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POETRY.

PERSEVERE.

Hasten! O pilgrim! brave the storm!
The night is drawing near;
Thy duty do, thy task perform,
Press onward Persevere.

To heaven raise thy earnest brow,
Hold upward thy career;
Let nothing daunt thy spirit now,
Press onward Persevere.

What though thy goal be far away,
Bow not to slavish fear;
The mandates of thy soul obey,
Press onward! Persevere.

What though the scenes around are fair,
And hard thy wrath appear,
Thy courage nerve, dispel despair,
Press onward Persevere.

Put not thy trust in things below,
But with a hope sincere
The unbeliever's doubt forego,
Press onward Persevere.

Still onward, up the giddy height,
Thy goal is drawing near;
With firmness hold they course aright,
Press onward Persevere.

Still onward, wipe away thy tears,
Nor long to tarry here;
Let hope dispel thy doubts and fears.
Press onward Persevere

Still speed thou on, nor pine for rest,
But to thy faith adhere;
Let progress, then, thy works attest,
Press onward Persever.e

MILLICENT CRANE'S SECRET:

Or, A Crime Atoned For.

"I have no other brother," she replied; "whom else should I mean? He had been in concealment ever since that dreadful affair in London, had been reduced to great straits, and had come down to ask my help to ship himself off to Australia. Whilst he was hiding in that room in Port street, I was engaged collecting together sufficient money for him. You will say, perhaps, that I ought not to have visited him; but he had no other friend in the world to cling to him in his distress and I believed that my duty—as my love—lay in going to see and comfort him."

"But, Millicent, thought there is much that I do not understand—why did you not confide this to me?"

"First of all your own prohibition; and secondly——"

"What prohibition?" interrupted Mr. Crauford. "What are you talking of?"

Millicent, thinking his memory extraordinarily oblivious, proceeded to recapitulate what passed the night they first received news of Philip's guilt. She repeated—for she remembered—the very words used by Mrs. Crane.

"Mrs. Crane purposely deceived you!" he exclaimed. She never mentioned the subject to me. I assure you, Millicent, until this moment, I did not know but what your brother was still in his situation in London."

"Then what must you have thought of me?" groaned Millicent: "of my stolen visits to that undesirable street, and the strange sailor?"

"No matter, now, what I thought, you were deeply to blame, Millicent: you ought not to have deceived me."

"Oh, Richard, if I might have told you! You do not know how I longed to do so; though you could not have failed to have a suspicion of the true secret. And Philip feared that you, in your high sense of probity and honor might deem it incumbent on you to betray him to justice. Would you have done so, Richard?"

"No!" said Mr. Crauford. I would have helped him away to get the disgrace of his conduct from you."

"That day when you came up, as I was reading the note in the street, which he, in his disguise, had just put into my hands, I should have told you all, Richard, for I was greatly in need of an adviser, but for the prohibition so falsely imposed upon me by Mrs. Crane."

Mrs. Crane has much to answer for," he returned, a strange expression of bitter regret arising to his quivering lips. "She has parted us forever, Millicent."

"You do not—you will never think well of me again?" she faltered.

"Yes I shall," he said. "I shall think of you again, and always as the best woman who has ever crossed my path in life, and who was, and still ought to be the dearest. But that must not be now. I am a married man, Millicent."

They had been standing close to the bench neither having sat; but now Millicent sat down upon it. In spite of her efforts to retain calmness, in his presence, at this announcement, she felt the colour forsake her parted lips, and her frame began to shake as if she had the ague.

"I thought you were irrevocably lost to me," proceeded Mr. Crauford, "and my feelings towards you were a compound of rage and bitterness. In New York I met with a young lady, the daughter of one of our correspondents there, who took my fancy—not my heart, Millicent, that had died out with you. Partly in the indulgence of my admiration, partly to gratify the exasperation I felt towards you, I married her, and have brought her home—to the home that was to have been yours. She is with me here, today."

Millicent stood up again. She strove still for calmness, though she knew that life's sunshine was gone from her forever. The bell was ringing for the passengers to take their places, and she offered her hand, in farewell, to Mr. Crauford.

"Am I justified in your heart," she asked.

"Yes; better, though, for that heart that you had not been, for it has lodged a regret in it that will not pass away. God bless you, Millicent," he whispered, as he wrung her hand in both his—"God bless you, *my dearest* and render your future destiny a happy one—happier than mine will be!"

He turned away to the platform and Millicent slowly followed. She saw him bring out a lady, young and very handsome, from the waiting room, place her in a carriage, and follow her in. Millicent found her way into another. As the train moved slowly past the station, Millicent saw her book lying on the bench. She had forgotten it, so it was lost, lost! what mattered that, or any other loss, to a heart sick, as hers was, with its excess of anguish?

* * * * *

We must now pass over a few years in the life of Millicent Crane, when we find her on board a noble steamer, heading for the New World. She sat in a remote corner of the deck reviewing her past life. It had been to her not as the calm waters they were now sailing on, but as a sea of trouble, each wave buffeting more ruthlessly than its predecessor. In addition to the sorrows of the heart she had suffered, the hardly less bitter one of poverty, and disgrace had been added to them. Mrs. Crane, partly through her own imprudence, partly through the treachery of a trustee, lost her income, and debt and difficulties loomed in the distance. They came. Their house was wrested from them, their furniture and personal possessions were taken and sold, and they had to turn out in the world and seek another shelter. Mrs. Crane found it with a relative, and Millicent went to Liverpool and sought it as a governess.—Ever since, it was now some years, she had been tossed about from pillar to post—now in a situation, now without one, now with a considerate family, now with those who treated her less well than they did their servants.—She had just entered upon a new situation with an American family, the Patricksons, who were going home.

The steamer arrived in its course at New York, and Miss Crane found she did not like it, neither did she like her situation. The mode of living at a boarding hotel was very uncomfortable: her charges, five in number, two of them boys, were indulged, turbulent children, and Millicent could not often control them.

"You have not sufficient energy, Miss Crane," said Mrs. Patrickson to her one day.

"Indeed I think I exert a great deal," answered Millicent.

"I fear you wont get along at all. I'm sorry I brought you out. And such a treasure of a governess applied to me this morning. I've been waiting to get her ever so long, only she was always fixed."

A flush rose to Millicent's face. "Did Mrs. Patrickson wish to imply she was not satisfied with her—that she wished her to leave?"

"Well, it's not precisely that," answered the lady, conscious that she had no real fault to find with Millicent, "but I think you'd be better off in a more easy place.',

"I think I should," returned Millicent.

"I'll look out for you," hastily proposed Mrs. Patrickson, jumping at the admission: "I know I could fix you. The families here are glad to get an English governess."

"Turned out again, like a hunted hare, mentally uttered Millicent. "When is this to end?"

The next day Mrs. Patrickson broke into the room,

"I've got you a place! I knew I should fix you! There's a gentleman in the dining room, who's talking business with my husband, and he says his mother wants a governess greatly. It's for two little girls, and you'll be the very thing. He says she'll give $150."

"Do you know the family? Is it one I ought to enter?" Inquired Millicent, whom this brusque announcement a little overset.

"One you ought to enter? How suspicious you are! My husband has done business with the house for years. It's amongst the best in New York, I can tell you. Simon Pride & Sons. The old man is dead now, and the three sons carry it on. I saw the mother once, but she don't live here, she lives at "the Oaks"—an estate about twenty miles from New York. Simon Pride bought it when he was getting rich, and a pretty place he made of it—spared no money. I'm going to write to Mrs. Pride now, and recommend you."

"Are the children Mrs. Pride's?"

"Mrs. Pride's! Why, she's sixty. They are the children of one of her daughters."

The conclusion was, that Millicent was engaged, and went up to "the Oaks" to enter on the new situation. She was pleased at the appearance of the house, not so much that it was large and handsome, as at the air of comfort which pervaded it. It was more like an English home, than any she had seen in America; but then her experience was limited to those noisy, crowded hotels.

Mrs. Pride, a pleasant, talkative old lady, quick and active, stepped forward to greet her when she entered. "My dear, I'm glad to see you; I hope we shall get along well together. My daughter, she continued, indicating with her hand another lady, who rose and bowed to Millicent.

She was young and handsome; when had Millicent seen her face before! While she was puzzling her memory, the eldest child claimed her attention—a pale, delicate little thing, not five years old, with a heavy eye.

"This child has fits," whispered old Mrs. Pride. "The medical men in England recommended change of air, and my daughter brought them over here."

"Then they have been in England," uttered Millicent, a gleam of pleasure lighting her eye, as she thought of her native land.

"It is their home," said the old lady. "My daughter married an Englishman. He came over to America on business with our firm, and fell in love with her. We—her father was alive then—were not for the match, because we knew he would take her away from us to his own home. And she was too young, besides. Otherwise we had no objection to Mr. Richard Crauford."

Richard Crauford! A film rose before the eyes of Millicent. She knew she was in the presence of his wife and children, her own once destined husband, her early love. How could she have failed to recognize that face. Its lineaments, though seen but once, had been engraved on her heart, and remembered night and day. But it was changed; not less beautiful, but its girlishness had gone.

"You will be careful to eradicate any Americanisms the children may have picked up," remarked Mrs. Crauford—the first words she had addressed to Millicent. "Their papa has a great horror of them. When I first went to England I was continually popping out some expression or other that offended my husband's fastidious English ears."

Millicent did not hear: a contest had been going on within her. Ought she to proclaim that she and Richard Crauford were not strangers? Would it be perfectly consistent with honorable open-mindedness to conceal the fact? Perhaps not, and an abhorrence of deceit was implanted in her by instinct. She nerved herself to the task.

"I believe I know Mr. Crauford. That is, I knew him years ago. His family and mine were on friendly terms," she faltered.

"How singular!" exclaimed Mrs. Crauford. "Crane, Crane!" I have no recollection that he ever mentioned the name.—But Mr. Crauford is a very reserve man, even to me. I tell him, sometimes, that he is a model of cold politeness."

Cold! reserved! Millicent could not help thinking that had she been his wife, he would not have been cold or reserved to her.

In this family Millicent passed a few months very happily. One day a letter came to her from the Patricksons in New York.—It enclosed one from her brother Philip! This was the second letter only that she had received from him in three years.

She knew afterwards that he had repeatedly written, though the letters never reached her. She ran to the room to read it, forgetting her notice giving and everything else.

Oh what joy! oh what mercy! Philip was again in England. He had made ample restitution, in a pecuniary point of view, for his infatuated error; he had acquired wealth. One of the first at the amazing and newly discovered gold fields, he had reaped some of their rich harvest, and he was coming over to America. "My poor Millicent," he wrote, "you have been shamefully buffetted by the world, but I will see if I can make it up to you. You and I will part no more."

Mr. Crane arrived at New York: He had speedily followed after his letter, and Millicent went there to meet him. He was much changed, so much older in appearance and very brown, whilst his manners had acquired a spice of Australian roughness. No matter; he was still her darling brother, whom she had so doted on in youth.

How many things they had to say to each other! Philip spoke of his adventures, the hardships he first of all endured, the ups and downs of his life in the service of various Australian settlers, his hearing of the extraordinary gold mines, his trial at them and success. And Millicent had to tell him of her chances and changes in the cold world.—In the midst of their conversation Philip rose.

"Come along with me, Millicent," he exclaimed, "you have got a fresh acquaintance to make. I did not come to America alone."

"You cannot have brought Mrs. Crane!" uttered Millicent, stopping still as her brother was bounding across the landing.

"Not Mrs. Crane, our step-dame," he laughed; "I'd as soon have brought a viper. Another Mrs. Crane, Millicent."

Millicent did not understand him, and he opened the door of a bedroom.

"Florence," said he, "this is my dear sister. Millicent, do you guess? Need I go on?"

A dim suspicion of the truth dawned into Millicent's mind, for a pretty girl who had been standing outside the window on a sort of balcony which overlooked the gardens, came forward, blushing deeply.

Mrs. Philip Crane," said her brother throwing his arm round the young girl, and leading her up to Millicent, who was perfectly confounded with surprise.

"I knew I would astonish you, Millicent," he went on. "We were only married to come here. I came over with her from Australia, and made her acquaintance on the voyage.—She was with her father, Captain Tenby. We were not to have been married till just before we embarked to return to Australia, but when I found you were in America, and that I should come, I thought I might as well bring her with me."

"You intend to return to Australia, then?" inquired Millicent of her brother, as they all sat together, talking that afternoon.

"To be sure I do. Florence made me promise that before we married. Her family are there. Besides, though I have made money tolerably, for a poor devil like me, who had nothing to start with, and no chums to help him on, I have not made enough, and must go back and do it. I was in a hurry to come home and score up old matters; that one unfortunate act of my life, Millicent, was to me a very nightmare."

She raised her eyes to his with a look of caution, half glancing at his young wife.

"Florence knows all," said Philip, understanding the look. "I would not have married her, or any one else, without first telling what a black sheep I had been."

A wayward young bride was indeed Mrs. Philip Crane. Full of whims, full of wants, which must be gratified, no matter of what inconvenience, she seemed to take pleasure in displaying before Millicent, her power over her husband. Once she broke into a flood of tears, and accused Philip of unkindness, with just as much truth or reason as she might have accused the President himself:—Millicent, wonderingly astonished, gently took Philip's part, after he had gone out, and then the young lady turned round upon Millicent, became sulky, and would not speak to her for the rest of the day.

It is not then to be wondered at that soon she became so jealous of her husband's love and attentions to his sister, and Millicent was uncomfortable in her society. When, therefore, Philip proposed to take the latter home with him to Australia, the lady refused point blank to agree to any such arrangement.

This stubbornness on the part of his wife was a terrible disappointment to Philip Crane. He had come to New York ostensibly to visit his sister, but in reality to take her home with him. She had assented to the arrangement with joy, and now from the waywardness of her sister-in-law, she must again be left among strangers. But she reflected that Mrs. Pride was an excellent and agreeable woman—that the wife of Richard Crauford would soon sail for England to recruit her failing health—that the two children would then be her sole care—and in short that a home like this would be happier than one with her fickle sister-in-law. She then informed Philip that she would remain at the "Oaks," notwithstanding his proffered bounty of an independent position among his former friends in England.

Mrs. Crauford sailed for England on the same day that Philip Crane and his wife left New York for Australia. Millicent returned to be the governess and temporary mother of Kate and Agnes Crauford. A great change came over her heart: she, perhaps, knew that it had came before, but she knew now that it had not, at least fully. She resigned herself into the hands of God, striving to do her duty in this world without murmuring, without repining, and PEACE entered into it. Had death suddenly come to Millicent in the night, it would neither have shocked her nor found her unprepared. Death, however, did come to another.

One day, about six weeks after the departure of Mrs. Crauford, the old lady entered the room where Millicent was sitting, an open letter in her hand.

"I once strove to impress resignation on you," she said, the tears coursing down her face; "I have need of it myself, now. My child is no more."

"Which child?" exclaimed the startled Millicent.

"Katherine, Mrs. Crauford; my youngest and dearest. I was sure that cold had settled on her lungs, but she would brave it, and departed. It may be that she felt her illness was to be serious, and yearned to be with her husband. That was natural. But she grew worse on the passage, and died in a week after reaching home."

Millicent read the letter, which Mrs. Pride put into her hands, the old familiar handwriting. He appeared to mourn his wife sincerely. Millicent prayed for resignation for him, and redoubled her care for the little motherless children.

The time went on, twelve or fifteen months, and Millicent's days were gliding on, calmly and peacefully. She heard from Melbourne, from Philip, and also from his wife. Her brother informed her that he was succeeding beyond his expectations, and they should soon go to England to settle, for his family were returning thither. And she wrote that a little stranger had arrived to bless them, whom they had named "Millicent," and she hoped that when they met again, instead of her fearing her sister Millicent, she should have learned to love her. Millicent felt very thankful.

There were to be more changes. Mr. Crauford wrote that he was coming to New York on business, and should take home his children; and Mrs. Pride regretted that she should have no further occasion for the services of Millicent. "Do you know what I wish?" she suddenly exclaimed to her one day.

"No," answered Millicent.

"That Mr. Crauford would learn to appreciate your excellencies and make you their legal mother. He is sure to marry again—all widowers, of his age, do—and he'll most likely pick up some grand lady, fine and selfish, who will dislike or neglect the children.—There's no hope that he'll find such a treasure as you."

Millicent's heart beat painfully, and she answered some confused words about "impossibilities."

It best higher, however, the evening that Richard Crauford arrived. Millicent would have left beforehand; she did not wish to meet him, conscious that his presence would renew feelings nearly buried. But she could find no reasonable excuse to make to Mrs. Pride, and had to stay on.

He was much altered, getting to look a middle aged man. His hair was tinged with grey, and scanty on the temples, showing forth his fine expansive forehead; and on his face there was a graver look than formerly. It was seven years since they had met; and Millicent thought that he looked fourteen older. She wondered if she was equally changed. He fondly picked up, and embraced, over and over again, his children; and not till then did he advance to Millicent, who had risen to receive him. There was not the slightest color in her cheeks or lips.

"Miss Crane, the governess," said Mrs. Pride. "I have mentioned in my letters to you, what a treasure she has been to your little girls. Poor Katherine could have spoke to it; but she probably was too ill when she reached you, to remember these things. Miss Crane has well supplied her place to them."

He took Millicent's hand, looking, as he felt, the utmost surprise. "Is it YOU who have been with my children?" he exclaimed. "That it was a Miss Crane, I knew; but it never occurred to me that it was the Miss Crane of my younger days. I thank you, gratefully, for all your kindness to them."

"I was in want of a situation—I accepted this with Mrs. Pride—I did not know, till afterwards, that the children were yours," some feeling in her heart prompted her, to say, eagerly and hastily.

"I have sometimes wondered what become of you," said Mr. Crauford. "I had no idea you had left England."

"But you might have known, living in her native town," said Mrs. Pride. "Perhaps you never inquired."

"No. To what end?" he rejoined, in an abstracted kind of manner, more as if speaking to himself. And the color rushed into Millicent's face, as she resumed her seat.

And now all was bustle and confusion at the Oaks. Mr. Crauford's stay was to be a very limited one, and much of that was spent in New York. The two children were being got ready for their voyage to England, and Millicent was looking out for another situation. Their luggage, trunks, baskets, &c., had been brought down stairs for the convenience of packing, and one day, Millicent, who had been helping with them, sat down on one of the boxes to rest herself.

"Do you think you will ever come and be our governess again?" asked the elder of the little girls, who was standing by.

"No, never," answered Millicent.

"Grandma thinks, if I get quite well that papa will send us to school. Judy says, they will beat us there, and be so cross."

"Judy should not say so. She does no know anything about it. I am sure you will always be good, Kate dear, and then no one will ever be cross to you, at school or at home."

When the child had left the room, Millicent remained seated on the trunk, leaning her head on her hand. She was tired in body, and a sense of lonely weariness was in her mind. Again the door opened; was Kate back so soon?

It was Mr. Crauford, who had just come back from New York. He closed the door, and come stepping amongst the boxes.

"What a quantity of luggage! Six trunks! three baskets! Do Kate and Agnes require all this?"

"The nurse's things are also here, and Judy's, replied Millicent, as she stood up.

"How can I repay you?" pursued Mr. Crauford, in a low tone, "for your goodness to my children."

"I do not require payment. I do not understand. I have only done my duty."

"You are looking out for another situation, Mrs. Pride tells me!"

"Yes. In New York."

"You may not get a desirable one."

"Probably not," she answered, the tears starting to her eyes in spite of herself. "I shall not get such another as this. I have been very comfortable with Mrs. Pride."

"What is there to prevent your remaining with the children, though they do come home? They must have some one to train them. Should you not feel as comfortable in my house as in this?"

"Millicent shook her head. "It could not be," she answered in a low tone.

"It is the same house, Millicent, the one that was to have been yours."

The color flew over her face. Was he mocking her?

"And so we are to part again—with a farewell shake of the hand—like this," he went on, taking Millicent's hand in his, and retaining it. "Is there no help for it?"

"None."

"No help, no remedy, Millicent?"

She could not repeat her answer. She was much agitated.

"Oh, Millicent, there is a help for it," whispered Mr. Crauford, as he folded her tenderly in his arms; "come home to me, and be my dear wife. Do you think I have forgotten you, in all these long years?"

Her sobs rose hysterically.

"You, and you only, have a place in my heart, a right in my house. You know it, Millicent. Come and make my happiness. We have both had our trials, I as well as you. Come home with me, my second, but my dearest wife."

Were the heavens shining on her now?—Aye, one flood of golden sunshine. She went home to England the wife of Mr. Cranford, the loving mother of his children. And soon new blessings awaited her. Philip was really returning to England; and they were to be united once more in the social ties of kindred. She looked back seven years of the gloom that then settled around; she looked on the present brightness. How could she have fully enjoyed this, had she not experienced THAT: how would her heart, without that stern discipline, have acquired that peace and trust which she felt could now never leave it? And Millicent knew that in the darkest period God had been overflowing with mercy to her: that it was very good for her to have been afflicted.

WHEAT OR TARES.

"Wheat or tares—which are you sowing, Fanny, dear, in the mind of this little fellow?" said Uncle Lincoln to his niece, Mrs. Howard; and he lifted a child, not beyond his fourth summer, on his knee, and laid one of his hands amid the golden curls that fell about his neck and clustered on his snow white shoulders.

"What a question, Uncle Lincoln!" replied Mrs. Howard. "It is the enemy that sows the tares, and I am his mother."

There was a glow of proud feeling in the countenance of Mrs. Howard as she said, "I am his mother."

It was Mr. Lincoln's first visit to his niece since her marriage and removal to a city some hundred miles away from her home.

"Even a mother's hand may sow tares," said the old gentleman. "I have seen it done many times. Not of design, but in thoughtless inattention to the quality of seed she held in her hand. The enemy mixes tares with wheat quite as often as he scatters evil seed. The husbandman must not only watch his fields by night and day, but also the repositories of his ground, lest the enemy cause him to sow tares as well as wheat, upon his own fruitful ground."

"Willie," said Mrs. Howard, speaking to her little boy about ten minutes afterward, "don't upset my work-basket; stop, I say you little rogue!"

Seeing that the wayward child did not mean to heed her words, the mother started forward, but not in time to prevent the spools of cotton, scissors, emery cushion, etc. from being scattered about the floor.

Willie laughed in great glee at this exploit while Mrs. Howard gathered up the contents of the work-basket which she now placed on the shelf above the reach of her mischievous boy. Then she shook her finger at him in mock resentment, saying—

"You little sinner! if you do that again, I'll send you with the milkman."

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" Uncle Lincoln inquired as he looked soberly at his niece.

"Neither," replied Mrs. Howard smiling gayly.

"Tares," said Uncle Lincoln, emphatically.

"Nonsense Uncle!"

"The tares of disobedience, Fanny. You have planted the seed, and it has already taken root. Nothing will choke out the wheat sooner. The tares of falsehood you also throw in upon the newly broken soil. What are you thinking about my child?"

"The tares of falsehood, Uncle Lincoln! What are you thinking about?" in real surprise.

"Did you not say that you would send him off with the milkman if he did that again? I wonder if he believed you?"

"Of course he did not"

"Then," said Mr. Lincoln, "he has already discovered that his mother makes but a light account of truth. Will his mother be surprised if he should grow up to set small value on his word!"

"You treat this matter too seriously, Uncle. He knows that I am only playing with him."

"He knows that you are telling him what is not true," replied Mr. Lincoln.

'I was only in sport," said Fanny pressistantly.

"But in sport with sharp edged instruments is playing with deadly poisons." The old gentleman looked and spoke with the seriousness that opressed his feeling. "Fanny! truth and opedience are god seed. Falsehood and disobedience are tares from the Evil one. Whatever you plant in the garden of your child will grow, and the harvest will be wheat or tares, just as yo have sown."

Mrs. Howard did not reply, but her countenance took on a sober cast.

"Willie," said she a few moments afterward, "go down to Jane and tell her to bring me a glass of water."

Willie, who was amusing himself with some pictures, looked up on hearing his name, but as he did not feel like going off to the kitchen he made no response, and let his eyes turn to the pictures in which he become interested.

"Willie!" Mrs. Howard spoke with decision," did you hear me?"

"I don't want to go," answered Willie.

"Go this minute!"

"I am afraid."

"Afraid of what?" inquired the mother.

"Afraid of the cat."

"No you are not. The cat never hurt you or anybody else."

"I am afraid of the milk man. You said he would carry me off."

"The milkman is not down stairs," said Mrs. Howard, her face beginning to crimson; "he only comes in the morning."

"Yes he is. I heard his waggon a little while ago, and he is talking with Jane now. Don't You hear him?" said the little fellow with remarkable skill, having all the semblance of truth in his tone and expression.

Mrs. Howard did not look toward her Uncle, she was afraid to do that.

"Willie," the mother spoke seriously," you know that the milkman is not down st airs, and you know that you are not afraid of the cat. What you have said therefore is not true, and it is wicked to utter a falsehood."

"Ho! ho!" laughed out the bright eyed little fellow, evidently amused at his own sharpness; "then you are wicked, for you say that which is not true every day."

"Willie!"

"The milkman has not carried me off yet.

There was a world of meaning in Willie's face and voice.

"You haven't whipped me for throwing my cap out of the window."

"Willie!" ejeculatad the astonished mother.

"D'yo see that?" and the young rebel drew from his apron pocket a fine m saic breast-pin, which he had positively been forbidden to touch, and held it up with a look of triumph and defience.

"You little wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Howard," this is going too far:" and, springing towards her boy, she grabbled him in her arms, and fled with her struggling burden from the room.

It was a quarter of an hour before she returned alone to the apartment where she left her uncle. Her face was sober, and her eyes betrayed recent tears.

"Wheat or tares, Fanny?" said the old gentleman, in earnest tones as his niece came back.

"Tares," was the half mournful response.

"Wheat were better, Fanny."

"I see it, Uncle."

"And you will look in future to the seed in your hand, ere you scatter it upon the heart of your child?"

"God helping, I will, dear Uncle."

"Remember, Fanny," said Mr. Lincoln, "that truth and obedience are good seed. Plant them, and the harvest will come in blessings."—*Life Illustrated.*

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Females often posses presence of mind, and the power of self-control under circumstances imminent peril, which seem almost foreign to their nature, and beyond the endurance of delicate physical organization. A striking instance of self command by a lady whose fears must have been powerfully excited, and whose life of affluence had probably never before given her nerves any severer test than is incident to the vexations of domestic cares, is given in *Chambers Journal* for October. We copy the adventure, presuming by way of explanation that the lady was the daughter of a rector residing in a quite English country village, and was upon the eve of marriage:

The wedding-day was to be on the morrow of that on which our adventure happened. Grand preparations were made for the wedding; and the rector's fine old plate, and the costly gifts of the bride, were discussed with pride and pleasure at the Hare and Hounds, in the presence of some strangers who had come down to a prize fight which had taken place in the neighborhood.

That night, Adelaide, who occupied a separate room from her sister, sat up late—long after all the household had retired to rest. She had a long interview with her father and had been reading a chapter to which he had directed her attention and since, had packed up her jewels &c. She was consequently, still dressed when the church clock tolled midnight. As it, ceased she fancied she heard a low noise like that of a file; she listened but could distinguish nothing clearly. It might have been made by some of the servants still about, or perhaps it was only the creaking of the old trees. She heard nothing but the singing of the winter winds for many minutes afterwards. Housebreakers were mere myths in primitive Thyndon, and the bride elect, without thought of fear resumed her occupation. She was gazing on a glittering set of diamonds, distinguished to be worn at the wedding, which her bedroom door softly opened. She turned looked up, and beheld a man with a black mask, holding a pistol in his hand, standing before her.

She did not scream, for her first thought was for her father, who slept in the next room and to whom any sudden alarm might be death, for he was old, feeble and suffering from heart complaint. She confronted the robber boldly, and addressed him in a whisber: "You are come," she said," to rob us. Spare your soul the awful guilt of murder. My father sleeps next to my room, and to be startled from his sleep would kill him. Make no noise. I beg of you."

The fellow was astonished and cowd: "We won't make no noise," he replied suddenly, "if you give us everything quitely."

Adelaide drew back and let him take her jewels—not without a bang, for they were precious love gifts, remarking at the same time that two more masked ruffins stood at the half-opened door. As he took the jewel case and watch from the table, and demanded her purse, she asked him if he intended to go into her father.s room. She received a surly affirmative: he wasn't a going to run all risk and leave half the tin behind!' she proposed instantly that she should go herself, saying,: 'I will bring you whatever you wish, and you may guard me thither, and kill me if I play false to you., The fellow consulted his comrades, and after a short parley they agreed to the proposal; and with a pistol pointed at her head, the dauntless girl crossed the passage and entered the rector's room. Very gently she stole across the chamber, and removing his purse, watch, keys, and desk, she gave them up to the robbers who stood at the door. The old man slept peacefully and calmly, thus guarded by his child, who softly shut the door, and demanded if the robbers were yet satisfied.

The leader replied they should be when they had got the view of plate spread out below, and that they couldn't let her out of sight, and that she must go with them. In compliance with this mandate she followed them down stairs to the dining-room, where a splendid wedding breakfast had been laid to save trouble and hurry on the morrow. To her surprise, the fellows—eight in number when assembled—seated themselves and prepared to make a good meal. They ordered her to get them out wine, and to cut her own wedding-cake for them; and then seated at the head of the table, she was compelled to preside at this extraordinary revel.

They ate, drank, laughed and joked; and Adelaide, quick of ear and eye, had this time to study, in her quite way, the figures and voices of the whole set.

When the request was ended, and the plate transferred to a sack, they prepared to depart whispering together and glancing at the young lady. For the first time Adalaide's courage gave way, and she trembled, but it was not a consultation against her, as it proved. The leader approaching her told her that they did not wish to harm her—that she was "a jolly wench, reg'lar game," and they wouldn't hurt her, but that she must swear not to give the alarm till nine or ten the next day, when they should be off all safe. To this of course she was obliged to assent, and then they all insisted on shaking hands with her. She noticed during this parting ceremony, that one of the ruffins had only three fingers on the left hand.

Alone, and in the despoiled room Adelaide, faint and exhausted, awaited the first gleam of daylight, then, as the robbers did not return, she stole up to her room, undressed and fell into a disturbed slumber. The consternation of the family next morning may be imagined; and Adelaide's story was still more astounding than the fact of the robbery itself. Police were sent for from London, and they, guided by Adelaide's lucid description of her midnight guests, actually succeeded in capturing every one of the gang, whom the young lady had no difficulty in identifying and swearing to—the 'three-fingered Jack being the guiding clue to the discovery. The stolen property was nearly all recovered, and the old rector always declared—and with truth—that he owed his life to the self possession and judgement of his eldest daughter.

The only ill-effect of the great trial to her, nerves was a disposition, on the part of the young heroine, to listen for midnight sounds, and start uneasily from trouble dreams; but time and change of residence soon effected its cure.

We don't know of an emptier sound than the rumbling of a hungry stomach.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S REWARD.

The Philadelphia *News* relates an amusing affair, which came near being a tragedy. The occurrence took place in that city, and a jealous husband is the principal actor:

The husband began to doubt his wife's fidelity, and made many arrangements to satisfy himself that he was right in his suspicion; but he never succeeded. He was just about as uncomfortable as a Jeffrey stumpt'ailed cow in fly time. One evening, in the early part of the week, he told his wife that he had business which would keep him out all night, and as she would necessarily be lonesome, she had better go to her mother's house in a distant part of the city, and stay there. She was not inclined to do ihis, and assured her husband that he need not be troubled because of her loneliness, as she was not afraid to stay by herself. The suspicious man became at once satisfied, that though he should be absent, yet she would not really be lonesome, and bidding her good evening took his departure.

Not long after this, a noise was heard in the back part of the house, and presently the sound of footsteps was heard overhead. The lone wife concluded that a desperate burglar, knowing of the husband's absence, had effected an entrance, with the intent to rob the house, and kill her if necessary. In a moment of fear, she noiselessly opened the front door and quietly bailed the first man who came along, and informed him of the fact. At her earnest solicitations he entered the house, and pulling out a revolving pistol which he usually carried with him for self protection, he proceeded up stairs, followed by the alarmed wife, with lamp in hand. No sooner had he entered the bedroom than a man, springing from behind the door, caught him by the neck. One barrel of the pistol was discharged, without effect, excepting to alarm the neighborhood. The wife became fairly panic-stricken. She dropped the lamp, the light went out, thus leaving the stranger and burglar in a dark room. Several neighbors were soon to the scene and rescue, and on going up stairs, found the men separated, and almost exhausted from exertion. Neither of them appeared to be physically injured.

Presently, the supposed burglar was recognized by the wife as her own husband, who, but an hour before, had taken his departure, to be gone all night. Of course, some explanation was needed. The wife was astounded and perplexed; the neighbors were wrapped in wonderment, while the stranger who had come to detend a lone woman from a burglar, seemed petrified with astonishment. At first he thought of panel houses, and intrigues of cyprians; but he soon became satisfied that he was in a respectable house, particularly when he recognized one of the neighbors as a person with whom he was slightly acquainted. At length, he demanded an explanation. The lips of the wife were dumb. The party descended to the parlor, where the husband stated to them that he was the victim of a most ungovernable jealousy, and that he adopted the idea of making it appear that he would be away all night, in order to await future developments. He had left the bath room window unfastened in order that he might easily effect an entrance; once in, he proceeded to the bed chamber, and there, haunted by his suspicions, he waited for some time. After a while he heard the voice of a strange man down stairs; his suspicions were now doubled, and, nerving himself up for a fierce contest, he awaited the arrival of his wife's paramour, (as he thought,) and grappled with him as he entered the room; and it was well for both that the stranger was too powerful and rough to be easily handled.

"That's so," replied the stranger. "I came in here at the solicitation of that lady, (here be pointed to the dumb stricken wife) to defend her from a burglar. I took you to be one, of course, and had it not been for the lamp going out, which your wife let drop from her hand, you would have had a ball from this weapon that would have sent you to your grave." It is unnecessary to detail the scene further than the above. The jealous husband met with an adventure that came very near costing him his life. He and his better half are, of course, very happy at the present time.

Monument to a Geologist.—A Grecian Doric column and statue is about to be erected at Cromarty, Scotland, to the memory of that true geologist and brilliant writer, Hugh Miller.

An act by which we make one friend and one enemy, is a losing game, because revenge is a much stronger passion than gratitude.

Many people go through the world, hearing nothing and seeing nothing. For all valuable purposes, their ears are as deaf as an ear of corn, and their eyes as blind as the eye of a potato.

True goodness of heart nourishes itself on the good which it does to others. The good loves him to whom he does good, as the bad hates him whom he has injured.

A Pair of Husbands.—A country editor perpetrates the following upon the marriage of a Mr. Husband to the lady of his choice:—

"This case is the strongest we have known in our life;
The husband's a husband, and so is the wife."

Medical writers all agree that gluttony conducts more people to the grave than drunkenness. The old adage is true that "many people dig their graves with their teeth."

Women are the poetry of the world, in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of Heaven—clear, light-giving, they are the planets that rule the destinies of mankind.

A London witness having told the magistrate that he was a penman, was asked in what part of literature he wielded his pen, and he replied that he penned sheep in Smithfield market.

A member of a western debating club, wishing to display his proficiency in the languages, when moving for an indefinite adjournment of the club said: "Mr. President, I move we adjourn *e pluribus unum*"

Most men know what they hate, few what they love.

No affliction would trouble a child of God if he but knew God's reason for sending it.

A child four years old, with a fine growth of beard and whiskers, is on exhibition in New-York.

Two hundred thousand pounds weight of womans hair is annually sold in France, and the price paid for it is six cents an ounce.

THE IRISH AND CANADIAN SYSTEMS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION COMPARED.

[From Dr. Ryerson's Education Report for 1857.]

THE IRISH NATIONAL SYSTEM INVESTIGATED; THREE FEATURES OF IT ADOPTED AND INTRODUCED INTO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF UPPER CANADA.

Having thus, from official and authentic sources, furnished the Canadian public with full information as to the nature and working of the system of National Education in Ireland, it remains for me to compare the Irish and Canadian systems, and show what parts of the Irish system have been adopted in Upper Canada, wherein they still differ, and the comparative economy and success of each system

The National System of Education has proved an immense blessing to Ireland, and is probably the only system which could have been successfully introduced among the classes of the poor in that country. It was conceived and carried into operation in the largest spirit of equity, charity, and patriotism. In my own tour of inquiry, in 1844-5, preparatory to the establishment of a National School System in Upper Canada, I investigated the system of National Education in Ireland, visited its principal schools, conferred with the officers and members of the National Board in Dublin, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, and subsequently recommended and succeeded in introducing three features of the Irish National System into Upper Canada. In 1851, I again conferred at large with the Senior Secretary of the Irish National Board, on the working of the system and the various oppositions to it; and in 1856 I repeated the investigations of 1851 in Dublin, but found, to my regret, that opposition to the system had caused changes which appeared to me to be for the worse, and that it seemed to be less healthy and vigorous than in 1845, at which time little inroad had been made upon the original national principles of the system.

The three features of the Irish National System which have been adopted in Upper Canada are as follows:

First: The series of school text books and maps, which were prepared by experienced teachers, and received the unanimous approval of both Protestant and Roman Catholic members of the National Board, and to which no exception has ever been taken by any representative or writer of either party to this day. The only two books of the Series which have been the subjects of dispute in Ireland are not used in the Public Schools of Upper Canada.

Second: The system of Normal and Model Schools, in the management and exercises of both of which I think we have made important improvements.

Third: The principle and method of protecting parental authority and the rights of conscience in regard to religious books, exercises and instruction in the schools: providing at the same time for religious exercises at the daily opening and close of the school, according to the discretion of the local authorities, and for the weekly religious instruction of pupils at the schools, as authorized and provided by their parents and pastors. By comparing the provisions of our law and our simple and plain regulations on this subject with the elaborate regulations and not very clear explanations of the Irish National Board, it will be seen that we have extracted the essence of the Government Regulations in Ireland, and those which have proved practicable and acceptable to all parties there, without the minute variations and exceptions which have been the occasion of many disputes and separations in the National Schools in Ireland, as may be seen from the extracts of evidence given in Appendix D.

I have thus adopted from the Irish National System what appeared to me to be its excellencies, while I adopted from the English System its method of supplying schools with maps and apparatus—a method which has also recently been introduced into Ireland.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE IRISH AND CANADIAN SYSTEMS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The points of difference between the systems of National Education in Ireland and Upper Canada, are still numerous and important. I will state a few of them;

1. In Ireland, the system is a *two-fold absolutism*; in Upper Canada it is *constitutional and popular*. In Ireland, the Board of National Commissioners is an absolute power under the Government; it alone enacts the laws of the system, determines what schools shall be aided, how much shall be paid to every individual school or teacher, whether a teacher shall be employed, or paid, or not, appoints every school officer, &c. In Upper Canada, the same Act of the Legislature which creates the Council of Public Instruction and Office of Chief Superintendent (instead of Resident Commissioner), and defines their powers and duties, creates the extensive and independent powers of Municipalities and School Sections,—powers which are unknown in the Irish National System, but which involve the liberties, the nationality, the strength, the very life of our Canadian system. In Ireland, instead of our Municipal Councils and School Trustees, there are local Patrons, who constitute the second absolutism of the Irish National system, as the Patron of each school is not elected by any constituency, but is the individual applicant to the Central Board for money to establish or support a school, and who has the exclusive control over it in regard to fees of pupil; the appointment of Master (under the veto of the Central Board) and his absolute dismissal, the religious exercises of the school, &c. The only voice that any others than the Patron of the school have in regard to its management or character, is to send their children there upon the terms prescribed for them. The school is called a "national school," and the National Board requires this design to be affixed over the door of it; it is also supported (or chiefly so) out of a National Fund, administered by a National Board, and is accessible to all children whose parents choose to send them upon the terms prescribed; but there is no municipality in the local relations and control of the school. It is controlled by a non elected independent Patron while the Canadian is controlled by Trustees elected by that portion of the nation owning property in the school municipality. Every freeholder and householder in Upper Canada has a property and control in regard to our national schoolhouses and schools; in Ireland, the Board of National Commissioners and individual Patrons alone possess and control the national schools. Whether the adoption of this feature of the Irish School system would be an improvement upon our own, may be safely left to the decision of every friend of civil and religious liberty and national education in Upper Canada.

2. A second point of difference between the Irish and Canadian systems of national education, is their respective tendency and power to develope local exertion and intelligence, as well as to elevate the character and liberties of the people. The theory of the Canadian is, that people most value and best understand and employ what they do and provide themselves; that as one great object of educating children is to enable them to provide for themselves; so it is one great object of the school system (besides educating youth) to train the people to rely upon themselves in educating their children and in managing their local affairs. Therefore, our school system is one of mutual co-operation between the Government and the people in each municipality. The Act of Parliament defines the objects to be accomplished, the parties to act, the assistance to be given; the Council of Public Instruction prepares rules to carry into effect the provisions of the law and for establishing the training schools for Teachers, and the Chief Superintendent sees that the conditions of the law are fulfilled and gives information and assistance requisite for fulfilling them and for improving the schools, and oversees the operations of the training schools; but nothing can be done in any municipality without the co-operation of the people in their collective or national capacity, and in accordance with their wishes—their school affairs being under their own management. Thus the school system, as is the municipal system, is a training school of local self-government to the freeholders and householders in each municipality, while it is the potent instrument of educating their children. The Parliamentary School Grant in Upper Canada is so expended as to be an incentive to local effort, and forms but a small part of the amount provided and expended for school purposes. The apportionment to a municipality for the salaries of Teachers is paid on the condition that at least an equal sum shall be provided by such municipality for the same purpose; and the whole fund thus provided is distributed to the various schools according to the average attendance of pupils and the time they are kept open by legally certificated teachers. The same principle applies to the expenditure of grants for the purchase of school maps, apparatus, libraries and prizes. The result of this system of assisting and encouraging local efforts is, that while the whole amount of Legislative grant paid to the municipalities for all common school purposes was not quite £45,000, the amount actually expended in the municipalities for those purposes was £103,039 10s. 10d.—upwards of £258,000 being provided by the people themselves in the municipalities. But what are the tendency and results of the system of national education in Ireland? There the only local party acting is the Patron or Patrons of the school, and they, in most cases are the Clergy; the people having nothing to do with it, and know nothing about it. The object of the Patron is to get as much money as he can from the Parliamentary grant (which is mostly paid by England) and pay as little as he can himself. The National board grants aid to erect school houses (which is not done in Upper Canada,) as well as to pay teachers, purchase maps, &c., and states in its Regulations that this aid is granted upon the condition that so much shall be provided by the Patron or Patrons of the School. But by the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, that condition is almost universally evaded, and the Regulation is little more than a dead letter. The aid for the erection of school houses, is only given to erect houses which shall be vested in Commissioners for what are called *vested* schools, and which are only 1,600 in number. This class of school houses the National Board agrees to keep in repair, and to pay one half towards their erection. This class of schools is mostly established by landlords, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who thereby avoid any expense for keeping the school houses in repair, and pay little towards their erection, as the method very frequently if not generally practised (as appears from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords) has been, for the Patron to send up to the National Board in Dublin an estimate of the expense of erecting the proposed schoolhouse, and the amount *subscribed* for that purpose; then on getting the approval and promised grant of the Board, he proceeded to erect an apology of a schoolhouse for less than half the amount of the estimated expense! The same course has been largely pursued in sending to the National Board estimates of the expense of the *repairs* of these vested schoolhouses—so called. To arrest this notorious practice of imposition and fraud, the National Board has appointed an architect, with assistants, to examine estimates, schoolhouses erected, or repaired, &c. But it is perfectly clear, that the tendency of such system is to extinguish all feeling of self-reliance, and all local exertion, if nothing worse, instead of developing local effort, and a spirit of self-reliance and manly character, as is done by our Canadian system. This is still more apparent in the providing and paying the salaries of school-teachers. In Upper Canada, the Legislative Grant apportionment the last year for the payment of teachers' salaries was £32,951 13s 4d; the amount of salaries paid to teachers was £215,057 16s, the amount provided by local effort being £183,106 2s 8d. The Reports of the National Board contain no account of what is raised by local effort in Ireland; but from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, it appears that in 2,841 national schools in Ireland in 1851, the fees of pupils amounted to less than £5 each, and that for the support of 3,526 national schools nothing whatever was raised by local subscriptions, and that the original Regulation of the National Board requiring local effort to be employed for the support of the schools, had become a dead letter. In these thousands of cases, (and we know not how many more) the teacher of the Irish national school exists or vegetates upon the sum allowed by the National Board, which to a first class teacher is £46 per annum, to a second class teacher £26, to a third class teacher £17. What would be the character and condition of the teachers and schools in Upper Canada, if nothing were done for their support beyond the Parliamentary grant, and what feelings of self-reliance, or independence, or active intelligence would long exist among the people under such a system?

3. What I have stated as to the Patrons or Managers of the schools, requires further development in order to present another important point of difference between the Irish and Canadian systems of National schools. By referring to the Regulations of the National Board, it will be seen that each national school in Ireland is managed by a "Patron" or "Local Manager,"—that if the school is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is invested in the lease—that the "Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the school in connexion with the Board, unless it is otherwise specified in the application." This is the local trusteeship and control of national schools in Ireland. In Upper Canada a very different proceeding is adopted from that of an individual applying to a Central Board or Council, in order to establish a national school, and to control it after it is established. A school section in a municipality must be formed by a Municipal Council elected by the people themselves; then the freeholders and householders of the school municipality thus formed meet and elect three of themselves as Trustees, who are subject to periodical election, and who are legally accountable to their constitutents pecuniarily and otherwise for the faithful discharge of their duties. In the local management of the national schools in Ireland, the people are entirely ignored, and the Laity, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, to a great extent; for it will be seen by the evidence given before the select Committee of the House of Lords, that of the Church of England schools in connection with the National Board, clergymen are Patrons of 154 and laymen of 452; of Presbyterian schools, clergymen are Patrons of 494, and laymen of 198; of Roman Catholic Schools, connected with the Board, priests are the Patrons of 2,800 and laymen of only 277. In Upper Canada there is no such thing as an individual Patron, lay or ecclesiastical, with absolute power over schools chiefly supported by Parliament grant. Even our separate schools are under the control, not of an irresponsible Patron, but of the laity, as they are for the laity—the Trustees being elected by the free-holders and householders of the persuasion of the separate school. In our separate as well as public schools, therefore, the lay and elective principle is predominant—which is one serious ground of clerical opposition to them. In the management as well as objects of the national, and even separate schools in Upper Canada, the people are everything; in the management of the national schools in Ireland, the people are nothing. In Upper Canada every freeholder and householder of the land feels that he has a property of control as well as of interest in the national school; in Ireland the ecclesiastical or lay Patron is the sole director if not proprietor of the school. The Canadian system involves the noblest attributes of individual or Public liberty; the Irish system is one of central and local individual despotism.

4. A fourth point of the difference between the systems of national schools in Ireland and in Upper Canada, is the greater fairness and equality of the protection and provision in regard to the religious rights and religious instruction of children in the Canadian schools. In Ireland, in the 1,600 *vested* schools, while the patron determines the kind of religious exercises with which the school shall daily open and close, or whether there shall be any religious exercise, he is required to admit at a certain hour each week the clergyman, or his representative, of each of the religious persuasions of the pupils, to give them religious instruction. But, as it is at one and the same hour that the clergy of every religious persuasion are to be admitted to the school, and as the Schoolhouses (except for the 28 Government Model Schools,) are in many cases buildings with a single room, it is out of the question for clergymen or their representatives of different religious persuasions to give instruction to the children of their respective churches at one and the same time in the same room. Thus this provision, though theoretically just and liberal, is practically inoperative, except in the larger schools of the National Board. And in regard to the non-vested schools, (which are in all respects upon the same footing as the vested schools, except receiving grants to build and repair the school-houses) the Patron not only determines what religious exercises shall be observed in the school, but what religious instruction shall be given, at any and all hours, and who shall give, but does not permit any other religious instruction or religious instructor in the school than that he approves: so that the pupils of a different religious persuasion from the Patron, have no other protection than the right of absenting themselves from any religious exercises or religious instruction in the school to which their parents object, and go elsewhere for religious instruction. This is the case in regard to nearly three-fourths of the so-called national schools in Ireland. But in Upper Canada, while the elected authorities of each school determine whether its daily duties shall commence and close with any religious exercises, and what those exercises shall be, and while the child of each religious persuasion is equally protected from being compelled to attend any religious instruction to which his parent or guardian objects, the pupils of each religious persuasion have the right to be instructed one hour in the week, by the clergyman or his representative of their own church, and that not all at one hour, but each at the same hour on a different day of the week, so that there will be but one religious instructor occupying the school room at a the same time, and at an hour which will not interfere with the ordinary exercises of the school, but convenient for a clergyman or his representative to attend. Whether children are dependent on this method and hour for receiving special religious instruction, or whether it is or will be used by clergymen of different religious persuasions, for the purpose of specially instructing the school children of their respective churches, all will admit the equal fairness and practical character of the provision, which applies equally to the whole of our 3,731 common schools in Upper Canada, except the 100 Roman Catholic separate Schools.

5. Another most important difference between the Irish and Canadian School systems, is the predominance in Ireland of the denominational over the non-denominational schools, while in Upper Canada all our 3,731 schools are non-denominational, except 100. From the statistical table furnished by the Senior Secretary of the National Board to the Select Committee of the House of Lords, it will be seen that the only non-denominational national schools in Ireland, as to management, are 28 Model schools under the patronage of the National Commissioners, and 48 schools under the joint patronage of Protestants and Roman Catholics, while the other 4,526 schools mentioned in the table, are all under denominational patronage and control. Even the vested schools in Ireland (with the exception of the 79 just mentioned) are as denominational in their patronage and management, as the non-vested schools. The only difference in their practical character is, that the Patron of the vested school in consideration of his having built and repaired his school house, by aid of a Parliamentary grant) is compelled to open his schoolhouse one part of a day each week to clergymen or their representatives applying for admission, while the Patron of the non-vested school is not obliged to admit to his school any other than the religious teacher whom he approves. It will be seen from the evidence of Mr. Secretary Cross, and Mr. Resident Commissioner Macdonnell, that united education, of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the same schools, scarcely exists in Ireland,—and that in this respect the national system has failed,—that of the 4,602 national schools (so called), in 1854, clergymen of the Church of England were patrons of 154, and laymen (chiefly landlords) were patrons of 452; and Presbyterian clergymen were patrons of 494, and Presbyterian laymen of 193; and "Dissenters" were patrons of 33; the Roman Catholic Priests were patrons of 2,800, and Roman Catholic laymen, chiefly landlords, were patrons of 277. But, besides all these denominational schools (although required to be called National) it will be seen, by referring to the evidence in Appendix D, pp. 281-284, that grants are made by the National Board to upwards of 100 convents and monastic schools. To introduce, then, the Irish National School system into Upper Canada, with a view of abolishing separate school education, would be like introducing the government of Russia or Austria to establish liberty.

There is also a great difference in the comparative economy and success of the Irish Canadian systems of National Education. The expense of the Education Office in Dublin is £15,636 sterling; the expense of the Education Office in Toronto is £3,513 currency. The Parliamentary grant for all Common School purposes in Upper Canada the current year is £46,508 currency; the Parliamentary grant for all Common School purposes in Ireland is £330,000 sterling, more than eight times the amount of that for Upper Canada. The National system of education in Ireland has been in operation twice as long as that in Upper Canada; yet the number of national schools in Ireland are but 5,245, while in Upper Canada there are 3,731 national schools; and the number of pupils in Upper Canada are 272,000, while those in Ireland are 620,000. Thus, with one-eighth of the Parliamentary aid given to the national system in Ireland, and one-sixth of the population, nearly half as many pupils are taught, more than half as many schools, not to say anything of the character of Canadian schoolhouses as compared with those in Ireland. In Upper Canada more than four-fifths of the population are in the national schools; in Ireland, not more than one-third of the school population is yet in o e national schools.

th7. There is also a great difference in the comparative opposition which is made to the Irish and Canadian system of national education. In Upper Canada not a single religious persuasion but has expressed its tacit or avowed approval of our school system, except a portion of the clergy and a few of the laity of the Church of England, and the clergy and some of the laity of the Church of Rome. That there are also individuals here and there up and down the Province, opposed to it, from personal and other considerations, is perfectly natural; but there has not been a single public meeting held, or even attempted to be held in all Upper Canada to condemn the school system; nor has one of the 400 elected Municipal Councillors done so. On the contrary, several of them have expressed themselves strongly in its favor, and it is notorious that the strength of the system consists in the deep and general feeling of the country in its behalf as a bulwark of liberty, and as a simple and most powerful agency of general education and knowledge. But in Ireland, the system of national education would not exist a year, did it depend on the support and voice of the Irish people themselves. Was a rate imposed in any county in Ireland for the support of national schools, such as is self-imposed in every municipality in Upper Canada, there would be fearful commotion, if not open rebellions against it. The system of national education in Ireland is maintained there by the power, as well as the money of the government of England. The granting and expenditure of £200,000 sterling a year for schools in such a country as Ireland, without imposing a farthing of school tax upon it, and without receiving any subscriptions except those extracted from some landlords, and those given by Presbyterians in the North, and a few inhabitants of several towns, cannot but be acceptable to many, and be a great relief and do immense good in the country; but, notwithstanding all this, the opposition to the system of national education in Ireland is beyond anything that has been conceived in this country. By referring to the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, it will be seen that the Presbyterians have only acquiesced to the system on the concession to them of their eight demands for a denominational school system as it regards themselves. It will also be seen by the same evidence, that so general and so earnest is the opposition in the Church of England, that only about 150 out of upwards of 2,000 clergy support it—that upwards of £40,000 sterling per annum is collected by subscriptions, some 1,700 schools established and supported, and nearly one hundred thousand children taught—including, singular to say, a larger number of Roman Catholic pupils than attended all the National Schools under Protestant Patrons and with Protestant pupils. The same evidence shows the opposition of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to the national system as such—that the Pope has forbidden the establishment of any other than non-vested schools; that the Synod of Thurles has condemned the *mixed* schools; that the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, not satisfied with even the advantages afforded the youth of their church by the present national system, but intent upon being recognized themselves as the only Patrons of their schools and the only parties to be conferred with and paid for the establishment of schools for the youth of their church, demand further concessions.—These facts are so many warnings to us, while they are so many proofs of how much broader and firmer a basis our school system rests upon than that of Ireland, and how much feebler and more isolated is the opposition uttered against our system than that which is arrayed against the present national system in Ireland. The Parliament grant of £300,000 sterling, per annum, is a sort of subsidy from England to Ireland, and, as administered by the Board of National Commissioners, serves as a branch of the national police in Ireland, contributes to teach and occupy a large portion of the rising generation, while it helps to support and restrain many of the grown up population. But our school system exists not by subsidy from any other country; it is the creation of our country itself, managed by as well as for the people themselves, and exhibits the life of nationality and freedom in the collective and discretionary action of each of its hundreds of civil and thousands of school municipalities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1. There are many other points of difference between the system of national education in Ireland and Upper Canada, an examination of which would be equally favorable to the Canadian system with some of them already noticed; but I will pursue the investigation no further than to remark, that a perusal of the Regulations of the Irish National Board (pp. 221—251) in connexion with the requirements of the Canadian School Acts, must satisfy any person that the notices, applications, and returns required in regard either to public or separate schools in Upper Canada, are few and simple in comparison with those required from Managers of the national schools in Ireland; that even the supporters of separate schools in Upper Canada have much greater protection, power and facilities to establish and sustain their schools than are afforded by the Irish National system; that the introduction of the system into Upper Canada would benefit no party, except in as far as it might be done by the introduction of numerous, discordant elements into Canadian society, the abutting up of the greater part of our schools, and the abolition of the municipal and elective school rights of the people of the country.

2. In past years I have occasionally referred to what was being done in Great Britain and Ireland for the promotion of popular education, but only to those proceedings and measures which would command respect, and could be recommended to Canadian imitation. I have not, in any of my reports, made a comparison or allusion to the disparagement of the system which the Imperial Government and Parliament have considered best adapted, under existing circumstances, for the promotion of popular education in Great Britain and Ireland. But when it is proposed to introduce either of those systems into Upper Canada, at the expense of our own, it becomes my duty to the people and institutions of my native country to show by the documents in Appendix D, and the remarks of the preceding pages, how much Upper Canada is in advance of both Great Britain and Ireland in regard to a system of national education, and how much more they have to borrow from us than we to borrow from them in solving the great problem of educating a whole people, and of educating them, not as paupers or dependents upon others, but as self-relying citizens and freemen.

3. The present system of national education in Upper Canada is the quiet, unostentatious, progressive work of twelve years; and it has been so unexceptionably conceived and conducted, that it has received the unanimous support of successive Governments and Parliaments, and been voluntarily and nobly participated in by the people in every municipality of the country. The leading men of different political parties have felt it to be too sacred and general an interest to be made the tool of party ambition, or the altar-victim of party combination. I trust the same noble spirit of true patriotism will continue to prevail among the public men as well as people at large of all parties throughout Upper Canada. The preceding pages show how truly our system of national education has been based upon the fundamental rights of a free people, how it has become interwoven with their thinkings, doings, dearest interests and municipal institutions from one end of Upper Canada to the other, and how it has developed itself with increasing power and success every successive year, until it already includes far more schools and pupils in proportion to the school population of the country than any other part of the British Empire. Should the people of Upper Canada and their representatives think proper, after all, to destroy or abandon this national work of their own hands, they have doubtless the right to do so; but no other hand has the right, or should be suffered to touch the ark which contains the magna charta of the best liberties of Upper Canada and the instruments of developing those liberties into the highest civilization.

Toronto, July, 1858.

FRAZER RIVER

Victoria dates are to October 30. The *Gazette* says; Accounts from the Upper Frazer are beginning to contradict completely the tidings brought thence by the birds of passage frequently alluded to. It is well ascertained that a large number of men in that vicinity are employed digging sufficiently profitable to enable them to pay for provisions transported thither at great cost by the Frazer River Trail, and even from the Dalles. And it must be remembered that these results are attained in a class of diggings which were not the bases of the first reports which went from Frazer River. The latter were founded on operations carried on in bars only to be reached when the river was at its lower stage. Thus the great fact is apparent that Frazer River will afford profitable employment to miners for at least nine months in the year, rich surface diggins having been discovered above and below the cannons.

We were yesterday, Oct. 29, shown by Messrs. Franklin Bros. four or five ounces of coarse or scale gold, from the mines in the Canoe country," about 50 miles above La Fontaine. The person who had just sold the dust informed us that he dug it himself, that he was at work on the Upper Frazer several weeks, and that he averaged from 6$ to 8$ a day, occasionally making $16 and upwards. The diggins are what are termed "bank diggins," and far from the river. He says that there were 25 or 30 miners at work near his claim, when he left a few days ago.

The Victoria correspondent of the *Alta* says:—"Things are assuming natural and healthy shape. The largest portion of those who are not satisfied to take Frazer's River as it is have left. Most of those remaining have stopped talking, and gone to work. laborous process of washing with cradles is abandoned for the more rapid and labor-saveing modes in use in California and the result is, perhaps, quite as sanis factory as in other gold countries. But, of course, as yet things are in a crude state, and rapid mining facilities limited in extent. Sufficient is known, to settle, beyond question that the mines in this country, so far from being a humbug are a fixed fact."

The steamer Enterprise arrived at Victoria Nov. 5. from Port Langley. She brought down about sixty passengers, and $9,000 worth of gold dust through the pioneer Express besides large amounts in the hands of the passengers.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,

Thursday, December 23, 1858.

THE LATE HON. ROBT. BALDWIN.

Our readers have been already informed of the death of the Hon. Robert Baldwin. So great a name cannot be allowed to pass away without more than a mere passing notice. His long term of official life—the important services he rendered to the country—the sterling integrity of his character, which rendered him at once the unblushing advocate of the right, and elevated him above the petty intrigues, which distinguish mercenary minds—all tended to render him respected and beloved while living, and deeply to be regretted now that he is no more.

The history of his eventful career extends through those troublous times when Canada, just emerging from the swaddling clothes of the Colonial Office, was looking forward to the time when she should escape from the dictation of the Imperial leading strings, and her people were anticipating the time when their rights and liberties were to be secured from arbitrary dictation, and an irresponsible executive. It was to his able advocacy and manly consistency, in a great degree, that we are indebted for the advantages our present system of government confers upon us, by which the Governor is guided by the constitutional advisers and these are responsible to Parliament and to the people for the course they pursue. Privileges like these seem now too reasonable and necessary to permit of their propriety being questioned; but by Sir Charles Metcalfe they were stoutly resisted and it was only after a long and protracted struggle, of many years, that they were at length accorded. Like every other prominent public man, Mr. Baldwin was at times fiercely assailed by political opponents, and his career was far from being an unchequered one. Five times was he defeated at the polls, and once he sought refuge in a lower Canada constituency—the seat being vacated in his favor by the sitting member. Notwithstanding the untoward effects which such disappointments might have produced in most minds, joined to the seductions and temptations of official life, Mr. Baldwin seems to have carried his Christian principles and purity of character with him, throughout his whole career, and is, in this respect, a redeeming character in the history of the past, and a bright example for aspiring politicians in the future.

PARCELS BY POST.—The announcement has been made by the Post office Department, that, from the 1st January, 1859, a system will take effect for the conveyance by mail of parcels not weighing over two pounds, between any of the post offices in Canada. Parcels must be pre-paid at the following rates—and by postage stamp (not by money.) For any weight not exceeding 1lb., 1s. 2d.; over 1lb, and not exceeding 2lbs, 2s. 6d.

THE NEWS.

Two items of the news from Europe received by the Arabia, will be both interesting and satisfactory. One of these consists in the declaration of the fact that the Indian mutiny, so long protracted, is at length virtually quelled; the other that the steamship Indian Empire, regarding whose safety so many well justified apprehensions were excited, has arrived safely in port. The Indian news embraces an account of a series of victories obtained by the English, followed by the publication of an amnesty which has had the happy effect of creating general satisfaction among the populations of the districts which, until quite recently, were hotbeds of disaffection.

The tidings from France are also of peculiar interest, relating as they do mainly to the Montalembert case, which has now entered into a new phase, the principal actor therein having increased the enmity with which he was before regarded by the Emperor. The champion of freedom, most triumphant at the moment when vanquished in a contest with a venal law court, has consistently refused to receive a pardon at the hands of his Sovereign, declaring that having committed no crime he cannot accept as a favor any mitigation of the unjust sentence awarded to him. It is impossible to-day and at this distance from the theatre of these events, to predict the final results of the ill-advised prosecution of which M. DE MONTALEMBERT has been the victim; but the history of France teaches that ere now less tyrannical proceedings have been the origin of revolutions which have overturned dynasties apparently established on foundations not less firm than those on which the throne of LOUIS NAPOLEON is erected.

CARLETON PLACE LEAD MINE.

Our readers have been already informed that a Lead Mine has been opened on the farm of Mr. James McLean, on lot number three, joining the seventh line of Ramsay.—We cut the following from the Montreal *Advertiser*:—

The existence of the Lead Ore upon the Ottawa of such richness as to be easily melted and cast into bullets has been known since the first settlement of Canada but the location was jealously guarded by the Indians who believed the destruction of their race would follow the discovery. Accident has at last revealed the well-kept secret, and Canada can now boast of possessing at Carleton Place, the richest and most extensive lead mine in the world.

As long ago as 1853, specimens of Galena, found in the township of Ramsay were exhibited, and some procured by Mr. Richardson, of the Geological survey, and deposited in the museum.

In the course of the present year Sir Wm. Logan placed these specimens in the hands of Mr. Richard Oatey, a cornish miner attached to the department, to be cleaned, and their extraordinary richness induced the latter to open a correspondence with the owner of the lot on which they were found. The result was a personal inspection of the mineral ground, and its purchase by Messrs. Torrance, Chapman and Hart of this city, in connection with Mr. Oatey.

This was completed late in the summer, and operations were commenced at once, to test the extent of the vein and the character of its products; to do which the mine had to be opened, houses had to be built, and machinery for cleaning erected. In the purchase of the mine, buildings, &c., the adventurers have spent £1,000; some idea of its results may be obtained by visiting Mr. Hart's office in St. Sacrament Street, where samples of the ore some blocks of pure Galena weighing over one hundred weight may be seen, as well as samples of 26 tons of dressed ore assayed in New York at 80 per cent, pure lead, with 326 ounces of silver to the ton, taken out and cleaned for market during the few weeks the vein has been opened.

The mine is situated on Lot No. 3 in the 6th Concession of Ramsay, adjoining the village of Carleton Place, and within three quarters of a mile of the Brockville Railway, owned by Mr. McLean. The vein runs lengthwise on the surface of the lot, north 43 degrees west, and where it crops out is between three and four feet wide. It has been traced and proved for upwards 800 feet, and probably extends much further; at the western extremity, before it leaves Lot No. 3 it crotches, or as miners say takes horse, into two veins of almost the same breadth as the main one; and from ore being found on the adjacent lands *in situ*, it probably throws off veins in other directions, or is itself the offshoot of a much larger main vein yet undiscovered.

The rock in which the ore is found is calcareous spar, soft, brittle and easily worked, with limestone adjacent.

The walls of the lode are well-defined, like a clear fissure, with an underdip to the north of one inch in twelve. The Galena is well mixed with gossum, a sort of rusty, rotten substance, of good augury to miners, and the proportion of spar is very small. As the vein deepens, great blocks of Galena occur, without one particle of admixture; among the specimens at Mr. Hart's, one of these weighs 114 pounds, and is only a portion of the original. The ore is gained easily with the pick, and has been as yet cleaned by hand; the object of the adventurers being to test the value of the mine at as little cost as possible.

The shaft has been sunk thirty feet, the vein yielding about five tons, 80 per cent. ore per fathom, and improving as it descends, and showing better signs of silver, and here and there fine stones of copper ore.

For the samples assayed in England, the smelters there offered £12 14s sterling per ton, lead being lower than ordinary.

For the samples assayed in New York, the smelters offered $64 per ton, delivered, with 95 cents per oz. for all the silver, and $17 per oz. for any gold it might contain in addition.

The adventurers have not as yet decided whether to sell the property, or to form a company to work it; we hope they will do the latter and keep the profits in Canada.—We believe that the necessary capital to put the mine and smelting works into working order on a large scale, can be obtained in a few hours; and we should much regret to see foreign capitalists reaping the benefit of an enterprise which has been so well begun by Canadians.

When once the Carleton Place mine is in full operation Canada will be independent of the world for lead of which she now imports immense quantities in pigs, sheet, pipe, shot and white and red lead, all of which we hope in future will be included among our home productions.

There is abundant water power, with 20 feet fall, within half a mile of the mine, approached by an incline on which loaded waggons could descend with facility on a tram-road to the stampers and jiggers for cleaning; fuel is abundant and cheap; the climate healthy; labor is got for 80 cents per day, and the locality possesses every advantage which could be desired.

The specimens of ore at Mr. Hart's are declared by competent judges to be unequalled for size und purity, by the product of any known mine.

DOG STEALING.—Mr. David Craig, of Ramsay, was on Monday last brought before Justices McArthur and Peden, of this place, charged with stopping a deer hound on the chase and taking him home with him to his house. He probably thought he was doing no great harm, as it was *only a dog*, at best, but his foolish act cost him between six and seven pounds. This trick has become quite common of late, and we mention this circumstance, with a hope, that others, who might be tempted to appropriate to their own use, the property of another, may be thereby reminded, that "honesty is the best policy."

Somebody says:—"I compare the art of spreading rumors to that of pin making—There is usually some truth which I call wire; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point, others make and put on the head; and at last the pin is complete.

The *Country Gentleman* says that smoke is an infallible cure for wounds—it will stop the bleeding like a charm. Molasses, it says, is the best remedy for chapped lips or hands ever used. Both these applications are simple, and can be readily tested.

HARD ON THE TAVERNS.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—In your recent appropriate remarks on the subject of the approaching municipal elections, you very correctly stated that Hotel keepers would, in future, be ineligible as township Councillors. In this case, as well as in other things, the old proverb that "troubles seldom come singly" is as usual to be verified, since in addition to being shut out from the Council, a tax of Five dollars is to be imposed upon each tavern situated in the country or village—ten dollars if in an incorporated town, and twelve if within the limits of any city. The authority for this is to be found in the first clause of the 14th section of the Customs Amendment Act of last session; and although it may seem to bear hard upon a large class of persons, it must be remembered that the traffic is vastly remunerative to those engaged in it, while in equal ratio it is demoralizing to the community.

That the business is a profitable one to the individual is sufficiently proved by the number of persons everywhere engaged in it, while its effect upon society is seen by the crime and degradation everywhere attending it. It should be the earnest wish of every man who loves his country or his kind to see the suppression of the low groggeries and drinking saloons with which the country is infested, an enactment sufficiently comprehensive for the purpose, yet everything which tends even to diminish them ought to be regarded as a movement in the right direction and encouraged accordingly.

I am, respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
PTOLEMY.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish to ask you (since Editors are supposed to know everything), whether a man could live for a day and a half, and walk from the house to a carriage after having the upper part of his head removed by machinery, "on a level with his ears?" I have seen the statement in some of the papers, and having always supposed the slightest injury to the brain must prove instantly fatal, I wish to know if such is not the case. Hoping you will favor me with a reply,

I remain, &c.,
INQUIRER.

White Lake, Dec. 14th, 1858.

[What say our medical philosophers?—many of whom no doubt would feel the answer rising at once to their lips were the question propounded to them. And to them we must refer it, hoping some of them will "let their light shine" upon the matter, and gratify "Inquirer," who is probably in dread of a skullcracking and wishes to be forewarned as to the consequences. If "upping the blarney" would entitle him to such a distinction, he certainly deserves it.]

Mr. James Sutton Elliott is still in prison in New York. An application for his release, on some technical grounds, was lately refused.

The venerable Alexander von Humboldt has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which to a man in his 90th year is a trying ordeal to pass through.

THE FILLIBUSTERING QUESTION VIEWED IN ITS EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The recent escape of fillibusters from Mobile excites intense interest in official quarters, as it is considered that if they should be arrested by the British and other foreign forces, the volunteer feeling of this country would be aroused to the highest degree of excitement, and immense reinforcements rush to their rescue; hence a crisis in the foreign relations of our Government will be precipitated, and a most angry and threatening state of things will probably result between our Government and those of Great Britain, France and Spain.

The question would arise, whether European Governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulation of the affairs upon the American continent, to the prevention of which our Government is committed.

The *Union*, of this morning in referring to this subject, says it is to be hoped that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in interrupting the fugitive Susan, bringing her back to our ports, and preserving this fillibustering question still longer as a purely domestic one in our policy. Upon the vigilance of our officers in the waters of the Gulf may depend in a great measure the peace of the world.

ACTION OF THE U. S. AND OF BRITISH VESSELS ON THE FILLIBUSTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

The steamship Washington arrived this morning. On her outward passage she stopped at Port Royal on the eve of the 14th ult., and landed several passengers.

She arrived off the harbor of San Juan on the morning of the 18th, having experienced a heavy gale on the 15th and 16th. She was boarded outside the harbor by a boat from the United States frigate Savannah, James Town and the British ship, Leopard and Valorous were in port, Sir Gore Ouseley being on board the latter.

Col. Childs gave information that nothing had been heard of the Hermann, at San Juan del Sur, and that the Nicaraguan Government refused to permit the Washington's passengers to go through their country, alleging they were fillibusters. The steamer Catharine Maria was sent up to Granada to obtain such permits, and if the Hermann was at San Juan del Sur. The Washington was boarded by English officers from the Leopard and Valorous with side arms, who asked various questions as to whether there were arms and ammunition on board, and then requested to see the passengers. They were told that the ship had been boarded by an officer from the Savannah, who would give them the information. They replied they were instructed to obtain such information. They did not, however, insist on the hatches being taken off, and left the ship rather suddenly. The same day the Leopard went to sea and went to the mouth of the Colorado to intercept 250 fillibusters, who, as reported by the Washington had landed there the previous night. Our boat could not get up the San Juan owing to the low water, and had proceeded to the mouth of the Colorado, where she arrived at daylight the next morning, just in time to be seen by the Leopard. She was chased by boats from the Leopard with a howitzer and small arms, and having to stop to fix her steam pipe, was overtaken by them; but finding they were mistaken as to fillibusters being on board they went back to their ship, which returned to Greytown.—On the 24th the flag ship Roanoke arrived at Greytown with information that the Herman had proceeded to San Francisco on the 24th. On the 24th, Col. Childs, the Company's agent, returned from Granada without accomplishing any arrangement; on the contrary the boat was not allowed to pass from San Carlos without an officer and file of soldiers on board.

The government, however, finally became satisfied that there were no fillibusters on either the Washington or Hermann, and the steamer was permitted to land at Virgin Bay, and an agent of the company was permitted to go to San Juan del Sur to look after the Hermann.

The Jamestown sailed for Aspinwall on the 22nd.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From the Canada Gazette.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 11th Dec., 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Archibald J. Macdonell, of Osgood Hall, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be Recorder of the city of Kingston.

William Moore Kelly, Esquire, to be Warden of The Reformatory Prison of Upper Canada.

Edwin Lorell, Esquire, to be Registrar of the county of Kent, in the room and stead of Alexander Keith removed.

John Alexander Askin, Esquire, to be Registrar of the county of Essex, in the room and stead of James Askin, Esquire, resigned.

William Charles Lyon Gill, Esquire, to be Registrar for the city of London.

Colin McDonald, Esquire, M. D., Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.

John Sweetland, Esquire, M.D., Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

Charles W. Jenkins, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the city of Kingston.

Charles W. Jenkins, Esquire, Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

John F. McCuaig, of the city of Hamilton, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

William Livingstone, of Delaware, Esqr., to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to grant Licenses to Robt. H. Davis, of the village of York, Esquire, M. D., and Reuben F. Hickey, of the township of Williamsburg, Esquire, M. D., to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

His Excellency has further been pleased to discharge George H. Gordon, Esquire, from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Hastings.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The royal mail steamship *Persia* arrived at 3 o'clock.

The Cunard Company would despatch the screw steamer *Kumaka* to New York direct on the 4th inst., same day with the Arabia, for Halifax, to be employed in mail service between New York and Nashua.

The City of Washington from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived this evening—news anticipated via Cape Race and by the Persia.

The *Daily News* denies that Lord Napier has been in any way censured or superseded, and understands that he has been promoted Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, vice Lord Bloomfield, who retires on pension.

It is considered certain that the "Great Eastern" will be ready for her first trip to Portland by midsummer next.

The British Board of Trade returns for October show a falling off of nearly £717,000 in value of exports as compared with same month last year.

William Lemon Oliver, the London stock-broker, who was found guilty of forgery, and applying to his own use securities and property entrusted to his care, had been sentenced to 20 years penal servitude.

The rate of insurance on the overdue steamer Indian Empire had advanced to 35 a 40 per cent even at which transactions could not be effected to any extent.

The *Canadian News* has undoubted authority for saying that although Her Majesty finds it impossible for her and Prince Consort to pay a visit to Canada, a short period only will elapse before one of the young Princes will go there.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's of the loss of 8 Quebec homeward bound ships, including the ships Peerless, Barbara and Rankin, barks Lady Campbell, Petrel and Claude, and the brig Wilkinson. Except in the case of the Claude, there was little or no loss of life.

The *Tralee Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Valentia, dated 21st November:—

"Nothing of importance occurred since my last until Friday evening, when the weather was so fine that no further pretext could be advanced for not proceeding with laying down the shore end of the cable. The The vessels accordingly proceeded in submerging the few miles of shore cable, and in making a splice with the deep sea portion about five miles off Douglas Head. This operation was easily performed, and it is much to be regretted that the remaining seven miles of shore cable left at Greenwich was not brought here and added to the part now laid down. Had this been done there is no doubt but the result would be satisfactory.—This is more evident from the fact that after passing the spot where the shore end terminates, some of the men in their anxiety to complete the under-running of the small cable, discovered a kink, leaving the conducting wire exposed to the water, and therefore injuring to some extent the conducting power of the wire. The defective part was immediately cut out, but the under-running was discontinued, though it is probable that other defects of the kind would have been discovered had they proceeded. This cannot be said to be giving the present cable a fair trial. I am not aware that the shore cable has been tested since it was laid down, nor is there any person of sufficient experience here to do so."

The Galway Line has concluded a contract with Palmer, Bros, & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the construction of three first class side-wheel steamers, to be ready for sea respectively in June, July and August next. They are to be of large capacity, and it is said that a guarantee has been given that they shall be equal to the performance of 20 miles per hour minimum speed with a consumption of only 70 tons of coal per day.

FRANCE.—The trial of Count de Montalambert and M. Douniol, editors of the *Correspondent*, commenced on the 24th. The speeches of Berryier and Du'oucre, for the accused, are said to be magnificent beyond description. The former spoke two hours and a half, and said the prosecution was unjust, unfounded, and ill-advised. When he concluded a tremendous shout of "Bravo" burst from the lower end of the court The President ordered the police to turn out any person they could find who had cried out, but they could not put their finger upon any one. The Judges deliberated one hour, and pronounced the following verdict:—Montalambert to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of 3,000 francs; Douniol one month imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine. It is stated that Montalambert will appeal against the verdict. The result of the trial had called forth bitter articles from the English Press, and caused a slight depression on the funds at London and Paris.

It is reported that an Anglo-French fleet will leave on the 19th for the Gulf of Mexico The French fleet will have on board a battery of artillery, in order to oppose any enterprise of fillibusters against Central America.

PRUSSIA.—The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its rates of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

The elections had resulted in a complete triumph of the constitutional party.

AUSTRIA.—Important reductions have taken place in the army. A rumor was current that the Austrian Cabinet had despatched a note to the Count of Sardinia, protesting against the vehement policy of the Cavour Cabinet.

ITALY.—The King of Naples is said to have decided that all foreigners employed in his States must themselves be naturalized.

CHINA.—Commissioners from the Imperial Government had arrived at Shanghai to arrange tariff, &c.

At Canton business was still suspended, but political symtoms had become more peaceful. The stock of Tea was 300 to 500 chops of inferior quality. The exports of tea to date showed a deficiency, compared with last year, 1,000,000 lbs., and of Silk 12,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The supply of money continued abundant, and on the Stock Exchange, owing to the increasing abundance, it was difficult to effect loans. They were freely offered till January at 2 per cent.

Negotiations were on foot in London for an Egyptian loan of £2,000,000, but they had not assumed any definite form.

Baring Brothers had formally announced the terms of a new Chilian loan, undertaken by them. The sum is to be £554,800 at 4½ per cent. Bonds at 93, with dividend from 1st December.

The funds had been dull. Consols closed week on the 26th at 98 for money and 98⅛ for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £141,414.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS,

November 27.

A return of mild weather has had the effect of checking the improving tendency in trade. Flour is freely offered and difficult to sell at still easier prices. Western quoted at 18s to 20s; Ohio 21s to 24s. Wheat in limited demand at previous rates. Red Western 4s 6d to 6s 3d; White 6s to 6s 3d.—Corn depressed and nominal under continued large arrivals of European; mixed 28s; Yellow 29s; White 30s to 31s 6d.

Ashes quiet at 30s to 31s 6d for pots, and 33s for pearls.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. & Co., report breadstuffs steady.

American Wheat—White 40s a 42s; Red 36s a 40s. Flour 20s a 24s.

Sugar in good demand and generally 6d dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27th, noon.—Nothing new to report in breadstuffs or provision trade.

LONDON, 12 a.m.—Consols opened to-day at 98⅜ both for money and account. The three per cents are quoted at 96⅜.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Halifax, 16th Dec.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The *Arabia* reports strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The steamer *Karnakalso* left Liverpool for New York on the 4th inst. The steamer *Indidan* from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the 2nd inst. The steamer *New York*, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 2nd inst. The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York, reached Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst. The steamer *Circassian*, from New York, via St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived at Galway on the 3rd inst. The steamship *Ariel* sailed from Southampton on the 1st for New York. She took out the following news:

The steamship *Indian Emprie* reached Broad Haven, County Mayo, on the 26th ult. All well on board, but her fuel was exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and woodwork had been consumed. The ship laid to for a week within a day or two's steaming of Galway, during two furious storms.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult. The steamship *Amazon*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult., and *Bourussia*, from New York, reached Southampton on the same day.

An influential deputation of commercial men had waited on Lord Derby to urge him to extend a protectorate over Sarawak Lord Derby discouraged the project.

James Davis and Sons, extensive leather and boot exporters in London, had failed. Liabilities very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalambert's trial were not allowed to enter France.

The ten deputies of Corfu had protested against the statement that the inhabitants desire an incorporation with Great Britain, and say they wish annexation to Greece.

The Prussian elections resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Ministry. The chambers are almost entirely liberal.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of November 9th has been telegraphed from Malta. The campaign commenced on the 18th October. The rebels had been dislodged from many strongholds. Seven engagements are reported, each resulting in victory on the British side, and heavy losses to the enemy. On the 31st the fort of Berwah was taken by storm, and on the same day, the strong fort of Berra was captured. On the 23rd, a detachment was assailed by a thousand rebels, but they were repulsed, with loss of men and guns. On the 27th, the fort of Rohey was taken, and on the 29th, Benes Moodho with 20,000 men was captured with loss. Tantia was a fugitive, his force having been routed with the loss of all their guns and 600 killed. The number of rebels was still very large, at the lowest estimate 50,000, but are scattered about the country in small hordes.

A Proclamation in which the British Crown assumes entire command over India, and promises an amnesty on certain conditions, was read throughout India on November 1st, and is said to have given great satisfaction to all parties. Tantia Topee had applied to know on what terms he could surrender.

REWARD OF SUBSERVIENCY.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, Nov. 25, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint James P. Moffatt, Esqr., of Pembroke, Agent for the sale of Public Lands in the Townships of Rolph, Wylie, Buchanan, McKay, Fraser, Petewawa, Alice and Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew.

The recipient of the above favors is the conductor of a local newspaper. His father opposed Mr. Vankoughnet at the last election, and his influence was felt. Since Mr Cayles descent upon Renfrew, however, the little Pembroke paper edited by Mr. James P. Moffatt has become strongly Ministerial, defending the election frauds, the "shuffle," the double oaths, and all else in a business point of view the transaction is rather smart and profitable. Keeping the paper alive as trifling matter, while the berth which he has received as a consideration is a snug one. The investment is a paying affair, and may serve as an example for others. But as a matter of principle the transaction is not defensible. To say that Mr. M. is respectible and capable of filling the office satisfactorily is no defence at all for such subserviency. His securing the office only proves his cleverness, and their turpitude,—but nothing more. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* proposes a method of suddenly stopping a train of cars on a railroad, to prevent accident. His plan is to have an apparatus placed in front of the driving wheels and over the track, with a communicating string leading to the engineer's stand; almost immediately a constant stream of oil could be poured on the rails, and the forward motion of the train would entirely cease when, or soon after, the last car of the train reached the oiled portion of the rails.

A MAN TRIES TO CHOP HIS OWN HEAD OFF.—A correspondent of the Vevay (Ind.) *Reville* writing from Carroll county Kentucky, states that a few days since a party of men were raising a low building; one of the company, a young man named Thomas E. Searcey suddenly left his work, and seizing an axe cut several severe gashes on the top of his head. An attempt being made to wrest the weapon from him, he brandished it in the air, threatening to kill any one who approached him. He then laid his neck upon a log, and was about to chop his head off when his companions managed, after a desperate struggle, to secure him. Searcey is described as an intelligent, upright man, and had never before given evidence of being insane.

HORRIBLE INFANTICIDE.—An occurrence of a most shocking nature took place in Otonobee on Friday last. Mrs. Elmhirst, wife of Mr. Richard Elmhirst, had been deranged for about six months, and had been kept under constant supervision. On Friday, while the servant's back was turned, she escaped from the house with her youngest child, a little girl about fifteen months old, locked the door on the outside, and taking an axe completely severed the childs head from its body. The moment the woman was missed the girl attempted to go out after her, but the door being locked some delay occurred, during which the fatal act was committed. When the girl got out, the woman had gone away leaving the headless trunk of the little child weltering in its blood The mother is at present in the County Jail. She protests that in committing the act she but obeyed an express command from GOD.—*Peterborough Review.*

The Washington sailed for the same port on the 26th to send her passengers forward via Panama. She arrived on the morning of the 28th, in company with the Moses Taylor.

No orders having come for the Washington's passengers to go forward by the mail route, they remained on board the Washington and returned to New York, leaving Aspinwall on the evening of the 21st. Not a case of sickness occurred on board. She left in port the Moses Taylor and Granada.

The Jamestown sailed on the 29th for San Juan. At Aspinwall she left the store ship Relief.

WHAT HAS RUINED THE KING OF PRUSSIA?—Champagne has been the ruin of the King of Prussia. When he first ascended the throne he was an elegant, accomplished gentleman. His amiability, his high moral character, and his acquirements, were known throughout Europe, and in Prussia he was as popular as a monarch could be. It has never been the impression, however, that he was "strong" in political and state matters. The constitution which he submitted to his convoked states-general was not a brilliant or a statesman-like effort, and the noisy spirits of 1848 suggested an idea or two for his reflection which so troubled his noddle that he took to drinking. "Veuve Clicquot" champagne for solace; and he found so much comfort in that exhilerating liquor, that he drank himself into an idiotic state. The last intelligence from Prussia announces the appointment of the Prince of Prussia as regent, so the king may henceforth "keep it up" until as late as he pleases, with never a care for tomorrow, his occupation now being only to "guzzle."

☞ We regret to learn that a melancholy accident occurred on Wednesday week at Bromley. A young man named Francis Dooner had been attending a threshing mill, and incautiously got his left hand drawn into the cylinder, where by the whole of the bones of the hand and wrist joint were shattered, and a large portion of the flesh torn from his arm, rendering amputation necessary, which was performed next day below the elbow joint by Dr Reynolds assisted by Dr. Clendinnen. We understand the patient is progressing as favorably as can be expected.—*Pembroke Observer.*

SINGULAR DEATH.—On monday last a man formerly in the employment of David Smart, Esq., of port Hope, met with a sudden death in Peterborough. He was about staring to drive a number of gentlemen from the railway station to Mud Lake when requiring to do something to the harness, he took a dirk knife out of his pocket, on opening which with a sudden jerk, it flew from his hand, the point of the blade penetrating his leg and severing an artery. On withdrawing the knife a purple stream shot up into the air, and the unfortunate man exclaiming, "I'm done for now!" fell back, and in twenty minutes, without having spoken another word, was a corpse.

When John A. Macdonald agreed to continue in the Ministary it was generally felt that some new dodge would be attemped. It is now understood that the Ministry have decided to go to Montreal, and by that measure hope to carry a majority of the House with them This was last, and spoken of as if fully believed We should not be surprised at such a proceeding on the part of the Ministry—they have proved their capacity for any art of political manœuvering.—*Citizen*

The Halifax *Chronicle* says it has almost passed into a proverb in this country that winter never se's in, in earnest, until after the ponds and lakes are full. Assuming this to be true, we may reasonably expect a spell of mild weather yet. Certain it is that rain is much wanted. The streams are all but dried up, and the lumbering business is suffering largely in consequence of the want of water to set the mills in operation.

COUNTERFEITS IN HAMILTON.—The Spectator of Thursday cautions the public against ten dollar bills on the Bank of Upper Canada, produced by the Photographic art. They are a fac-simile of the genuine in all save the quality of the paper and the dingy blackness of the coloring, but are easly detected by comparison with a genuine bill. The only protection against the multiplication of the circulating medium by photography is the adoption on the part of our Banks of the color of the notes used by the Ontario Bank and the Commercial Bank of Canada, neither of whose notes can be reproduced by pho'ography. The bills in question were sent to Hamilton from St. Catharines.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a most melancholy accident occured in this township on Friday evening last. It seems that Mr. John Cassidy, of the fourteenth Concession was attending a threshing machine during the day, and when about to leave early in the evening, went in search of his fork, which he was told he would get at the other side of the machine, and as he was in the act of going to where the fork lay, his coat caught in some of the machinery, dragging him in, and so mutilating him that in two or three hours he ceased to exist. Mr. Cassidy was a respectable farmer, advanced in age, and leaves a wife and growing up family to mourn his untimely end.—*Omemee Warder.*

FAT YOUNG LADIES AND VINEGAR.—Taken in moderation, there is no doubt that vinegar is beneficial; but in excess it impairs the digestive organs. Experiments on artificial digestion show that if the quantity of acid be diminished, digestion is retarded; if increased beyond a certain point, digestion is arrested. There is reason, therefore, in the vulger notion, unhappily too fondly relied on, that vinegar helps to keep down any alarming adiposity, and that ladies who dread the disappearance of their graceful outline in curves of p'umpness expanding into "fat," may arrest so dreadful a result by liberal potations of vinegar; but they can only so arrest it at the far more dreadful expense of their health. The amount of acid which will keep them thin, will destroy their digestive powers. Portal gives a case which should be a warning. "A few years ago, a young lady, in easy circumstances, enjoyed good health; she was very plump had a good appetite, and a complexion blooming with roses and lilies. She began to look upon her plumpness with suspicion; for her mother was very fat, and she was afraid of becoming like her. Accordingly, she consulted a woman, who advised her to drink a glass of vinegar daily. The young lady followed the advice, and her plumpness diminished. She was delighted with the success of the experiment, and continued it for more than a month. She began to have a cough; but it was dry at its commencement, and was considered as a slight cold which would go off. Meantime, from dry it became moist, a slow fever came on, and a difficulty of breathing, her body became lean and wasted away, night sweats, swelling of the feet and of the legs succeeded, and a diarrhoea terminated her life." Therefore, young ladies, be boldly fat! Never pine for graceful slimness and romantic pallor; but if Nature means you to be ruddy and rotund, accept it with a laughing grace, which will captivate more hearts than all the paleness of a circulating library. At any rate, understand this, that vinegar will deminish the health.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

DIAMONDS.—A diamond is a diamond, though you should put it on the finger of a beggar. Only that on the finger of a beggar nobody would believe it to be a diamond.—Does not mendicant genius every day offer the "precious jewel in its head" for sale; and yet, because the holder is a mendicant, does not the world believe the jewel to be of no value? Men have died with jewels in their brains; and not until the men were dead were the gems believed to be of the true water.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

THE MUSIC OF THE NURSERY.—It is an astonishing truth—a truth little considered by man when, as a bridegroom, he stands before the altar, for the moment manipulating the ring end of the chain ere he fixes it—that there is no household noise like the noise of a baby, when determined to make a ruffian of itself. There was not a macaw in Noah's ark that could not have been silenced by Shem's baby, had the little one resolved to test its screams.—*Ibid.*

Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell, at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known, theirs is the history of thousands.

Tasso replied to a proposition that he should take vengeance on a man who had injured him, "I do not wish to deprive him of his goods, his honor, or his life. I only wish to deprive him of his ill-will."

Pity is akin to love, but often of a purer origin. A fair young child may pity the weak infirm old man. And nothing on earth is more beautiful than infancy tending old age.

TERMS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS For 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WEEKLY EDITION,

2 dollars per single copy, per annum.
6 " for clubs of 4 addressed separately.
20 " for 20 copies to one address.

When a club has been formed, additions may be made at the same rate.

Any one remitting ten subscriptions for either or both editions, will receive a copy of the semi-weekly, gratis, except in the case of 20 copies to one address.

The terms for both editions are strictly cash in advance, and the paper invariably stops when the time subscribed for expires.

The Witness has from the beginning been much indebted for whatever success it has attained, to the kind efforts of friends all over the country in its behalf, and it is now as much as ever dependent on this voluntary agency.

Advertisements, not at variance with the character of the paper, will be inserted in the semi-weekly at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion; in the weekly, the charge will be 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Every family should take a city paper in addition to the local newspaper. The latter is necessary, on account of the local intelligence it gives, whilst the former is valuable for its general information.

All letters, orders, and remittances to be adressed, post paid, to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Proprietor 'MONTREAL WITNESS,' Montreal.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Dec. 14, 1858.

The weather has become mild and the little snow we had is fast disappearing.

Business is generally very quiet in all its departments.

We never heard of fewer failures at this season of the year or fewer complaints of any kind. In fact, Merchants, Traders, Insurance Companies, Bankers, Farmers, Contractors and Mechanics, all appear to be contented and thriving—a remarkable change certainly within the brief space of twelve months.—Little more than a year ago everything and everybody seemed on the verve of ruin.

There is still some business doing by the importing merchants, several Upper Canada buyers having been in town during the past week. Stocks are now well reduced.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

BROCKVILLE MARKET.

Brockville, Dec. 15, 1858.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, per 100 lbs	10	8	a	11	3
Buckwheat flour per 100 lbs.	6	0	a	7	0
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	10	0	a	11	3
Wheat—Fall per 60 lbs	5	0	a	5	3
do. Spring, do.	4	9	a	5	0
Timothy Seed, do.	10	0	a	12	6
Rye, per 56 lbs	3	0	a	3	3
Corn, do	3	0	a	3	3
Peas, do.	3	0	a	3	6
Potatoes per bushel	2	3	a	2	6
Barley, per 48 lbs	3	0	a	3	6
Oats, per 34 lbs	1	8	a	2	0
Hay, per ton	40	0	a	50	0
Pork, per 100 lbs	25	0	a	28	9
Beef, do.	25	0	a	30	0
do. per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Mutton, per lb	0	4½	a	0	6½
Veal, do.	0	2	a	0	4
Butter, in rolls per lb	0	8	a	0	10
do. firkins	0	9	a	0	11
Turkeys	2	6	a	3	9
Fowls, per pair	1	0	a	1	6
Eggs per dozen	0	9	a	0	12
Potash	30	3	a	35	0
Hard wood, per cord	10	0	a	12	6

OTTAWA MARKETS.

December 17, 1858.

Flour, per bbl	$5	50	a	5	75
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs	1	00	a	1	06
Oatmeal, per bbl	5	00	a	5	25
Rye, per 56 lbs	0	45	a	0	50
Barley, per 48 lbs	0	00	a	0	00
Oats per 34 lbs	0	36	a	0	40
Peas, per 60 lbs	0	70	a	0	80
Potatoes, per bushel	0	37	a	0	40
Hay, per ton	8	00	a	10	00
Pork per 100 lbs	4	00	a	5	75
Beef per 100 lbs	3	00	a	4	50
Tallow per lb	0	2½	a	0	00
Hides per 100 lbs	0	00	a	6	09

PERTH MARKET.

Dec. 16, 1858.

Pot Ashes per cwt	$4	50	0	00
Pork per 100 lbs	5	50	6	00
Beef do	4	00	0	00
Wheat per bushel	0	90	0	95
Oats do	0	30	0	35
Peas do	0	60	0	70
Barley do	0	65	0	70
Potatoes do	0	40	0	50
Flour per barrel	4	50	5	00
Oatmeal do	4	50	5	00
Butter per lb	0	12½	0	00
Eggs, per doz	0	10	0	12½
Hay per ton	7	00	0	00

The following enigma is said to have been written by Canning, and for a long time puzzled the people of England:—

ENIGMA.

There is a word of plural number
A foe to peace and human slumber
(Nor any word you choose to take
By adding S, you plural make.)
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the Metamorphosis!
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

MR. EDITOR,—I am much obliged to you for the kind invitation you have tendered your young readers, of writing charades for your excellent paper. I here enclose the answer to the three of last week's HERALD, accompanying them with two others, which, if you think worthy, you will insert. "Blanche's" 1st is Newhampshire; 2nd, Carleton-Place. S. G. B.'s is Newspaper.

FIRST CHARADE.

My first is what a young lady is. My second is a coin. My third is a kind of grain. My whole is one of the States of the American Union.

SECOND CHARADE.

My first is an interjection. My second is a pronoun. My third is a verb. My whole is a town in the State of New York.

C. B.

Easton's Corners, 20th Dec., 1858.

For the Herald.

DEAR EDITOR,—Your kindness in inserting my last, induces me again to trouble you. Here it is:—

CHARADE.

My first you'll find in the black-smith's shop,
And guarding the felon's cell.
My SECOND is gathered drop by drop;
The housewife knows it well.

My WHOLE is found a useful grain;
You cannot fail to guess.
And if my meaning is too plain,
Your trouble will be less.

TOPSY.

BIRTH.

At Mount Blow, Ramsay, on the 10th inst. Mrs. James Glass, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the house Mr. Aaron Sweezie, by the Rev. H. McMeekin, Free Church Minister, Mr. Jonathan Nicols, to Miss Jessie Sweezie all of the Village of Pembroke.

NEW STORE IN CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Friends, patrons and the Public, generally, that having leased that commodious STORE and Premises of Mr. John Dewar, and purchased his entire Stock at a very low figure, he is now prepared to give GREAT BARGAINS to those who may favor him with a call. He is also receiving a Stock of entirely NEW GOODS, which will be sold low to suit the times. His Stock will consist of every article usually found in a General DRY GOOD STORE, and all such as he can with confidence recommend to purchasers.

Please call and examine the Goods and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange, and for which the highest price will be given.

The Subscriber will also have constantly on hand a supply of HARNESS and everything connected with that line of business, made up of the best material, and by the best of workmen. All orders executed with despatch.

HUGH NEILSON.

Carleton Place, Dec. 23rd, 1858. 15-tf.

ASTOUNDING NEWS!

Now Arriving per Steamship "Canada," at Boston,

AND

"North Briton" at Portland.

THE Subscriber is now securing large additions to his already extensive Stock of Goods, per the above Steamships.

100 ps. fancy Dark Prints, new styles
36 do Black and Colored Cobourgs
12 do Alpaca and Circasians
20 do Rich Winter Bonnets and Ribbons
5 doz. New Bonnet Shapes
20 gross assorted Trimmings & Fringes, in all varieties and colors,
6 do Gold Tasseled Dress Buttons
3 doz. Velvet Head-dresses
½ do New Style (made up) Woolen Skirts, a great novelty,

Together with a large variety of New Fancy and Plain Hosiery Gloves, Shirts in Woolen and Cotton, Lace Vails, Silk Nets. &c., &c.

The Subscriber, in introducing these goods to the notice of his Friends at this season, begs to say that he does so in consequence of the encouragement received since opening here, and trusts that the great expense and labor attending the bringing such fine goods across the Atlantic, in the Winter season, will be duly appreciated.

He will also be receiving, by the next steamer at Boston, a splendid assortment of Broad and Reversible Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins. Ladies' Cloakings (large additions in Blankets, &c., &c.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 21st Dec., 1858. 15-tf

GEORGE WILSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The Cheapest Lot of Dry-Goods

YET offered to the people of Ramsay, which he is determined to sell at unparalleled LOW PRICES, to meet the wishes of all those who may favor him with a call.

He has a Lot of BLANKETS that he will sell from 17s 6d the pair upwards.

Ramsay, Dec. 18th, 1858. 15-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the ensuing Session of Parliament, for an Act to Incorporate the RAMSAY LEAD MINING and SMELTING COMPANY.

Montreal, Dec., 13th, 1858. 15-e

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that all Accounts and Notes due him and remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1859, will immediately thereafter be sent to the Clerk of the Court for Collection. Those whom it may concern are requested to give immediate attention to this Notice, if they wish to avoid costs, as no other warning will be given.

The Subscriber has also to intimate that having determined to abolish the Credit system in his business, from and after the 1st of January next, his Stock will be disposed of at the lowest remunerating prices, only for CASH or PRODUCE in exchange.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th December, 1858. 15-b

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Union Grammar and Common School at Carleton-Place, a male Teacher, and a female Assistant.

Apply to

R. BELL, CHAIRMAN TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM PEDEN, Sec. & Treas.

Carleton-Place, 20 Dec. 1858. 15-a.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the ladys of Carleton-Place and her numerous friends in the country that she has opened her new Millinery shop opposite her old stand. she is thankful to all her old friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her heretofore and wishes a continuance of the same.

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of FANCY TRIMMINGS of all descriptions. Ladies, call and examine, for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of DRESSES made to order, with neatness and despatch. ALSO her GROCERY will be carried on as heretofore.

MRS. BECK.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 22nd, 1858. 15-g.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the CARLETON PLACE SAW MILL will be opened on or about the beginning of JANUARY. Any person desirous of having their Timber Sawed, either on shares or payment of Cash, will please forward their Logs as soon as possible, as the Subscribers hope that they will be enabled to give general Satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

DANIEL MCLAREN, & Co.

Carleton Place, Dec. 23, 1858. 15-g

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of William Leary & Co., was dissolved this day by mutual consent—the debts due the late Firm to be paid to D. Kerr & Co., of Perth, who are alone authorised to receive the same.

GEORGE KERR,
WILLIAM LEARY.

Clayton, 14th December 1858.

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above, the Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public that, having purchased the Stock in Trade of the late firm, he will carry on business on the same premises in his own name, and hopes to receive a continuation of the patronage so liberally given to the late firm.

WILLIAM LEARY.

Clayton, 14th December 1858. 15-a

MUNICIPAL BY-LAW.

By-law to establish the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the Compass Line, instead of the Meridian Line, lately run between said Lots.

WHEREAS, a Petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, setting forth that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the said Township, has been opened for a great many years as laid out by Compass Line, and a great deal of Statute Labor laid out thereon; and whereas, by the Meridian Line lately run between the said Lots, the course of said allowance for Road is considerably altered; and whereas, it is necessary to the public good to finally establish the said allowance for Road to the middle of the said Concession on the Compass Line, instead of the said Meridian Line.

And whereas, by the Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 99, powers are granted to Municipal Councils for stopping up, altering, widening, diverting or selling any original allowance for Road in their Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, be and is hereby established on the Compass Line, instead of the Meridian, and that the land taken up by said Meridian Line be exchanged or sold to the proprietor of said lands in lieu thereof, subject to approval or confirmation of the County Council. 14-g

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the Provincial Act 22nd Victoria, Cap. 99, section 308,—that the above is a true copy of a By-law to be passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith at their meeting which shall be held at the Town Hall, on the THIRD MONDAY in January next, being the 17th day of said month, at noon—of which said By-law all parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EWEN McEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, 13th Dec., 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

1858-59

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperal eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth to receive. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of opression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who could extend Liberty and limit Slavery; but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Federal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seems to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of $30,000 merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civlized world, and, a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We applie then to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling soliciters of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post-offices at which we have now no supscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet and published every morning and evening (Sunday excepted), and mailed to subscribers for six dollars per annum in advance; $3 for six months.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily with the Cattle Horse and General Markets reliably reported expressly for The Tribune Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and during the coming session of Congress it will contain a summary of Congressional doings with the more important speeches. It will also contain a first-class Novel continued from number to number thus affording a first-class newspaper to those who prefer not to take a Daily.

TERMS;

One Copy one year.	$3
Two Copies, one year.	5
Five Copies one year	$11 25
Ten Copies, *to one address.*	20

The Semi-weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New-York Weekly Tribune, a large eightpage paper for the country, is published every Saturday and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times. The news of the week interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New-York Cattle Horse and Produce markets, interesting and reliable Political Mechanical and Agricultural articles &c., &c

TERMS.

One Copy one year	$2
Three Copies one year	5
Five Copies one year	$8
Ten Copies one year	12
Twenty Copies, to one address' at the rate of $1 per anumn.	$20
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each.	24

Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to.

HORACE GREELY & Co,
Tribune Buildings,
Nassau-st New-York.

New-York Aug. 1858.

THE DIVISION COURTS.

FOR the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew to be holden in the months of January and March, 1859, are hereby appointed as follows:—

1st. The First Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the twenty-first day of January and the first day of March, 1859

2d. The Second Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the village of lanark on the sixth day of January and the third day of March, 1859.

3d. The Third Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Carleton Place, on the tenth day of January and the fourteenth day of March, 1859.

4th. The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Stone School House in the Village of Smith's Falls on the seventh day of January and the fifth day of March, 1859.

5th. The Fifth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Villiage of Pakenham on the eleventh day of January and the fifteenth day of March, 1859.

6th. The Sixth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Renfrew on the twelfth day of January and the sixteenth day of March, 1859.

7th. The Seventh Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Town of Douglas on the thirteenth day of January and the seventeenth day of March, 1859.

8th. The Eight Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Prembroke on the fourteenth day of January and the eighteenth day of March, 1859

The First Division Court to be opened at Nine of the clock, A.M., the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Division Courts to be open at Ten of the clock, A.M., and the Eight Division Court to open at Twelve of the clock, noon.

Dated at Perth in the County of Lanark the twenty-third day of October, 1858.

(Signed) JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge,
Lanark & Renfrew.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Lumberers, under the name and firm of SKEAD & GRAHAM, has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

ROBERT SKEAD,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Dec. 14, 1858. 14-g

HOW TO RAISE DOUBLE CROPS!

A New Discovery in Chemistry!!

I BEG to state that I have within my knowledge a simple means by which DOUBLE CROPS of EVERYTHING, from Grass up, can be raised from any kind of Land. The ingredients are cheap and can be obtained in any Drug Store. I will send it to any person on receipt of $2. It is well worth $1000 to any Farmer. I will not eulogize it here; I merely request those who get it and find it a *humbug*, to publish it to the world as such.

Persons wishing this information will do well to apply *immediately*. Give *return* address in a plain hand.

Address (post paid.) R. C. S., Aylmer (C. E.) Post Office. 14-cg.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale, Extra TREBLE REFINED GOLDEN SYRUP, by

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton-Place, 8th Dec., 1858. 13-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas by Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D. 1856, made between Daniel Regan, of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, Yeoman, of the first part; and John Baird, (the younger,) of the Township of Ramsay, in the County and Province aforesaid, miller, of the second part: the said party of the first part to secure to the said John Baird the sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, at the time and in the manner following: that is to say, the same to be paid on or before the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1857. Did grant unto the said John Baird, his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Pakenham, in the said County of Lanark, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the East half of Lot Number THREE, in the SEVENTH Concession of the said Township of Pakenham; subject to a *proviso*, that if the said party of the first part should pay unto the said John Baird, the said sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, in manner and at the time aforesaid, then the said Indenture of Mortgage to be null and void. AND whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum, and the same still remains due and unpaid; and whereby by said indenture of Mortgage, the said John Baird is empowered, in case of default being made in the payment of the said sum, or any part thereof, at the period aforesaid, to make sale and absolutely to dispose of all and singular the said tract or parcel of land and premises, or any part thereof, either together or in separate parcels, by Public Auction or Sale by Private Contract; and at or for such price or sum of money as the said John Baird shall judge sufficient; and to convey and assure the Premises so sold to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns forever, freed and absolutely discharged from all equity and right of redemption whatsoever, of or by the said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons whomsoever.

NOW PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, by the said John Baird, that default having been made in payment, as aforesaid; the said tract or parcel of Land and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the house of the said John Baird, on the Eighth Line of the Township of RAMSAY, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JANUARY 1859, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, Noon, unless the said sum be previously paid; and that a conveyance thereof will be made by the said John Baird, to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, December 10th, 1858. 14-g

LOST,

BETWEEN Almonte and Leckie's Corner, a SHEPHARD'S PLAID, rolled up in a Newspaper, named the *Scotchman*. Any person having found the same, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at McIntosh's Factory, Almonte. 14-a

A SOIREE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY
PAKENHAM,
Will be held in
VICTORIA HALL,
ON THE
Evening of Monday, 27th Instant.

THE Rev. Messrs. BLACK, ROSETTA, McGILL, and WATSON, Pakenham, Drs. SWEETLAND and FOWLER, Pakenham, and several members of the Association, and others, are expected to Address the Meeting.

Messrs. SHIPMAN and PAISLEY, of Almonte, will enliven the proceedings with VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Chair to be taken at 6 P. M.

Tickets 1s 10½d—Children 1s 3d; may be obtained at any of the Stores in Pakenham, and at the Stores of Messrs. Menzies, Almonte; Russell & Young, Arnprior.

Proceeds to be applied to the establishment of a READING ROOM in Pakenham.

Pakenham, 11th December, 1858. 14

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 6, Westmeath. Salary £45. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

MATHEW STEVENSON,
JOHN RYAN.

Address Beachburg P.O. 14

PROCLAMATION!

THE ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING of the Township of Beckwith, for the election of Councillors, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

EWEN McEWEN,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, 13th Dec., 1858. 14-g.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent SINGLE CUTTER. Apply to

GEORGE McPHERSON,
Bell Street,
Carleton-Place.

Dec. 13th, 1858. 14

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying Business; a Boy about 17 or 18 Years of Age.

Apply to

WILLIAM MORPHY.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 14, 1858. 14-tf

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons found trespassing in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the first Concession Ramsay, and Lot No. 27, in the 12th Concession of Lanark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

ISAAC MARSHAL.

Lanark, Nov. 26, 1858. 12-u*

GEORGE WILSON,

IN COMMENCING BUSINESS IN RAMSAY, at Leckie's Old Stand, begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends that he opens with a New, Varied, and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
MEDICINES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
&c. &c. &c.

TERMS—CASH.

Calling the attention of the Public to the above Notification, I would respectfully solicit an examination of my stock which having been laid in at the lowest market rates, I am enabled to sell at unusually reasonable prices for Cash or ready pay. So, Ladies and Gentlemen it will afford me much pleasure to exhibit the articles I have for sale, and I hope for low prices and good merchandise to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which a discerning public has hitherto bestowed at the old Stand.

Ramsay, Oct. 28, 1858. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned MERCHANTS of ALMONTE will close their places of business on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAYS.

JAS. H. WYLIE, J. MENZIES,
H. W. REA, WM. FORGIE,
McFARLANE & ANDERSON, M. ANDERSON.

Ramsay, Dec. 9, 1858. 13

WANTED,

A GOOD THIRD CLASS TEACHER, for Union School Section No. 3, Lanark and Darling. A Certificate of good moral character will be required.

Application may be made to the undersigned,

JAMES FOLEY, Sec. Treas.

Lanark, 11th Dec., 1858.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning his thanks to his customers, generally, for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he has received his usual supply. Self praise is useless. He invites judges to inspect for themselves. He expects a continuation of their former favors.

He has at his MILLS in McNAB

SEASONED PINE,

That is, *BOARDS of all kinds* and qualities, fit to be used for any purpose. OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD, and MAPLE. Also to his former Stock he has added about one hundred thousand Sawed Shingles, and a large quantity of SAWED LATHS. The whole will be sold very low for CASH or short Approved Credit.

Having his BARLEY MILL new and in good order, he will exchange Pot Barley, and pay CASH for any quantity of good Barley.

He calls upon all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts and notes, to save him the unpleasant task of employing a Collector.

All Country produce will be taken in payment till the 1st of February next.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

9th Con. Beckwith, Dec. 4th, 1858. 13-c

THE

CANADA DIRECTORY

FOR 1859-60,

With a Map of Upper and Lower Canada;

To be published in September, 1859, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained.

PRICE $8—PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUS.

IN the last edition it was announced that the Directory would be re-issued in September 1859. The time has now arrived for taking steps for such re-issue which the publisher would at once do without any preliminary, were it not for the loss he has sustained by the Canada Directory for 1857-58—a loss of so serious a nature, that he is compelled as a precautionary measure to ascertain what degree of support a new edition of the Directory would receive, before embarking more capital and involving himself in more anxiety in an undertaking that has already proved extremely arduous.

Many of those who have appreciated the value of the last edition are urgent for the re-publication. Impelled by the representations of these parties as well as by the pledge given in the former edition and by the knowledge of the constant changes taking place in this country, the Publisher has resolved to make public his intention of re-issuing the Directory if he can obtain, by the 1st of January next such a number of Subscribers as will justify him in proceeding with the undertaking.

The Publisher regards the failure which attended the last edition as indeed in a great measure by the severe monetary depression which existed at the time of publication.

The universal interest manifested in the work when first prospected, was such as to induce him carefully to organize a large establishment, with the immediate view of carrying on this work as a regular periodical, every two years. This he is most anxious to do notwithstanding the loss he has sustained. The experience acquired in the course of compiling the last edition, will not only assist him in the matter, but will enable him to place before the public a considerably improved publication.

For this purpose, all that is asked is moderate support which the Publisher trusts will be granted, as well as that publicity and assistance which the Press has hitherto so liberally accorded.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1859-60 will consist of about 1400 pages containing complete Directories of Montreal Toronto Quebec Kingston Hamilton London Ottawa &c., and the names of the Business and professional People in over 1300 different localities. In the Miscellaneous Contents will be found,—

A complete Post Office directory corrected to the latest moment.
A Table of Railway and Steamship Routes throughout Canada.
A Tabular view of the Periodical Literature of the Province.
A Directory of the Provincial banks.
Tariffs of customs of the five Provinces—of Great Britain—and of the United States.
Population, Finances, Trade, &c.
Educational Departments, with statistics.
Sketch of the Geology of Canada.
The Militia, Active and Sedentary.
Government and other Public Officers.
Crown Lands—Crown Land and Timber Agents.
Abstract of certain Acts affecting the Public generally.
Patience of Invention.
Lists of the Clergy of all Denominations,
Law Courts Terms, and Legal officers.
Members of the Legislature, with Electoral Divisions.
Standing Rules of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of private and Local Bills.
Collectors of Customs, Out Ports, Ports of Entry &c.
Statistics of Emigration.
Agricultural Societies.
Incorporated Companies.
Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages.
Registrars, &c., &c.

Owing to the limited circulation, and the heavy expense attending the collection of information throughout the Province and of the Publication generally, the Publisher finds it absolutely necessary to make the standard price of the work $8 per copy.

The Publisher confidently trusts that a sufficient number of orders will be forwarded to him by the 1st of January next to warrant his proceeding with the Canada Directory for 1859-60.

JOHN LOVELL, PUBLISHER
CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE St. Nicholas street Montreal, 9th Nov., 1858.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified, that all accounts and notes due him and unpaid, on or before the FIRST of January, 1859, will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection. Parties interested will please pay attention, as this is the only Notice they will receive from HIM.

JAMES SHAW, JUN.

Smith's Falls, 10th Nov., 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

For Sale,

IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.

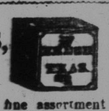
THE UNDERSIGNED being about to leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for Sale all of his Real Estate, consisting of: One and a half Village Lots, with TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, Good Stables, Sheds, and Granary, and a TWO STORY FIRE PROOF STONE STORE thereon, completely fitted up, and well adapted for an extensive Mercantile Trade.

J. S. BANGS.

The Property above referred to is situated in the most central part of the Flourishing Village of Pakenham, and within a few Rods of the Line of Railway now in course of completion, between BROCKVILLE and PEMBROKE, and is surrounded by the most wealthy Farming country in Canada.

The Whole will be Sold on Terms to suit the hardness of the times. An early application to the Subscriber on the Premises will secure a Bargain. J. S. B.

Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48tf

TEAS,  TEAS,

A VERY fine assortment of TEAS on hand, and for sale by

A. McARTHUR.

NOTICE TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, CHEAP 50 chaldrons "Best Newcastle Double Screened Coals."

JAMES SHAW, JUN.

Smith's Falls, 10th Nov., 1858.

FOR SALE,

AT THE CARLETON SHINGLE FACTORY,

200 M. Sawed Shingles.

Apply to—

A. McARTHUR.

To Let! To Let!!

THE BUILDINGS formerly occupied by Robinson Lyon as a Store. They are situated in the centre of the Village, and on the main travelled road from Carleton Place to Ottawa.

The Premises would answer well for a Hotel. For particulars enquire of Dr. Hurd, or of J. M. T. Hanson, Ottawa.

Ashton, C. W., Oct. 26.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

MRS. E. BROWN, having just opened her new Millinery Establishment, one door South of Metcalf's Hotel, is prepared to furnish the ladies of Carleton-Place, and surrounding vicinity with every article in her line of business, usually to be found in large establishments, at the lowest possible figure, for Cash.

—ALSO,—

She still continues to carry on her extensive business at Smith's Falls, at her old stand, Main Street.

N. B.—The latest Fashions received Monthly. 11-cg.

NINETY-SIX good AXES for sale at the Post Office, at 5s 7½d for CASH.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY
TIME-SAVING,
LABOR-SAVING,
SOAP-SAVING
WASH-BOARDS

For Sale by

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid TRESPASSING upon Lots No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Concession of RAMSAY; As any person found so doing will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

WILLIAM GILES.

Ramsay, Nov. 22, 1858. 11-cg

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed at once to Collect all outstanding debt due to the late FIRM, by process of LAW—all accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Court for Collection.

MARY WYLIE.
JAMES H. WYLIE.

December 2. 12-cg.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having disposed of his Business in Ashton to Mr. John Beemond, hereby calls on all persons who owe him up to the 1st day of January last to make payment by the First day of December next, all unpaid after that date will be sued.

He also begs to say that wishing to have this years business closed as soon as possible, requests that payment be made to him for the same by the 1st day of February next.

JOHN SUMNER.

Ashton, Nov. 2nd, 1858.

HUDSON'S BAY.

A fine Lot of Hudson's Bay Buffalo Robes for sale very low by

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, 3rd November, 1858,

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, two steers and one heifer, one and a half years old—all red. Information of the same will be thankfully received, and cost paid by

JOHN SMITH.

9th line, Pakenham,

December 1st, 1858. 12-u*

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SECOND CLASS MALE Teacher, who has had several years' experience in School Teaching, SIX of which were spent in his last School, wishes to obtain a situation as COMMON SCHOOL Teacher. Apply by letter, pre-paid, A. B. C., School Teacher, Arn Prior P.O., C.W.

Arn Prior, 6th Dec., 1858. 13.

1858. NEW 1858.

ARRIVALS.

THE Subscriber is returning thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage begs to acquaint them that he is now receiving an unusual supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS suitable for the FALL AND WINTER trade and offers them for sale at a low figure. Also a fresh supply of Teas, Tobacco, Sugars fish, oil, Salt, Glass, &c., &c.,

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

J. MENZIES,

Almonte, Oct. 1858.

FOR SALE, 1000 SEAMLESS BAGS by the subscriber

J. MENZIES.

FOR SALE, 50 Bibes, LABRADOR HERRING 25 cwt. TABLE COD-FISH 200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, at

J. MENZIE'S.

FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER,

Almonte J. MENZIES

For Sale.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his residence, a Young Span of HORSES, Harness, and Waggon, one Double, and one Bob Sleigh, all nearly new. Likewise, a STEER, three years old, and one Yoke of two year old Steers, well matched, and a variety of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, too numerous to mention. Here is a chance to suit the times; No Money being required down. The whole will be sold Cheap, and Liberal credit given.

JOHN DONOHUE.

Ramsay, Oct. 25th 1858. 7

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Carleton and Lanark, and surrounding vicinity, that he has purchased the goods, and rented the premises owned by Mr. JOHN SUMNER, of Ashton, where he intends to carry on the business in its usual way.

His Stock consists of a large quantity of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
MEDICINES, &c., &c.

all of which he will dispose of at small profits, for cash.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods

In calling the attention of the public to the above NOTICE, he begs leave to solicit a share of the liberal patronage with which the old stand has been so long favored.

JOHN BEEMOND.

Ashton, Nov. 9, 1858. 9-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm of Land, being the south west half of lot number nine in the eighth concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 100 acres of good land: about seventy acres cleared well fenced, well watered, and in a good state of cultivation, with a good stone house, two barns, a stable and other out houses, the lot is within four miles of the Village of Carleton-Place, about one mile from the B. & O. Railway, and within sight of the Mississippi Lake. There is also a good Orchard, with upwards of one hundred young trees—about half of them bearing. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS L. BURGESS.

Beckwith, Dec. 8th, 1857. 13-tf.

NEW
Fall and Winter
STOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are just receiving a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, part of which are Capes, Plaids, Shawls, Cottons, ready made Clothing, Furs, B. S. Mits, Boots & Shoes, Seamless Bags, Horse Covers, Salt, Sugar, Syrup, Fish, and Sole Leather, with a nice lot of Crockery, Tea Setts, &c. &c.,

We would also call the attention of the Public to our large stock of TEAS—Twankey-Hyson, Twankeys, Hysons, & in Catties do, Imperials & *G. Powder*.

The above Teas were carefully selected, and bought with Cash, which will enable us to sell at a low figure.

Remember the Stock we are selling out at the Post Office at Montreal Cash price, is certainly the cheapest goods in the County.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 1858. 9tf

New and Important

ARRANGEMENT FOR

Saving Money!

TENNANT & STRUTHERS

WISH to inform the Inhabitants of Carleton Place, and their numerous friends in the country, that they have purchased Messrs. CAMPBELL & MORPHY'S entire Stock of

NEW GOODS,

And will give the Public such BARGAINS as will not fail to shew that MONEY CAN BE SAVED by trading with them. The GOODS consist of a Nice Assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Cloths, Satinetts, Ready-Made Clothing.
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

All will be Sold at the MONTREAL COST PRICE, for Cash or Good Butter, we say GOOD BUTTER in Tubs or Firkins.

Now is Your Time!

CALL AT ONCE, while there is a full Assortment. We have also a General Assortment of GOODS, (and receiving more) in our Store on Bridge Street, which will also be Sold at a LOW FIGURE, for Cash or Ready Pay. Cash paid on Good Butter by the Subscribers.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS.

P. S. Also a Good Double WAGGON Two Setts Double Harness, Two Setts Single Harness, and Two New THRESHING MACHINES, manufactured at the Carleton Place Foundry, (Price £37 10s.)

T. & S.

Carleton Place, 22d September, 1858. 2

Fall and Winter
GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Full and varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS suitable for the season amongst which will be found—

DRY GOODS in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS.
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
CASSIMERES,
FANCY TRIMMINGS,

Also a large STOCK of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURS & CROCKERY, which will be sold very CHEAP for CASH or approved CREDIT.

A. McARTHUR.

VILLAGE LOTS!

FOR SALE,

IN the Village of ALMONTE, Four vacant Lots, in the centre of the Village, on Main Street.

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

J. MENZIES,
Almonte.

Novr., 1857. 10-tf

UNION HOUSE.

BY J. K. COLE, ALMONTE.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the business part of the Flourishing Village of ALMONTE, on Mill Street, and directly opposite Mr. Rosamond's Woolen Factory.

The whole Premises have been put in a thorough state of repair, without regard to expense—and the House furnished with every requisite to make its Guests comfortable.—In addition to this the Proprietor can only say to those who may favour him with a call, that he will spare no attention to make them fully at home.

J. K. COLE,
Formerly of Elizabethtown.

Almonte, Nov. 2, 1858.

Painting

ANDREW R. BELL & CO
CARLETON-PLACE.
House and Sign Painting,

Glazing, Graining, Paper Hanging, Imitations of Granite, Marble, &c.

Orders left at Mr. McArthur's Store will be punctually attended to. 5-cg

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

And Phœnix bitters free from all mineral Poisons.—Beware of Counterfeits.—The great popularity which Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have attained in consequence of the extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than Three Millions of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of Scrofula, Ulcera, Scurvey or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathesome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D
NEW YORK.

Office 335 Broadway. 29-pa.



Above we present you with the likeness of Dr. MORSE—the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. This philanthrophist has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, and North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health, and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distresses of every name; our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing of the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and then our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow among the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sadorific, which opens the pores the pores of the skin, and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary of water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills which engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in greater quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the edy becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a larger quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach, and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shewn especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Caution—Beware of a Counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White, & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

VICTORIA
WOOLEN MILLS,

ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.

AS the subscriber's NEW FACTORY is now in

FULL OPERATION!!!

He will purchase any quantity of

WOOL!

For which the Highest Price in CASH will be paid, or Cloth given in exchange.

Custom Carding.

CLOTH DRESSING & DYING,

WILL be done with neatness and despatch.—All his old friends and customers, with as many more as may choose to come, will please give him a call.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

Almonte, May 22, 1587. 37-tf.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way Trespassing on the undermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

East halves of Lots No. 5 & 6 in 9 Con. Ramsay			
East halves	"	17 & 18	9 "
East & West hlvs.	"	19	9 "
East half	"	20	9 "
West half	"	20	11 "
East & West hlvs.	"	16	6 "
East & West hlvs.	"	15 & 16	5
South West	"	23	2
West half of Lot	No.	2	3 McNab.
East & West halves	"	2	2 "
East & West	"	24	12 Darling.
East half	"	23	11 "
West half	"	7	3 Admaston
East & West	"	8	8 Montague.
East half of	"	16	9 Huntly.

MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE

SMALL PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

ALMONTE, RAMSAY,

SPRING SHEET OF FASHIONS JUST RECEIVED.

The Subscriber would return his sincere thanks to those of his customers who have paid their Accounts to this date and would inform them and the Public generally that he feels himself obliged to adopt the no credit system, prompt payment will in all cases be expected from those who may favour him with their custom, either in cash or produce, in the strict enforcement of this principle the Subscriber believes will be found the only cure for Hard Times, to those who are willing to comply with those terms. He would return his sincere thanks and assure them that no effort on his part will be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Any description of coats vests and pants, made to order in the latest, or any other fashion at short notice and warranted to fit.

THOMAS McLAREN, Jr.

31-au

NOTICE!

TO ALL FARMERS & MECHANICS.

Whereas the Subscriber, Lyman Judson, has invented a new and useful method of Constructing Slat and Teeth for Horse Rakes, which method consists in connecting the Tooth with the Slat by a Moveable Joint, allowing the Tooth a backward and forward movement, and by applying a spring for the purpose of effectually controlling that movement, and by Her Majesty's Letters Patent dated the 12th day of February, 1857, be acquired the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, using, and vending to others said

INVENTION

Within the Province of Canada, for Fourteen Years from the date thereof, this is to certify that said Subscriber will dispose of the above Patent Right for Counties, Townships, Towns, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

And the public are hereby notified, that persons Infringing on Subscriber's Patent Right, as above described, will be dealt with according to Law.

All letters prepaid addressed to Subscriber at Elbe P. O., County Leeds, C. W., will receive prompt attention.

LYMAN JUDSON.

Elbe, May, 6th, 1858. 34-pa.

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, viz.—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 2nd, 1858.

WINDOW SASH.

FOR SALE,—from Bellowston Factory—an excellent article at low price.

J. MENZIES.

April 6, 1857. 30-tf.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

REQUESTS all those indebted to him by Note of Hand or Book Account, to make immediate payment and save costs.

J. MENZIES.

Almonte, Nov, 3, 1857. 9-tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note of hand or Book account are hereby requested to make immediate payment and hereby save a visit from the baliff.

J. MENZIE'S.

Ramsay, March 1st 1858. 29-tf.

Valuable Lands.

THE Subscriber now offers for Sale Two Thousand Acres of his valuable farming Land in Lots of one hundred and two hundred acres most favourably situated in the Township of Westmeath, one of the best Townships in the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pembroke, the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vicinity of good Schools, and Grist and Saw Mills, Sash, Door, Blind, and shingle machinery. It is believed that intending purchasers of lands will never again have as favourable an opportunity as the present. The proprietor will give all requisite information as to price, terms, &c., upon application at his residence at Bellowston Mills, where all articles of wood for building purposes, also most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtained.

C. S BELLOWS,

Bellowston, Westmeath, January 1858,

JOHN SUMNER.

GENERAL MERCHANT

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench for Bail Bonds and Affidavits.

Ashton. 18th Sept., 1858. 3-tf

WILLIAM MOSTYN. M. D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON

ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W

WILLIAM HALPENNY,

Adjoining Post Office,
RENFREW, C. W.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,

"Terms, Cash,"

Renfrew, 4 May, 1858.

34-pa.

D. FRASER,

BARRISTER, &c.

PERTH, C. W.

Provincial Insurance Company

TORONTO.

Capital,.....£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance and claims of Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte.

August 18, 1857. 49-tf

JAMES ROSAMOND,

MANUFACTURER OF

WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETS

Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets,

&c., &c., &c.

Victoria Woolen Mills

ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.,

Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

HUBBELL'S FALLS,

James B. Dickson,

PROPRIETOR.

Hubbell's Falls, April 17th, 1857. 32

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

AND

ACCOUCHEUR,

Pakenham, C. W. 34-tf

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

LOWER CANADA.

ALMONTE, C. W.

Almonte, June 7th, 1858. 39-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED, by the Subscriber,

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

Waterford, Ramsay,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM VILLAGE,

Comfortable conveyances always in readiness.

John McAdam,

PROPRIETOR.

September, 1856. 2-tf.

WHITE LAKE HOTEL,

—BY—

William McAdam, Junr.

McNab, White Lake,
Dec. 1, 1856. 12-tf.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAKENHAM, C. W.,

MRS. McFARLANE,

PROPRIETOR.

Pakenhan, Sept. 1856. 32-tf.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,

AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS RAMSAY.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D

CORONER,

NORWOOD, C. W.

C. NEILSON,

WATCHMAKER,

GORE STREET,.....PERTH, C. W

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.

12-tf.

J. DEACON, JR.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co, Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "
Feb, 1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED by the subscriber,

JAMES BELL

Perth, January 1st, 1855.

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning

AT

CARLETON-PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, *post-paid.*

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