





# The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, JUNE 12, 1856.

## THE HOUSE.

The Ministerial members of the House, if we may judge from the tenacity with which they cling to office, despair of ever again having an opportunity to fatten on the spoils of the Cabinet kitchen; and are determined to make the most they can of it while they have the opportunity. After the speeches and the votes of the past few weeks, it cannot but be evident to themselves and their supporters, that they have lost the confidence of the House and of the country; nevertheless they cling to office with the tenacity of a death grip. Posterity will scarcely credit the historian in the fact, that a Canadian government attempted to carry on the business of the country with a miserable majority of four votes including their own. Yet, such is actually the case. The Ministry have sunk themselves below contempt, by their tergiversation absent the double majority system. The Draper administration in Montreal, the Baldwin, in Toronto, and the Hincks, in Quebec, threw down the reins of government when an adverse vote went against them in either section of the Province; but the Cabinet officers composing the despicable faction under Mr. Tache are reduced to the necessity of voting confidence in themselves.

We had been flattered ourselves with the hope, that—although the House had passed a motion in favor of Quebec, as a permanent seat of government—when the vote for the appropriation of £50,000 for public buildings came up, Upper Canada members would record their votes against it; but in this we are likely to be mistaken. Some of our representatives have apparently sold themselves entirely to Col. Tache and his party, and are forgetting that they were sent to the House to represent a community of intelligent electors. The division in committee upon this question showed a majority of eight in favor of it. The vote was 43 against 35. It is barely possible, that before the report of the committee be adopted, this extraordinary decision may be revised. Whether it is reversed or not, it shows clearly, the intentions of the Ministry with regard to Upper Canada questions. The new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Vanhook, who lately raved so much against Lower Canada, has become quite a favorite with his new acquaintances. He no longer thinks it necessary to drive the French Canadians into the sea!

It is indeed to be regretted that the representatives of the people do not feel the responsibility of their positions to induce their attendance when a question of this importance is to be decided. And it is still more deeply to be regretted, that Upper Canada Representatives are found base enough to use the power lent them, with very different expectations by their constituents, for the permanent establishment of the Government at the most easterly and inaccessible point of Lower Canada. The yea and nay are not recorded in committee, but we believe that the following Upper Canada members voted for the £50,000 grant—

Spence! Cayley! J. A. McDonald! H. Smith! Larwill! Dr. Clarke! Powell!

An attempt was lately made to prevent Mr. Gould, the member for North Ontario, from sitting in the Assembly, on the ground that he was a government contractor. It appears that Mr. Gould took a contract some years ago, for carrying the mail at a lower rate than what it would cost to do it; and that he subsequently transferred this contract to another party, paying the difference between what he got from the Government and what anybody else could be induced to do it for. This was the whole matter. Mr. Gould had nothing to do with it for several years, beyond the fact that it stood in his name; and our readers may wonder that so small a matter was brought up to out a member from his seat at the close of a session, and render him liable to a fine of £500 per day for sitting in the House; but it must be remembered that Mr. Vanhook wants an opening somewhere, and if a vacancy could be created in North Ontario, on the plea that Mr. Gould had no right to his seat, the needed opportunity would be created. After an explanation from Mr. Gould, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Receiver General Morrison has gone back to his constituents for re-election. We are happy to find from the St. Catherine Post that Mr. Woodruff, of St. David's, has come out in opposition to Mr. Morrison, and sincerely hope he may be returned triumphantly. The best that the friends of the New Receiver General can wish for him is, that he should be beaten, and so be freed from the disgraceful company with whom he has connected himself. Sir Allan McNab had an interview of two hours' duration with the Governor General, on Wednesday afternoon. So long a consultation with a prominent member of the House has given rise to various rumors. The most probable is, that his Excellency desired to take the advice of the gallant knight on the quandary in which he finds himself placed.

## SPEAKING OUT.

A meeting was lately held at Dundas by the indignant electors of the Hon. Robert Spence, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion in reference to his conduct and that of his colleagues in the House; and we understand that although the meeting was broken up by a mob, it was adjourned to another room and resolutions passed by his late supporters denouncing the course he had pursued. Another meeting has been held in Belleville for the County of Hastings at which nearly 1500 persons attended, who passed resolutions with entire unanimity in favor of Representation by Population, against Separate Schools, and against the location of the seat of Government at Quebec.

Another meeting of a similar kind had been held in the County of Perth, and it is hoped that similar meetings will be held at other localities. The people should enjoy freely, and convince their mercenary representatives that they know, and will try their rights. There never was a time in the history of Canada when public indignation was stronger than it is at the present moment. And the "Globe" very truly says that an opinion ought to have free expression. Grand Trunk scheme and the vote of £000 for buildings at Quebec must not be allowed to pass, and the only way to prevent is for the country to speak out. Resolutions should be sent to every member supporting the infamous band who now control the affairs of the country. Every member should be at his post during the week ensuing. Every liberal who is consistent deserve the reprobation of his constituents. Many have been the vile acts of the session, those which may be carried or decided during the next ten days are of more importance than any which have gone before. This, therefore, is not the time for slinking.

## THE BROWN COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Hon. the Attorney General, to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Brown, has acquitted that gentleman from the base charges preferred against him by Attorney General. Even Mr. Macdonald, himself, virtually backed out of all his allegations against the member for Lambton. He said that he did not expect the Committee said Mr. Brown had been guilty of any of the offences which he, Mr. Macdonald, had charged, but only desired they should find the charges were not made without foundation—the foundation, of course, being the incredible stories of witnesses, who are punished as the result of the Penal investigation, and who, when brought forward, were just as incapable of justifying accusations, as they would have been if had brought charges of house breaking or murder. This is a very poor hole for a man in Mr. Macdonald's position to creep out. Eight years after the event, upon mere statements of untrustworthy persons, he ventures to charge of felonious acts against another member of Parliament, with whom he had the meantime been living on terms of personal intimacy, and he thinks he can excuse himself by showing that he did not suspect the truth is, there are few more lamentable specimens that which the Attorney General West made during the short period he has been in office. He came there with the personal specter of the whole Province. How has justified the reputation he had? At the beginning of the session he brought forward baseless charges, declined to withdraw them, and has since occupied himself in prosecuting to the neglect of his public business, now, at the end of the session, he is obliged to acknowledge that all he can hope for is the committee is a palliation of the outrage.

## RIDICULOUS.

The House of Assembly have actually voted ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS per year, for the rent of a pew in the Cathedral of Toronto, for the Governor General's family!!! The people of Canada have money plenty if they can afford to spend it at the rate our present House is doing. The Governor General cannot pay for his religious services, out of his enormous salary we would let him go back to England or—

**THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE.**  
We are happy to inform those of our readers who take an interest in agriculture that there is now a sure probability of a large and numerous assemblage, being present the Soiree under the auspices of the Central Agricultural Society, which comes off Friday next on the farm of Mrs. Wil Baird, near Wesley's Mills. The farm is well worth a visit from connoisseurs in fairs and the surrounding scenery most beautiful; in short it is probably one of the prettiest locations in Canada—not to speak of attractions provided for the occasion by the Committee of management—all which is a inducement to attend, so that a very large assembly is sure to be present. Provisions also made to the Committee in the event a shower or wet day—and every effort has been made to make the Soiree attractive and as amusing.

We understand the people of Columbia South Carolina, have originated a movement to present a testimonial to Col. Brooks for late display of rowdiness at Washington. Endorsement of Brooks' disgraceful and manly attack on Senator Sumner, by Southern journals and Southern assemblies, will sink them in the estimation of the civil world to a depth of moral degradation which savages alone are supposed capable descending.

The latest intelligence from Nicaragua says that quietness is again restored—Costa Ricans having left the country. It is said that of the 3,000 men Gen. M. took with him in the invasion of Nicaragua only 2000 returned, the rest having died of Cholera or in battles. Adv. from Granada, at Costa Rica, intimates that the country is full of motion, and that there is a prospect of the overthrow of General Mora.

From all parts of the Province we have the most cheering accounts of the grove crops. Of fall wheat a large quantity has been sown, and if nothing untoward happens the crops of 1856 will be the largest ever gathered in Canada. In Lower Canada, crops, it is said, have never looked better.

## Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, 7th June, 1856.

**Ma. Editor.**  
After a great waste of time a little business has been disposed of yesterday, and today for three weeks past the business of the country has been almost at a stand still. The new government, made out of the old materials, have been badgered, as no Canadian Ministry ever was badgered before; and although they were almost ousted; although in fact they only hold their seats by their own votes, still they exist; and it is understood, that as soon as the supply to the government is granted, that troublesome body, the House of Assembly, will be sent about its business, and the honors and emoluments and patronage of office, will be enjoyed by the old occupants for another year.

Yesterday a number of bills of considerable importance, in charge of independent members, were advanced a stage; and today the House has been in committee of supply. Among other items which require to be particularly noticed, there is one of \$1100 to provide pews in the Protestant Episcopal church here, for the use of the Governor General and his family. Now, it does appear to me, that a person who gets a salary of \$34,000, or \$90,000 a year, more than the President of the United States ought to pay for his own seat in Church. But it is not so much the amount as the principle, which is objectionable; for if the Church in question is paid such a sum, to reserve seats for His Excellency, why not give a similar amount to each of the other churches, both in this city and Quebec.

\$50,000 was also voted in committee, for the purpose of erecting permanent buildings for the government at Quebec; and I am sorry to say that a number of U. C. members voted for it. In fact, it was carried by U. C. votes, for if one half of the U. C. gentlemen who voted for it, had voted the other way, the sum would have been struck out. Only one opportunity remains to defeat the Quebec party; and that is when the report of committee comes up for adoption, which will probably be on Monday evening. A strong effort will then be made, to reverse the vote of last night, and the names of members will be recorded for the special benefit of their constituents.

There is some prospect of the session being brought to a close soon. Another week, or ten days, will end one of the most stormy sessions of Parliament, ever held in Canada.

Yours,

## THE RAILROAD.

We learn from the Brockville Monitor that at a meeting of the Council for the Township of Elizabethtown, after the local business had been disposed of, the Mayor introduced W. B. McLean, Esq., of Brockville, as a deputation from the Brockville Council, with regard to matters connected with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and requested that gentlemen to address the members. After a few preliminary remarks Mr. McLean went on to say, that he believed the feeling was general to have a railroad if possible. Acting upon that principle, the first question which presented itself was, how they could get safely out of the matter in which they had engaged? The next question was whether it was wise policy to take up the Government Debentures or not? The third question, presuming they secured the Debentures, was, would they have sufficient means, to build the road, say to Arnprior, without the aid of any principal contractor. Mr. Dixon, a competent engineer, had supplied an estimate, which he held in his hand, which showed that the Municipalities of Brockville, Elizabethtown, and Lanark and Renfrew, could of the exercise of proper economy; and by only grading for one track; and by the erection of cheaper station houses than originally contemplated, have the road built to Arnprior with their own resources. To carry out the project effectually he believed, that the company, as well as the system of management should be remodelled. They had heard much about English capitalists; but so far as this road was concerned, these had turned out mere adventures—had even used the money they had received for the road elsewhere, and had run in debt to the people of this section. Brockville was willing to expend its proportion of the Debentures to make the road to Arnprior; and he understood that Lanark and Renfrew were willing to do the same. In the re-organization of the Company it was proposed that the latter Municipalities should have four Directors in the Board, Brockville two, and Elizabethtown one. An arrangement of this kind would give more general satisfaction to the people, who must feel assured that things would in future be done in a more straightforward manner. He felt assured, looking at the matter from every point of view, that the wisest way to secure the Debentures in the first place. The Government Debenture Loan of £1,500,000 had already been drawn by 45 different municipalities. It was not to be supposed for a moment that the Government would or could oppress these Municipalities; on the contrary it was evident that it must eventually step in and relieve them by bill. That was the view taken of the matter, by Kingston and elsewhere, and he had no doubt it was correct. Government had never, nor never could sell out any municipality for a debt due to it. The municipalities accordingly acted the most wisely, who had secured the largest amount of the loan possible. He had seen a letter recently alluded to by the Recorder, and said that that journal had made statements based upon it which were totally untrue. He never believed that Government would be so base as to cancel the Debentures without notice, and he considered that in a matter of such grave importance due time for consideration should be taken.

Having secured the Debentures, Brockville felt no apprehension now. Other municipalities paid no interest, and when the whole loan was secured they could follow suit. He believed that the best plan was now to push forward the work, as interest otherwise would be accumulating on debentures issued. Arrangements could be made to have the interest of the Debentures payable in London, by which means a large percentage would be saved on their sale. In Canada they had been sold at a discount of 13 per cent. In England they would fetch the same price as the Provincial Debentures.

After a conversation among themselves the Council determined to adjourn for three weeks in the hope that in the intermediate time, they could see their way more clearly. Should they then decide on taking the debentures they would have sufficient time to communicate with the Receiver General before the next interest instalment became due on 30th June inst.

The Bathurst Courier thinks that in the event of Mr. Moore not being able to go on with the work, the Municipalities should take hold of it and build the road themselves, appears to meet with general favor. We understand that the Brockville Council have unanimously resolved on adopting the plan, and will cooperate heartily with the other Municipalities in carrying it out. With respect to our own County Council, we believe there will be no difficulty, as the opponents of the railroad in the Council (the late Warden among the number) are ready and willing to adopt the plan, and let the Municipalities make the road themselves. The County Council will meet on the 16th proximo, and we understand that parties will be up from Brockville to consult with the Council in reference to the details of a plan by which the Municipalities could undertake and complete the road. It is calculated that the subscribers will make and equip the road from Brockville to Perth and Arnprior—and that it can be completed thus far by the first of September, 1857. By that time the English money market will have recovered from the effects of the war, and with a portion of the road completed the cars running on it, the Company will have no difficulty in disposing of second class bonds in the English market, thereby raising funds to complete the road to Pembroke. Or the Municipalities could issue debentures independent of the loan fund, in order to raise means to finish the road. Looking at the project in whatever point of view we may, it is not necessary for letting the work stand still any longer. With a capital of £300,000 to work with it is the extreme of foolishness to remain longer with the railroad.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FOR EUROPE!**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.**  
(PASSAGE IN TWELVE DAYS)  
Quebec June 3.  
The Indian Express River de Loup yesterday arrived at Quebec during the night. Liverpool—Cotton demand limited—Sugar steady demand at full prices—Corn market, more general inquiry for wheat, though the aggregate business is far from being large holders refused lower prices, and sales are therefore unimportant. Wheat—tendencies downwards 8d a 6d lower than last week's quotations. American and Canadian, 10s 6d a 10s 8d; Red and Mixed, 9s 6d a 10s. Flour—Sales limited, a decline of 6d to 1s has taken place per barrel; Western Canada, 32s 6d a 33s, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s a 38s. Indian Corn—White American, 30s a 30s 6d; Yellow, 25s a 26s 6d. Political news unimportant.

## RUSSIA.

The Times correspondent writes from Berlin, that the Emperor has given to the whole of his fleet a new arrangement, in consequence of the event of the war. At least a coast fleet consisting of two divisions, making a total of 43 vessels of war, and 3 transports. Of the former 9 are steamers.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, said, in reply to a question of Lord Elgin, that letter signed—"Hammond" was a genuine document, it arose from the following circumstances:—The agent of the Costa Ricans in this country and some agents of the Southern American States, had ever since the attack of Walker on the government of Nicaragua, appealed to the government of this country to assist them in defending themselves. A great variety of projects had been laid before Her Majesty's Government for the acceptance of a protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all these requests Her Majesty's Government invariably replied in the negative, declaring that with those States they would have nothing to do—meaning the States of Central America—but at the same time, the Government expressed itself sorry for the attack on Nicaragua, and the deplorable events which followed. They especially regretted it because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered but actually been sacrificed by General Walker.

Therefore, Her Majesty's Government would be very glad if Walker's enterprise were carried further; but they again regretted that the States of Central America they had determined to have nothing to do, and that all their acts would be limited to sending just that sufficient Naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British possessions and British subjects. Mr. Wallenstein who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which ought to be defended by a Naval force; that the Costa Ricans were resolved to make a steadfast resistance against the invasion of their country by Walker; but that they had no means of repelling the threatened aggression—that the Costa Ricans are a peaceful people and unarmed.—Mr. Wallenstein said they were unable to furnish arms; and he asked if our War Department could not give a dispatch in order to enable those unoffending people to repel the aggression.—The matter was referred to the War Department by Mr. Hammond, to whom the noble earl alluded. Mr. Wallenstein did not consider himself entitled to accept that offer, but he had been offered by Mr. Wallenstein had since decided. It was some time since that Walker took possession of Nicaragua, and he disposed of a good deal of British property by force alone. Her Majesty's Government had communicated with the Government of the United States on the subject, and he would send an extract from a dispatch of Mr. Crampson on the question. There had been no disguise however with the government of the United States. The effort of the British government, avowedly and openly, had been to protect British interests.

By and openly, had been to protect British interests. On the 5th of March Mr. Marcy said he fully disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and that it was likely to cast a shadow upon the representatives of the government of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding for the United States and British government than to combine together for the preservation of the United States and British subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and holding that the evacuation of the Turkish territories would be complete in six months.

Whitcomb reached Berlin announcing that Sir W. Adams had arrived at St. Petersburg, and would shortly leave the Russian Capital for England.

The Steamer Indus with Indian and Mediterranean mails, has arrived. The weather had been boisterous, and several vessels had been driven ashore. The British Barque, Mary Wilson, was lost on the rocks.

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburg; holders of Tallow were unwilling to sell at present prices. The coronation was fixed to take place in September.

## SECOND REPORT.

The Indian, left Liverpool on the 21st, and arrived at 6 1/2 o'clock this morning at this port.  
Consols, 94 1/2; on account, 94 1/2 a 94 1/2.  
Cotton.—The advices by the Arabia were in accordance with a tendency downwards; sales 24,000 bales at 51 to 60.  
Corn market continues to exhibit weakness; prices of the previous week maintained, except Indian Corn, which was 3d to 6d lower than on Friday.  
Flour in request at a reduction of 3d to 6d.  
Manchester market very dull, tendency downward.  
Money Market.—English funds opened with renewed buoyancy at an advance of 1/2 per cent. Money was less stringent. Railway Stocks improving.

The trial of Palmer for the alleged poisoning cases, was proceeding and was the chief topic of the Newspapers.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In reply to the Marquis of Granby, Lord Palmerston said there was no other treaty concluded between the Allies than that laid before the Parliament.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at this port last evening, but it was impossible to telegraph before this morning.  
The Niagara brings 130 passengers for Boston, and her dates are to Saturday noon 24th ult.  
The Arabia arrived at Liverpool the 18th inst.  
The North Star arrived at Cowes, the 23d inst.  
The steamer Ericson, from New York on the 20th ult., has not been telegraphed at Liverpool when the Niagara sailed.  
The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 23rd ult. but did not go up the river till half-past 4 on Saturday morning. The passage to the bar was made in 9 1/2 days 4 hours mean time.  
But little news of importance had transpired.

The excitement on the Italian question still continued. Nothing decisive had transpired touching the Danish Sound Dues.  
Reports of the Russian successes in the new campaign against the Circassians are confirmed.

The Bank of England on the 22nd reduced its rate of discount on bills of more than 50 days, from 7 to 6 per cent, and bills remain at 6 per cent.  
The Cear has gone to Warsaw.  
The first English steamer bound to Cronstadt, called the Swayne, has been lost with all her cargo, off the Island Aroell in the Gulf of Finland.  
The evacuation of the Crimea by the French proceeds rapidly. Letters to May 22 state, that the Russians had hung several sailors for assisting the allies. Some had been sent into exile and others condemned to work on the roads for life.

Scurvy had appeared in the English regiment.  
A banquet had been given to Sir Colin Campbell.  
Peace had been proclaimed at Tiffin.  
The capture of the Circassian village of Puzreh and 6,000 cattle by the Russians is confirmed.  
New York, June 6.  
Buchanan was nominated on the 16th by ballot, receiving 396 votes. The democracy fired a salute of 100 guns in City Hall Park this A. M. in honor of the nomination. The democracy of Brooklyn fired a salute.  
The Washington arrived this A. M. News anticipated by the Niagara.  
The American and National Council was in secret session this morning, and resolved unanimously that the next meeting be held at Louisville, Ky., in June 1857.  
A Large meeting of the residents of Jersey City, irrespective of party, was held last night at Clark Hall, with reference to the assault on Summer and the affairs of Kansas.

The Niagara arrived about six o'clock this A. M. from Halifax.  
Cincinnati, June 5.  
The testimony, in regard to the stabbing of Mr. Bell shows that he was assailed by democrats who had heard him call himself an American.

Buffalo, June 6.  
A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad at Paken, a station between Suspension Bridge and Lockport, which resulted in instantly killing two persons and maiming nineteen others.

## MONTREAL COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Nothing of peculiar commercial interest has transpired within the last week, although there has been a good deal of business done.

The Montreal and Commercial Banks have severally declared half-year dividends, of 4 per cent, showing a safe and healthy state of trade throughout their widely extended operations.

Produce has arrived freely; and the tendency of bread-stuffs has been downwards. A remarkable reversal of the usual course of trade has occurred this Spring, in some kinds of coarse grain. Throughout the Winter, Oats were quoted in Toronto about 2s. 8d., and in Montreal about 1s. 9d., and contracts for Spring delivery were made in Toronto, which have been filled from Montreal. We apprehend, however, that good Upper Canada Oats may be as well worth the former, as inferior Lower Canada oats are worth the latter price. The farmers of Lower Canada should, we think see to improving the quality of a kind of produce which is one of our staples. Oatmeal is bought up at the present low price for exportation.

Pork has declined, the supply being largely excess of last year, and the shipments hitherto very small. Tallow has fallen to 6d.  
New Butter is beginning to arrive, and is in demand, as after the warm weather sets in, little or no additional supplies can be expected till fall. There is not, however, a just discrimination by buyers of this article, a fair lot will bring, say 9d. to 10d., whilst a very fine article worth 9d. more for use, will perhaps only bring a half-penny more.

The Toronto money lenders are according to the Globe, charging 3 per cent. a month for small sums—Money is reported exceedingly scarce and business very dull.

The weather is cold and showery, and low lands must, we fear, suffer to some extent.

For particulars of Markets see following prices current.

**JOHN DOUGALL,**  
COMMISSIONER MERCHANT.

Montreal, June 3, 1856.

## BROKERS' CIRCULAR.—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 31.  
Flour.—The business during the week has been limited. The best samples of Superfine taken for shipment brought 32s; for fair Brands 30s to 31s 8d., and for inferior 28s 6d to 29s has been accepted. Fancy has been placed at 32s 6d to 33s; whilst for any ordinary quality of Extra 35s is asked. All descriptions of Coarse Flour are unsaleable.

Wheat.—Little done from lightness of stock. An offer of 7s 6d per 60 lbs for Chicago Fall was refused, and 7s for Chicago Springs. There is a demand for good Upper Canada, of which the market is bare.

Peas.—In consequence of large shipments the stock is light. We note sales at 3s 10d—holders cannot to-day obtain this figure.  
Barley.—3s 6d to 4s.  
Oatmeal.—20s. per 24 lbs. Indian Meal —16s 3d. Are both dull of sale.  
Oats.—Heavy, and in slow demand: Is 1/2 to 1s 6d.

Corn.—Sales of 10,000 bushels at 2s 7d per 56 lbs.  
Ashes.—A fair business has been done at 35s 9d to 36s for Pots; 35s 6d to 35s 9d for Pearls.

Provisions.—Mess Pork dull, 87s 1/2 to 90s; Prime Mess, 82s 6d to 85s; Prime, 75s to 77s 6d.  
Fruits.—Engagements of Flour to Montreal for London and the Marysey; 5s 9d to 6s; to the Clyde, 5s to 5s 9d.—Ashes for any of the above ports, 2s.

Butter.—Uninspected, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2.  
**QUEBEC TIMBER MARKET.**  
There is still a very limited business done. Only a few rafts—and that of inferior quality—have arrived in market. The total arrivals from sea are still only 158 vessels, something more than the arrivals at the same time last year; but the average of this port. Accounts from the West lead us to expect that the quantity of timber that would be left behind owing to the want of water, was much overrated.

White Pine.—A large lot of 80 feet average, good quality, was sold early in the week at 5s, and subsequently a superior cargo for a large new ship, average about 70 feet, was sold in shipping order at 9d. A parcel also of superior quality, 90 feet, was sold in shipping order at 10d. Some small lots of inferior timber (new) 50 to 60 feet average, have been sold at 5d to 6d.

RED PINE.—Is a foot for 40 feet average, in shipping order, is asked, and some small sales have actually been made at that figure.  
ELM.—Is very scarce. 40 feet Rock, in shipping order, was sold at 20d, and some holders ask even a higher price for good quality timber.

DEALS.—Floated Pine have been disposed of at 2 1/2 to 3s and two-thirds, the purchase having the advantage of saving the proportion of each quality. By the specification 2 1/2, two-thirds and one-third is as much as can be had. Bright pine—2 1/2 to 2 1/4 is a fair quotation; but 2 1/2 was paid for all sorts. Spruce are more required for at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and 2 1/4 to 2 1/2.

STAVES.—Merchantable Standard have been taken at 25s to 26 1/2 to 27 1/2, according to the proportion of Pipes among them. Cull Standard dull, at 23 to 24 1/2 to 25. Merchantable W. O. W. 1. 21s. Cull dull at 26 1/2 to 27.

LATHWOOD.—Some sales have been made at 25s to 27s 6d under peculiar circumstances, but the same prices would not be taken from those regularly in the trade, who will not sell under 32s 6d to 35s.  
OAK.—Is plentiful. Best quality Lake St. Chair is held at 1s 7d to 1s 8d, in shipping order. By the drum transactions have taken place at 1s 6d and 1s 8d. Middling quality offering at 1s to 1s 4d without finding purchasers.

BIRCH.—Some excitement has been manifested about this article, a sale of 30,000 feet to average 16 inches, having been made some days ago at 1s 3d. Since that as much as 2s was paid for a selected parcel, all which resolved upon the opening of the navigation, more being vessels continually offering and but few characters for them. To Liverpool 31s would be taken. A vessel was chartered for Bristol at 3s and another at London at 3s 6d. A ship to load Deals for London was also taken at 25 1/2.—Quebec Gazette.

## MARRIED.

On Friday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Peter Gray, Mr. Alexander Scott, of Ashton, to Miss Janet Stewart, third daughter of Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Beckwith.

**NOTICE.**  
I FORBID any person from purchasing a note signed by me in favor of R. G. Lamb or order, for two pounds ten shillings, on 17th day of May, 1856, and payable in two months after date, and which has been received so value for the said note and will not pay it.  
**COLIN SINCLAIR.**  
Carlton-Place, May 29 1856.

## CAUTION.

Ramsay, June 10th, 1856.  
Sir.—Please caution the public against two ruffians—drivers—to appearance—the tallest is about five feet eleven inches in height—dark complexion—a little stooped in the shoulders—long face rather thin—a white hat, with a narrow crown—brown ribbon on it—a dark vest—white shirt—dark striped trousers. The other not so tall, but to appearance, between forty and fifty—grey hair and whiskers—a dirty grey coat—light trousers, mended in the knees with white thread—one of his feet through his boot; they had two dogs, well up to their trade—the one a large black dog—the other a smaller black and white, a little curly. They were stopped on the road, near Mr. Wylie's, Ramsay, taking away near head of cattle, five belonging to Thomas Craig, two belonging to Archibald McKillop. As the ruffians took to the woods for their safety, the person who stopped the cattle will give evidence against them if they are caught in any similar offence.  
NAIL MCKILLOP.

## NEWS FOR FARMERS!

**REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES!**

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada

**MANNY'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.**

WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENTS.

These Machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stand unparalleled as a combined machine in the following points:

In perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business is unsurpassed. By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheel, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled to lean over or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and elevating wings, the Baker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain to allow the team to pass so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the sets.

PRICE, WITH TWO SETS OF KNIVES, \$150.  
The subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above machines, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the machinery, so that the rakes have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These machines are also self-oiling. Once oiled will last a whole day.

**SEYMOUR AND MORGAN'S REAPER.**

Which as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province. Price \$120.

**KEYSTONE'S PATENT REAPER.**  
These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well, on fair trial or on any day.

The above machines are capable of mowing or reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

**100 OF NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS**

for sale for \$30 each.  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
Call and examine these Machines before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to describe the make of every article recommended.

**JOSEPH WILSON & CO.,**  
Holland Landing, March 6, 1856.  
**A. H. BOYCE,**  
Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

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