

Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT., DECEMBER 9, 1863.

No. 14.

SABBATH READING.

Upward.

Upward, upward, ever upward,
Bend toward Heaven thy longing eyes;
See, a lovely star is beaming
From the glad and golden skies.
But if thou wouldst pluck the star gem,
Nerve thy soul—all sloughs despise—
Only he who toils and struggles,
To his glorious height may rise.

Flag not through earth's clayey mists,
Clog thy wings to check thy flight—
Shake them off as doth the morning
Drop the ebon locks of night,
And with thy high-wrought ideal
Gleaming over on thy sight,
Press thou nobly on—upward,
Toward the shining star of right.

Wilt thou longer dare to grovel
On thy dark and earthly shore
While above thee beck'ning spirits
For the truth thy path implore,
And creation's voice is whispering
That thy path is all of error?
Oh! awake to nobler thoughts,
Onward, upward, evermore!

Domestic Happiness.

She was a bright, golden-haired girl,
I say for she did not look more than
Twenty-five though she was in reality thirty;
and you know women keep on improving till
they're thirty, and are handsomer at thirty
than at seventeen, if the right sort of artists
have been to work on their face—the artists
of faith, hope, and love, instead of envy,
hatred and malice. Well, she was hand-
some. Anne Merwin was; she had full
blue eyes, golden hair, as I said, and a true
blue expression. She had a soft sweet
voice, a light silvery laugh, and was an excel-
lent conversationalist. She was of middle
height and exquisitely shaped; added to
which she had a warm ardent temperament,
and she told me by the full red lips, and
tremulous nostrils, and the flashing of her
eyes, and her enthusiasm when on any
favorite topic. But she was unmarried this
was the strangest part of all, and that out
West where girls are so scarce. Now don't
forgive her oddity, that had nothing but
thirty for an excuse, but she was as in-
telligent as she was handsome, and had
read almost everything, and was at home
on every subject broached in ordinary circles.
Then she was accomplished beyond most
paintings in all kinds of embroidery—in
mending, in hair work, in leather work,
in music, and in all kinds of plain sewing;
and last, not least, she was an excellent
housekeeper. Now remember, I paint from
life.

Said a friend to her one day, "Miss Mer-
win, why don't you get married?" She
laughed in her merry way, and replied, "Be-
cause I am happier as I am."
"O! it is all very well, while you talk so
now," said the friend, "while you're young
and hearty, and healthy; but by and by
age will creep on, and then you will want
to have your own home to be in, and your
own children to be around you."
"My folks are wealthy," was the reply,
"and they'll take care of me."
"That's all very well too," replied Mr.
Winters; "but now do tell me, why don't
you get married? for you must have had
offers."

"Well then, if you will have it," said the
other, "I may tell you that I have been a
teacher these past ten years, and have been
associated with all grades of society, boarded
with all sorts of people, from the richest
to the poorest in the land, and consequently
had considerable insight into domestic life
as it is, and I never saw a married woman
as happy as I am myself; never saw one yet
with whom I would exchange my position
to ride with them in their carriages—the
husband and wife—and many a time
I've seen them when they'd never exchange
a word from the time they left home till
they returned. The man would talk cheer-
fully to the horses, and very politely en-
tertain 'Miss Merwin' but not a word to his
wife. At the dinner table only the coldest
civilities passed between them for days at a
time. Need you wonder, then, when I've
seen this the case in a score of families, that
I don't want to get married?"

"This was a revelation to the kind hearted
Mrs. Winters, and she pondered it over after
a moment's pause she replied, "Miss Mer-
win, you deceive yourself; as a general thing
married life is much the happiest; the cases
you mention must be the exceptions."

"No, madam, they're the rule, (pardon
me for contradicting you,) the happy mar-
ried life is the exception, and the unhappy
married life is the rule. I have seen a score
of married people, whose unhappy bickerings
prevent their keeping house."

Reader, is this not I pray God to be
not so. There is no such domestic
sweetness as this, and where our good
advocate is read there is generally a Chris-
tian in the house. I never heard my father
and mother speak a cross word to each
other, said a lady in our hearing; and
I thought to be inscribed in marble over
their graves; their left footprints behind
them for their children to follow after.
Doubtless they had their troubles, their
spots and then to pass over, slight dis-
agreements it may be, but if no one was
wiser; it was all arranged in the privacy
of our own apartment; smooth water and
happiness was ever predominant in the fam-
ily circle. A happy home is what we all
want, what we all look forward to, and
for—a happy home here, and a happy home
on the other side of the river. But if the
father and mother of the household are
happy, happy in each other's society, willing
to bear and forbear, the children have a
hard row off, if they are boys, they turn
out into the streets to find happiness there;
and if girls, they often make worthless
matches to escape from the unhappy do-
mestic nest they have been reared in. I
have often thought what a responsibility we
incur to bring children into this world at all,
but O the responsibility becomes fearful if
we don't do all in our power to make them
happy, and, to this end, set them an
example of happiness in ourselves. Life is
short and may as well be spent happily as
miserably; and all monomaniacs, those are
the most to be pitied who makes home un-
happy.

Goodness of God.

We should consider that God created us
out of nothing and fitted our souls for im-
mortality, and for great and endless enjoy-
ments. As to the enjoyments of this life,
though they are not endless, they are or may
be too considerable to be overlooked by a
grateful heart. The provision made for

them in innumerable comforts, conveniences,
and beauties even of this world, is an effect
of infinite bounty and goodness. Were I
to remind you of them by what arithmetic
should I sum up their number? or by
what skill in measure estimate their great-
ness? He hath created the whole globe
the earth to furnish you with food, raiment,
and other necessities. He hath given you
the spoils of the ox and sheep to keep you
warm, and of the silkworm to make you
gay.

God's bounty stops not at mere necessaries.
He hath laid up for you in the bowels
of the earth, materials for erecting stately
houses. He hath diversified the year into
seasons, that each may refresh your taste
with a set of new delicacies, after it is tired
with the fish, fowl, fruits, and other nour-
ishing vegetables of the former. Nay, he
hath even condescended to regulate your sense
of smelling with an endless variety of odors,
one exceeding another in delicacy and sweet-
ness. That our ear may be also entertain-
ed, while you feast on his bounties, he has
scattered the sweet music of the grove.
When you walk out in a summer's evening
to see how God blesses your industry, open
your senses to the innocent music from
every tree to the delicious smells that
breathe from every hedge or meadow. Cast
your eyes of the face of nature. See how
it smiles upon you, and decks itself out
in a hundred beautiful colors to please
you. If you have sense to taste these
sweets, lay your hand upon your heart,
and ask it whether it can trace and
adore the bountiful Being that spreads from
such a lovely scene of things for your
entertainment?

If all this does not sufficiently move you,
lift up your eyes to the heavens. Behold
what a noble arch your maker hath erected
over your head! See how it bends about
you and complements you with the centre
wherever you move! See the sun, that glori-
ous source of light and warmth who rejoices
as a parent to run his course, and the moon
just rising to supply his place! Smile again
on your heart, and say to it, did the Infinite
Being condescend thus to adorn the earth
for my accommodation? How ought I to
love him for his amazing goodness! Hallelu-
jah!

If it is the property of a beast only to enjoy
the creature, but of man to enjoy the Cre-
ator and Giver through his gifts. We de-
servedly esteem him a brutish man who, be-
ing entertained by his patron with all
sorts of delicacies, finds no pleasure but in
the taste of what he swallows. The grateful
and sensible creature enjoys a much higher
pleasure in the kind smiles and affectionate
expressions with which his great Creator en-
riches him. What a wretched figure must
he make in the creation who manifests in
the eye of God, considered as his benefac-
tor, no other property but this of a brute!

Short Sermon.

Let us briefly notice a few of the many
weights the Christian must leave.
Every act of positive wickedness,
must of course be laid aside. But there
are many habits and propensities that are
not actually recognized as sins, that are
weights that retard the progress of a dis-
ciple of Jesus. We will indicate a few:

1. Worldly mindedness. We are not ac-
customed to think this a sin. But when we
let the world and the things of the world
occupy our whole thought, it soon eats out
religious interest. When it develops itself
in a hostile and accumulative, it checks every
generous feeling of the heart, and binds the
soul to earthly good. "They that will be
rich fall into temptation and a snare, and
into many foolish and hurtful lusts which
drown men in perdition." 1 Tim. vi. 9.
It manifests itself in an unwillingness to
bear a just share of the pecuniary burden
necessary to sustain the cause of God. The
liberal soul shall be made fast, while the
miser is continually saying, "O my le-
nencies." 2. Foolish talking is another weight.
The apostle says, "Let no man be named
among you as a boomerang."

3. Backbiting is an enormous weight, yet
many are carrying it along with their pro-
fession of religion. I do not say this is not
a sin, but many do not consider it. To
backbite is to censure, reproach or speak
evil of the absent (Webster). A good
minister now in heaven, once told me, that
as he was visiting from house to house one
woman gave him a long account of her dif-
ficulties with her neighbor, to which he re-
plied, "I have always noticed that those
who have most to say against their neigh-
bors are the most difficult persons in the
neighborhood generally."

Not Yet.

"Not yet," said a little boy, as he was
going to bed with his mother. When I grow
older I will think about my soul."
The little boy grew to be a young man.
"Not yet," said the young man. "I am
now about to enter into trade. When I see
my business prosper then I shall have more
time than now."

Business did prosper.
"Not yet," said the man of business, my
children must have my care. Whenever
they are settled in life, I shall better be
able to attend to religion."

He lived to be a gray-headed old man.
"Not yet," still he cried. "I shall soon
retire from trade, and then I shall have
nothing else to do but to pray."
And so he died. He put off to another
time, what should have been done by a
child. He lived without God, and died
without hope.

Lift me Higher.

A girl thirteen years old was dying.
Lifting her eyes toward the ceiling, she said,
softly,

"Lift me higher! lift me higher!
Her parents raised her up with pillows,
but she faintly said,

"No, not that! but there! again looking
earnestly toward heaven whether her happy
soul departed a few minutes later. On her
grave-stone these words are now carved:

"Lift me higher, lift me higher!
Many people regard the Bible as an old
ruin. They think there may be some cham-
ber in which might be found hid treasures.
It is very worth the while; but they take it
as a young girl takes her estate, who says:
"I shall build me a modern house to live in,
but I'll keep the old castle as a ruin; and
so they have some scientific or literary house
to live in, and look upon the Bible only as
a remarkable relic of the past."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Children.

BY THE "VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER."
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
The little ones gather around me
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh! the little white arms that encircle
My neck in their tender embrace!
Oh! the smiles that are halos of Heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember
While it wakes to the pulse of the past.
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh! my heart grows as weak as a woman's
And the fount of my feelings will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the moments of a summer's evening
Of the tempests of Fate, blowing wild;
Oh! there's nothing on earth half so holy,
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes.
Oh! these transients from home and from Heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones
All radiant, as others have done.
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun.
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayers would bound back to myself—
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twigs so easily bent,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of know-
ledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.

My heart is a dungeon of darkness
Where I shut them for breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss their "good nights" and kisses,
And the hush of their innocent sleep,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning for me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even—
Their songs in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons of life are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me good night and be kissed.

Lanark Council.

Middleville, 14th Nov., 1863.
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal
Council of the Township of Lanark met this
day—a full council present.

The minutes of last session of Council
having been read, approved and signed,
the following documents were presented and
read:

A note from the County Treasurer
stating the amount due by the Municipality
for the year 1861, 1862 and 1863, on account
of interest upon debentures, and urging the
Council to levy and collect the same.

Note from D. G. Blair, Esq.,
Petition from Thomas Graham, Path-
master, praying for a Road Scrapper for
the use of the district in which he resides,
and claiming \$2 compensation for giving to the
Village of Lanark twice, to get one, accord-
ing to instructions from his Custodian of
Road Scrapper.

Reports of Road Commissioners Ander-
son, Vallaley, McArthur, Leister, and Mc-
Lachlan; together with the accounts of
Commissioners Tenant, Vallaley, Leister,
and McArthur for Commission.

A petition from John Martin, In-
spectors of Beef and Pork for the Township
of Lanark.

Report of John Nisbet, praying the
Council to adopt the Report of a survey of
a road from the west half of the 23rd lot
through part of the said lot, and the West
and East of the 24th lot, all in the 1st con-
cession, to the highway leading from the 3rd
con. line Lanark to Dalhousie.

Petition of James Stewart and others,
praying for the appointment of an Inspec-
tor of Beef and Pork, and recommending
Henry Mather to the consideration of the
Council for that office.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by
Mr. Mathie, that an order payable in the
month of January, 1864, be made for pay-
ment of Commissioner Tenant's contract
and account. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Yule, that the Reports and Accounts of
Commissioners Vallaley and Leister be
adopted, and an order payable in the month
of January, 1864, be made for payment
thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by
Mr. Yule, that the Report of Commis-
sioner Anderson be adopted, and an order,
payable in the month of January, 1864, be
made for payment thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Alick, seconded by Mr.
Yule, that the second and third Reports of
Commissioner McLachlan be adopted, and
an order payable in the month of Jan., 1864,
be made for payment thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by
Mr. Yule, that the Report and Account of
Commissioner McLachlan be adopted and an
order, payable in January, 1864, be made
for payment thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by
Mr. Yule, that the Report and Account of
Commissioner McLachlan be adopted and an
order, payable in January, 1864, be made
for payment thereof. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.

Campbell, that in consideration of the ac-
tion taken by the Council at the session
thereof held in the month of Octo-
ber, 1863, in relation to the petition of
James Stewart and others, for the appoint-
ment of an Inspector of Beef and Pork, the
Council do not think it wise or proper to col-
lect the said interest at present. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Alick, that an order be made for the de-
livery of the Road Scrapper to Mr. Cam-
pbell, to be used on the Road Scrapper in the
district in which Thomas Graham resides, and
that he be paid one dollar on account of the extra trouble
he has been subjected to. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that on the petition of Andrew
Machan and others, as no official notice of
the intention of the Municipal Council be
Dahousie to appropriate \$150 to the object
of the petition, is in possession of this Council,
that the consideration of the petition be
deferred until such notice is forthcoming. Carried.

Moved by the petition of John Nisbet, seconded
by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Alick,
that the petitioner be directed in the mean-
time to execute the commutation of statute
labour, entered into with this Council. Car-
ried.

On the petition of James Stewart and
others, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded
by Mr. Alick, that the resignation of of-
fice by the Inspector of Beef and Pork be
accepted, and that William Stead, Peter
Reid, and David Roger be and they are
hereby appointed a Board of Examiners
for the purpose of testing the qualifications
of Henry Mather for the same office, and
that the Clerk do notify the said Board of
their appointment. Carried.

Adjourned to meet on the 21st inst.

Middleville, 21st Nov., 1863.
Pursuant to adjournment the Municipal
Council of the Township of Lanark met this
day—a full council present.

The minutes of last session of council
were read, approved and signed.

The following documents were then pre-
sented and read:

Letter from D. G. Blair, Esq.,
Copy of amendments to Assessment laws.
Reports of Road Commissioners Quinn and
McLachlan and McLachlan.

Account of Francis Turner for Stove
pipes furnished to the Town Hall, Lanark,
in the year 1861, and cleaning
stove pipes in Town Hall in 1862. Amount
\$1.50.

Claim, by contractor for finishing Town
Hall, for extra labour and material, not in-
cluded in contract, \$48.50.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of his intention
to introduce at this session of Council a By-
law to repeal a certain clause of a By-law
enacted by the Municipality of Lanark town-
ship, on the 21st day of February, 1863,
providing for licensing Inns and regulating
Inkeepers, and to enact a clause in lieu
thereof.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Alick, that the Council proceed at noon
to the Town Hall, for the purpose of exam-
ining it and receiving it from the contrac-
tor, if found finished agreeably to contract.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yule, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Road Com-
missioners McFarlane and McLachlan be
adopted.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
Quinn be adopted, and that he be paid the
amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

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the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

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the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, that the report of Commissioner
McLachlan be adopted, and that he be paid
the amount of his contract, \$100. Carried.

Pakenham Council.

Thursday, October 15th, 1863.
The Council met at ten o'clock, a. m.
There were present the Reeve and Messrs.
Burrows, Forsyth, and Hartney.

The minutes of the last sitting were read,
approved and signed.

The petition of Wm. Parker and others,
praying for a grant to assist in opening
drains on the 11th line. Read.

Requisition of Samuel Dickson, Esq.,
praying to have the Government allowance
of road between the 5th and 6th lots in the
6th, 7th and 8th concessions, opened to the
laivial width. Read.

Mr. Hilliard gave notice that he would
at the present session of Council introduce
a By-law for levying a rate on all rateable
property in the Township for Township pur-
poses in the current year. Read.

Mr. Hilliard moved seconded by Mr. For-
syth, that the Treasurer do pay to Mr. John
Whyte the sum of five dollars, being for
work done by him on the Town Line, op-
posite the 25th lot. Carried.

The Council now adjourned for one hour.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met
at present.

The petition of Patrick Farrell, praying
for a grant to assist in opening
drains on the 11th line. Read.

Mr. Hilliard gave notice that he would
at the present session introduce a By-law to
authorise the payment of all sums of money
that may be granted during the present ses-
sion of Council. Read.

Application of Samuel Dickson, Esq.,
praying the Council to open a By-law to alter
and straighten the public road upon Lot
No. 8 in the 10th con. Read.

Petition of Richard Grogan and others,
praying for a grant to drain and repair the
road running along the 18th and 19th lots,
in the 10th concession. Read.

As the Council in respect to a By-law to alter
and straighten the public road upon Lot
No. 8 in the 10th con. Read.

Mr. Hartney moved seconded by Mr.
Burrows, Ordered, that the Treasurer do
pay to James McEwen five dollars, for re-
pairs done by him on the 11th con. line.
Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr.
Forsyth, that the By-law for levying a
rate on all the rateable property of this
township for township purposes be brought
up now and read a first time. And it was
read the first time.

Mr. Hartney moved seconded by Mr.
Burrows, that the By-law now read be read
a second time in order. And the By-law
was read a second time in order.

Mr. Hartney moved seconded by Mr.
Burrows, that the By-law now read be read
a third time, short and passed. And it was
read the third time and was passed.

Mr. Forsyth moved seconded by Mr.
Burrows, Ordered, that the Treasurer do
pay John Green \$16, being for repairs on
the public road near Spink's corner, on the
White Lake Road. Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr.
Hartney, that the Treasurer do pay Robert
Dickson five dollars and sixty cents, being
the balance of the sum granted for building
the bridge on the 8th line, over the Indian
River. Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved seconded by Mr. Hart-
ney, that the Treasurer do pay Daniel Mc-
Keith \$8, being for repairs done by him on
the White Lake Road. Carried.

Mr. Forsyth moved seconded by Mr. Bur-
rows, Ordered, that the Treasurer do pay
Patrick Farrell \$10 for work done on the 9th
con. line. Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved, seconded by Mr. For-
syth, that the Treasurer do pay John Mc-
Donald \$20, which sum he has been en-
titled to as assessed. Carried.

Mr. Forsyth moved seconded by Mr. Hart-
ney, that the several petitions, &c., present-
ed this day and those laid over from last
session be brought up now and disposed of.
Carried.

Mr. Hartney moved seconded by Mr. For-
syth, that in respect of the petition of R.
Grogan and others, that the sum of \$10 be
granted (when the funds will allow) for open-
ing and repairing the Government allowance
between the 20th and 21st lots, and between
the 9th line and the 11th line. Carried.

Mr. Burrows moved seconded by Mr. For-
syth, that the consideration of the several
petitions read this day be deferred until next
meeting of Council. Carried.

The Council now adjourned until Satur-
day the 31st instant, at 10 a. m.

Saturday, October 31st.
The Council met at 10 o'clock. There
were present the Reeve and Messrs. Bur-
rows, Forsyth, and Hartney.

The minutes of the last sitting were read,
approved and signed.

The petition of Michael Devine and others
praying to have the Government allowance
between lots 15 and 16, in the 10th con-
cession, opened up, was read.

The petition of George Morton and others
against opening the Government allowance
between lots 10 and 11 in the 12th con-
cession, was read.

The Council now adjourned for one hour.
Pursuant to adjournment the council met
at present.

Moved by Mr. Hartney, seconded by Mr.
Forsyth, that this Council do now take up
the Reports of Overseers of Highways, for
the current year. Carried. All the reports
received and examined.

Moved by Mr. Forsyth, seconded by Mr.
Hartney, resolved, that all defaulters of
statute labour be brought up and dealt with
as the law directs. Carried.

have all obstructions removed before the 1st
day of December, 1863. Carried.

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A Great Steamboat Enterprise.

Captain Ambrose Reeder, of St. Louis, is building a monster steamboat at New Albany, Indiana. The steamer will be the largest of the Western floating palaces. The new boat has been named Leviathan, and is entirely the individual enterprise of Captain Reeder. He conceived the idea of building a great steamer for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and the result is the Leviathan. It is said that this vessel will be far superior to anything that ever floated in the port of St. Louis. Her dimensions are: Length, 307 feet; beam 49 feet; floor, 44 feet; hold, 8 feet.

The carrying capacity of the Leviathan will be immense. She will receive the powerful engines of the Eclipse—cylinders thirty-six inches in diameter, eleven feet stroke. She will have seven six-foot boilers, twenty-eight feet long, and forty-six inches in diameter. Her wheels are thirty-eight feet in diameter, with seventeen foot buckets. She will also be provided with a steam fire engine, as a protection against fire, and steam pumps, as a security against the accident of sinking.

Her main deck is 307 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, and contains nearly 15,350 square feet. Her boiler deck and hurricane roof are each 247 feet in length, and 85 feet 10 inches in breadth, and together contain 45,884 square feet, making in all 56,234 square feet of deck room. It will require 2,400 yards of canvas to cover the hurricane deck. She has also a middle deck, 85 feet by 74 feet, making an area of 6,290 square feet. Her main deck will accommodate 1,000 head of stock, without crowding. On this deck there is nothing but machinery. It is clear of cook houses, store rooms, and all other incumbrances. Her middle deck will be fitted up with special reference to the accommodation of deck passengers, of which she will be enabled to carry a very large number. Her cabins will berth 150 first-class passengers, and every room will be eight feet square, and supplied with French bedsteads.

An Elysium on Earth.

We all love to read of such places, and here is a traveler's description of Batavia, in the island of Java. Batavia is a brilliant specimen of Oriental splendor. The houses—which are as white as snow—are placed 100 feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with the most beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, and, in the most striking manner, the most delicate of the most delicate, furnish luxurious accommodation for the family who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The trees have grounds of eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shrubs, with fountains, flower-gardens, &c. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and with few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the mode of living is quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and then at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day, and the streets are quite deserted. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands at almost eighty-two degrees throughout the year. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The best fruits in the world are produced in great profusion.

Almonte, Nov. 16th, 1863.

The thriving village of Almonte has been increased during the last twelve months by the erection of about twenty-five buildings, mostly dwelling houses. The large woolen factory has been built, and is ready for the machinery. The enterprising firm of B. & W. Kosmond have made important additions to their factory; they manufacture an excellent article of woolen tweeds, which find a ready sale in Montreal; they have labored successfully to establish the reputation of excellent quality for their goods. The consequence is that they find ready sale when inferior grades do not sell.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway, which is completed to this point, is graded to the Ottawa river, at Arnprior, a distance of 21 miles, and the rails are at Brockville nearly sufficient to lay the track to that point. But owing to pecuniary embarrassment and some unfortunate management of its affairs no progress has been made in extending the road beyond Almonte, for the last five years. Measures are being taken to complete it as far as Arnprior during 1864. As soon as the cars shall run to that point, the business of the road will be largely increased. There are immense deposits of variegated marble in the County of Renfrew, which will be reached by this extension, and which will at once become profitable for exportation.

In 1858, Mr. Wm. Knowles, of Arnprior, who is a practical worker in marble, and who owns a quarry at that place, exhibited finished specimens at the Provincial Fair in Kingston, which elicited especial admiration. When the architects of the buildings for the Capital at Ottawa, were deciding upon the material to be used in the construction, they secured the adoption of the Canada Marble of this section for important portions of the interior finishing of the buildings. It is susceptible of a very high polish; its appearance, when the buildings are completed, will be exceedingly beautiful, and will present a perpetual demonstration to those who shall visit those magnificent structures, in years to come, of the treasures of wealth and beauty, in the Ottawa valley, which for ages awaited the spirit of enterprise and the hand of man for their development.

In 1862 Mr. Knowles sent a polished shaft of 4 feet by 9 inches in diameter of this marble to the Exhibition at London, where it was very much admired. It was presented at the close of exhibition to the Duke of Buckingham, by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Canadian Commission. He has received pioneer orders from Manchester, England, for 300 tons of this marble, which, however, cannot be executed until the railway extension spoken of above shall be completed. When that is done marble can be transported from the quarry in Renfrew County to Liverpool, for \$5 per ton—just what it costs now to transport it to Ottawa City, a distance of 60 miles. The prices it will bring in England will yield a handsome profit to the exporter, and a large trade is quite certain to spring up.—E. L. S.—Cor. Mont. Gazette.

Never make up a "poor mouth" for if you are wise you will always effect independence though you may be really as poor as Job's turkey. If you are poor, don't let folks know it, or they will despise you. A thousand blessings—A host of defects which would never be discovered, or at least never talked about if you kept a stiff upper lip and carried yourself as if you had ten thousand dollars instead of but ten cents, as your condition. It is as natural for the world to hold you in contempt, as it is for the sun to shine.

The Rev. Abbe Duguey has grown on his farm at Ste. Flavie, a turpentine weighs 32 pounds. This is certainly a monster.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the rumors are about that certain merchants of Boston and New York, who have been selling supplies which they must have known were for the rebels, (although sent to Halifax or Bermuda,) are to be arrested and punished.

A farmer's son, of superior appearance and address, having from Lunenburg county, Pennsylvania, recently visited a Philadelphia concert saloon, and being captivated by a waiter girl who drank with him, was dazed by her to marry—being drunk he accepted the challenge, and the pair went before a magistrate, who united them for better or worse.

The Oil Springs Chronicle says, "A certain party in Toronto recently imported a quantity of American oil from the States, and procured its passage through the customs at two-thirds its actual cost in Canadian funds."

The officers of the Russian fleet subscribed \$4,500 prior to their departure for Hampton Roads, for the benefit of the poor of New York, and Admiral Lissowski has enclosed the amount to Mayor Opdyke. The contribution was accompanied by a letter, in which the admiral warmly expressed his thanks for the kindness and friendly feeling manifested toward himself and his officers.

A communication from Vienna states that the Archduke Maximilian is to leave Miranar about the 15th, and in his quality of commander-in-chief of the Austrian fleet, in the Venetian lagoon. This step is considered as a farewell visit prior to his departure for Mexico.

We are informed that a great deal of hay was burned at the United States troops, has been burned at Pembina, and suspicion falls on the Sioux. Two of these troops made their appearance a short time before a Hudson Bay Company's servant, who was in the vicinity of the hay ground, and was very particular in their enquiries as to what hay was owned by "Saganash" (the English). A great deal of the hay owned by Americans therabouts was burned soon afterwards.

Small talents are needed as well as large ones; there are occasions where a candle would be as useful as the sun.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

The American Lion-tamer.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has returned to his native land, where he has been exhibited to admiring crowds as the man who had the courage to take the British Lion by the ears. His reception by the New Yorkers on his first public appearance after his return, was, in a financial point of view, the greatest success of anything of the sort that ever took place on this continent; and had the object been the augmentation of the already inordinate vanity of the Gothamites the success was far greater. If any one has been indulging in the hope that the Americans have been profiting by the great lessons of national humility and courtesy which cruel war is so well fitted to teach, a perusal of the account of the Beecher meeting and especially the lecture of the man himself, would quickly dispel any such illusion. Mr. Beecher, of course, prophesied a little. All American lecturers do so now. He predicted a speedy and prosperous termination to the war, a restoration of the Union, and a most surprisingly glorious future for the best Government the world ever saw. But had he kept within the limits of self-congratulation, usually observed by speakers on this subject, his remarks would have had as much effect upon the world as others of the same character. But what opinion can we form of the sanity of the man who uttered or the audience who with "enthusiastic applause" swallowed the following choice morsel; "our tread among nations, is that of an elephant among mice,"—what outrageous nonsense! Again, "it was one of his (Beecher's) trials in England to hear, Harry Bromham,"—what snobbery! What a specimen of the insulting bluster in which the Americans have so largely dealt.

But, Beecher and his confederates got hold of the wrong man when they went so far as to accuse Lord Brougham of insincerity in his professions and labors in behalf of Emancipation. No wonder that the good old man's voice was raised in indignant denunciation of those who, while they have only adopted the emancipation of the negro as a means to an end and not the end itself, vent their puny spite upon men who have spent time and fortune in the furtherance of this much to be desired object. No wonder that they should think it a "trial" to listen to the exposition of their own insincerity, knowing, as they do, that neither their bullying nor their blandishments have made a single hair-breadth difference in the direct line of British foreign policy. But yet in spite of the Herald's brimstone and Beecher's treacle England maintains her position of perfect neutrality. The recent conduct of the Ministry in regard to the Steam Rams has shown this; but a far more convincing proof of the strict justice of England's course is furnished by the columns of childish complaint and indignant bluster which the Richmond and New York papers vie with each other in sending Eastward.

Punch, with his usual happy spirit, has made this feature of the American contest the subject of his last cartoon. John Bull a mild and placid though determined looking fellow is sitting in his arm-chair reading the Times and inhaling a soothing atmosphere from a "yard of clay"—apparently deaf to the voice of the ladies, who are striving to engage his attention. On his right side, Mrs. North, who by her appearance, is a near relation of President Lincoln, relates him with "How about the Alabama, you wicked old man?" while his left ear is penetrated by the voice of the late Mrs. South. "When's my name? Take back your precious Countess—There!"

In an exchange of letters and umbrellas, the one generally finds that he who makes the first move has the advantage.

Ramsay Lead Mine.

We are glad to learn that this valuable mineral property is about to receive that effective trial which it deserves, under auspices that will secure success. It has recently passed into the hands of a company composed of Boston Capitalists and Canadian gentlemen well acquainted with its value; and the preliminary operations for developing it are advanced. Extensive surface explorations have been lately carried on with the result of discovering a network of lead lodes on the property, in addition to those hitherto known and worked. The largest is from five to nine feet wide, throughout the length uncovered, and contains masses of Galena from 600 to 1000 lbs. weight, the whole matter of the lode being well charged with metal. The gangue of the lodes is a soft calcareous spar, easily worked with pick and bar, and requiring the use of very little powder. Although, with the exception of sinking the main shaft, the work done recently has been confined to exploration at surface, 30 tons of 80 per cent ore have been raised from these shallow pits. The whole property is interested by true champion lodes cutting the stratification, and declared by Sir Wm. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, to be of unlimited depth.

The present adventurers commence operations under advantageous circumstances; the mine is well equipped with plant—a fifty horse engine for pumping and other work, smelting house, furnaces, and other necessary buildings, with the usual instruments for winning and dressing, to say nothing of the costly improvements and experience of their predecessors.

We are glad to learn that they intend to make it a working concern, and not to allow it to be converted into one of those stock gambling affairs which have brought too many really valuable mining properties in Canada into discredit at home and abroad. The writer has known the Ramsay Mine from the time it was first opened, and he has seen nothing to make him change his belief that as a mineral property under liberal but judicious development it is second to none in the Province, and will be a sound dividend paying concern long after many more pretentious mines have been exhausted and forgotten. Rich beyond common experience at surface, with lodes of a magnitude rarely seen, geologists, dubious of the precise formation in which it occurs, were not at first positive that its riches would hold out in depth. These doubts were dispelled by the identification of the strata by Sir Wm. Logan, and his official declaration in his report to the Legislature that no limit could be placed to their depth. With abundance of mineral increasing in quantity as it is followed down, situated in a pleasant, healthy country, where fuel, labor, and provisions are cheap, within less than a mile of the Brockville and Arnprior Railway, and at no great distance from canal navigation, the Ramsay Mine possesses advantages of no common order as a commercial enterprise. For years to come a profitable trade may be carried on in shot, now subject to an important duty of 20 per cent, which we understand the company intend at once to manufacture.

As a solid, well-conducted enterprise of this kind is likely to be largely beneficial to the Province, particularly by directing attention to and increasing confidence in the value of its mineral resources, we are glad to learn that the Ramsay Mine has fallen into the hands of capitalists determined to develop it as an investment.—Montreal Telegraph.

We are glad to observe that Robert Bell, Esq., of the Geological Survey of Canada, and nephew of R. Bell, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Queen's College, Kingston, to fill the chair vacated by the resignation of Dr. Lawson.—Sorry as we are that the valuable services of Dr. Lawson should be lost to that institution, and the province, (he having received an appointment in Dalhousie College, Halifax,) we are pleased to see that native worth has been appreciated, and that instead of sending to Scotland for a professor, as has hitherto been done when a vacancy occurred, the Trustees have seen fit to appoint one from among ourselves to fill that honorable position. We congratulate the Trustees on their happy selection, and we doubt not that Mr. Bell in his new position will do much to raise the standing of the University with which he has become connected, and to further the interests of science, by imparting to his students the same enthusiasm for the study of Natural History which he himself possesses.

DROWNED.—We are sorry to learn that a young boy, about 12 years of age, son of M. Anderson, Esq., of Almonte, was drowned at that village, while skating, on Saturday last. His body, we believe has been found. We sympathize with his afflicted parents on this sad loss in their family household; and this should be a warning to other youths to be very careful where they venture, while amusing themselves on the ice, until it is of sufficient thickness to warrant ascension.

MR. MCGEE ON THE "FEMININE"—The St. Patrick's Society of Peterboro presented an address to Mr. McGee, in reply to which he alluded to the Fenian Brotherhood, saying:—"Encourage your lawful, patriotic and public societies which both the human and the Divine law sanction. But avoid, as you would avoid 'the jaw of hell,' this secret brotherhood, at whose threshold you must lay down every manly prerogative, and every moral responsibility, to obey a tribunal sitting in darkness, whose deeds are deeds of darkness, and whose end must be like its origin, repugnant alike to the laws of man, and the laws of God."

In an exchange of letters and umbrellas, the one generally finds that he who makes the first move has the advantage.

Another Failure.

The Army of the Potomac has made another gigantic failure in its movement on Richmond. This is the seventh time, if we mistake not, that the attempt to worst the Confederate Army of Virginia has been covered with failure. McDowell risked a battle, McClellan tried tactics, Pope and Hooker rushed on the enemy and got their armies shattered. Meade has tried strategy, and thinking to force a battle upon General Lee upon terms advantageous to himself, has been foiled into a confession that he dare not trust the Army of the Potomac to assail the position of the Confederates. Making a forward movement, and taking up a menacing attitude, he or his army has lacked courage and failed to come to the sticking point; and the campaign has come to a premature and inglorious termination by the retreat of the hundred thousand to their old camping ground. The bright prospects indulged in at the commencement of the week by the Northern journals are thus dashed to the ground. Meade has confessed his inability to cope with Lee, and if the Lincolnite policy be maintained, he must give place to a new commander who will not make inglorious discretion the better part of valor.

THE WEATHER.—The weather this Fall has been of an exceedingly mild character, there having been scarcely any cold weather, whatever, as yet, and very little snow having fallen. Frosty nights have made the roads in an excellent condition for making good sleighing when the snow does come, and the swamps and marshes are quickly becoming hardened in the rigid embrace of Winter, making good bottom for this season's lumbering purposes. We are longing to hear again the merry chiming of the sleigh-bells, and hope that ere Christmas and its festivities have arrived, Jack Frost will have enveloped mother earth in his mantle of white; for, without "Sleighing," the holidays pass over in monotonous silence, and the young village Misses—poor souls!—are compelled to stay in-doors, and gaze, frowningly enough, at the natural dulness of things in general.

FIRE.—On the night of Tuesday last, a small house in this village, occupied by a Mrs. Murcheson, was burned to the ground. We have not heard how the fire originated, but, most likely, it was from the stove or stove-pipes, and through some carelessness on the part of the occupant; and it was with the utmost difficulty that a small stone house adjoining was saved. All the furniture, we believe, was safely removed. Our village, lately, has become infested by a class of individuals, whose careless habits and reckless dissipation will yet cause some serious accidents.

PRESENTATION TO E. EDEY, JR.

Mr. E. Edey, Jr., proprietor of one of the Hotels of Arnprior, was, on the 28th November, presented by the Cricket Club of Portage du Fort with a beautiful gold Chain and an address of which the following is a copy:

EDMUND EDEY, JR., SIR.—Permit me, on behalf of the Portage du Fort Cricket Club, to present you with a gold Chain, as a mark of esteem from that body for your attention towards them and the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied them, whilst at your Hotel during the late Cricket Match. It is given you, not for its mere intrinsic value, but as a souvenir that they have appreciated your value as a host. (Signed.) WM. O'MEARA.

Mayor of Portage du Fort.

Port du Fort, Nov. 29th, 1863.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.—We have received, from W. C. Chubbett & Co., Toronto, the Canadian Almanac for 1864. It is very carefully compiled, and consists of over one hundred pages of useful information—containing full and authentic commercial, astronomical, departmental, ecclesiastical, educational, financial and general information—and also a small map of general Canada, forming, on the whole, a requisite appendage to every business establishment.

MORGAN'S ESCAPE FROM THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

Gen. John Morgan, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, has escaped from the clutches of his official friends at Columbus, Ohio; and it is supposed by some, is endeavoring to work his way to Canada, as the nearest place of refuge. R. Sheldon and S. B. Taylor—two of Morgan's captains—also escaped with him, but a despatch from Louisville states that on Wednesday evening Major J. T. Harris of the detective police, captured these two, about six miles from Louisville, on the Kentucky side of the river, and committed them to the county jail in that city. The place where they were captured is a considerable distance South of Columbus; and it is now very evident that the reports of the arrival of Morgan and his officers in Canada, if they not more successful, were got up with the object of misleading their pursuers, while the fugitives were making a bold push to get back into the land of Dixie.

Below we give some particulars of the escape of Gen. Morgan and his companions from the Ohio penitentiary. There is evidence of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the conduct of the brother of Gen. Morgan, who, knowing and doubtless participating in the means taken to secure the escape of the prisoners, resigned his chance of liberty to his brother, in the belief that his services were more valuable than his own. The fact speaks volumes for the brother, who has shown himself to be no less a hero than the other is a brave and gallant soldier.

The following is the despatch we received on Tuesday last:—A Special despatch to the Bulletin, from Cincinnati on the 30th, says that John Morgan, on retiring, arranged with his brother Dick to exchange from the top to the lower cell in the first floor. The floor of the lower cell is cut, running to a main wall round the penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark, and a heavy rain was falling at the time. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they have taken. The manner of escape was ingenious, but, after all, it is simple enough when based upon the almost certain theory that they were informed correctly as to the ground they had to work through. With small pocket knives, had dug through the floor of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a 4-foot sewer. Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of their cells, giving as an excuse that the damp stone was injuring their health. The unsuspicious guard granted their request. The boards were used to cover up the hole in the floor, and on the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the upper tier to the lower tier. After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth and found they could not see by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back to the yard. They then excavated the soil earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated that they came into the open road one foot from the foundation. One of the party, Captain James, was by trade a brick mason, and seems to have had the management of the affair. A note signed by that worthy was left behind. It reads as follows:—

"Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27. To Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary—Commement, Nov. 4th, conclusion Nov. 20th; labor per day, three hours; tools, small pocket-knives. Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet. By order of my six honorable confederates. HENRY HAMES, Capt. U. S. Army."

FURTHER BY THE SCOTIA.

The Glasgow Herald gives a report that the naval authorities in the Clyde had been instructed to detain the suspected war vessel for the Confederates, should the attempt to go to sea before further investigation, be made.

FRANCE.—There is nothing new as to the Congress. The French and German, as yet, refuse to accept the Russian refusal as yet. It is decided that Russia will not attend the Congress, but not till after the pacification of Poland.

The editors of all the Paris journals have been summoned to the ministry of the Interior, and cautioned to be careful of their remarks on Legislative proceedings as Government would vigorously enforce the law.

1000 men would sail from Cienfuegos on the 23rd, for Mexico.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.—The claim of Prince Frederick of Austria to the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein attracts attention. He issued a proclamation to the people of those Duchies, declaring his assumption of the Government, and pronouncing further Danish rule as usurpation.

The London Morning Post says the real question at issue is this:—Shall Europe be plunged into a general war, merely because Germany wants some recognition of the people belonging to one of her neighbors. Europe will never allow it.

RUSSIA.—The London Times prominently directs attention to the vigorous warlike preparations of Russia, and details what those preparations are. Great preparations are being made for a campaign, under the superintendence of Tolstien. Channels were being blocked and intercepted by infernal machines, &c. Extensive earthworks were being raised. A submarine vessel of colossal dimensions was already in preparation, with great secrecy, and enormous preparations were being made in the manufacture of guns, ammunition, &c.

The latest by the Scotia contains a report from the London Spectator that Earl Russell leaves the British Cabinet, to be succeeded by Earl Clarendon.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The specie now held by the Bank of France amounts to 294,000,000.

The Paris papers publish the following: Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The Sultan has made a favorable reply to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to a European Congress, expressing his intention of being present thereat in person.

Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—The King of Denmark has sent Gen. Oxholm to Paris as the bearer of a favorable reply to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to attend a European Congress.

THE AMERICAN WATCH.—This watch is now "all the go," and for beauty and accuracy it certainly deserves the high meed of patronage it has received. It is an excellent time-piece, and we would recommend every gentleman who is in need of such an article, to go to M. McNamara, Esq., Perth, where he will be supplied with any style he chooses. See Advertisement.

The family of Abial Marshall, Esq., formerly of Kitley, and now residents of Ram-

sey, received a very trying dispensation of Providence on Monday morning the 30th Nov., in the loss of their two youngest children within a few hours of each other, with Scarlet Fever. Abial, aged eight, and Charlotte Ann, five. They were two fine promising children, and it was extremely painful to their affectionate parents to have them both taken away in one morning. They were both sensible to the end and died with great calmness.

A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Shearman, a Roman Catholic priest, was stopped on the road near Dunblavin, Kilmory, by a man who threatened to murder the reverend gentleman, who, he alleged, had denounced him from the altar. Mr. Shearman took to his heels and was followed by the man, who only stopped his pursuit when he observed some persons making for the priest's assistance. He ran back and was pursued by three men, who came up to him as he was hurrying towards another priest, Mr. Weir, whom he had encountered on the road. He quietly gave himself up. It is suspected that he is insane.

We learn from the Merrickville Chronicle that Mr. Nelson Bissel, Son of John Bissel Esq., of Montague, one of the party of young men who left that locality to try their fortunes in the gold mines of British Columbia, died in that distant country on the 6th of September last. His remains were followed to their last resting place by about four hundred sympathizing friends.

Six young men were kidnapped from Quebec last week on the pretence of getting work on a Western railway. When they crossed the frontier they were required to enlist in the Federal army; they refused, telegraphed to their friends, obtained a remittance, and returned rejoicing to their homes, more fortunate than hundreds of others who have been deceived away.

Some few days ago a Mr. Bernard addressed a letter to a Toronto paper, complaining that his daughter, a minor, had eloped, and that said elopement had been connived at and assisted by the episcopal minister of the parish. It turns out that the lady was considerably over age, and therefore, fully under her own control.

Where there's a red sky it's a sign of wind, but where there's a red nose, it is a sign of wet.

Wendell Phillips made a speech in Boston Tuesday evening, in which he denounced Secretary Seward as the "marplot of every policy, the unbending Judas, the only rock ahead of the ship of state, the nucleus around which gathers everything disloyal, everything timid, everything selfish and everything base in the nation."

The N. Y. Evangelist says:—Almost every pauper, drunkard, or itinerant vendor of small wares, sports himself those days in one or more articles of apparel originally intended for army use. In this way everybody is becoming accustomed to associate the army uniform with squalor and vice.

Dr. Franklin was dining with a tory preacher just before the Revolution, who gave as a toast, "The King." The Doctor and others of his way of thinking, drank it. By and by his turn came, and he gave "The Devil." This created some confusion; but the clergyman's lady knowing the drift, said "Pray gentlemen drink the toast; Dr. Franklin has drunk to our friends, let us drink to his."

WRECK OF THE SHOONER ALLIANCE.—We are informed that the schooner Alliance Captain S. Hamilton, left Oakville on Tuesday, with a load of bran, for Oswego. When in charge of the tug, and in the act of going into Oswego harbor the tug rope broke, and the schooner ran ashore near the fort.—Globe.

More beautiful than Apollo is the soldier, lying face forward upon the battlefield, clad with powder and smeared with blood, if for a sacred cause he dared to die.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE SHIP.

An army correspondent writes as follows in reference to the first ship and Admiral of the 'Rebel Navy':—

A most beautiful flag, which I saw the other day, captured from an Alabama regiment, and bearing the words, In God we trust, revives the strange story of the rebel colonel who commanded it. Harry Maury, related to the infamous Lieutenant of National Observatory memory, was a daring, reckless Southerner, educated for the Navy, and only thoroughly alive in exciting scenes of danger. He dashed into Walker's Nicaragua Expedition as if it had been a school-boy frolic, and his eccentric achievements in securing the revenue cutter Susan, with all on board, officers and men, running her off to the West Indies without compass or pilot, and making his way back, as he said, by the wake of the cork, he had played Josiah with on the outward escape, having before played the whale with the champagne, are yet fresh in the memory. In January, 1861, this dashing Harry mounted one six-padded gun upon his bit of a pleasure yacht, laid in three hams and five barrels of whisky, by way of stores for the cruise, and sailed off to Morgan in Mobile Bay, trained a pump log against the fortress, took observations with a table, summoned it to surrender, and thus inaugurated the Confederate Navy. Subsequently he led an Alabama regiment, was badly wounded, captured and exchanged, and now disabled for mischief, at the age of twenty-eight, lingers out in the "Lixie," in the superintendence of Tolstien. Channels were being blocked and intercepted by infernal machines, &c. Extensive earthworks were being raised. A submarine vessel of colossal dimensions was already in preparation, with great secrecy, and enormous preparations were being made in the manufacture of guns, ammunition, &c.

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Copenhagen, Nov. 21.—The King of Denmark has sent Gen. Oxholm to Paris as the bearer of a favorable reply to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to attend a European Congress.

THE AMERICAN WATCH.—This watch is now "all the go," and for beauty and accuracy it certainly deserves the high meed of patronage it has received. It is an excellent time-piece, and we would recommend every gentleman who is in need of such an article, to go to M. McNamara, Esq., Perth, where he will be supplied with any style he chooses. See Advertisement.

The family of Abial Marshall, Esq., formerly of Kitley, and now residents of Ramsey, received a very trying dispensation of Providence on Monday morning the 30th Nov., in the loss of their two youngest children within a few hours of each other, with Scarlet Fever. Abial, aged eight, and Charlotte Ann, five. They were two fine promising children, and it was extremely painful to their affectionate parents to have them both taken away in one morning. They were both sensible to the end and died with great calmness.

A few days ago the Rev. Mr. Shearman, a Roman Catholic priest, was stopped on the road near Dunblavin, Kilmory, by a man who threatened to murder the reverend gentleman, who, he alleged, had denounced him from the altar. Mr. Shearman took to his heels and was followed by the man, who only stopped his pursuit when he observed some persons making for the priest's assistance. He ran back and was pursued by three men, who came up to him as he was hurrying towards another priest, Mr. Weir, whom he had encountered on the road. He quietly gave himself up. It is suspected that he is insane.

We learn from the Merrickville Chronicle that Mr. Nelson Bissel, Son of John Bissel Esq., of Montague, one of the party of young men who left that locality to try their fortunes in the gold mines of British Columbia, died in that distant country on the 6th of September last. His remains were followed to their last resting place by about four hundred sympathizing friends.

Six young men were kidnapped from Quebec last week on the pretence of getting work on a Western railway. When they crossed the frontier they were required to enlist in the Federal army; they refused, telegraphed to their friends, obtained a remittance, and returned rejoicing to their homes, more fortunate than hundreds of others who have been deceived away.

Some few days ago a Mr. Bernard addressed a letter to a Toronto paper, complaining that his daughter, a minor, had eloped, and that said elopement had been connived at and assisted by the episcopal minister of the parish. It turns out that the lady was considerably over age, and therefore, fully under her own control.

Where there's a red sky it's a sign of wind, but where there's a red nose, it is a sign of wet.

Wendell Phillips made a speech in Boston Tuesday evening, in which he denounced Secretary Seward as the "marplot of every policy, the unbending Judas, the only rock ahead of the ship of state, the nucleus around which gathers everything disloyal, everything timid, everything selfish and everything base in the nation."

The N. Y. Evangelist says:—Almost every pauper, drunkard, or itinerant vendor of small wares, sports himself those days in one or more articles of apparel originally intended for army use. In this way everybody is becoming accustomed to associate the army uniform with squalor and vice.

Dr. Franklin was dining with a tory preacher just before the Revolution, who gave as a toast, "The King." The Doctor and others of his way of thinking, drank it. By and by his turn came, and he gave "The Devil." This created some confusion; but the clergyman's lady knowing the drift, said "Pray gentlemen drink the toast; Dr. Franklin has drunk to our friends, let us drink to his."

WRECK OF THE SHOONER ALLIANCE.—We are informed that the schooner Alliance Captain S. Hamilton, left Oakville on Tuesday, with a load of bran, for Oswego. When in charge of the tug, and in the act of going into Oswego harbor the tug rope broke, and the schooner ran ashore near the fort.—Globe.

More beautiful than Apollo is the soldier, lying face forward upon the battlefield, clad with powder and smeared with blood, if for a sacred cause he dared to die.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE SHIP.

An army correspondent writes as follows in reference to the first ship and Admiral of the 'Rebel Navy':—

A most beautiful flag, which I saw the other day, captured from an Alabama regiment, and bearing the words, In God we trust, revives the strange story of the rebel colonel who commanded it. Harry Maury, related to the infamous Lieutenant of National Observatory memory, was a daring, reckless Southerner, educated for the Navy, and only thoroughly alive in exciting scenes of danger. He dashed into Walker's Nicaragua Expedition as if it had been a school-boy frolic, and his eccentric achievements in securing the revenue cutter Susan, with all on board, officers and men, running her off to the West Indies without compass or pilot, and making his way back, as he said, by the wake of the cork, he had played Josiah with on the outward escape, having before played the whale with the champagne, are yet fresh in the memory. In January, 1861, this dashing Harry mounted one six-padded gun upon his bit of a pleasure yacht, laid in three hams and five barrels of whisky, by way of stores for the cruise, and sailed off to Morgan in Mobile Bay, trained a pump log against the fortress, took observations with a table, summoned it to surrender, and thus inaugurated the Confederate Navy. Subsequently he led an Alabama regiment, was badly wounded, captured and exchanged, and now disabled for mischief, at the age of twenty-eight, lingers out in the "Lixie," in the superintendence of Tolstien. Channels were being blocked and intercepted by infernal machines, &c. Extensive earthworks were being raised. A submarine vessel of colossal dimensions was already in preparation, with great secrecy, and enormous preparations were being made in the manufacture of guns, ammunition, &c.

The latest by the Scotia contains a report from the London Spectator that Earl Russell leaves the British Cabinet, to be succeeded by Earl Clarendon.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The specie now held by the Bank of France amounts to 294,000,000.

The Paris papers publish the following: Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The Sultan has made a favorable reply to the Emperor Napoleon's invitation

FUJI MICRO SAFETY ▲ N

The city, near Mr. Bird's, has been constructed and built with timber. Carried.

Mr. Dickson moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat, The Council having had under consideration the tenders received for the Bridge are of opinion they are all too high, and conclude, in the meantime, not to accept any tender, but to procure timber during the winter for said work from the Bay bridge.

Mr. Moffat moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That a contract be entered into with Charles Richardson, to furnish all the timber required for the Bridge across the Lake Indian River, \$8th con. line. Carried.

Mr. McLean moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That the sum of twenty dollars be voted to furnish stone for securing a foundation on Lookout Mountain, and that Mr. McLean see the same properly expended. Carried.

Mr. Moffat moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, That Mr. McLean be allowed six dollars, for his trouble in superintending such work as was done in the Township. Carried.

Council adjourned.

DAVID CAMPBELL
Town Clerk

AMERICAN NEWS

-O-

Atlanta, Nov. 27.

The city is full of conflicting rumors about the battle of Chickamauga. We have many prisoners, estimated at 5,000 and 60,000, and dead and seriously wounded soldiers, and the casualties were enormous. In the attack on Lookout Mountain the enemy's loss was greater than ours. They drove us back by force of numbers. Skirmishing commenced on Saturday, and there was interfering on Sunday and Monday. The enemy attacked successively making considerable impression on our lines. At 4 o'clock in the p.m. the left of the centre gave way, the enemy pouring through this valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves cut off, fled confused and retreated in disorder. After the Rebel line of army at Potomac, Nov. 30.—The two armies are divided by Mill Run Valley, crossing the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road, there being two miles from the latter place. The enemy are strongly entrenched, and exhibit a determination to make a desperate resistance. The Rebel line of army extends over the hills, in commanding positions, but they will probably be attacked to day or to-morrow. Nothing decisive has yet transpired.

Toronto, Dec. 1st.

Four or five of Morgan's fellow prisoners are reported to have arrived here to-night by the western train.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.

The Commercial's Cumberland Gap correspondent telegraphs to-night that all available force has been sent from there to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. A courier from Knoxville brings intelligence of the capture of General Sherman's river on Sunday, bringing on a general engagement, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of Gen. Wheeler's division of 5,000 rebels.

Washington, Dec. 1.

Information is received from an armistice at the Potomac up to Monday noon. The train captured on the Plank Road on Friday is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the rebels exploded.

In relation to affairs in front on Saturday it is stated that, at Appleton, on the road between the Fredericksburg and Orange Turnpike at Robertson's tavern, on both sides of the road. Sloping a half mile on each side of the river, is an open space, and on the edge of the woods west of the River the enemy was in close battle on both sides of the river. The Rebels had entrenched. The slope to the river is studded with ripples. About 1 p.m. the rain ceased but the roads were in an unpassable condition. Positions for battle were assigned to several corps and each was ready for action. It is stated that the number of men taken by the 2d corps on Friday had been exaggerated, only 60 have been reported. The medical director of our corps estimates our loss at 325 wounded and about 100 killed. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded exposed. It is being feared the enemy's change of position is wrong, though necessary for them to leave them there.

New York, Dec. 2nd.

The Tribune's correspondent furnishes the following account of Friday's battle—obedience to orders, the 3rd, followed by the 1st and 2nd divisions of the Army of the Potomac, at Jacob's Mills, where no opposition except a shot or two from a few rebel vedettes stationed at the ford. On Thursday night they rested near Jones's House and yesterday morning continued the march to effect a junction with Gen. Warren's corps. Gen. Price's division of 10,000 men, who advanced head to head of the column reached a small clearing; it was greeted with a volley from a line of rebel skirmishers. The first brigade of the 2nd division was thrown forward into line with the first Massachusetts as skirmishers. The 1st Massachusetts advanced through a dense thick fighting and pushing the rebels back to the vicinity of Mill Run, when the enemy strengthening his line, gradually forced upon our line. Skirmishing continued until 3 p.m., when the enemy, with shouts and yells, made a dash for the advance of the 1st Massachusetts division. The fight was full of some confusion, but soon rallied, and, with the aid of one section of Rhode Island's Island Battery and Battery K of the 4th U.S. which poured volleys of grape and canister into the advancing columns of the enemy, consisting of Johnson's and the 1st Massachusetts, the 1st Massachusetts twice gallantly repulsed the enemy, who were driven back in a perfect rout. The night closed at dark. The 3rd bivouacked on the field at the junction of the two roads first mentioned, six miles from Louisa Grove. When the rebels retreated they left behind all their dead, the ground being covered with the bodies of the slain. A proportion of killed in the fight was very small, and an inspection of the battle field leads to the conclusion that their casualties far exceeded ours. But one brigade of the 6th corps was engaged, that of General Renssell.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 1.

The Richmond Whig, of Nov. 28th, at 30th, contains the following:

Charleston, Nov. 27.

The Yankees kept up heavy mortar shelling on Sumpter last night, continuing this morning. Six shells were thrown in the direction of the fortification. The shelling of Sumpter, Mauldin, Johns and Simpkins by the enemy from Gwynn and Wagner has been continuous;

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The report that Morgan and his followers are in Canada is generally believed. It is reported in London that he has reached Windsor, opposite Detroit.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 1.—Eleven thousand bushels worth of provisions and clothing arrived today from the Christian Commission; also provisions from the Baltimore relief fund for Union prisoners in the South.

(Special to the Tribune.)

The army of the Potomac, Dec. 2.—On the ground it so gaily left on morning of Thanksgiving. The reasons for the sudden change of programme with forcing Lee to a general battle are the at the council of war held on Monday night were demonstrated that the enemy was retreating which induced the subsequent action. Our rations had nearly run out and the roads were too bad to allow further transportation for our distant base of supplies.

(World's Special.)

The army, under the old base of Orange and Alexandria railroad. From one of the most advanced artillery positions we could look over into the rebel ranks and see the greys digging with wonderful activity. Their guns were all mounted, as if crowning at us.

New York, Dec. 3.—The World's Washington special says campaign in Virginia is ended. All forward movements on the part of the Army of the Potomac have ceased and our forces already nearly completed their return march along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Culpeper, Brandy Station and Rappahannock Ridge. The rearguard movement was commenced on Tuesday, and at night some of our troops occupied the positions held before the recent advance. It is said in Washington that the plan of the campaign on the part of the Department involves the loss of Gen. Meade's position as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The reasons given for abandonment of the campaign are that Lee so entrenched and entrenched himself as to elude all rapid advance on our part. That the rebels intend to prevent our advance. Our army fell back in a safe orderly manner, the enemy being ignorant of our intention.

Rumors are rife in camp that Longstreet had reinforced Lee, and that we were falling back on Fredericksburg; but I could not think of no such thing. The rebels retained our entire battle line in the enemy front till about 9 p. m., when all fell back crossing the Rapidan by Germania and Copper Fords. Our total losses in men and wounded are 540, and 60 killed. Our losses on the Rapidan extremely in their amercies on the south, and they were cold while lying in the wagons last night. A special train has already been dispatched up the road to bring down the disabled men.

The Railroad Rocks telegraph with have resumed its work, then, uninjured. Our main army left the camp on Tuesday night, and its advance could be seen approaching Brandy Station at four this morning.

A party of five cavalrymen came dash up to the west bank of the Rapidan as the engineers were up. They were greeted with shot and shell. The cavalry train runs upon the railroad, and three guerillas yesterday morning three guerillas caught a private of the 142nd Pa. Vol. guarding the railroad near Catlett's Station and stripped him of every vestige of clothing. The guerillas brought with his own gun. The guerillas brought with his own gun suspected of having some connection with the brutal murder.

Generals Sedgwick and Hooker are prominently named for Gen. Meade's successor in command is made.

The World's special also state that the condition of the roads and want of supplies induced Gen. Meade to fall back to the ground at Brandy Station, which is now made the base of supplies.

The Tribune's special says:—On Sunday morning Gen. Warren's 2d corps, with the 6th corps, moved down on the Fredericksburg pike road, which runs parallel with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and proceeded about three miles from it, and proceeded a mile, when he encountered the enemy's skirmishers, who were driven forward a mile and a half to the west. The enemy took the 2d corps' artillery on the 2d division of the 2d corps, and sent them away on the hill half a mile south of the railroad, but were soon driven off them. The corps rested for the night, with the intention of charging and flanking the rebels in the morning.

Yesterday morning Gen. Warren requested his commands to inform the men of the nature of the task before them and to expect them to make a gallant assault upon the enemy's works on their side which had been thrown up during the night. He then made a personal inspection of the works, and after a half hour he returned to act. After a short time he went to make a grand charge, and the men were instructed to reserve their fire until they entered the rebel works. No charge was made on the left. At 10:30 a. m. Gen. Meade came down to the front and was found long time engaged in earnest consultation with Gen. Warren. Gen. Meade seemed to be administering a rebuke to Warren.

John Morgan the Guerilla.

The telegraph yesterday brought us a snatch to the effect that John Morgan, the notorious guerilla chief, had been released from Ontario, after escaping from the Penitentiary. Possibly some of Morgan's friends sent such a telegram to throw pursuers off the scent; or perhaps the telegram, if it was really dispatched, was an echo of the hoax which was played upon the boarder's at the Queen's Hotel, claiming Morgan as the author of the attack there. Certain it is that Morgan is not known to be in Ontario, and there is no reason to believe that his coming would be longer delayed. In London it was reported that he had reached Windsor, a point which would be more likely to make for than Oton.—Globe.

"Ma," said a five-year-old young lady her mother, the other day, "do they men men the same as they do stockings?" "Hush!" she heard you are, Jane." "No, ma," she answered, "you say this morning, ma, that Major Spunker was a remarkable well knit man?"

A destructive fire took place at St. Thomas on Sunday last, resulting in the total molition of Mr. Joseph Luke's tannery.

The cedars of Lebanon, it is stated, do not exceed four hundred. There are none of recent growth, as the goats browse on the twigs. Of their age, Hooker, eminent botanist, says none of less than over five hundred years, and that is the oldest tree known to us. Some of them have been identified with the very ones described by the Crusaders.

Sixteen Parrot guns had been mounted on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, in anticipation where each battery separated and took any wooden fleet that should attempt an entrance.

He who reforms himself has done more towards reforming the public than a crowd of noisy patriots.

People with short legs step quickly, because legs are pendulums and swinging n times in a minute the shorter they are.

"Abstemious" and "Faetious" are only two words in the English language which the five vowels follow each in order.

Died.

Drowned, while skating on the Mississauga river, on Sunday, the 5th instant, Robert N. second son of Matthew Anderson, 30 years of age; a fine singer, a good chant, Almonte, aged 12 years and 6 months, and a fine swimmer, and was deeply respected by friends, acquaintances and school mates.

A Year in Heaven.

One year amongst the angels, beloved, thou hast been
 One year has heaven's white portal shut to thee
 sound of sin;
 And yet, my angel, no whisper, comes floating down
 from thee
 To tell us what glad wonder, a year of Heaven
 would be.

Our hearts before it listen—the beautiful closed eyes
 The silence—thy presence around us; we listen and
 wait.
 It is thy heavenly birthday, on earth thy little life
 And all thy little children day, are playing round
 the room.

Thou lovest all things lovely, when waiting for
 us here;
 Now, from the heights of heaven, seems earth
 lonely dear
 We would not paint thee moving, in white-
 robe and star;
 Nor think that 'd, the' absent one, a cool and
 tant star

Heaven is by life made richer; therein can be
 lost;
 To meet our love and longing, thou hast no gu-
 crosses.

No admittance between us rears up thy rocky neck
 A veil before us only—thou in the light serene
 dost dwell.

That veil 'twixt earth and heaven a breath more
 would save
 When thou the ocean, beloved, we follow on our
 Passes into open vision, out of our mist and rain
 Thou seest how sorrow blossoms: how peace
 grows from pain.

So when the sky seems bluer, and when the life
 wears,
 Some tender mystic chiding we never knew
 there,
 We'll say, we see things partially by light of
 eyes;
 She bends where we are gazing, to-day, from
 clouds.

Because we know thee near us, and nearer still,
 Him
 Who fills by cup of blessing, with glory to the
 brim
 We will not stain with grieving our heart,
 and
 But to sing to thee in spirit, as thou wert in
 sight.

And as in waves of beauty the swift years
 and go
 Upon celestial currents our dearer life shall float
 And all our life's sweet center, where bright
 inner calm
 Love's chime the hours eternal, in earth and
 heaven
 the same.

Little Things.

Hearts good and true have wishes few
 In narrow circles bounded;
 Any day, to think on what God gives
 Is Christian hope well founded.
 Small things are best; grief and unrest
 To rank and wealth are given,
 But little things, on little wings,
 Bear humble souls to heaven!

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Brookville, Nov. 28, 1862

Fall Flour, per 100 lbs.	\$2 25	40 "
Spring Flour	2 25	" 40 "
Spring Wheat	0 85	" 40 "
Wheat Corn	0 35	" 40 "
Indian Corn, @ 56 lbs.	0 45	" 40 "
Barley	0 10	" 40 "
Fall Wheat	0 90	" 40 "
Potatoes	0 20	" 40 "
Rye	0 45	" 40 "
Oatmeal, @ 100 lbs.	3 00	" 40 "
Peas	0 45	" 40 "
Hay	0 30	" 40 "
Beef, per 100 lbs.	10 00	" 40 "
Pork, per 100 lbs.	4 00	" 40 "
Pork, Prime Mess.	10 00	" 40 "
Wool, per lb.	0 30	" 40 "
Butter	0 15	" 40 "
Eggs	0 10	" 40 "
Fowls, per pair	0 40	" 40 "
Geese	0 20	" 40 "
Sausages	0 10	" 40 "
Dried apples per 22 lb.	1 10	" 40 "
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	" 40 "
Corn Meal per 100 lb.	1 25	" 40 "
Tallow	0 08	" 40 "
Hardwood	0 80	" 40 "

Perth, Nov. 26, 1862

Pot Ashes per cwt.	\$5 50	00 "
Pork, Prime Mess.	5 00	" 00 "
Do. Prime	5 75	" 00 "
Beef do 100 lb.	3 00	" 30 "
Wheat per bushel.	0 80	" 00 "
Peas do.	0 50	" 00 "
Barley do.	0 60	" 00 "
Potatoes do.	0 25	" 00 "
Flour per barrel.	4 25	" 00 "
Oatmeal do.	4 25	" 00 "
Butter per lb.	0 15	" 00 "
Hay per ton.	10 00	" 00 "

Ottawa Dec 3 1863

Wheat—Spring, @ bush.	\$0 95	80 "
" Fall	0 95	" 1 "
Flour—Extra, @ bbl.	4 50	" 40 "
Superfine No. 1	4 50	" 40 "
" No. 2	4 00	" 40 "
Farmers	3 00	" 00 "
Oatmeal, @ bbl.	4 75	" 50 "
Rye, @ bush.	0 75	" 00 "
Barley, @ bush.	0 70	" 00 "
Oats, @ bush.	0 30	" 00 "
Peas, @ bush.	0 50	" 00 "
Beans, @ bush.	1 25	" 1 "
Corn, @ bush.	0 60	" 00 "
Hay, @ bush.	0 20	" 40 "
Straw, @ ton.	7 00	" 80 "
Pork, @ 100 lbs.	5 50	" 60 "
Beef, @ 100 lbs.	2 50	" 30 "
" per lb.	0 04	" 00 "
Mutton per lb by the gr.	0 04	" 00 "
Potatoes	0 08	" 00 "
Tallow	0 08	" 00 "
Lard, per lb.	0 08	" 00 "
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	" 00 "
Fowls, per pair	0 25	" 00 "
Chickens, each	0 00	" 00 "
Wool, fleece washed	0 30	" 00 "
" pulled	0 30	" 00 "
Apples per bbl.	2 25	" 20 "
Geese, each	0 00	" 14 "
Butter—Fresh per lb.	0 13	" 00 "
" Tub	0 12	" 00 "
Eggs per dozen	0 12	" 00 "

Corrected weekly by M. Gorman, Com-
 agent.

Pembroke, Nov 27, 1863

Flour, per bbl.	\$5 00	00 "
Wheat, per bushel.	0 90	" 1 "
Prime Mess, per bbl.	16 00	" 17 "
Prime Mess, per bush.	14 00	" 15 "
Oats, per bush.	0 40	" 00 "
Peas, per bushel.	0 50	" 00 "
Onions, per bushel.	1 30	" 00 "
White Beans, per bushel.	1 50	" 00 "
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 25	" 00 "
Butter, per lb.	0 12	" 00 "
Eggs, per dozen.	0 12	" 00 "

Many of our troubles are God drag
 as, and they would end if we would s
 upon our feet, and go whether he w
 have us.

A leading maxim with almost every
 tician is always to keep his countenance,
 never to keep his word.

Generally speaking, the beggars
 ashamed of begging are those who hav
 beg pardon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


The Board of Public Instruction.
WILL meet, for the Examination
 Teachers, in the School House,
 Carleton Place, on Tuesday 15th Decem
 1863, at 10 o'clock, forenoon.
 Candidates for Certificates of Qualifi
 cation, are requested to be prepared w
 testimonials of good moral character.

R. BELL,
 Chairman.
 Carleton Place, 7th Dec, 1863.

Singing School.
PROCLAMATION—To all to w
 these presents may come Greeting.
 That in accordance with the expressed w
 and desire of many of the people of Car
 Place and vicinity, the singing school
 be re-opened this winter in order that
 youth may have the privilege and opportu
 nity of improving themselves in the knowle
 and practice of vocal music, and for the p
 pose, Mr. J. Dougherty has again been
 appointed as Teacher, and from this circum
 the committee have every confidence th
 the school will be a decided success.

Notice is hereby given that a general
 assembly of all who wish to join the class
 be held at the School House, on Mond
 evening, 14th, at 7 o'clock, p.m.,
 that life and spirit may be infused into
 movement at once.

God Save the Queen!
 Carleton Place, Dec. 7th, 1863.




"THE AMERICAN WATCH."
IS NOW acknowledged by competent
 authorities to be the most accurate and
 reliable time-piece, and from this circum
 With fair usage it is impossible to put it
 in order, or cause it to vary one minute fr
 the standard time, to which fact testimony
 been borne by the celebrated chess play
 Paul Morphy, by Horace Greeley, N. A.
 Willis, President Lincoln, and other
 known public men, and the subscriber
 been authorized to refer to leading gen
 men of Perth to whom he has sold the W
 for additional proof of its merits. Has
 personally selected a new supply, he co
 dently offers for sale the above Watch
 reductio n on former prices.

Those who prefer other styles can be s
 ed by a selection from ENGLISH LEVI
 in Open and Hunting Cases, Swiss Le
 and L'Epines, in
 GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

Being determined to keep not on
 but FIRST CLASS GOODS, these wat
 ches are offered to the public on the un
 standing that if they do not fulfil the
 wishes made on their behalf, the purc
 money will be refunded.

M. McNAMARA,
 WATCH-MAKER
 Opposite the Commercial H
 Perth, November 11, 1863.




COLE'S HOTEL.
Almonte.
JOHN K. COLE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR takes the op
 tunity of announcing to travellers
 he has opened his new Hotel and is prep
 to accommodate visitors in a first class
 travellers conveyed to and from the
 cars are offered to the public on the un
 hire at all times: Stages leave the Ho
 daily on the arrival of the CARS, for Pa
 ham and ABERPRID.

CAMERONIAN.
REV. Robert Montgomery will preach
 at the School House, Carleton Place
 on the evening of Sabbath, December T
 tenth, at Six o'clock, and a collection i
 be made.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY
 December 4th, 1863.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
FOR THE BIG T. KETTLE
ON MILL ST. ALMONTE, C.W.
The Cheapest Spot in Town



THE Subscriber has on hand a L
 General Stock of **TIN WARE**
 for both Wholesale and Retail Trade,
 prices **SO LOW** that they will not be
 1,000 Stone Pipes at 12 1/2 c
 each, and all other Stocks in PROPORT
 ALL WORK WARRANTED!

It is neither got up by a careless App
 nce nor yet a shiftless Journeyman but
 the hands of the BOSS himself.

How does **BOND** sell no cheap? Bec
 he sells for **CASH** or **READY PAY**!

JOSEPH BOND, Jr.

WANTED.—Raw Furs of all kinds
 1000 Sheep Pelts, 1000 lbs Cotton R
 100 Beaf Hides, and all

ALL THE CASH IN THE COUNTRY.
 J. B. J.
 Almonte, 1st December, 1863.

SALT! SALT!!
Pork Barrels
SALT in Large Extra Sined Bags
 For Sale by
 A. MARTHUN
 Carleton Place, Nov. 30th, 1863.

WANTED.—A Male or Female Te
 cher, Holding a Second Class Cer
 ticate, for Union School Section McNab,
 ply to
 MINOR HILLMAN,
 WILLIAM McWHIRTER,
 ROBERT STORIE.
 McNab, Nov. 30th 1863.

Map Found.
A NEW MAP.—the countess of Lunen
 A. Renshaw, which the owner can save
 ing property, and paying for this advertisement
 reside at this office.

Brookville & Ottawa
Railway

FIREWOOD, RAILWAY TIES, AND
FENCING MATERIALS
WANTED

TENDERS, endorsed and addressed to
The Secretary of the Company, will be
received at the Company's Office, in Br
ville until

TUESDAY, NOON, 15th DEC. NEXT
for 2,000 CORDS FIREWOOD—(H
wood), 46,000 TIES, 10,000 FEN
RAILS, 5,000 sets BUNKS, CAPS,
STAKES.

Parties tendering to state at a
point of the line of the Railway, betw
Brookville, Perth and Arnprior, they
deliver the materials for which they o
Also, whether their offer is for Hemlock
Tamarac Tie, or if both, what proportions
of each.

SPECIFICATIONS AND FORMS
Tender may be procured on application
the Station Agents at the various Stati
at the Company's Office in Brookville,
and also at the Commercial Hotel, Pakeham
and Lyons' Hotel, Arnprior—on
after Tuesday, the 1st December next.
The right is reserved to reject any
Proposals, as may be deemed for the i
ests of the Company.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer & Superintendent
Superintendent's Office,
Brookville, 28th Nov, 1863.

Two Maps Found.
FOUND ONE DAY LAST WEEK
Two beautifully executed Maps of the
United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew
lined with cloth, mounted on rollers,
varnished and finished in the best of st
The Maps were picked up out of the m
on the street, cleaned and taken care of
may be known by the owners from the f
following description.—The public highwa
in these Counties are carefully represente
merely in their general direction
bearing, but with a most positive accur
showing just their course relative to
lot, line, stream, &c. The exact locati
of dwellings is shown, telling the stran
glance, how the country is settled, wh
who the owners of settled farms are, an
every farmer's name is engraved on
lot. It shows also the location of sch
names and location of Post Offices and p
corners. The location of ponds, la
streams, &c. Upon the margin plac
are to be found beautifully drawn plan
the several towns and villages, on a l
scale than the body of the Map, giving
a definite idea of the relative size of ea
city, town, village, place, and hamlet
It shows, in places with which he is c
some of the more important part of t
ness. A splendid engraving of the
Parliament Building, at Ottawa, w
though outside of the Counties, is nev
less of general interest to the public at l
The Maps are now on request to call at
Office, prove property, pay expenses of
verifying and receive their maps, other
they will be sold for the cost.

Carleton Place, December 1st, 1863.

Stray Cow.
CAME INTO THE premises of the subscriber
about Thanksgiving Day, a Fat, black
all red except a few white spots on her
legs. The owner can have her by prop
property and paying expenses.

ELIZABETH BAILEY
Carleton Place, Nov. 30th, 1863. 13

WANTED.—A Teacher for
Section No. 6 & 7, Ramsay, ap
to the undersigned Trustees.

M. J. COCHRAN,
WILLIAM PATRICKSON,
DUNCAN McPHERSON
Ramsay, Nev., 25th, 1862. 14

1863. 18

Brookville RAIL-ROAD & Ottawa WAY.
Change of Time!

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 1st, and until
their Notice, trains will run as follows:—
MAIN LINE GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth 7:00
“ Carleton Place do do 7:20
“ Franktown do do 7:50
“ Smithfalls for Brookville 8:00
“ Irish Creek do do 9:10
“ Bellamy’s do do 9:50
Arrive at Perth and Frank Junction 10:00
“ Brookville do do 10:30

GOING NORTH.
Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:30
“ Grand Trunk Junction 3:15
“ Bellamy’s do do 4:00
“ Smithfalls for Almonte 4:55
“ Franktown do do 6:15
“ Carleton Place do do 6:45
Arrive Almonte 7:00

PERTH BRANCH.
Leave Perth for Smithalls and Brookville 7:35
do do do Almonte 7:55
Arrive Almonte 8:00
Leave Smithalls for Perth 7:45
Arrive at Perth 8:20
Leave Smithalls for Perth 8:35
Arrive at Perth 9:15

The above Trains make the following
Connections, viz.: At the Grand and
Junction, with Great Northern Railway, go
going East at 10:30, a.m. and West at 2:
p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for N
rickville and Frankville; at Almonte, y
Stages to and from Arnprior; Thus mak
a Daily Connection between Arnprior,
monte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and
tawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent
Brookville November 27th, 1862.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE
HARNESS CHEAP,
Go to Canton's Harness Shop, Pakenham

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sin
thanks to his old Customers for their past
usage, hoping they will still continue their favo
He also calls the attention of the Farmers and S
see Merchants of this section of Canada to his s
Stock of Ready Made Ware, consisting of Car
Lumber, and Groceries, and also of the new
and Gigs Harasses, Consular, American and Se
Callars, Shabbed and Buck Saddles, Trucks and
line. Curriage Trimming done to order.
For goods guaranteed to be equal to any in Can
Canada.
All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent
his former prices for Cash down.

Pakenham, Nov. 21st, 1862.

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