORSON & MCWEN.
Sept. 20, 1859. 2

FARM FOR SALE.
To be Sold Immediately.
A FARM OF LAND, being West half of Lot No. 15, and the East half of the East half of Lot No. 14, on the Third Concession of Beckwith, containing one hundred and fifty acres. About sixty acres cleared and well fenced. A good Frame Barn, 30 by 41 feet, a Log House, a Stable Barn, and other out-buildings, are erected upon the premises.
Possession will be given in March. An Indisputable Title will be given.
Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOHN KERRICK.
Beckwith, Jan. 2, 1861. 15-4p

PERSONS REQUIRING
MONUMENTS
CHEAP, HANDSOME & 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.

Machinery, Castings, Implements.
MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURE
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES
AND ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot, PERTH, C. W. 42-4p.

CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND
LAND SURVEYING!!
THE Subscriber having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills.
C. MCLENNAN,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor,
Annprior, July 10, 1860. 45

LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW EXP.
The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in the Province for Land Surveying, and will henceforth survey every part of the counties of Lennox, Renfrew, Carlton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges.
For side lines or meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—For not over half a mile 4 dollars, not over a mile six dollars, not over 1 1/2 miles 8 dollars, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges will be liberal credit given, when required. All past dues, Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention.
JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR,
Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

Land for Sale.
In the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, 300 ACRES OF LAND, within ten minutes' walk of the Bonnechere Points Steamboat Landing. The quality of the soil is of the best description, being selected by the Surveyor who surveyed the Township, and is on the main road to Pembroke, joining the Castledford property and the first shute on the Bonnechere, with a large clearance recently made sown with 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance of which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Title indisputable. Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hally, Castledford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid.
May 28, 1860. 38-4f

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well known Property, viz. Mud Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by admeasurement 134 acres, be the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—consisting of a Dwelling, Economy, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Store House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Pences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; is situated on the shore of Mud Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town), in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.
An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
DUNCAN McDONELL.
Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-4f

BALACLAVA MILLS
FOR SALE.
THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, as the property is situated on a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture.
An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
DUNCAN McDONELL.
Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-4f

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Farm formerly occupied by the Sub's brother, being the west half of Lot No. 10, on the 5th Concession of RAMSAY, containing One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly entirely cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises.
JOHN DONOHUE.
Newboro, March 16, 1860. 29 f

FARM FOR SALE!
THAT Excellent Farm, being the North half of West Half of Lot 11, in the 8th Concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or if by letter [post-paid].
WILLIAM GILCHRIST.
Ross, Nov. 14, 1860. 11-4f

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.
THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsey, 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.
Ramsey, 20th April, 1860. 33-4f

100,000 Bricks—First Quality!
FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!
Resident at
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

Business and Professional Cards
THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER.
NORWOOD, C. W.
D. FRASER,
BARRISTER, & C.
PERTH, C. W.
J. DEACON, JR.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCES, &c.
Perth, County of Lennox.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, Montreal.
"William Lyman & Co., " Feb. 1854.

C. NEILSON,
WATCHMAKER,
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.
Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.
W. P. ROCHE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
And Accoucheur.
ARNPRIOR, M'NAB, C. W. 37-4f

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
CORONER.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Pakenham, C. W. 34-4f

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON
CORONER for the United Counties of Lennox 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 & SURGEONS
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858. 39-4f

ORMOND JONES,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, & C.
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BRITISH, AMERICAN, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nail, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trappings, &c.
August 28, 1859. 51 pa

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILL
ALMONTE, C. W.
JAMES ROSEMOND,
Manufacturer of
WOOLEN GOODS
Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital.....\$500,000
Applications for insurance and loans promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSEMOND,
Agent at Almonte
August 18, 1857. 49-4f

JOHN O'NEILL,
WAGGON MAKER,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE.
Has constantly on hand a supply of Waggon, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and will be sold cheap for cash.
Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 74

New Hotel—Village of Almonte.
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 favour him with a call.
J. B. SHEPARD.
P.S. Parties travelling by the stage to Annprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage stops up there.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the Subscriber,