

About Flax.

The question of permanent importance to Canada at present is the flax. It will readily be admitted that there is not much flax produced in this country, and that the flax which is imported is not much better than that which is produced in the country.

The importation of flax, hemp, and tow, during the first six months of last year, reached 41,177,474 cordage 888,567; lines 442,783; and a certificate value of \$627,783, which must be a little care be cultivated, and which must be a little care be cultivated, and which must be a little care be cultivated.

A single acre of flax, involving only the outlay of the value of seed, may be made to produce an ordinary fabric valued at \$600 or thereabouts, and nearly all of labour. Everything must be taken in its season, and now is the time for the farmer to think of sowing flax, and what could be expected a little time and attention upon with more profit than the cultivation of any other crop.

It is in the opinion of the flax judges, that is said by those who are conversant with the soil and climate of Canada as admirably adapted to the growth of this plant. In fact, it grows luxuriantly, and of good quality as Irish flax. It is adapted to a variety of soils, and the farmer, with a little attention, can grow it in fact, and a very extensive acreage in every case it ought to be the main crop of the farmer to keep his land in good heart, otherwise poverty and wretchedness will inevitably follow.

In a few weeks it is confidently expected that Great Britain and Australia will be within twenty-two hours of each other, by telegraph.

election, for the sum of two dollars.—Car. The Assessor having handed in his Assessment Roll for the current year, when it was read and handed over to him to add up and have the proper certificate attached.

Simon McEachen, Clerk.

The Weather and the Crops. The farmers are busy with their spring work, for which the weather is very propitious. The fine shower on Tuesday night did a great deal of good, as the surface of the soil had already become "oaked." Our North West correspondent gives a promising account of the fall wheat in the township. In most of the other townships, there has been nothing like the quantity of fall wheat sown that there has been in North West.

Accident.—Mr. Henry Stabler, of Smith, was severely hurt by the fall of a tree occasioned by the high winds on Wednesday last week while boiling sap in his sugar bush.

The Herald.

Carleton Place.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and is constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The rebellion in the United States is now, virtually over. Johnston has surrendered to Gen. Grant, as appears by an official despatch from the American Secretary of War. It appears that when Grant reached Raleigh, he had a notice served upon Johnston to the effect that the armistice agreed to by Sherman was dissolved, that he (Johnston) should have up to Wednesday morning to make up his mind about surrendering, and that, if it was not done by that time, hostilities should be forthwith resumed.

It is now only remains for President Johnson to work out his policy. He will have a difficult task before him. He will, doubtless, carry out as nearly as possible the programme of his late lamented predecessor.

the head. If the Irishman, who "surrounded five Yankees and took them all prisoners," had been in Lieutenant Dougherty's command, he would have carried both alive to Washington. Perhaps it is all for the better, however, though nature recoils at the mode in which he was captured. Had he been carried a prisoner to Washington, it is more than probable, the lawless mob would have torn him to pieces.

We publish, to-day, several clauses from the Act now in force for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province. It would be well, perhaps, if both the vendors and consumers would make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the law. There are some tavern keepers who will sell poor inebriating liquor as long as they will get money for it, and when the last penny is in the till, kick their customer out of the door. The 42nd section of the Act, if properly applied, would soon dry up the cup of misery of many a poor unfortunate, who has not moral power enough left to reform his bad habits, and will dry up, too, the tears of many of his sorrowing, almost despairing friends.

We believe it is the duty of every good citizen to maintain the law, and put it in force; and we would respectfully suggest, to those parties who regret the failure of more stringent measures, that they may effect much good by using their influence to enforce a strict observance of the laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, as they now stand on the Statute book. It is useless to make laws, unless there is moral power enough in the community to enforce them.

Telegraph to British Columbia.

The Globe says—Our news this morning contains the statement that telegraphic communication has just been completed between California and British Columbia. The two great gold emporiums of the Pacific coast—San Francisco and New Westminster—are now, as it were, in immediate proximity. It is only a short time since San Francisco was tapped by the telegraphic system of the Atlantic States, and that was considered, as it deserved to be, a very important step in advance. This is now improved upon by the further extension alluded to. The great change wrought by this work will appear from the fact that whereas, heretofore, the intelligence from our sister colonies on the West of the Rocky Mountains used to take from four to six weeks in reaching us, it will now come in an equal number of hours! Our telegraphic report, for instance, informs us of the universal sorrow felt at the assassination of President Lincoln by the colonists in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, the suspension of business, and so forth—all as naturally as if those distant colonies were only a hundred miles away! If the Russian system be brought down to New Westminster, as is intended, then indeed will a wonderful cosmopolitan network have been completed. If to this be successfully added an intercolonial submarine wire, distance will be almost literally annihilated.

The Herald's Washington special says—The post-mortem examination of Booth's brain showed the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column, produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeon is that he must have died a horrible death. The brain being active and conscious up to the very moment of the moment of dissolution; nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Paine, the Seward assassin, is a brother of the St. Albans raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

The Tribune's Washington special says—Edwin Booth is here for the purpose, it is stated, of requesting the body of his brother. His desire cannot be granted, as the grave of the assassin will never be known. The surgeons who held the autopsy on Booth assert that he must have endured a fearful agony of body as well as of mind, from the nature of the wound in his leg, the small bone having cut its way through the flesh and protruded. Mortification of the leg had commenced, and it was the opinion of the Surgeon-General that he could not have lived many days more.

Dr. Valentine Mott, the famous surgeon of New York, died on the 25th ult. He signalled himself by his intrepid performance of hazardous operations, and was the first who tied the innominate artery for aneurism. Dr. Mott was kind to the poor, and freely gave them his skillful services. He was loved by the students of his class, and was very successful as a teacher of the art he knew so well how to practice.

The Estero Review says—We are credibly informed that indications of Coal Oil have been found at Norwood by a gentleman from the West, and that considerable excitement prevails there in consequence.

Volunteer Examinations.—It is expected that the Board for examination of Volunteer officers will assemble at Kingston on the 10th May next. A large number are expected to present themselves.

(From the Daily Globe, April 14th, 1865.)

Collection.

Messrs. Thomas Peck and James Beany of Montreal, and Thomas Hunton of Ottawa, who were published in THE GLOBE, of Wednesday, among the list of bankrupts, are members of highly respectable firms. Their names appeared in the Gazette as positioning creditors against William Brown and Thomas Story respectively, and by a blunder on the part of the person who copied the names from the Gazette, were inserted instead of those against whom they petitioned. We exceedingly regret that such an error should have been committed.

The following Bill, relating to the punishment of persons selling liquor without license, &c., was introduced by Mr. T. O. Wallbridge, last session, and is now law. It is important that Magistrates throughout the country should be aware of its provisions. Heretofore there has been no power under the statute for the imposition of a penalty, and their decisions have been appealed from, the Court in Toronto has sustained the appeal. Hence our Tavern License Law was a nullity, as there was no power to collect a fine for selling without license. The new Bill gives—1st, the power to impose a penalty for the sale of liquor without license; 2nd, by the words "in contravention of law," it renders operative certain clauses of Mr. Dunkin's Bill, particularly the 44th section, relating to the sale of liquor on Sunday, which, heretofore, has been evaded in many parts of the country, through the subterfuge that the party who actually delivered the liquor was possessed of neither goods nor chattels, and could not be imprisoned; and 3rdly, this Bill gives power to magistrates to imprison those who sell without license, and have no goods wherewith to satisfy the fine.

An Act for the Punishment of Persons Selling Liquor Without License, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of this Province, doth enact, that if any person shall, without license, sell or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquor, beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquor, to be drunk in public entertainment, or in any house, or in any place, or in any vessel, or in any other place, or in any other manner, in which the same are sold, or shall, without such license, sell or cause to be sold, any such liquor in any shop, store, or place other than an inn, ale-house, beer-house or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being licensed to sell, or to cause to be sold, any such liquor, shall sell, or cause to be sold, any such liquor in contravention of the law, every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, with costs, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses, or upon the oath of one or more Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed; and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue a warrant of distress to any constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of the said offender, and in case no such warrant shall be issued, or if it shall and may be lawful for the Justice or Justices, to order that the person so convicted be imprisoned in any common jail in the county or city in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or to suffer a fine and costs, or both, in the discretion of the Justice or Justices, or to order that the person so convicted be imprisoned in any common jail in the county or city in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or to suffer a fine and costs, or both, in the discretion of the Justice or Justices, or to order that the person so convicted be imprisoned in any common jail in the county or city in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or to suffer a fine and costs, or both, in the discretion of the Justice or Justices.

Effects of Prohibition.—The City Council of New York, elected largely by the corner grocery influence, and consequently intensely "democratic and pro-slavery," excluded colored men from the funeral procession, in honor of the late President; but the Police Commissioners, who fortunately for that city, are not appointed by the Council, assigned them a suitable place, and if they had not done so, Gen. Dix was it said, prepared to give them a place among the military. As it was, they constituted a chief object of attention and approbation to the almost numberless spectators.

Cotton.—The enormous price of cotton for the last four years has so stimulated production in many countries, especially India and Egypt, that the supply was fast approaching the point at which it stood before the civil war in the United States. But this great supply of cotton at three or four times the former price tasked the capital of the world to handle it. The amount expended for the raw material, and then for the manufactured goods, must have occasioned the banks of Britain and other countries a great increase of business, which accounts in part for the high rates of interest current last year. It was, however, evident that, with this rapidly increasing supply, prices must fall, and that fall has been greatly accelerated by the rapid approach of peace in the United States. Cotton is not now worth in Liverpool over half what it was worth last year, and all who have stocks on hand, either of raw material or manufactured goods, must be serious losers. Of course it will take some time before the fall, which has commenced at the centre, can reach the extremities; but there must now be a gradual return from the abnormal state of the business of the world, caused by the American civil war.

A Dundas paper claims a credit that not one of the business men of that town has yet figured in the bankruptcy column of the Canada Gazette.

President Johnson has a guard of about 100 men, composed of Ohio selectmen, who surround his mansion, taking every reasonable precaution to avoid repetition of the late scenes of violence.

The British newspapers strongly condemn the ruling of Judge Smith in the case of the raiders.

Persons who have borrowed books at this office will oblige by returning the same when they are done with them.

to the person having such habit; and if the person so notified do at any time within twelve months after such notice, either himself or by his clerk, servant, or agent, otherwise than in terms of a special regulation for medicinal purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner, deliver, or in or from any building, booth or place occupied by him, and wherein or wherefrom any such liquor is sold, suffer to be delivered, any such liquor to the person having such habit, or the person giving the notice may in an action for personal wrong, (if brought within six months thereafter, but not otherwise,) recover of the person notified such sum not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the Court or Jury as damages; and any married woman who brings such action in her own name, without authorization by her husband; and all damages recovered by her shall in that case go to her separate use; and in case of the death of either party, the action shall survive to or against his legal representative.

43. Any payment or compensation for liquor furnished in contravention of this Act, or otherwise in violation of law, whether made in money or securities for money, or in labour or property of any kind, shall be held to have been received without any consideration, and the amount or value thereof may be recovered from the receiver by the party who made the same; and all sales, transfers, conveyances, liens and securities of every kind in whole or part made, granted or given, for or on account of such liquor so furnished in contravention of this Act, or otherwise in violation of law, shall be wholly null and void, save only as regards subsequent purchasers or assignees for value, without notice; and no action of any kind shall be maintained, either in whole or in part, for or on account of any liquor so furnished in contravention of this Act, or otherwise in violation of law.

44. In all places where by law intoxicating liquors or any particular description or descriptions of such liquors, are allowed to be sold by retail, no sale or other disposal of such liquors shall be made, or taken out of the premises thereof, or out of or from the house of any person who, from the hour of nine on Saturday evening, till the hour of six on the Monday morning thereafter, except in cases where a special requisition for medicinal purposes, signed by a licensed medical practitioner, or by a Justice of the Peace, is produced by the person so selling, and such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, with costs, for every such offence.

45. Any Police Officer or Constable before authorized in writing, as hereinafter is provided, may at any time enter into any inn, tavern, or other house or place of public entertainment, or wherein refreshment is sold, or in any place where liquors are sold, or to be sold, whether legally or illegally; and any person being therein or having charge thereof, who refuses, or after due summons fails, to admit such Police Officer or Constable into the same, or offers any obstruction to his admission, or to the search of the premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offence.

50. The words "intoxicating liquor" or "intoxicating liquors" whenever they occur in this Act shall be understood to mean and comprehend all spirituous and malt liquors, all wines, and combinations of liquors or drinks which are intoxicating.

51. In every such prosecution, any Justice or Justices may summon any person represented to him or them as a material witness in relation to the offence, and he or she shall be bound to attend pursuant to such summons, the Justice or Justices may issue his or their warrant for the arrest of such person; and he shall thereupon be brought before the Justice or Justices, and if he refuses to be sworn to or affirm, or to answer and question touching the same, he or she shall be deemed to have consented to be sworn to or affirm, and to answer.

40. Whenever in any inn, tavern or other house or place of public entertainment, or wherein refreshments are sold, or in any place where intoxicating liquor is sold, or to be sold, whether legally or illegally, any person has drunk to excess of intoxicating liquor of any kind, therein furnished to him, and while in a state of intoxication from such drinking has come to his death by suicide, or drowning, or perishing from cold, or other accident caused by such intoxication, the keeper of such place of public entertainment, or wherein refreshments are sold, or in any place where intoxicating liquor is sold, and also any other person or persons for him or in his employ delivered to such person the liquor whereby such intoxication was caused, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, in the aggregate of any such actions as may therein be assessed by the Court or Jury as damages.

41. If a person in a state of intoxication assaults any person, or injures any property, whoever furnished him with the liquor which occasioned his intoxication, if such furnishing was in violation of this Act, or otherwise in violation of law, shall be jointly and severally (solidarily) liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated, and he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, in the aggregate of any such actions as may therein be assessed by the Court or Jury as damages.

42. The husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, guardian, employer, of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess,—or the parent, brother, or sister, of the husband or wife of such person,—or the tutor or guardian of any child or children of such person,—may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person, intended to sell, or who sells, or is supposed to sell, intoxicating liquor of any kind, not to deliver intoxicating liquor

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.—At the meeting of convocation on Thursday, degrees were conferred upon the gentlemen named below.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Donald McKay, Alexander McBean, James Fraser, Samuel McMorine, John B. Thompson, Robert O'Loughlin, John McAllister, John Muckleston, George Malloch.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.—Alexander McMillan, B.A.

MASTERS OF ARTS.—James Hope, W. B. Thibodeau, Silas Minor, Alexander Macpherson, John Bell.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—Rev. John McMorine, Ramsay, C. W.; Rev. Mr. Bagge, Milton, N. S.; Rev. Henry Gill, London, England; Rev. Mr. Be. ge, London, England.

The following students passed the University Examination of the second year: Charles Ireland, David Niven, Francis H. Cleverly, John Cattaneo, Joseph C. Eak, Nathan Dupuy, Peter C. McGregor, Peter McLaren, Robert Chambers, William Caldwell, Evan McCall.

The following students passed the University Examination for the first year: Alexander Nicholson, William Fullmer, William Muckleston, James Burgess, James McDowell, John Being John Macdonnell, John Nimmo, Robert Campbell, Thomas Alexander.

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen passed primary examinations:—Alex. J. Finkner, Lancaster; Chas. E. Hickey, Williamsburg; A. R. Ferguson, Lancaster; John Burgess, Belleville; A. C. Savage, Gloucester; John Carson, Milwaukie, U. S.; Wm. Fuller, London, C. W.; John McCurdy, Nova Scotia.

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen passed the primary examination, comprising Anatomy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Institutes of Medicine, on Thursday, the 26th April: J. A. Knowles, Cookstown, U. S.; W. J. Gordon, St. Louis, C. E.; P. H. Robertson, St. Andrew, C. W.; J. C. Irvine, Montreal, C. E.; R. S. Parker, New Port, U. S.; L. Gordon, Beaupre, C. E.

The following gentlemen passed their final examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery: E. R. Seitzer, Erasmovon, C. W.; H. C. Rugg, Compton, C. E.; J. D. Dyer, C. W.; Napoleon Monroque, Rigaud, C. E.; Alfred Beaudet, Coteau du Lac, C. W.; J. J. Dufort, St. Mark, C. E.

Beekwith Council.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beekwith met at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1865.

Present:—The Mayor and Messrs. Carmichael, Ferguson and Kidd, Councilors. Absent:—Mr. McArthur, Councilor. The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read, approved and signed by the Town Reeve.

The following original communications were then presented and read: Presented by George Kidd, the petition of James Pool and John Conby, Esqrs., and about one hundred and thirty others asking the Council to grant as a gift the sum of \$50 for prizes to be competed for by the men of the Carleton Place Volunteer Rifle Company, in prize shooting, for celebrating the Queen's birthday, on the evening of the 24th day of May next.

Presented by Donald Carmichael, the petition of the Rev. Lawrence Halcroft, praying to be allowed to do his Statute Labour on the road leading from his house to the 12th con. line. Presented by the same the petition of William Duff and others, praying the Council to alter the Gov't allowance for road between lots 10 and 11 in the 11th con. from the old Compass Line to the disputed Meridian Line lately run between said lots. Presented by the same, the account of William Moore for repairing the Carleton Place Bridge last fall, amounting to \$40.50. Presented by the same, the account of John Sumner, Esq., Auditor, for his services as such auditor for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, amounting in all to Three Pounds.

Accounts for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, for the sum of \$12, be received and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by George Kidd that the account of John Conboy, Esq., for auditing the accounts of \$50 be received, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Alexander Ferguson, seconded by George Kidd that the account of E. McEwen for Blanks, Stationary and Postage supplied for the year 1864, and for sundries granted to Mrs. Sargent, amounting to \$27.61 be received, and that the Reeve do an order on the Township Treasurer for the payment of it.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the third Tuesday in May next.

EWAN McEWEEN, Town Clerk.

Dated 28th April, 1865.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Bagot, April 24th, 1865. Sir,—Being at leisure on Tuesday last, the 18th inst., I took a walk as far as the village of Springtown, and entering a noble edifice situated upon Bagot street, known as the "Springtown School House," I was heartily welcomed by all present, but more especially by Mr. Cassels, School Teacher.

On my arrival it was informed that a public examination of all the pupils was to take place, so taking a seat, I resolved to listen attentively. I observed a number of people present, among whom I particularly recognized E. McEwen, Esq., and his lady, Mr. Gerard McCrea, Mr. William Holliday, Mr. Mathew Devine, and other with whom I am slightly acquainted, but whose names are too numerous to mention in a paper of this kind. The School-room was decked with evergreens, which was evidently the work of the pupils. The examination commenced at the hour of ten in the forenoon, and prizes were largely distributed. The pupils were examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping and History. Among all the pupils present, Miss Annie McCrea distinguished herself, and was awarded the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Miss Mary Jane Devine, and the third to Miss Mary McCrea. These were the principal ones—but a vast number of others were distributed among the rest of the pupils, to such an extent that it is too numerous to mention.

I observed to the Trustees that Mr. Cassels was an excellent teacher. Being there only three months, and seeing such a vast improvement made, I was very much astonished. I therefore congratulated the trustees on the choice of the teacher they made, and they gave me to understand that he holds a first-class certificate, and is possessed of very sound principles of teaching. Having spoken a few words to the trustees and teacher, concerning their skill and prudence in conducting their school affairs, I pursued my way homewards, well pleased with how I had spent the day.

Yours with much respect, RAMBLER.

Pakenham Village.—Its Muddy Streets.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—In the Herald of the 12th inst. there appeared a report of the muddy state of the Streets of Pakenham Village. The writer of this luminous and philosophical epistle subscribes himself "Citizen." He tells us there are five individuals to blame for the impassable state of the streets referred to—evidently meaning the Municipal Council—and that the "Cap" the "fool's cap," of course—might be made to fit streets of these worthy Savans, with very little trouble in adjusting it on. "Citizen" further tells us that, year after year, the Council are in the habit of appointing a Pathmaster for the village of Pakenham; that these Pathmasters are in the habit of bringing edicts in carts, drawn by horses, from a neighboring hill to improve the condition of the streets, and he further adds, that it is with shovels the edict is filled in! Now, the importance of this information is undeniable! To know that these Pathmasters did not hire a number of "wild Irishmen," and place on the shoulder of each a "fool's cap" of straw, means, every edict read to the ears of the "Citizen," must admit that the streets referred to are in a most deplorable state; especially in the Spring and Fall seasons of the year. But the question arises, who is to blame for this state of things? Certainly not the Council. A few years ago, the Council, like a good man, provided the streets with a common level, of the village streets is unquestionably, of great importance to those who may aspire to the high dignity of Overseers of Public Highways in the village of Pakenham.

But to be serious, (and it is not an easy matter to be so, in reading the law in front of "Citizen"), must admit that the streets referred to are in a most deplorable state; especially in the Spring and Fall seasons of the year. But the question arises, who is to blame for this state of things? Certainly not the Council. A few years ago, the Council, like a good man, provided the streets with a common level, of the village streets is unquestionably, of great importance to those who may aspire to the high dignity of Overseers of Public Highways in the village of Pakenham.

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The General State of Business.

The most absorbing topic of conversation among mercantile men just now, is the general condition and prospects of trade.

But now all the circumstances to which we may attribute our misfortunes are being reversed. Gloomy as the first few months have been, stringent as the pressure is at present, anxious as a month or two may be—the future is full of promise.

But we have another cause for hope or relief, and that too which will be more immediate and effective. The large amount of sawn lumber held by Canadian dealers, will find a very ready and profitable market among our friends on the other side of the line.

Again another month will witness the circulation of at least two million dollars for the purchase of the wool-dip, which will be ready for market during the latter part of May.

Now all these circumstances cannot fail to speedily restore ease, and especially so in view of the vastly decreased importations of the present spring.

A man named Calcutt in Peterborough returns thanks to his numerous Bear customers, and informs them that he is now prepared to supply them with "Temperance Ale," to be called "Dumblin Ale," to be kept in barrels and bottles.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Lee's Officers in a bad Flight. GENERAL GRANT IN RALEIGH. THE TRUCE WITH JOHNSTON TERMINATED.

Philadelphia, April 25. A special dispatch to the Bulletin from Washington today says:—Attorney Gen. Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee.

When Sheridan's column had swept by Richmond, Early was ordered back to Staunton, and was there at the evacuation of this city.

Upon hearing of this event he hastened to Lynchburg and thence to Southwestern Virginia, where ranking General Echols took command of the forces that were retreating before Stoneman and Thomas.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 25.—J. F. Duncan, a reliable citizen of Pittsburg, just returned from Meadville, and mentions a singular circumstance in connection with Booth's assassination of the President.

Washington, April 25, 10:25 p.m. To Major General Dix: A despatch has just been received by this Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh 9 a.m., April 24.

The Death of Booth.

War Department, Washington, 7/20 a.m.—To Maj. Gen. Dix.—John Wilkes Booth and Harold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county (Md.) to Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's forces.

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad consisting of 28 men, if no one could permit him to place himself 20 yards distant.

The world's Raleigh correspondent says: A commission, consisting of Ex-Governor Graham, ex-Governor Swaine, Surgeon-General Warren, and Colonel Burr, were sent by Governor Vance to see what arrangements could be made with Sherman on the part of the State for a cessation of hostilities, and to ascertain what was the status of the State Government and its officers under the new regime.

ermans was affected; that the question did not come within his province; that he did not consider North Carolina part of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people; that he would respect every man that was not an original secessionist, and treat him with every consideration.

New York, April 27.—The Times' Washington special says the statement that President Johnston declines all procreations for his personal safety is erroneous. True, he has not given any special directions for guards to be placed about his person, but he approves the precautions taken by the authorities, which embrace the continuance upon duty of the late President's body-guard, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Jamison of Ohio.

New York, April 27.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says Gen. Sheridan, at City Point, on Thursday night received a communication from Gen. Sherman, announcing the full surrender of the rebel Gen. Johnston's army.

San Francisco, April 20.—The federal services in honor of the late President in this city yesterday, were the grandest ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. The procession, three miles long, contained 15,000 people. Business was entirely suspended.

Sudden Death.—A young woman, named Mary Kyles, of the vicinity of Altoona, died on Tuesday morning at the Grand Trunk Station here, she had just landed from the cars, and was on her way home.

Arrival of the S.S. "Africa."

Halifax, 26th.—The S. S. "Africa," Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th, arrived at five o'clock this evening with 57 passengers for this port, and 52 for Boston. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The S. S. St. David, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

The S. S. Australasian, from New York, arrived at Crock Haven at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 14th.

The London Times has an editorial regretting that the people of Melbourne should have displayed so much sympathy with the crew of the "Shenandoah" in her engagement in the destruction of ships coming upon the errand of peace to their port.

FRANCE.—The debate on the Italian portion of the address was progressing in the Chamber.

The Capture of Atzeroth.

Fredrick's City, Md., April 22, 1865. Not a little excitement was created here upon the receipt of the news of the capture of G. Andrew Atzeroth, the assassin, or supposed assassin, of Secretary of State, by the troops of General E. B. Tyler, stationed at Monocacy Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Captain Townsend, commanding the independent Scouts, set out, work, and Sergeant Z. W. Gemmill, and six men were ordered to proceed to the house where it was understood Atzeroth was staying, and arrest him and such other men as might be found on the premises.

Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff. Davis and his accompanying fugitives at Fort South Carolina, was received by Washington on the 24th of this month, and was intercepted before reaching the Mississippi River.

ARREST OF LARRY MACDONALD.—William Lawrence Macdonald, better known as "Larry" Macdonald, has been arrested. Some time ago the steamer "Geopline" was at Colerwood on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and Macdonald has been held as a "raid" on our neighboring shores across the line, and with the ship of the Georgian, a detective was despatched to Colerwood to take the vessel.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A young woman, named Mary Kyles, of the vicinity of Altoona, died on Tuesday morning at the Grand Trunk Station here, she had just landed from the cars, and was on her way home.

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M. Thiers declared himself adverse to the unity of Italy, in which he says there is danger to be feared.

ROME.—A telegram from Rome says: It is asserted that the Count de Stotages will shortly be withdrawn from Rome, and that France will only be represented by the Secretary of Legation until the difficulties at Rome are settled.

Some English journals condemn Judge's ruling in the case of the St. Albans raiders.

Liverpool 19th.—Our markets have been closed since the 13th for Good Friday holidays. There has been no corn market since the "City of Washington" sailed. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except flour, which is heavy. Provisions quiet and steady.

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was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after he was wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harold had nothing to do with the murder.

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Barlington, Va., April 28. Information was received here this morning that rebel sympathizers in Canada were preparing for another raid on the frontier towns of this State.

Who Restored St. Patrick's? A letter from Dublin in the London Christian World says:—"Mr. Benjamin Leo Guinness, of Dublin, a well-known publican, took in hand to restore the venerable hall at his own personal expense, and having expended about \$150,000 upon it, the place has been again opened for public worship.

STEPHEN LENNAX wishes to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the WATCHMAKING and JEWELRY business, and may be found at Mr. Nellics where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted, in the best style of workmanship and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Lockwood will meet at the Town Hall, for the despatch of public business, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May next, at the hour of seven o'clock, A. M. The Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for 1865 will sit at the same place, same day. All interested are hereby respectfully requested to take notice and attend.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakemham, will meet in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of revising the Assessment Roll, for the current year, and other general business.

NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Township of Westmeath, will hold its first sitting as a Court of Revision, on Thursday the 18th day of May, at the Town Hall, Drogheda. All those interested are respectfully requested to attend.

ASSAULT AT THE PENITENTIARY.—On Thursday or Friday of last week, a convict named Fogarty assaulted another convict in the Provincial Penitentiary with a stone-mason's hammer, inflicting several severe wounds, which it is thought would prove fatal.

LOOK HERE! THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a quantity of Choice Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. All Orders and Dress Goods will be sold at lower prices than has been offered here for two years.

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid any person or persons from giving credit to any one on my account, after this date, as I will not pay any debts so contracted, without my written order.

NOTICE.—Court of Revision for the Township of Ramsey, for revising the Assessment Roll, will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 13th MAY, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Appellants from the Assessor's valuation are requested to attend.

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One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the assassination of President Lincoln is that all the private boxes in the theatre had been engaged by unknown parties on the morning of Friday. They were unoccupied during the night, so that when the President's box was occupied by the assassin, it was not far from any person who might have occupied them.

At Carleton Place, on Sunday, April 30, the wife of Wm. Foster, 61 a son; At McDonald's Corners, Dalton, Ontario on Friday, the 21st inst., the wife of J. K. Kerline, Esq., of a son.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th of April, by the Rev. W. Richardson, Samuel Payne Ford, M. D. of New Wood, U. W., to Miss Minna A. Conner, of Niagara.

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