

The Carleton Place Herald
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
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IN ADVANCE.

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EXAMINATION OF THE CARLETON PLACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The examination of the Carleton Place Grammar School took place on the 20th inst. As usual, there were very few present, and only one of the Trustees for the greater part of the A. M. Query—Has the "Board" appointed one of their number to superintend the examinations, or is it a chronic forgetfulness on their part? It is rather a curious fact, that an Exhibition of the school or a "show" at the school house will draw crowds, but if there is an examination, scarcely any one can be found to attend.

We know that, as a usual thing, examinations are tedious, but should not the parents take interest enough in the improvement of their children to encourage them by their presence on such occasions? There is no pressing more disheartening to young pupils, than to find that their efforts are not appreciated. They must have some stimulus to urge them forward, if they are to make any worthy progress, for children cannot be expected to study very hard for the mere love of study, and if they find that their parents and friends do not appear to care whether they learn or not, they will not be very likely to exert themselves.

It seems sometimes as if children were sent to school more for the sake of getting them out of the way, than for any good it may do them, and really there have been scholars in school the last term, whose ten or twelve years would more naturally suggest a nursery, and other infantile appendages, than the serious work of study.

Another thing which has a great effect on the progress of the pupils is irregularity. We think that the parents are usually in fault, in this matter, for it is rarely necessary to keep a pupil away from school, except in cases of sickness.

A scholar would derive more benefit, we think, from a regular attendance of three months, than from a whole year of irregular attendance.

We are sorry to report that we have pupils, who have not averaged more than three days in a week during the entire year, and we might say even less than that, with truth—and yet the scholar is expected to make as much progress as if he attended the whole time; and moreover, the teacher is always blamed for any deficiency exhibited by the scholar. We might enlarge on this subject, but, for fear of boring, we will leave it to the parents, who, we give it as our opinion, may be induced to send their children with greater regularity in future.

The school was made a free school at the beginning of the year—this has had the effect of increasing the number of names on the roll nearly a hundred per cent, though the average attendance has not been materially increased. We give an estimate of the attendance for 1860, and that of the past term.

From January to July, 1860.
Aggregate attendance..... 3877
Average..... 33
No. of names on the Roll..... 60
From August 1860, to January, 1861.
Aggregate attendance..... 2020
Average..... 21 1/2
No. of names on the Roll..... 58
From Jan. to July, 1861.
Aggregate attendance..... 4697
Average..... 40
No. of names on the Roll..... 82

This of course does not include the primary department, in which the increase has been greater than in the Grammar School proper, there being nearly a hundred names on the Roll. The pupils in this department have been much more regular in their attendance, and when the labor involved in the care, as well as teaching, of young children, is taken into consideration, it will readily be admitted that one teacher cannot do the work of such a department thoroughly, and we would suggest to the Trustees the propriety, if the free school system continues in operation, of obtaining the services of a third teacher.

To make the Grammar School department thoroughly efficient, the teacher should be required to devote the greater part of his time to the care, and higher English branches, having of course, a general oversight of both departments. This it is impossible for him to do while he has the care of twenty or thirty, we might almost say, a hundred. If this change could be brought about, we do not hesitate to say that the C. P. G. S. might and would compare favorably with any in the Province, for the class of scholars, that attend, are of a high order of point of natural ability, and there have been pupils attending during our connection with the schools, who would do honor to any institution of the kind in the country.

At the Examination the following prizes were awarded by the Trustees, for proficiency in the several branches named.

1st Class—Donald McKinnon, 1st prize; Robert Bell, 2nd prize.
2nd Class—Isabella McKinnon, 1st; Cecilia McKinnon, 2nd.
3rd Class—Lettitia Murphy, 1st; Charlotte Murphy, 2nd.

FOURTH BOOK.
Julia Burke, 1st; John Wilson, 2nd.
SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION.
Donald McKinnon, 1st; David McPherson, 2nd.

THIRD BOOK.
John McLeod, 1st; Jessie Cram, 2nd.
MARTIN DICKSON, 1st; Isabella McLean, 2nd.

For general proficiency and punctual attendance, Donald McKinnon.
F. S. HARRIS, M. A.
Carleton Place, June 22nd, 1861.

The Great Eastern has been chartered by the British Government to bring a small army to Canada, and in ten days she may be expected at Quebec. This is a prompt and proper answer to American threats against Great Britain and Canada.

THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORTO NOVO.

There is startling news from Lagos.—The British fleet on the coast has been ordered to bombard Porto Novo, killing 700 natives in the fight. It appears that some time since Mr. Foote, the British Consul, at Lagos, proceeded to Porto Novo in her Majesty's ship Brune, to demand of the King of that place, permission for the English to trade there. To this request the King gave a direct negative, and also committed to fire upon the vessel. He like wise gave Mr. Foote to understand that as a King he would extend his protection only to the Portuguese, (who are the life and soul of the slave trade, both in the interior and on the coast,) who support him and the slave trade. Seeing how matters were about to shape themselves, the Consul communicated with the commander of the fleet, who as soon as possible collected all the cruisers then in proximity to Lagos, Porto Novo, and the Bight of Benin, and went up to the Lagos River with a strong force, composed of seven war vessels, viz., Brune, Bloodhound, Fidolet, Arrogant, Ranger, Exeter, and Alceste. He proceeded a short distance up the coast to bombard the town of Porto Novo, if practicable, from the sea.—Everything being in readiness, the fleet anchored off the port on the night of the 26th of April, and at seven o'clock in the morning the bombardment commenced, and by 3 p. m., the town was totally destroyed, and occupied by the British forces.

As an incident showing the hostilities of the Portuguese traders on the coast to British interference, we may mention as Captain Haby, of the Alceste, who was the first who landed, was met by a Portuguese, who fired a rifle close to the captain's head, the ball just grazing his ear. Captain Haby drew his revolver, and shot the would-be assassin on the spot. The affair fortunately ended without any loss to the British force, but the King and his adherents were not so fortunate, as 700 natives were found dead when the bombardment terminated. The King, finding that affairs were going against him made a precipitate retreat—leaving his crown—an old white hat, with a band of gilt lace and coral beads around it. This brilliant diadem was taken possession of, and no doubt will adorn the curly pate of another sable monarch whose policy will be less antagonistic to British intercourse.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT QUEBEC.—The Great Eastern was appointed to leave England on the 24th of June, for Quebec, with troops and munitions of war for Canada. Aside from the gratifying fact that Canada is to be safely garrisoned and protected from the inroads of exasperated irregular American troops, the circumstance that the Great Ship is to visit Canadian waters is one of no small moment. It will be an interesting event in the history of Quebec and the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. The opportunity which will be afforded to Canadian sightseers by paying the Ancient Capital and the Great Eastern a visit at one and the same time, will be readily availed, and we may expect special steamboat trips and excursion trains to be at once arranged. In fact there is little time to lose. The Great Eastern will be here in all probability on Wednesday the 3rd of July, and as her living freight will be rapidly discharged and a return cargo quickly taken on board, those at a distance from Quebec who wish to pay a visit to this wonder of the nineteenth century will have to anticipate her arrival and take time by the forelock.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—This is the title of a pamphlet, gratuitously circulated in Great Britain by the Grand Trunk Company, and although it has involved Canada in a series of financial complications, it has done much to bring to the notice of the public the capabilities known in England. The London Morning Advertiser publishes copious extracts from it, and makes the following sensible remarks as regards emigration to the United States. We trust our countrymen at home will take warning and advice from it and turn their steps towards the land which holds above all others on this broad continent should be the country of a Briton's choice:—

"A country where civil war reigns is about the last place in the world that an emigrant with his family would select as his future home; and so long as intestine strife exists therein, so long it may be supposed, will all emigration cease to be attracted thereto. This is the present position of affairs as regards the United States, for no matter the advantages to the emigrant which may formerly belonged to a time of peace, the moment the rebellion stalks abroad—as it is unhappily doing throughout the Union, and with a deplorable appearance of a long continuance—these past inducements naturally cease to exist amid the dangers and discomforts which must necessarily surround the inhabitants of a country engaged in civil war. Nor are these the only drawbacks the newly arrived settler in any one of the ports of the Atlantic States would have to contend with. In revolutionary periods all demand for labor, such as the skilled mechanic or the hardy agriculturist has to offer—in the enjoyment of the fruits of fresh arrivals, all they have to depend upon for the means of their very existence—ceases, as all peaceful occupation and employment are at an end; and from the last accounts from America it seems to be the general condition of matters in all the chief maritime cities."

After a truthful and descriptive account of Canada it goes on to say "this is the country which opens its arms to receive all new comers, to grow with her growth and strengthen with her strength, and to find a home requiring no other return than a strong arm, a willing heart, and a confident self-reliance trust in the future, and in the happiness and prosperity of their adopted country."

On Saturday afternoon an old gentleman named John D. Getty, dropped dead on Dundas street opposite Mr. Manning's store. He was about 60 years of age, and had always enjoyed good health. It is stated that he died of disease of the heart. The body was conveyed into Mr. Manning's store, and subsequently removed by his friends to his residence in Carleton Place. On Friday afternoon, an old lady named Burns, the wife of a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Pond Mills, dropped down and suddenly. She had been in her usual good health up to a few minutes previously, and died without a groan. She was about 50 years of age, and had resided in the neighborhood for the past fifteen years. She was the widow of a farmer named Estlin.—*London Free Press.*

"John did Mr. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I should think so," replied John, "for I saw the shutters up the next morning."

THE FRANCHISE.

The people of this Province are now exercising one of the most important privileges of a free people. Upon their proper exercise of that privilege much involving the welfare of the community for some years will depend. We are afraid that with too many the duty is not clearly understood. The elective franchise is regarded as a piece of property, which may be used as any other kind of private property. The elective franchise is not private property, but an important public trust. If a man makes a foolish or imprudent use of his private property, he suffers himself, and perhaps his near connections, and there the evil stops. If he exercises unjustly or selfishly the elective franchise, the whole community suffers.—Every man who can not say that he has carefully and conscientiously weighed the merits of the different candidates, and given his support to the person whom he believes to be best qualified, betrays the trust committed to him. A single vote, it may be said, can be of small importance, but the constituencies are made up of single votes, and every man who goes into a field of battle, believing that the issue depends on his single arm. The abusers of the elective franchise are very numerous—the very lowest and most despicable class includes those who sell their invaluable privilege for money. All such should be scouted by society, and deprived of the franchise for life. All who bribe or are bribed, or who are guilty, for they are the tempters of the needy and unprincipled. A proof of bribery should disqualify the briber from ever holding any public situation. All this will be generally admitted; but much more remains to be corrected. There should be no compulsion exercised on the electors, whether by churches, by employers, or by friends. If the elector has any doubt about his choice, let him by all means advise with those on whose judgment and integrity he relies. But if any ecclesiastical authority says to him, "You must vote with me, because you belong to my church," let him reject the daring assumption with indignation. If his employer says to him, "You must vote with me, because I employ you," let him tell his employer that he agreed to do certain work for him, but not to sell his conscience as a freeman for a morsel of bread. Local attachments are another great source of undue use of the franchise. An elector who votes for a candidate because he happens to live in the same section of a town or in the same neighborhood in a city as the candidate, while he is aware that the more distant competitor is more fitted for the office, is unfaithful to his trust. Personal friendship or relationship to a candidate should be no ground for giving a vote, unless the elector can say, after careful examination, that his friend or relation is the best man for the interests of the country. There are many lawful ways of showing kindness and regard for a friend, but no friend has a claim, but no public grounds, to the electors' suffrages. Every inducement held out of personal benefit or office or emolument, to support a candidate who is not so well qualified as his competitor, will be rejected with disdain by the interests of the country. If every elector would go to the polls fearlessly and independently, to exercise his right as a great public trust, corruption would soon be banished from the Province, and economy and good government would triumph.—*Globe.*

MURDER OF EERULAM.

William Jones, a quiet and inoffensive resident of the township of Verulam, about thirty miles from Fenelon Falls, was brutally murdered on the night of the 21st inst.—He was about 60 years of age, and lived alone, having no relatives near. He supported himself by honest industry upon his farm. On Saturday the body was discovered by a girl who was looking for her father's cattle. The body was lying upon the floor of his shanty, fearfully cut. There were several deep wounds, any of which would cause death, inflicted with an axe. His trunk was discovered about fourteen rods from the shanty. No clothing had been taken out of it. It is supposed that the wretch who committed the crime did it with the expectation of getting money. Whether he got any or not is not known. It is thought he did not get much. A Coroner's inquest was held on the 23rd; the body was interred on the 24th; and every exertion is being made to ferret out the murderer, but so far they remain unknown.—*Globe.*

HOW SUDDEN THE EARTHQUAKE WAS.

A writer describing the Mendoza earthquake, says:—"The town was all peace and activity. Customers were in the shops, loungers about the corners—a bright moon shone—when in five minutes the whole town was in a heap of ruins. The cloud of dust from the fallen walls was so dense that for half an hour the inhabitants were in total darkness adding to the confusion and dismay of survivors. Ere long the lurid light of burning buildings, or remains of buildings, began to gleam. Some persons who were buried under the walls but were still alive, were burned. Robbery then set in. Shops and stores were scenes of unbridled pillage. The earth at intervals trembled. The savage robbers would rob, and then kneed in prayer, calling in loud voices for mercy, and up and at the work of depredation again. A nun was taken out alive who had once been under the ruins eight days, but did not survive, such had been the shock of her system and such her exhaustion. A man was actually taken out who had been sixteen days under the ruins. He had sustained a bruise on the head on which worms had bred."

On Tuesday evening, about the time of the departure of Prince Alfred, three boys went into the bay to swim at the water-side foot of Bay street. One of them named Joseph Falcon was a very poor swimmer, and shortly after entering the water, sank beneath the surface. As it was quite dark his comrades did not miss him for some time, and when search was made no trace of his body could be discovered. Yesterday the water was dragged and the body recovered by his afflicted relations. An inquest was held by Coroner Scott's relations. The deceased was a fine young lad about sixteen years of age.—*Toronto Leader.*

Within the last two or three months fifty newspapers have sunk, under the pressure of the times, and the United States, and a large number have been diminished in size. Counterfeit fives on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, New Jersey, are in circulation.

Troops for Canada.

From the London Times.

Instructions were received yesterday morning by the Admiralty agent in Liverpool to have the Great Eastern surveyed, and if found suitable to engage her for the conveyance of troops to Canada. This has been done, and the Great Eastern has been taken up for the conveyance of two thousand five hundred men, one hundred officers, and one hundred and twenty horses for Quebec. These will include the fourth field battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of seven officers, two hundred and twenty men, twenty women, twenty children, and one hundred and ten horses.

The thirtieth regiment of foot, consisting of thirty-nine officers, eight hundred and sixty-eight men, eighty women, one hundred and twenty children, and six horses. The fourth battery of the Sixth Field Artillery, consisting of thirty-nine officers, eight hundred and sixty-eight men, eighty women, one hundred and twenty children, and six horses.

In addition to whom there are to be also four officers, one hundred and two men, and one hundred and twenty horses belonging to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and One Hundredth Foot and Canadian Rifles.

THE PROVINCIAL AGENTS' HALF MILLION LOAN ACCOUNT.

From the Montreal Gazette.
To make the matter quite clear we will recapitulate the facts as established by the correspondence.

1. At some particular date not stated, and for what particular purpose not stated, a loan of \$500,000 of Provincial six per cent bonds was made to the Grand Trunk Company, "under the instructions of the Hon. John Ross."

2. On the 15th of November last, the financial agents "advanced the larger amount, and agreed to advance the remainder of the money required for the purchase of the \$500,000 six per cent Provincial Bonds on the demand of the Minister of Finance." They did subsequently advance the "remainder of the money," and the bonds were withdrawn.

3. This money loan was described in the Grand Trunk Books as the "Financial Agents of Canada Loan Account." The financial Agents were requested to open an account in their books, entitled "Loan by the Financial Agents of the Province of Canada to the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the Finance Minister of Canada." But at the same time "to debit the ordinary loan account of the Company with the interest due and paid on loans made to the security of the above-named bonds." The Grand Trunk Board formally acknowledged that they have no claims whatever on the Province of Canada for this \$500,000 loan by the Financial Agents to the Grand Trunk Company; and the Province has got its debentures replaced.

Such, in brief, are the facts; and they are so simple that all can understand them. The comments are obvious. The loan of half a million of provincial bonds was in itself an improper transaction for which the whole Ministry must be held responsible. But as no loss has occurred, the census must be merely for speculative wrong doing. The Grand Trunk book keeping was clearly wrong, and calculated to convey a false impression, and so was that of the Financial Agents, if made in accordance with the instructions given them, but of this we have no information. Misrepresentation in an important entry in the books of a public company is greatly to be condemned. It is a misdemeanor. The conduct of the Financial Agents of the Province, as soon as they were acquainted with the facts, in unequivocally and at once saying they had no claim of Canada for their advance of \$500,000 sterling, was in accordance with the highest commercial character, and amounted to assuming a serious responsibility, for before the date of the transaction, according to the picture presented by government commissioners, they will never be likely to see any return. But how will Mr. John Ross explain to them?

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

The following proposition for the completion of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway has been submitted to the Company.
BROCKVILLE, 14th June, 1861.
To the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co.
We propose to complete your Road to a point within a quarter of a mile of the river at Arnprior for the sum of \$98,000, and to have the Rails laid to within one half of a mile of the River at Pakenham by the 15th of November next, and balance to be laid next year. The Railway Company to furnish the Iron Rails, and we will pay the arrangements of freight and charges upon the Iron not to exceed \$115,000. All the material and work to be as good and sound as work already done on the Road.
We will take a lease of and operate the road allowing the Company Forty per cent of the gross earnings—until such time as the amount due us shall be paid. Or the Railway Company may at any time after giving sixty days notice pay for the work then done, and make satisfactory arrangements for payment will assign our surrender of the lease as required by the Railway Company.
(Signed) PHILLIPS & CO.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Boston, June 26.

The Journal's correspondent at Williamsport says that seven deserters from the Southern army at Knoxville, had arrived there. They were Germans who had been pressed into the service at New Orleans. They had not been paid for two months.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 25th says that the Editor has been shown a despatch from the Southern Commissioners now in Europe, brought through Canada to the effect that the sum of \$2,000,000 has been offered at an advance on the cotton crop, and that France and England will soon acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. The Avalanche firmly believes the despatch to be true.

The Memphis Appeal of the 25th reports the steamer City of Albion, cruising near Columbus, Ky., endeavoring to capture Memphis boats.

The same paper states that private advice states that the East Tennessee Convention adjourned sine die, after appointing a Committee to sit at East Tennessee be persuaded to send a deputation to the Convention for Union to one against it.

A copy of the Richmond Examiner of the 25th inst. has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate Ordinance approved on the 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending Feb. 18th, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, \$24,152,000; for a legion of artillery, cavalry, and volunteer, \$5,500,000; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and instruments, \$4,500,000; Medical Department, \$3,250,000. The Examiner publishes all the war intelligence of our side contained in the New York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22nd.

The New Orleans Delta of the 16th hurrahs for the blockade which brings Texan cattle to the New Orleans market, and thus cheapens beef. These cattle are also sent to the Confederate armies up the Mississippi. The Delta has information from Pensacola to the 17th inst. The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been inactive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the island near the fort.

The Virginia Convention on the 24th discussed the subject of raising a land coast guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing a Guerrilla volunteers force in Trans-Allegheny, Va., was especially referred. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerrillas, even to death without benefit of clergy upon all opponents. Another, authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed. Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State bonds was debated and laid over for future consideration.

The Richmond Despatch thus accounts for the evasion of Harper's Ferry:—"Gen. Johnson fell back from Harper's Ferry under instructions, that place having no military value now that the machinery of the army is all removed, and being a mere trap which it would be as dangerous as useless to hold. The country before Winchester presents an open field in which every advantage can be taken of the enemy's movements. So soon as some arrangements are perfected, which depended upon shipments from Richmond which went forward on Wednesday, Gen. Johnston will make a forward movement on Winchester, when war with the enemy may be expected."—Gen Johnston has dispatched four regiments under Col. Hill, in the directions of Romney.

The Steamship James Adger and Eagle, of the Charleston line, having been examined by Commodore Brown and several English men of the navy yard, Brooklyn, and it is said they have been accepted by the government, and will proceed in a day or two to the yard for the purpose of being turned into gun-boats.

An iron battery, ten inches thick, at Shoeburyness, which had stood the pounding of a 68-pounder, smooth bore, has been tested by heavier shot from the Armstrong gun. The result was the effect of a projectile weighing 126 lbs., combined with its velocity that at a distance of 600 yards, it cleared out one of the plates ten inches in thickness, and at the same time, carried away the back fastenings. A third missile weighing 110 lb. from a 100-pounder gun, brought the whole battery, above the point struck immediately to the ground.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill is now in Paris, and the day before yesterday was present at the monthly dinner of the Society of Political Economy. An unusually large attendance of members collected to do him honor, and M. Michel Chevalier was in the chair. The discussion which followed the report turned on the grave question of cotton, and M. de Lavergne, M. Michel Chevalier, M. A. Cochet, and Mr. Stuart Mill himself, took part in it. M. A. Cochet, created some sensation by showing that if a different system were followed in Algeria to that which has hitherto prevailed, large supplies of very excellent cotton could be obtained from the colony.—*Letter from Paris.*

AN ENGLISH WRITER'S VIEW OF FLESHY GIRLS.

Augusta Sala, in the last number of "Temple Bar," observes:—"Now of fat girls there are several varieties. There is your fat baby girl, a delightful little dumpling of a child, every one of whose dimples is a mine of delight, and every one of the creases in whose rosy limbs inspire you with an irresistible propensity to tickle it. These are the little baby children that Rubens painted so gloriously. He made their little puffed out cheeks celestial rosette; he curled their flaxen locks like unto the young tendrils of the vines; he tipped their little heels and elbows with rich carnation; he took away their sex and made them epicure; and when he had added little wings of green and golden plumage to their shoulders they were no longer baby children but angels ministering in the apothecaries of kings and emperors, who, I sincerely trust, have reached the destination, which the courtly pencil of Peter Paul ascribed to their dead majesties. There is your fat school-girl, with long fast ringlets, profuse as Louis Quatorze's periwigs, with fixed, blue eyes that remind you unpleasantly of the Pantheon Bazaar and Madam Monnani's wax work shop, and with a dull, listless fixity of demeanor that makes one always wish to find out whereabouts the string is, in order to pull it, and cause the eyes to move and the great doll to speak 'papa' and 'mamma.' Yet another variety of the fat school-girl is there in the romp, or 'tom-boy,' who has cheeks as ruddy and as hard as Ribstone pippin, who is contentedly grazing the skin off her arms, and tearing the trimmings off the ends of her trousers; who, if she lives in the country is in the habit of catching young colts and riding them without saddle or bridle round paddocks; who is always getting into domestic trouble through her transactions with a big black dog fond of the water and of chivying cats; who is always laughing, has a tremendous appetite, and once fought with a boy and came off victorious. The decline of the old fashioned system of education, and the rise of seminaries and collegiate institutions, where young ladies attend lectures on the Ode for the Therapeutic Osmogony of Ancient Art, has made the tom-boy fat girl an exceedingly rare specimen of femininity; but she is still occasionally to be met with—notably in Westmoreland boarding-schools, and in farm houses of the west. I lament the progressive extinction of the merry fat girl. She usually grows up a comfortable matron, with a tribe of sunny children, all as great romps as she had been. Her pickled walnuts were perfection. She was one of those admirable women who always give you something to eat when you call upon them;—if you are neither hungry or thirsty, insist upon your carrying away a pot of preserves or a slice of cake with you. It was in the golden age, and England was merry England, indeed, when those fat matrons, who had been fat girls, flourished. They used to entertain you at 'meat teas'—bounteous repasts, where there were sausages and pressed beef, soured 'mackerel and potato cake."

TANGER GOLD MINE.—The Halifax Express says:—"Some of the Miners at the gold diggings are said to have been very successful during the past week. Admiral Sir A. Milne and Lord Mulgrave left yesterday morning in H. M. S. Hydra for the mine. The steamer Neptune and several small sailing vessels are doing a fair business in carrying passengers to the gold region."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Duncan upon the body of a woman named Alice Finn, who died in the morning at her residence, corner of Princess and Duke streets. It was shown in evidence that deceased for many months past was an habitual drunkard and that nothing could restrain her passion for intoxicating liquors. The jury found that death had been caused by excessive drinking.—*Toronto Leader.*

The medical men of London have been listening to an address by Dr. Forbes Winslow, in which he claimed that the profession was neglected by the government, and that its eminent men are entitled occasionally to "a star, or cross, or a ribbon," or something of equivalency distinction.

When Erskine was appointed to succeed Dundas as Lord Advocate, the latter offered him the lion of his silk gown. "Ere the short time you'll want it, you had better borrow mine." "I've no doubt," said Erskine, "that your gown is made to fit any party; but however short my time may be in office, it shall never be said that Henry Erskine put on the abandoned habits of his predecessor."

A citizen of Alexandria, recently released from Manassas, says there is a large number of prisoners there. The roads are all blocked. He was told the troops would be in Washington in a few days, and that the people there would be hung.

The report of sending negotiations between the rebels and the Administration is contradicted. Major General Dix will assume command in a few days. Gen. Butler is proceeding vigorously in erecting batteries to protect his lines.

The Provincial Exhibition Building is progressing satisfactorily under the hands of the contractors. On Friday the framework of the centre portion of the edifice was raised to its full height, and announced by a Union Jack flying from the top. The brickwork is also going up rapidly, and there is every probability that the building will be fully completed some time before the exhibition.

Recent developments show that Mr. Floyd, a short time prior to the outgoing of Buchanan's administration, sold as old iron some of the best guns in the possession of the Government. In one instance he sold to a locomotive machine shop in New Jersey near two dozen very large guns, at the nominal price of \$20. The guns were sold as old iron, though worth at least fifty cents per pound.

On Friday last a man named Levi, the chief of a gang of burglars, was arrested in Cleveland who is said to be worth not less than \$200,000, having this money invested in lands and in other various ways.

Two little girls having gone unaccompanied into the French Cathedral in Quebec on Tuesday evening, were locked up by the bodean, and remained there all night, to the great distress of their parents, who knew nothing of their whereabouts.

The British Government replies to the threats from the United States by ordering to Canada 30th and 47th Regiments and the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with two batteries of Armstrong guns.

RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 26: The feeling against the banks, which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack upon them by a mob. Mitchell's Bank was first attacked and all the furniture destroyed. Mr. Mitchell, with several clerks, were in the building at the time, one of whom was taken out insensible. The mob afterwards attacked the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Jurean Bank, and Martin's Bank, and the Montgomery Guards, Capt. O'Rourke, were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out and fired on the mob with buckshot. Fears are entertained that there will be a great loss of property this morning.

SECOND DISASTROUS.—The riot to-day caused a greater loss of property than was at first supposed.

The attack is ascertained to have been a regularly organized thing throughout. Yesterday meetings were held in the upper wards of the city, and about ten o'clock this forenoon the rioters marched from the sixth and ninth wards through west Wisconsin street to Mitchell's bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, soon riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors in order to gain time to secure the valuables which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street.—The Statute Bank on the opposite corner and J. B. Martin's office were then attacked and served in a like manner. The Bank of Milwaukee was also stoned but suffered little damage. Alles and McGregor's real estate office was completely gutted and the books, valued at \$6,000 destroyed.

THE TERMINATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

During a truce from the 13th to 15th terms were offered to the rebels by Governor Brown, but they were not accepted, the hostilities were renewed on the 15th. The white flag of truce was lowered from the Maori staff and replaced by a blood red war flag, in a few minutes it was lowered, and one solitary shot from the natives invited to the combat. The troops were not yet allowed to reply, and the Maori, after hoisting and lowering their war flag, three times fired in good earnest, and poured volleys from their rifles. Our fire was excellent and fearfully destructive. The day and night continued through Saturday and Sunday, and up to five o'clock, when it ceased, and the natives yielded again, and this time finally hoisting the white flag. The Waikato retreated to their country, owing to a loss of 300 out of 1500 men, and Wiremuking retired, though without accepting the terms offered. The Taranaki tribes had been invited to come in and accept the terms of peace offered by the Governor. Capt. Mercer, Royal Artillery, brought three Armstrong guns and four men into action. Lieutenant MacNaughton killed, Lieutenant Rees severely wounded, Lieutenant Wheelan slightly. All three officers of the 40th.

HORRIBLE PYRAMID OF SERPENTS.

A traveller in South America writes:—"In the sierra of Izcabou, in Guiana, I saw the most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passage, while I pressed forward to the forest. One of the blacks who formed the van guard returned at full gallop, and called to me, 'Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile.' He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which looked like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said, 'This certainly is one of the assemblages of serpents which have themselves assembled together after a violent tempest; I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously and not go too near.' We were within twenty paces of it; the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which one of us was inclined. On a sudden the pyramid mass rose and agitated; horrible hissing issued from it. Thousands of serpents, rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of their circle their hideous heads, and presented their enormous fangs and fiery eyes at us. I saw this formidable phalanx remaining at its post, and appearing to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us. I rode around in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage, and I concluded that this species of serpent dreaded some enemy, which might be the great serpent or cayman, and that they united themselves after seeing this enemy, in order to resist in a mass."

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

America papers have been giving rumors with

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Foreign Crops.—The Mark Lane Express of 10th inst. says:—Although the temperature of the past week has been much reduced, and some periods were rough and stormy, the showers that have fallen have been very serviceable to vegetation. There is now a much better prospect of a good hay crop, and the quality of the grass is far beyond that of last year. More heat would have been well for the wheat, but it continued to improve; and all spring corn is much benefited, especially beans and peas. The general improvement, coupled with a continuance of free imports, has depressed the wheat trade, and prices on the average have given way fully 1s. per quarter, without, for the present, much prospect of reaction. Favourable reports prevail as to the crops in northern Europe, southern Russia, Spain and America; but France and Italy are exceptions, for the long absence of rain in sufficient quantities, Algeria, with its corn ready for the sickle, is suffering severely from heavy and continued showers. The prices in different countries are keeping with the several prospects, the predominance of England generally producing a more decline; still French purchases here, as well as in Spain and Belgium, have tended to some steadiness. Some reports from France are of a depressing character, estimating the productive yield at less than last year's defective one, but we cannot help thinking these views premature. Even Italy may have lately participated in the general fall of rain in time to change the unfavorable anticipations. Should Odessa, however, and the countries that supply it, have abundance, and America, by return to a pacific policy, be able to contribute supply of its new stores to Europe, the entire world's produce seems again likely to be equal to its wants.

British Markets.—In their circular of Liverpool 12th inst., Kenneth Dowie & Co., remark, that the appearance of the crops continues to improve, which together with the rumor of enormous shipments making in Canada and the States, has the effect of causing millers and dealers to reduce their stocks in every possible way. The wheat trade therefore has been throughout the kingdom unusually dull, and generally quoted from 1s. to 2s. per quarter down. They remark that the Grain importations of this year, so far, show that the remarkable extent to which the failure of last year's harvest must have been exaggerated by the public. It is estimated that from the 1st of January to present time, the value of the Breadstuffs imported into the United Kingdom amounts to over £20,000,000, against a total of a little more than £5,000,000 in the corresponding period in 1861.

Provisions.—The Provision market East and West, has been very dull, and many sales have been made at low rates. The Cincinnati Price Current has been figuring up on the subject, and takes the ground that prices must improve soon. On that point the Chicago Tribune speaks as follows:— "There is every reason to believe that before the next killing and packing season arrives, there will be a very great advance in the value of meat, pork and lard. The stock of meat pork on hand in this city is only 3,300 bbls. The stock in New York is but a little over 50,000 bbls. There is less pork in store generally through the North than usual, at this time. A large portion of that packed last Winter was shipped to the South before the war broke out, the Rebels taking every precaution to supply themselves with food while they could. Our army now in the field and camp will need a large quantity of pork and the supply will soon be adequate to the demand. So firmly are holders convinced of this fact that they decline to sell now, and wait for the rise which they know must take place. It will be well for farmers through the State, and the West generally, to make their arrangements for fattening all the hogs they can get hold of this fall. They will be almost certain to get a good price for the pork."

Sugar.—We copy the following paragraphs from American papers:— "The troubles in the United States have disastrous results in Cuba. The price of sugar has fallen, and the provisions, and so that many of the planters and factors are likely to be ruined. Coolies cannot be sold for the cost of their transportation from China, and one house has two thousand on hand, this feeding of whom is no small expense. "The Stock of sugar in Havana is estimated at about 312,000 boxes, against 365,000, 400,000, 305,000 same date 1860, 1859 and 1858."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Ashes are very dull. The highest price that can be obtained for Pot is \$5.75, and for Pearls \$6. What is almost unobtainable. Sales of car loads at 60 cents, condition a little doubtful. Oats Barley, and Indian Corn.—No transactions. Peas 55c to 70c. Flour.—We hear of Sales at the following rates:—Old ground No. 1, \$4; Fresh Ground \$4.18; No. 2, \$3.60; \$3.70; Fine \$2.50 to \$3; Pollards \$1.50, Bag Flour \$2.50. Oatmeal and Rye Flour.—No transactions. Pork.—Prime \$13.50 to \$14; Prime Mess \$14.50 to \$15; Thin Mess \$16 to \$16.50; Mess \$17 to \$17.50; Hams 8 to 10c; Shoulders 6 to 7c. Tallow and Lard both very dull, and prices nominal, 9 to 9 1/2c. Butter is accumulating without any considerable demand either for the home trade or exportation. Price nominally 11 1/2 to 12c.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. PORTFOLIO PAINTS.—The National Art Union Committee are busily engaged in examining the specimens exhibited by the various contestants. They number over eleven hundred but we understand that some of the great poets of the country have entered into the competition. Most of the contributors have given a religious turn to their productions—supposing that the word "artunion" was in this instance intended to mean a religious exercise. [Evening Post.] A man named Kolin Cramer was severely wounded in Redstone by a woman named Hayes, whose name he had been slandering. The Missouri State troops killed at Boonesville, first reported at 300, have now dwindled down to twenty; the 600 prisoners have disappeared altogether. The President has appointed a collector of customs for New Orleans. He will not proceed to his post just yet. The fugitive slave Anderson arrived at Liverpool in the steamer *Nova Scotia*, on the 6th inst. A boy, in a midshipman's dress, passed himself off as Prince Alfred among the people at the Great Western Railway station London, the other day.

Vote for Morris on Monday next. Notice. THE Directors of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 10th inst. at one o'clock P. M. DAVID CAMPBELL, Secy. Ramsay, July 2nd, 1861.

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THE MAN WITH A SNAKE IN HIS HAT.—Dr. Dixon, in his New York Monthly Scalp, states that a gentleman of the highest veracity related to him the following snake story, which beats anything we have read lately.

Going into a very public ordinary for his dinner, he was surprised to observe the extra seat opposite to him, took off his hat; then he turned his head as nearly upside down as possible without breaking his neck; then placing his hand over the inside of his hat he again turned it, and received its carefully guarded contents, concealed by a pocket handkerchief, in his hand; then gently laying the back of his hand on the cushion, he said the hat and its contents off, and commenced dinner. The attention of my friend was irresistibly attracted towards me, and he said to me, "I have never seen anything like this before, and my surprise greatly increased, the reader may well imagine, on observing the head of a sizable snake thrust out and looking sharply about him. The gentleman perceiving the discovery, addressed him.

"My dear sir, I was in hopes to have dined alone and not to annoy any one with my poor story. Allow me to explain—he is perfectly harmless; only a common black snake. I was advised to carry him on my head for a rheumatism; I have done so for a few weeks and I am cured—of a most agonizing malady. I dare not yet part with him; the memory of my sufferings is too vivid; all my care is to feed him properly, and treat him as well as possible in his irksome confinement. I feed him on milk and eggs, and he does not seem to suffer. Pardon me for the annoyance you have my story. It is true. I am thankful to the informer for my cure, and to you for your courtesy in not leaving your dinner disgusted.

THE BRITISH STEAM FLEET FOR THE AMERICAN COAST. Orders were yesterday received at Chatham, from the Admiralty, directing the following steam gun vessels attached to the reserve fleet of steamers in the Medway, to be placed in the first class steam reserve, and to be equipped for sea, in readiness to join the squadron about to be dispatched to the coast of British North America, namely:— The Julia, 60-horse power. The Miletot, 60-horse power. The Britomart, 60-horse power. The Sepoy, 60-horse power. The Fly, 60-horse power. The Sandfly, 60-horse power. Each of the above gun vessels will receive on board one pounder of 35 cwt, and one 32 pounder of 56 cwt.

The Dragon, 6 paddle wheel steamer, 560 horse power, Commander J. Harding, in lieu of four 10 inch guns and two 68 pounders, is to be supplied with two of the 100 pounder rifled Armstrong guns; she will also receive two 24 pounder howitzers and one 12 pounder howitzer, as well as one 6 pounder brass gun for her pinnaces and launches. It is understood that the Dragon as soon as she is equipped ready for sea, will be dispatched to the North American coast.

King Victor Emmanuel has sent magnificent presents to Garibaldi's daughter on the occasion of her marriage with one of her father's aides-de-camp, who it is said, saved her father's life.

The Secretary of War's report will show there are 300,000 men in the field. England has shown disposition to reply to our Government's proposition accept the Paris Conference on the subject of privatizing, and this fact, in connection with important military movements in Canada, and naval movements on our coast make her secret designs apparent.

It is understood that instructions have been forwarded to our navy squadron to allow no interference with our blockade under any pretext, and vigilant watch will be kept as to British movements.

We are enabled to assert, upon the authority of gentlemen who are in the secrets of the campaign, that a decided movement will be made within a very short time, and in the triumph of success which it is hoped that minor disasters such as befell us at Great Bethel, Vienna, and Mathias Point, will be forgotten.

Extra Billy Smith, one of the secession leaders, was in Washington on Monday last, and was in the War Department disguised as a beggar.

NEW YORK, June 29. Bishop Lancelotti, of the diocese of western New York, met with an accident yesterday. He was crossing Broadway when an omnibus coming suddenly out of John-street, the pole struck the Bishop on the back, knocking him down. He was taken to his son's residence, on 30th street. No bones were broken and he only sustained a severe bruise on his right breast.

Washington, June 29. Hon. J. E. Harvey, the Minister to Portugal, publishes a letter in the *Intelligencer*, dated Paris, June 6th. He states that he has had interviews with the leading critics of the London journals, and he had impressed upon them necessity of standing by the Union. He says that he found them all changing their views as they came to understand the position assumed by our Government, and that he found both the English and French people earnestly for the perpetuity of the Union.

One of the slaves at Newport News, on being questioned as to whether he had run away from his master, replied, "No, golly, massa ran away from me! When he see de soldiers comin' he run like de debil. I spect he's gone to Richmond."

POLITICAL MEETING. A meeting of the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and parts adjacent, was convened at Mr. Metcalfe's Hotel on Monday the 24th day of June inst. for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent the South Riding of Lanark in the approaching Parliament.

William Peden Esq. was called to the Chair and John Sumner Esq. requested to act as secretary. Moved by Mr. McArthur, seconded by Dr. Hurd, that having every confidence in the loyalty and integrity of Alexander Morris, Esq., son of the late Hon. W. Morris of Perth, he be requested to stand as a Candidate for the South Riding of Lanark, at the approaching election.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. James Poole, seconded by N. McNeely, that in the event of the said Alex. Morris, Esq., accepting the nomination of this meeting; they, with the requisitionists, hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavours to secure his return for the said South Riding of Lanark.—Carried.

Moved by B. McNeely seconded by Dr. McGreggor, that Messrs McArthur, Poole, Peden, and Sumner be a committee to draft an address to Alexander Morris, Esq., requesting him to stand as a Candidate for the South Riding of Lanark.—Carried.

Moved by John Graham, seconded by Richard Gilmuly, that the foregoing committee be requested to communicate with Alexander Morris, Esq., on the nature of the foregoing resolutions.—Carried.

REQUISITION. SOUTH RIDING OF LANARK. TO ALEXANDER MORRIS ESQ. SIR—We the undersigned Electors of the S. Riding of Lanark request you to become a candidate for said S. Riding of Lanark, and pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your Election.

Carleton Place, C. W. June 24th 1861. William Peden, J. P., Robert Metcalfe, A. McArthur, J. P., John Graham, Jas. Poole, Herold, Richard Gilmuly, Absalom McCaffrey, James McFadden, John Sumner, J. P., John McDougall, Jr., Joseph Gilmuly, George McLean, Nathaniel McNelly, Arthur Moore, Duncan McGregor, Jacob Leslie, Bruce McNelly, Joseph Pittard, Robert Crampston, George Willie, Peter Carmichael, Walter Scott, Wm. H. Hurd, M. D., Hugh Boulton, James Ferguson, William Neelin, James McDiarmid, Alexander Stewart, William Moore, Alex. Stewart, Jr., John McKostie, John McKostie, Donald McDiarmid, Peter Cram, Peter McLaren, David Moffat, Hugh McLeod, Henry Wilson, Daniel Cram, George McPherson, William Taylor, William Taylor, William McLeod, Brie McNeely, Jr., William Paisley, Alexander Stewart, John Brown, John B. Buskey, Rev. John McKinnon, Joseph Bond, Rev. L. Halcroft, William Moore, Thomas Brady, John Conboy, John Nesbitt, John McEwen, Thomas Nesbitt, John McEwen, Peter McGregor, George Hurdie, Richard Griffith, George Willis, Henry Leach, Robert Fanning, James Leach, Robert Leach, James Duff, Donald McDonald, William Rattery, Alexander Duff, Peter McTavish, Peter McGregor, John McTavish, Robert Carmichael, John McDougall, John Carmichael, Alex. McTavish, James Carmichael, John Cram, Peter Robertson, John Cram, Duncan Robertson, Jr., James Cram, Sen., Peter Campbell, James Cram, Jun., William McFarlane, Duncan Cram, James McFarlane, James Cram, Jun., Donald Campbell, David Cram, Thomas Agnew, John Lowe, Samuel Cram, Francis Pearce, Thomas Cavers, Donald Carmichael, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, John Kennedy, Alex. McDiarmid, John Ferguson, Alexander Clark, Duncan McLaren, Peter Gow, Robert Scott, Donald McLachlan, William Orr, John Stewart, Donald Ferguson, Archibald Dower, Adam Lamb, Charles Mauro, Alexander McEwen, John King, John Ferguson, Sen., Robert McLaren.

James Boule, Donald Robertson, Donald Robertson, Peter McLaren, Joseph Codd, Abraham Dowdell, John Dowdell, Robert Douglas, George Codd, James Morris, John May, Alexander Dalgatey, John Roberts, William Moore, Jr., James McArthur, Duncan McKenzie, Joshua Haukins, Duncan Stewart, Thomas Griffith, Thomas Clark, John Leach, G. H. Ball, R. Ferguson, Joseph, Morris, John Scott, Samuel Carley, Phineas Lowe, William Gibson, John Hughton, Peter Ferguson, John Stewart, Allan Cameron, George Stewart, Alexander Stewart, John Gillis, Thomas A. Charvat, Daniel Cameron, John Cameron, Peter Jones, John Lightbody, Alexander Johnstone, Thomas Findlay, Charles Whiting, Thomas Lafford, Sen., Alexander Stewart, Donald McLaren, Adam Poole, John Poole, Robert Wilson, William Bailey, Thomas Kidd, Sen., Robert Scott, George McLaren, Duncan McEwen, John Bothwell, Geo. Foster, E. H. M. Baker, Rector James Scott, James Johnson, Wm. Scott, Andrew Whitson, James Ballantyne, Thos. Nichol, Elmsley, Peter Thompson, John Murray, John McLean, James McLean, Joseph Jacob, Wm. Jacob, Duncan Ferguson, E. B. Reid, A. Clark, John Dods, Samuel White, Geo. McDonald, John Spawna, Alex. McLaren, Robert Baird, Russell Bartlett, James Rose, Rev. S. Mylne, Thos. Giff, John McEwen, Duncan McGregor, James McNeely, Samuel Carrott, Wm. Williamson, Robert Robertson, Wm. Lock, Wm. Shepherd, James McKay, Russell Bartlett, Geo. Willeby, James Sample, Thos. Johnson, Colin McNab, James Weekes, James Moore, Dagald Sinclair, Sen., William Flagg, John Campbell, John McKerscher, John Davis, William Snow, Robert Cardiff, James King, Daniel Campbell, James Ford, Malcolm Drummond, Hugh Huston, Neil Stewart, William McQuinn, Duncan McLaren, Donald McLaren, Andrew Sinclair, Stewart Johnstone, John Johnstone, Robert Griffith, Angus McDiarmid, Eli Kidd, Donald Cameron, Thos. Edwards, Colin McLaren, John McEwen, John Griffith, Jr., E. Kilpatrick, Colin King, Donald Robertson, Alex. Cameron, John James, William Sanders, Sam'l Leach Jr., Robert Davis, Robert Barrows, Uriah Keeler, James Mitchell, Peter Maitland, William Willoughby, Thos. Cavanagh, Robert McLaren.

Peter McNaughton, Archibald McGregor, Donald McGregor, John Buchanan, Archibald Cameron, Edward Enwood, John Ferguson, Joseph Christie, James Dunfield, Donald McPherson, William Scrimgeour, Alex. Stewart, Moctague, John Ferguson, Sr. do A. Livingston, William Devlin, George Bell, John Chalmers, Stephen Ketchum, Richard O'Ketchum, John Kirkwood, John Campbell, William Graham, Jas. McDiarmid, 8 Calverley Cornie, Alex. Stewart, 8 Con. William Christie, Donald Robinson, Thomas Pierce, John Stewart, Sen., Richard Pierce, John Stewart, Jr., John Campbell, John Fleming, R. Kidd Montague, James McArthur, Jr., John Baird, John Wilson, Scotch Wm. C. Scott, John Adams, and others.

REPLY. To A. McArthur, J. P., William Peden, J. P., James Poole, Absalom McCaffrey and John Sumner, J. P., and 500 others, Electors of the South Riding of Lanark. GENTLEMEN— I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Requisition, inviting me to become a Candidate for the Riding. I thank you for this unexpected mark of your confidence, and shall meet you at the hustings, where I shall explain my views more fully. Old party lines have grown faint and indistinct. It now matters little, whether a man has been called in the past, a Liberal Conservative or a Protestant Reformer, but it matters much whether he be sincerely and frankly in favor of honest Government and liberal measures, such as this great Province now stands in need of.

I shall refer briefly to a few points of present practical interest, and the course I would take in regard to these. I am opposed to any further aid or subsidy to the Grand Trunk Railway. Such aid is sought, but it must be sternly refused and the connection that now subsists between the Government and the Road must be terminated.

The position of the Finances of the Country, is such as to cause the most serious apprehension to every right thinking man.—The public expenditure is most lavish, and the public debt is augmenting with frightful rapidity. I advocate economy and retrenchment. I am opposed in principle to the expenditure of public money, without the consent of the people expressed through their representatives in Parliament. I will support no administration that is not heartily in favor of the principles I enunciate, and that does not conform their practice, to their professions, in this regard.

I have always been in favor of Ottawa as the seat of Government, and I will resist to the utmost any attempt at rescinding what I regard as the wise decision of our Queen, in placing it there, because I believe that as well with a view to the present as the future, Ottawa is the right place for the Capital.

I advocate a reduction of the present high duties on Imports. These operate as a heavy tax on the consumer and afford Ministries the means of reckless expenditure.—I need not say that I stand by our union with Great Britain; enjoying self-government to the fullest extent. Protected by the power of Britain, our country possesses unequalled advantages.

I am in favor of the maintenance of the union between Upper and Lower Canada. Separation now would be ruinous in its consequences, but the union must be made to work more pleasantly and means must be devised to secure this and to maintain the rights of Upper Canada.

The next four years will be eventful ones in the history of Canada, we are passing through a crisis, and many exciting questions will arise and be disposed of ere you are again called to elect a representative. Should I be your choice I will endeavour to take an honest, independent course with regard to these—supporting those measures which I believe to be for the good of the country and opposing those which I consider dangerous or hurtful.

I am opposed to separate schools, because I believe them to be inimical to the true interests of the country. I am also opposed for the same reason to the locking up of Land in the hands of Lay or Ecclesiastical Corporations, a power which has already been granted to a very large extent. In fine, one of yourselves—an Upper Canadian by birth and sentiment, born and bred in the County, attached to it by many ties, both of material interest, and personal friendship I regard it as home-ground. I come among the electors at their own request and place my services at their own disposal, and if they honor me with their confidence, I will endeavour so to discharge the responsible duties of the trust confided to me, as to merit a renewal of that confidence at their hands. Your's obediently ALEXANDER MORRIS. Perth, County of Lanark, June 29th, 1861.

George Willoughby Jr, John Codd, Elmsley, Russell Ward, Henry Edwards, Alex. Stewart, 4 Con. John McDiarmid, Jr., Caleb Radd D., Richard Kidd, Archibald Campbell, John King, James McCarty, William Brown, Edward Inwood, John Ferguson, Sr. do A. Livingston, Robert Tassie, Isaac Johnson, Henry Bedford, John Heatley, James Ferguson, do Thomas Brown, do Thomas A. O'Hara, Patrick Gillyly, John Salter, Jr., John Campbell, John B. Drew, John Wilson, Scotch Wm. C. Scott, John Adams, and others.

SMITHS FALLS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. THE SUBSCRIBERS embrace this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers of Central Canada. For the very liberal and continued support extended to them for the last twenty years, and beg to inform them, that unlike similar Establishments of more recent origin who claim to have reached perfection, they find it still necessary to

Enlarge their Buildings. AND BE CONTINUALLY ADDING TO THEIR PATTERNS AND MAHINERY. With a view to keep pace with the Constant Improvements Which the rapid progress of the country demands, and to still retain the High Reputation which their Establishment has already gained, And which they are now assured will Compete with any Similar One in this Section of Country. They would particularly call attention to their Double Geared Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES. (Either 2, 4, 6, or 8 Horse Power with or without SEPARATORS.) which are acknowledged to be the best ever made in this section of country, and being MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL. BY Experienced Workmen. Will warrant them to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Also making the THE BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE, Which combines all the requisites of a PERFECT MACHINE. Will always have on hand or make to Order, Shingle Machines, Circular Sawing Machines, (Capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per Day.) Wood Sawing and Boring Machines Combined; A most Perfect and Complete Article, And will keep constantly on hand, Cooking, Fancy, Box and Parlour Stoves, WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, COOLERS, SUGAR & CAULDRON KETTLES, CART, BUGGY & WAGON BOXES, ROAD SCRAPPERS, DOG POWERS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. Also make to Order all kinds of Grist and Saw Mill Castings. CASH Paid for Old Cast Metal. FROST & WOOD. Smiths Falls, 24th June, 1861. 42

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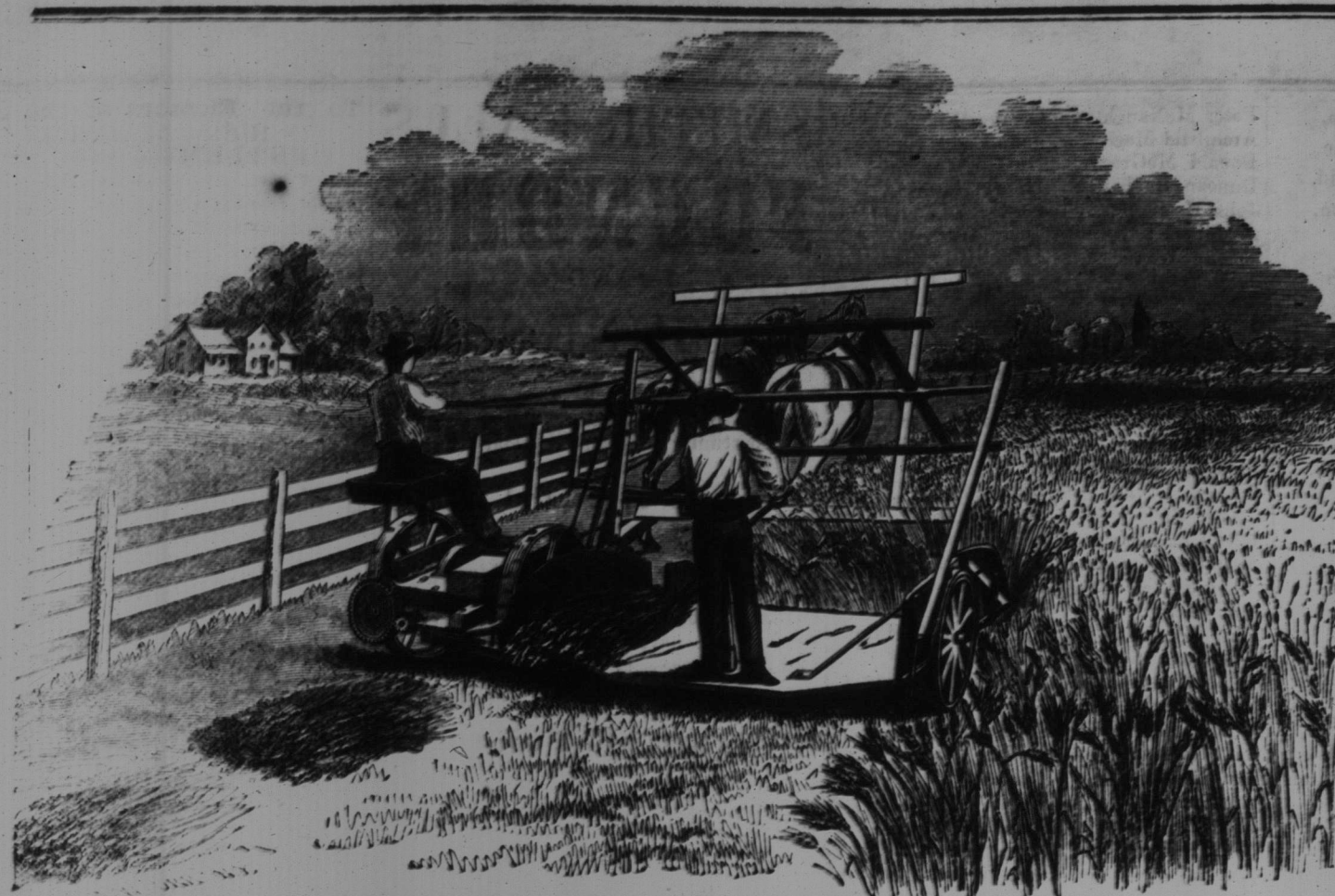
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LABOUR SAVED IS MONEY GAINED. THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER. WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR, AND WITH COSSITT & YOUNG'S PATENT IMPROVED REAPER ATTACHMENT.

FARMERS. Now is your time to purchase the best MOWER AND REAPER, ever offered for sale. The unprecedented success of the BUCKEYE MACHINE, is a convincing proof of its excellence. It has never failed wherever introduced to take precedence over all other machines. The Farmer who contemplates purchasing a MOWER & REAPER for the Harvest of 1861, will, in selecting the Buckeye, secure the only machine which combines ALL the requisites of a perfect MOWER & REAPER, including Strength, durability, simplicity, lightness of Draft, freedom from side draft, portability, convenience, perfect adaptation to uneven surface of land, and in any variety or condition of Grass or Grain. The Subscribers have made several very important improvements in the Reaper attachment, since last Harvest, (and for which they have obtained a Patent, dated the first of May, 1861.) With the improvements now made, we guarantee it to be the best COMBINED MACHINE ever offered to the Farming Public. (Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by Mail.)

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

SMITHS FALLS, C. W., 4th June, 1861.
CAUTION.
ALL PERSONS making, selling, using, or infringing on the Patent granted to Cossitt & Young, for their improved Reaper attachment, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has Received per Steamship "Jura," and "Bohemian," from Liverpool at Montreal, his usual Spring and Summer

Stock of Dry Goods.

In Gentlemen's Wear from the Manufacturers at Leeds.
BROAD CLOTHS,
NARROW CLOTHS,
CASIMERES,
FANCY TWEEDS,
AND DOESKINS,
Gambroons, Coatings, Trowsers, Russel
Cords, Satinets, &c. &c.
LADIES' Wear from Bradford—Mantle
Cloths, Plain and figured Colours, and
Gossians in every variety and
shade, beautiful Silk Striped and
Check d' fancy Bage Dresses
in 2, 4, and 5 Ploances,
Which for beauty and design cannot be
surpassed.

His Manchester goods comprise the usual
Variety of
Cottons, Stripes, Checks,
Together with an extensive assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
which will be found second to none as to
Quality and Price.

A large assortment of Hats and Bonnets
quite New and fresh from New York.

TEAS.

SUGARS,
TOBACCO,
HIGH WINES,
PROOF WHISKEY,

and a general assortment of all kinds of groceries will be found complete and kept on hand in abundance during the entire summer months.

The entire stock is offered on cash cheap for cash, and the usual term of credit given until winter without interest where satisfactory.

All kinds of produce and Butter taken in exchange and Kept given out to fill.

JOHN SUMNER.
Carleton Place, 14th May, 1861.

HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber
begs to call the
attention of House
Builders, Carpen-
ters, Joiners, Black-
smiths, Carriage-
makers, and Painters
to his immense

STOCK OF GOODS

In the above department, which can not be
surpassed in any House in Canada as to variety,
quality, and price—below find a list
of a few articles, with a thousand others too
numerous to mention.

Paints, Oil, Varnish,
Glass and Putty,
Ropes and Shovels,
Haws and Pegs,
Boots, Ties and Crimps,
Rythes and Nailers,
Locks and Latches,
Window blind fastenings, Window
Sashes, Top Props,
Kneaded Cloth,
India Rubber Cloth,
Patent Leather,
Haw Bands,
Sawd, Hubs,
Best Felloes,
Best Shingles,
Maltese Iron,

Best Black Springs, 12 cents per lb Cash.
Best Bright Springs, 12 1/2 cents per lb Cash.
All of the above Goods will be sold very
low for Cash or 120 credit. Call and
get prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders are respectfully solicited.

W. BOTSFORD.
Graham Building, Perth.
May 30, 1861. 41

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township
of Lanark, will meet in the Town Hall
on Monday, the fifth day of July next at ten
o'clock, forenoon; and at said meeting the
Council will introduce a By-law to authorize
the sale, and conveyance to the purchasers of
certain Government allowances for roads not
available for public travel, viz., the Govern-
ment allowance between the east half of Lot
Nos. 20 and 21 in the 11th concession, also
the 12th concession line from the side-line
between lots Nos. 19 and 20 to the Govern-
ment allowance for Road between lots Nos.
20 and 21. Of which all persons, or parties
interested, are requested to take notice and
attend the said meeting accordingly.

By order of Council,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk.
Lanark 8th June 1861. 41

A GOOD THING.

DR. ROBERTS' MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth
a trial, in any case of Pains, Rheumatism, Old Sores,
Blisters, or those from Burns, Scalds, and in every
case where an ointment is useful. It will relieve them,
after one trial.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

TRIAL of Mowing and Reaping Machines
will be held under the patronage of the NORTH
BRANCH OF LANARK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—
open to all Machines, Single or Combined. Pri-
zemes will be awarded to the TAKER best. Due
notice of the time and place will be given as soon as
a field can be selected for the purpose.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Reaper and Tress, N. E. A. 41

Ramsay, 17th June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to call the
attention of their friends and that of
the Public to their Stock of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
& GLASSWARE, READY
MADE CLOTHING, OILS
& PAINTS, DRUGS AND
MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
And other articles in their line, all of which
they will sell low for money or merchantable
produce.

They have also to announce that they
have just received a quantity of superior
Timothy and Clover Seed.
and a fine Assortment of Felt Wool, and
Straw Hats, &c. &c.

They also beg to state, that seeing 'the
evils of long credits, and the remissness with
which many Accounts are settled up, have
resolved to greatly curtail their credit busi-
ness, and to notify parties, whose Notes and
Accounts remain unsettled, that they will,
however reluctantly, hand them over for col-
lection, without any exception, unless some
satisfactory arrangement is at once made.

ANDREW RUSSELL & SON.
Amprior, 1st May, 1861. 35

NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving,
and just opening a very large and varied As-
sortment of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Amongst which will be found a Splendid
Variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HATS, TURBANS &c. &c.
LADIES' DRESSES,
SHAWLS, CAPES,
AND MANTILLAS.

Of the Newest Style and Pattern; together
with a beautiful Assortment of Flowers,
Plumes, Ribbons, Collars and Head-dresses.
Also, a very great Variety of Trimmings;
with a full Assortment of all kinds of Staple
and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season;
together with his usual Stock.

Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Leather, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

He has great pleasure in calling particular
attention to his very fine
ASSORTMENT OF TEAS.
A. MCARTHUR.
Carleton Place, May 7th, 1861. 35

Just Published

JOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY FOR
the use of Schools by J. George Jovell, L.L.B.
Authorised by the Board of Public In-
struction. Price \$1.00.

JOHN HART.
Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

Key

TO THE NATIONAL ARITHMETIC DE-
signed for the use of Teachers and Private Stu-
dents, by John Herbert, Esq., M. A. Price \$1.00.
JOHN HART.
Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

The Magistrate's Handbook

CONTAINING ALL LEGAL INFORMATION
and Forms necessary in conducting Magistrate's
Courts. Price \$1.00.
Will be sent by mail post-paid to any address on
receipt of price.

JOHN HART.
Perth, June 22nd, 1861.

CAROLING OIL SUPERSEDED.

DRUGGIST OIL is acknowledged by all who have
used it, to be superior to Carroling Oil, in the
treatment of the various kinds of Rheumatism,
Gout, and all injuries to the limbs. Good for men and
women. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in Medi-
cines.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the best medicine for cleaning the
teeth, and for the use of Teachers and Private Stu-
dents, is now on hand. The price will be reduced by the
Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all
Dealers in medicines.

B. M. S.

For the truly great PAIN KILLER, DRUGGIST'S HAND
REMEDY, and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, re-
fused to use it. The medicine will be returned by the
Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all
Dealers in medicines.

WORMS.

For Ascarides Worms in children, RIBBONS VERM-
IFORM, and for the use of Teachers and Private Stu-
dents, is now on hand. The price will be reduced by the
Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all
Dealers in medicines.

SEALING TENDERS

WILL be received by the Municipal Council
for the Township of Westmeath up to 3rd
day of August next at 10 o'clock, forenoon, for
the building and fitting of a Town Hall in Brack-
lough, last of Brick and Frame. Tenders to be left
at Daniel Fraser's store, in Bracklough village, where
plans and specifications may be seen. By order of
the Council.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT
Township Clerk.
Westmeath, June 17th, 1861.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Manufacturers of the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

and Wheeler & Miller's
DOUBLE HORSE POWER,
Improved Combined Thresher &
Winnowers.

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever
offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators,
Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills,
and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best
and most improved patterns, always on hand.
Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Coilers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing
Machines and Mill Castings of every descrip-
tion made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neat-
ness and dispatch.

300 Cash paid for OLD IRON.
August 26, 1860. 50-4f

For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years.

THAT Valuable Property, in the Town-
ship of Ramsay, known as "Woodside
Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with
two runs of STONES, a Superior
SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL
MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of
which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high,
and most substantially built. There are also
on the premises a KILN, capable of drying
from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time,
a Frame Sawmill for a Miller, a Blacksmith's
Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses
and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven
horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c.
There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of
which are under cultivation. As there are
other water privileges on the premises, fur-
nishing an abundance of water power, a large
amount of machinery could be erected in ad-
dition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Sub-
scribers on the premises.

WILLIAM BAIRD,
JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-4f

FOR SALE.

THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th
Line of Ramsay, known as MANUEL'S
TANNERY.

—ALSO—
The Dwelling House on the opposite side
of the road with the Garden and about four
or five acres of land.

For particulars enquire at this office.
Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed to
offer for sale the VILLAGE LOT with
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and other BUILDINGS,
in the Village of Carleton Place, now
occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor.

The site is not excelled by any in the Vil-
lage, and as the terms are LIBERAL—a good
opportunity is afforded to any one desirous
of investing. For terms, &c., apply to
D. FRASER,
Solicitor &c. Perth.

Perth, January 18, 1861. 20-4f

FARM FOR SALE!

THAT Excellent Farm, being the North
or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th
concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on
the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared,
with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty
of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and
Shed. The land is in a high state of cul-
tivation. For particulars, apply to the Sub-
scriber on the premises, or by letter [post-
paid].

WILLIAM GILCHRIST.
Ross, Nov 14, 1860. 11-4f

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot Num-
ber One in the First Concession of the
Township of Ross, containing three hundred
Acres.

Also—Lot number 13, in the Second
Concession of Westmeath, containing
200 acres.

These Lands are situated on the South
side of Muskrat Lake, and are of good qual-
ity. Other Lands in the West also for Sale.
Apply to
ANDREW DICKSON.
Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-4f

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against in-
fringing on any of the principles of our
Church, as any interference with Patent
Rights comes expensive, and farmers and
others are warned against purchasing any
without our names painted thereon.

TAYLOR & TWEEDY.
Smith's Falls, April, 1861. 33-4f

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot num-
ber Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Con-
cession of the Township of Beckwith, con-
taining 180 acres of good land; well watered.
For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
HENRY MERRIDITH.
Pakenham, 9th Con. }
March 14, 1861. } 28-4f

100,000 Bricks—First Quality

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!

CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he
is prepared to supply Seeds of a very
superior quality, by the Paper, Pound, or
Ounce. Orders from a distance will receive
prompt attention.

A General Assortment of Drugs and Medi-
cines, Liquid Horse Blisters, Black Oil,
Gargling Oil, &c.

Just Received—a Fresh Stock of Books
and Stationery.

Book and Newspaper Agent; Canadian
and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Books,
&c. supplied to order.

A. POWLER.
Pakenham March, 1861. 28-4f

REMOVAL!

G. D. NORTGRAVES,
Watch and Clockmaker.

REPECTFULLY informs the public that he has
removed his shop to the house
formerly occupied by Thos. McLellan, near the
Almonite House, where, by attention
to business and good workmanship, he hopes to give
satisfaction to all who patronize him.

Ref. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, of all
kinds carefully repaired and cleaned.
Almonite, May 15, 1861.

PERRY'S HOTEL.

GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM.
GOOD STABLEING, with every other
convenience and accommodation for
Travelers.

8th April, 1861. 31

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

ISSUED AT CLAYTON BY
THOS. COULTER.

22nd May, 1861. 38

FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold immediately.

A FARM of land, being the West half of Lot
number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of the
Township of Ramsay. About Eighty Acres clear
and well fenced. Application can be made to
the proprietor, on the premises, or to William Gil-
christ of Ramsay.

JOHN MCMAHUS.
Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861. 30 an

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site
and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers
Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the
Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land—
The Water Privilege can be made available for driving
any kind of machinery. The property is situated on
the Mississippi River, within one mile of the De-
pot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A
good and sufficient title will be given, and terms re-
asonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises
to ELIZABETH BAILEY.

Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

GEORGE HAY.

Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

K E P S on hand a General Assortment of Sheet
and Heavy Goods, among which are:
Kettles, Bat Iron, Smiths Coals, Railing Pipes,
and small Castings, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agri-
cultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints &
Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Galley,
Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable
prices for Cash or first class credit only.

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal
and all kinds of Light yet good quality.
Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and
judge for themselves.

Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feb'y., 1861. 22-4f

DANIEL KELLOCK.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL
New Agent.

PERTH, C. W.

HAS constantly on hand the following publica-
tions:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Geo-
graphical Magazine, Bell's Monthly, Frank Les-
lie's Family Magazine, New York Clipper, Mercury,
Ledger, and other New York Publications.

The Sons of Temperance

OF THE
VILLAGE OF ALMONTE.

Will dispose of their HALL!

It is a beautiful situated in the centre of
the Village, and is well adapted either for
Commercial purposes or Private Residence.

The Hall is a fine finished building, 24 x
40 feet—with an additional Building of 24 x
18 feet. For further particulars, en-
quire of
J. W. MCARTHUR,
Wm. GILMORE,
Committee.

Almonite, April 4th, 1861. 34-4f

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive
against disease and death, and
that at

P. TUCKER'S.

is just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that
will keep out Wet in all weathers. All work war-
ranted by hand. No machinery.

Ladies' Gents, and Children's Boots and Shoes
made to order in superior style and workmanship.

Performed upon old Boots and Shoes, by adding of
Feet, making good the Legs, binding the Broken,
healing the Wounded, altering the Constitution, and
supporting the body with new Soles.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Advice gratis on the most desperate cases.
Carleton Place, June 10, 1861. 40

CLEAR THE TRACK!

GET YOUR
BOOTS AT
MOORE'S.

WILLIAM MOORE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in
Carleton Place and vicinity, for the
support he has received since commencing
business, and informs them and the public in
general, that he has removed to a Shop op-
posite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is pre-
pared to furnish all kinds of work in his line,
cheap for cash, and of the best material in
the market, and good workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE.
Carleton-Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

STOP AND READ.

To the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and
surrounding Country.

JOHN B. BUSKEY.

HAS opened a Carriage Making, Paint-
ing, and Trimming Shop in Carleton
Place, where he is prepared to execute all
Orders, with neatness and dispatch.

The Subscriber is thankful for the pa-
tronage he has received since his commencing
business in this part of the country and re-
spectfully invites the public to call and see
the new style of Buggies he has on hand,
ready for sale. He has devoted a term
of four years to the study of time he has
served in the States; he has also had some
experience in Canada, and is confident
that all Orders entrusted to him shall be ex-
ecuted to suit his customers.

Carleton Place, June 12th, 1861. 28

GROCERIES.

Liquors of the best
brands and as cheap
as the cheapest in
the Village. The
Subscriber grateful
for past patronage

extended to him in the Grocery line, in-
timates to the Public that he has laid in a
Stock of the above necessities and luxuries,
which he is ready to sell at a low figure for
Cash, and challenge Competition with regard
to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel
at the lowest selling prices.

ABELOM McCAFFREY.
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

W. B. GRAY.

Grainer, Glazier & Paper
Hanger, Carriage Paint-
er, and Ornamental
Painter, such as Geo-
graphical, Oriental, Pearl
Work, Wax Work, &c.

A number of others. All orders punctually attended
to, and cheaply executed for cash. Orders received
at John Graham's.

Carleton-Place, June 6th, 1861. 40

FRANCIS LAV- ALLEE, Cooper, Blacksmith, &c., is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Park and Fleur Barrels, Tubs, Carleton Place, May 25th, 1861. 38-4f

BLACKSMITHING.

RICHARD GIL-
HULLY being
thankful for the pa-
tronage he has re-
ceived, informs the
Public, that he is
now prepared to work
cheap for Cash.

DONE in the most approved manner.
He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Har-
rows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Imple-
ment required by a Farmer, all of which he
will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

ROBERT MCNEIL
WISHES to inform the public that he has re-
moved his Saddle and Harness making es-
tablishment to Almonite, where he will be pre-
pared to execute all orders with which he may be en-
trusted in his line of business, and to supply at short
notice, any number of Park and
Fleur Barrels, Tubs,
Carleton Place, May 25th, 1861. 38-4f

FASHIONABLE CABINET WARE SHOP.

THE Undersigned, in carrying on the
Cabinet-making Business of J. W. Bell
& Co., in Carleton Place, returns his thanks
to the Public that he is prepared to make to
order, Bureaus, Sofas, Sideboards, Tables,
Bedsteads, of all modes, and the best work-
manship and material, and all other articles
in the Furniture line at reduced prices.

JOHN HOGG.
May 27, 1861. 38