

Patience.

Is it lost with folded hands,
And eyes that will not weep,
Passive and calm, while in our souls
Lies a tumult of thoughts to sleep?

Is it to grow more cold and proud,
Beauties of heart and face,
Methods of chastening will thus,
Then chastening is in vain.

Alas—pride meets not our need,
Nor can it taught be,
When in our path the shadows lie,
And turn our souls to sleep.

That patience Christ doth teach—
Alas, dear Lord, we cannot keep
Thy rules within our reach.

O, worldly maxims differ so
From all thy love doth will—
Thou dost indeed teach us to
Command us to be still.

But thou hast not forbade our tears,
These thou were freely shed
O'er thy beloved—did we not see
Weary of our own self?

And, O, how often of pain
We had no word to flee,
Save the world—which in its pride
Nought of love's heart can see.

Kindred and friend may lead to read
The spirit's tumult needs,
The voice that still for love and peace,
For rest and comfort pleads.

And lo! when, weary then at first,
We turn in tears away,
From seeking that which cometh not,
To find that which we may.

And patience hath her perfect work
When clinging to thy side,
We find in Love Divine the peace
The human heart denies.

Management of Bees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADA FARMER.
SIR.—There is no branch of rural economy more connected with more agreeable associations than that of bee management. The proverbially industrious habits of the insect, its extreme ingenuity in the construction of its domicile, and the deposition of its treasures, are such as to excite the admiration of the most unsophisticated. The common necessity of destroying the stock, in order to obtain the produce of their labours, has been always a matter of regret. Many plans have been devised for the purpose of obtaining the honey without the destruction of the bees, but they have only been attended with partial success. The object has, however, been lately attained by the late Mr. Quinby, of St. Johnsbury, N. Y., a practical apiculturist, whose system of management has given this branch of rural economy an importance and value of which it was not before considered susceptible, both in the greater productiveness of the bees and the superior quality of the honey.

WINTERING BEES.
Quinby says one will tell you to keep them warm, others to keep them cold, to keep them in the sun, bury them in the ground, put them in the cellar, in the chamber, wood-house, and other places, and no place at all, that is, to let them remain as they are without attention. The latter is the more correct, to drive the inexperienced into despair.

My method for wintering is as follows:—I have an old dwelling-house in which I formerly lived, across my door yard, in which I winter my bees. They occupy two bedrooms that are well plastered and kept tolerably dry, so that the bees are not exposed to any draft of air. I put them in November. Now prepare two saw horses of scantling, legs about one foot long, let your benches be the length of the room, set your hives with your 30 inch bottom boards across them, the same as in the bee-house, leaving the floor clear, so that you can guard against the mice, &c. you may have three tiers of hives, one above the other, by putting blocks between the rows of hives in such a manner that you can at all times take off or put on the covers that close the hives which lead to the caps. These small covers must all be off in extreme cold weather, to let the vapour or breath pass off into the walls, or otherwise it will accumulate in the hives and drown out the bees, or smother them to death. Without air, the fountain of life, the honey-bee will never subsist, they must have it at all times, in cold or hot weather. Those close rooms for winter must also have air passages, ventilation both in and out, without letting in the light, particularly in soft days, when it is possible to open the windows a little.

over the bees will crawl from their hives and never return to them again. I have wintered my bees in this manner greatly to my satisfaction. Much depends on the winter management to make it a paying business in summer.

NEW METHOD.
The more trees the better around your bee-house, provided they do not cast a shade over it, until after 9 or 10 o'clock; let it front the 11 o'clock sun. I have three beehives; I find my bees do much the best in one that is only a shade, open all around, a roof sufficient to shade rain and keep off the sun. It lets in a current of air and blows the millers out. A house enclosed all round, as some have done, will destroy the bees within two or three years at most. Instead of a plank for the hives to stand upon, I substitute two scantlings 3 by 4 inches, set in the morning. Young men who look as if their mothers might have taught them better, and others who are old enough to know better without teaching, go puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco and puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco and puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco.

Let the hives at this season stand flat on the bottom board, without blocks to the corners; they should be as warm as possible for the young brood. This raising of the hives to search for worms should continue until the first part of June, when you will find the bees begin to be very numerous on the bottom board. If the weather is hot, raise the two front corners of your hive and put under each a block of wood, and by about the 20th of June put two blocks under the back corners, and your

bees will be apt to put out the worms the remainder of the season without troubling you much.

SWARMING.

Watch your bees from 10 o'clock to 3 on pleasant days from the 5th of June to the 1st of the month. When they commence to swarm, keep yourself as quiet as possible; don't be alarmed, you will not lose them if you do your duty—that is, let them alone, they will settle in a few moments in a place to suit themselves. Now place your hive near them, and by gentle means get them into it, or the majority of them, and within one hour from the time they left the old hive, have them in the bee house out of the sun. Don't be afraid if you are decently clean and not sweaty. If the bottom-board is covered with bees, carry them carefully and you are in no danger of being hurt, or of your bees leaving your hive for a house in the woods.

HIVES.

According to Quinby, I make my hives 14 inches square and 14 inches deep, inside measure, which will hold plenty of honey to winter any swarm, if properly filled. I have 12 one-inch holes on the top of each hive, 6 on each end and 6 in the middle of the top; these holes with a 3 inch thick tacked on, and it is then ready for the bees. This hive is made of good one-inch pine boards. Never plane the inside of your hive or cap, or the bees will leave it, they can't hold on to a smooth board. My caps are made of bass wood 3/4 of an inch in thickness, 14 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 7 deep. They are made without covers and inverted across the top of the hive; they hold from 16 to 20 lbs of honey. A good hive that has cast no swarm will fill those caps by the 14th of July. Take them off and put empty ones in their place, and take off all caps, as by the 15th of August their work is done for the season. A hive that has cast one swarm will fill the caps but once, and should not be removed before the middle of August.

FALL.

In September you can take the blocks from the corners of your hives and let them stand on the bottom board, as the bees are getting scarce, perhaps they may commence robbing. You can generally put a stop to that by closing the passages so that but one bee can pass at a time.

LOCATION FOR BEES.

Much depends on the location of country for the apiarist. The borders of a large upland pond will produce the most and purest honey. The Lynden of Basia is more celebrated for the abundance of its delicious virgin sweets gathered by the honey-bees than any other place I ever heard of. Pine plains, with buckwheat fields abounding, also produces honey of a dark color, of second quality. The borders of large lakes or rivers will subject the apiarist to heavy losses of his best bees. The forest is the natural home for the honey-bee. Where the pine, wood or linden, and sugar maple abound at a convenient distance, no one need fail of a good supply of a first-rate article. It will be understood that I have taken these remarks on each hive. By the help of a good veil and long gloves, I have removed 18 apes, and all the bees out of them by nine o'clock in the morning without help, excepting a quill or wing in my hand. I have known people take off the cap and set it on the ground near the hive, expecting the bees to leave it; and so they did, but they took all the honey out first. The above shows plainly the means I used to obtain, during the past season, from 26 swarms, 9000 lbs., and the season before 7700 lbs. from 28 swarms, of pure white cap honey that can't be excelled.

W. H. SHERWOOD.

Portland, Leeds Co., C. W.

A Naples correspondent states that the trial of five brigands taken from the French steamer *Amazone* goes on at Santa Maria—the proceedings conducted by them, unless as showing what manner of men were protected by the Bourbons and the Pope, had better not be detailed; but as towards this end all means are justified, it is right to give the facts deposited by many. Cipriani la Gala having taken prisoner one of the National Guard, had to decide upon the best method of torture. Tearing his clothes off, he tied his victim to a tree, and taking a hatchet split open the chest, from which he tore the heart to throw it at the face of the warm corpse. A priest, by name Decease, was also taken prisoner. Each of the band stabbed him with his poniard, hung his limbs, when he turned to the branch of a tree, and then tried his liver, which they cast. More than these facts which are amply proved, need not be recited. They show the brutal nature of the brigands, of whom three were shot lately, one having committed 80 murders.

EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments have been made by the Admiralty for the preservation of meat on quinine. A bullock having been killed in the usual manner, the chest is immediately opened, and a metal pipe inserted in connection with the arterial system. Connected with this pipe is a tub of brine, the contents of which are forced through the arteries of the animal, passing through the whole of the system, and making its exit by means of an incision in the carcase, provided for that purpose. The preservative solution is then forced through the animal in a similar manner, but the escape of it from the carcase prevented. By this means an animal may be readily slaughtered and pickled in half an hour. This process has, however, one serious drawback. In first forcing the brine through the carcase the whole of the blood contained therein is thoroughly driven out, and its valuable properties are thus completely lost. The use of meat so preserved in the navy would be more conducive of scurvy than the meat now in use.

SMOKING ON THE STREETS.

The New York Evening Post says the blackguard practice of smoking on the public streets prevails in that city to a great extent. It is particularly obnoxious to women and children who look as if their mothers might have taught them better, and others who are old enough to know better without teaching, go puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco and puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco and puffing at their stinky roll of tobacco.

THE BEES.

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Every downdrop, every raindrop, has a whole heaven within it, and so has every word and high human heart.

McNab Council.

February 2nd, 1864.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met this day in the Town Hall. The councillors were all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting of council were read, approved and signed by the Reeve. The following communications, petitions, accounts, &c., were presented and read:—

Commission from County Treasurer, relative to arrears taxes on lot 14 in the 6th concession—Amount \$12.50.

Petition of James Young, James Miller, and John McManagale, innkeepers, praying that licenses be granted them for the current year.

Petition of John Miller and others praying to divide path divisions No. 15 and to form it into two divisions.

Account of Andrew Russell, Insurance Agent. Amount \$4.

Account of Daniel McIntyre for "fixing plank on Bay Street." Amount \$2.50.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would, during the present sitting of council, introduce a By-law dividing the municipality into poundkeepers' divisions, and defining the same.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would, during the present sitting of council, introduce a By-law appointing Poundkeepers, Fence-viewers, and Path-masters for the current year.

Mr. Paris gave notice that he would at the present sitting of council, move for leave to introduce a By-law to appoint an Auditor in the place of James McLaughlin, resigned.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the By-law appointing Poundkeepers, Fence-viewers, and Path-masters be now introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the council do now go into committee of the whole, to take into consideration the original communications, petitions, &c., now before them and report thereon.

Carried.

On the council again resuming, the following committee report was presented and read:—

With regard to the petition of Jas Young James Miller and John McManagale, we recommend that their licenses be granted them for the current year.

Petition of John Miller and others will get due consideration when filing up the By-law appointing Path-masters.

Account of Andrew Russell, Insurance Agent, in order that the Clerk draw the amount from the Treasury and forward it forthwith.

Account of Daniel McIntyre, we order it be paid W. O. Buell.

Account of Charles Fraser, for five days extra Statute Labour performed by Mr. Paris, we recommend that Mr. Paris get credit for the same.

We also recommend that the By-law appointing Poundkeepers, Fence-viewers and Path-masters, be filed up—which was done second and passed.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the By-law appointing certain Township officers be now read a second time as filed up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the By-law appointing certain Township officers, be now read a third time and passed.

The petitions of Mrs. Leckie, Buffam and Hough, Innkeepers, were now presented and read, also the following accounts:—

Account of John Douglas, for firewood and attendance on Town Hall, &c.

Account of Neil Robertson for clearing trees off the Arrior road after a storm, amounting to \$1.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the accounts of Neil Robertson and John Douglas be paid, and that they do get orders on the Treasurer for the same.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the By-law appointing an Auditor in the place of James McLaughlin be brought up and read a first time. Carried.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the By-law appointing certain Township officers be now read a second time as filed up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the By-law appointing certain Township officers, be now read a third time and passed.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the council do now resolve itself into committee of the whole, to take into consideration the By-law dividing the township into pound divisions, and the petition of Archibald Young and others, and report thereon.

On the council again resuming the following report was presented and read:—

With regard to the By-law dividing the township into pound divisions, we recommend that the township be divided into nine pound divisions and each division to consist of the lots as described in the By-law now introduced for that purpose.

With regard to the petition of Archibald Young and others, to open a road from the Madawaska River through the 12th, 13th concessions to the Flat Rapid Road, near the side line between lots 3 & 4, we recommend that the petitioners do ascertain what the right of way will cost and report at the next meeting of council.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the last clause of the report be struck out and that it do then pass.

Carried.

Mr. McCreary moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the report now read be adopted.

Carried.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law dividing the township into pound divisions as filed up in committee of the whole, be now read a second time.

Carried.

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Carried.

Mr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Paris, that the By-law dividing the township into pound divisions as filed up in committee of the whole, be now read a second time.

Carried.

Perth Assigns.

From the Standard.

As was stated in our last issue the Court of Queen's Bench was opened in this town, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.—Mr. Justice Adam Wilson presiding. On the following day, a prisoner named James Watt was placed on trial charged with having murdered an aged woman (his grandmother) named Jane Campbell, in the township of Dalhousie, on the 20th of October last.

John Descoe, jun., Esq., conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, and W. M. Shaw, Esq., defended the prisoner. The evidence adduced was to the following effect:—

FOR THE PROSECUTION.
Alexander Campbell, sworn.—Lives on the east half of lot number one in 2nd concession of Dalhousie; have a brother-in-law called George Watt; deceased lived on land after father's death: mother is now dead. Watt came to live with my mother in April last; think Watt was a good man; my mother on the Monday before her death; was told my mother left Watt on Wednesday; saw her after her death on Thursday evening; there was a mark of a blow on the side of her head; did not see her hands; saw the body after her death; Watt's body had another blow on her head, seemed to have been a severe blow; saw her legs were black from the ankle to the knee; it was black in small spots; she was injured in her breast by the heel of a boot; the breast was discoloured; did not see any bruises on her back but the skin was reddened; a tuft of her hair appeared to be drawn through grass and straw; she was 78 years of age on the 1st of January last; she was over once or twice a week all last summer: the land was considered her own, she never slept in my house over one night, but often back the same day; I stay over night; she spoke of selling the land; did not know that John Watt knew she wanted me to write to John about selling the land: have heard my mother sold prisoner and give him back talk; 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house: he appeared to be warm with walking or running; he sat down: he said he was going to Deacon's shanty: had come from his mother's; did not appear to be in a hurry; he asked me for a piece of bread; I told him to wait and I would give him dinner; he said a piece of bread would do him; showed me a small leather pocket-book; showed me a ring, like a ring produced; thought there were some stamps on it; he told me he had bought it from his grandmother; he said he gave her 150 lbs. of flour for it: asked for the old woman; he said she was well worth his bread in his hand: he went on the Perth road; regulate clock by village bell.

James Jack McDonald, sworn.—Resides at Balderson's Corner; known prisoner; saw prisoner on or about the 28th of October, on Friday or Saturday, during some week Mrs. Campbell was killed; I was at West's hotel; was talking to Mrs. West about Mrs. Campbell's death; prisoner said nothing for some time; I had got from her that she was killed by a ram; I said I had heard it was an old woman by the name of Mrs. Campbell; prisoner said it must be his grandmother, as he knew of no other woman of that name there; he said some parties up there had a cross ram; was quite unconcerned; prisoner said there would be some grandmothers; he said his grandfather had died without a will, and his grandmother must have died without one too; prisoner said the old woman and his father's family were always quarrelling about the land; he said he had done a thing last night he was sorry for doing, he had shot his grandmother; he said he had got from her about two months before; he said he sold it to a man named Code; said he first with Mr. Young, magistrate; he said he had paid \$3 for the ring he had got a jack knife and eight plugs of tobacco for the ring when he sold it.

James Code, sworn.—Resides at Balderson's; remember prisoner offered to sell me a ring; he saw me at West's inn; we were throwing dice on the counter; prisoner came up and laid the ring on the counter and wanted us to throw for it; he said: "Weat would not throw for it; wanted prisoner to take a bribe pipe for it; prisoner would not take the pipe; I made prisoner an offer of eight plugs of tobacco, a pocket knife and a treat for the ring, he took the offer; he did not tell how he got the ring; nor did we ask him; gave it to Mr. Young.

Malcolm McCullum, sworn.—Resides at Balderson's; I think I saw prisoner on Wednesday about 2 o'clock; saw a pocket-book with prisoner some night; it was an old one with a loop; saw a ring with him at a distance; he said he had bought it from her and given three dollars for it; prisoner did not mention his grandmother's death until after I had heard of it; prisoner came on Wednesday and left on Friday at noon; when prisoner left I had not heard of his grandmother's death.

Cross-examined.—It might be Saturday at noon prisoner had left; I had heard of Mrs. Campbell's death before prisoner told me; he told me of her death after he left me; saw him in the evening, near dark, after he left me.

George Blair, sworn.—Lives in Dalhousie, knew Mrs. Campbell 43 years; knew her husband; saw her two or three times the week before the murder; knew the prisoner ever since he was born; saw Mr. Watt on Thursday the 29th; spoke about the murder; I saw a coroner would be required, Friday, went into Perth with a load; on Saturday when returning, about 2 o'clock, stopped to pay toll at Balderson's and to water my horses; when he had put the horses in the shed, the prisoner came in and wanted me to take him home; he wanted me to drink with him; on the road going home I saw a pocket-book with him; the prisoner was bragging he had some money; he gave it to me to keep for him for fear he would lose it; I think there was about \$6 in it; my maid said the prisoner, "you have no bills, have you?" He then showed me the pocket-book; I saw a dirty piece of paper, looked at it and it was a receipt; prisoner had no hesitation in showing it to me. On Monday I asked the prisoner where he had got the pocket-book; he said he had got it from John McLeish's son, and gave \$6 for it; I asked him what he had done with the receipt, he said he had wrapped it around \$6; I think the pocket-book had some marks on the face; I examined the old lady's face very carefully; there were five marks on the face, three on one cheek and two on the other, all about the same size, between York shilling and a quarter; I thought they seemed as if they had been done by the hoof of a ram; no discoloured marks on the face; I heard about the particular marks on her legs; think she was struck on the legs first and knocked on her knees; it would then strike her on the breast as that would be about the height; I think a blow from a ram would have been powerful enough to cause the injuries done to Mrs. Campbell's breast and ribs.

Ann Campbell, sworn.—Lives in Dalhousie, on same lot as Watt's; did not see Mrs. Campbell for a week before her death.

Cross-examined.—Was on good terms with prisoner's family; Mrs. Campbell often came over to see me; saw a ring in her finger last summer; she broke her arm by falling in the cellar; used to come to me to fix it; generally kept her ring in her pocket-book; always spoke well of Mr. Watt to me; saw Mrs. Campbell attacked by a ram once before she had come to our place and when going home the ram attacked her; whenever she got up it would knock her down; saw her back and side were very sore; ram struck her when she was on her hands and knees; my husband and I had to help her into bed; was poorly all winter on account of the injuries received from the ram; had to be assisted in and out of bed; the ram was a year old, had no horns; was not known to have been vicious before; none of her ribs were broken at that time.

THE DEFENCE.

Dr. Robert Corry, sworn.—Am a Physician, &c.; was present at a post mortem examination of deceased; was called upon to make an examination by Coroner Dr. Nichol, who is now dead; it was after dark when I made examination on a Friday night; took dress off, examined her body all over externally; on the right chest there was a slight abrasion; the upper part of the chest and round the neck were several contused parts; the front part of the chest, in fact, all the chest was very much marked by contusions; the abdomen was in the same state, and the legs, the lower part more than the upper, and on back; the hands and feet internally marked; I examined her chest internally, and found ribs broken in the center, and on both sides, about mid way from the back bone and the sternum; there was another fracture on both sides near the spine, the ribs on the left side were more severely fractured than on the right; the sternum was fractured in two places; it is quite certain that the wounds had been made by a ram's head; the wounds could not have been made by a sharp cornered or angular stick or club; the injuries could not have been made by a blow from a ram, but might have been done by a repetition of blows from a ram's head; a blow on one side would not, I think, break the ribs on both sides; a blow on the breast from a ram might have broken the ribs on both sides; but one blow could not have produced the

contusions on the side, chest, and lower part of the neck; it would have taken a series of blows; the wounds had more of the appearance of a blow than of pressure; do not think from the wounds she could have walked; but it is possible she might have raised on her knees; injuries on the legs might have been produced by a ram; I am quite positive there was no print of the heel of a boot about the body.

Cross-examined.—It was at first inquest I made examination; it is quite possible, if a ram will strike when a body is still, that a ram could have committed all the injuries; a blow on the side breaking the ribs, would probably produce death, but could not say it would produce instantaneous death; the substances in her hair did not go, I think, to show that her body had been dragged; did not see any appearance of her body being dragged over the ground.

Christina Watt, sworn.—Am sister of the deceased; was examined at inquest; remember day of the murder; Mr. McLeish, the prisoner, was at father's house; father went to Gillies' mill that morning; Mr. Mullin came for sheep; saw prisoner at house that morning about 8 o'clock; prisoner was at the door when Mullin was catching sheep first, at that time he left; grandmothers came to the house beside Mullin; grandmother came back with me; she asked me where prisoner was; she said she was going to Mullin that day after tobacco; then she took her breakfast; then she went to get her pocket-book, but it was gone; she said it was no wonder George had slipped away; she said she had taken her pocket-book; she said her ring was in the pocket-book, and she did not care for the book or the money; she had not worn the ring for some time; had not seen her with the ring on for eighteen months; she told me before she kept her ring in the pocket-book; and I have seen it since; she had no ring on that morning; she stopped in the house a good while after taking her breakfast, and looked for her pocket-book; she did not go to see Mr. Alex. J. Deacon; she said she had given him; saw her going away in the direction of Campbell's about ten o'clock in the forenoon; she always looked to see what time it was; she said it was about 10 o'clock; I think it was about two hours after Mullin left; she was pretty frail; she would hardly walk two miles a hour; did not hear any more until I went for her; she never stayed away all night but told us; this time she did not say she would stay all night; went to uncle Alexander's; asked for her; he said she was not there; started to go home; Alex. Shanks, he knocked me down when walking in Shanks' baryard; he tried to strike me again; Shanks' daughter drove him away with a stick; had no horns; Grandmother had a sore hand; did not wear her ring for a long time; kept it in her pocket; told Mr. Shanks that she had her ring; he said she also told mother and grandmother; did not do anything to ram then, until he chased Mr. Shanks; then blinded him; Mrs. Shanks told me herself that the ram chased her; the ram was killed about a month ago; was staying at Shanks' when they killed him.

Cross-examined.—Was away from home ever since grandmother's death; Shanks said ram was two years old; came home on Sunday before she was buried; did not see George; inquired about him; father said he was very much hurt; said he could not see if the ram did not kill her; told me when done to nurse prisoner; was angry before mother and I were done breakfast; looked at the clock; after breakfast mother took a smoke; then went to dress herself; went to look for pocket-book; no wonder George had gone as he had taken her pocket-book; I helped her to dress; said she did not want the money in her hand; in the pocket-book it was the ring she carried for; her arm was broken; I went to Gillies' Mill that evening to get money and take my wool had neither pocket-book or ring when she left that morning; identifies clothing in court; her arm was in a sling; a black string, when she started; it takes us about two hours to go from our place to the village, can go it in one hour myself; left my house about ten, the day of murder, to go away; our clock was about five minutes ahead of bell in village; mother went in the direction of the village; George could get as the chest it he wanted; heard mother say to Mr. Mullin, she wanted some tobacco; when she found she had lost her pocket-book; said she would go down to Rand's and get a little tobacco; to do her until she got her pocket-book; no quarrels between mother and I; we would quarrel for George to his father when quarrelling.

Cross-examined.—Was at first inquest; was not mentioned that George had taken ring and pocket-book the morning she started; was ten o'clock when George started; George was always kind to mother; did not hear George say he would kill his grandmother; she had no ring on her finger when she started; had on a soft brown hat when she left on the morning of the murder; had boots on; were old ones; was over at Sandy's once or twice during the summer all night; kept her money at Bateson's for fear of Sandy.

The evidence closed about midnight. At half past ten o'clock, p.m., next day, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner is still detained, however, on a charge of having stolen a ring and a pocket-book.

The case was conducted with much ability; on both sides, John Deacon, Jr., Esq., being Crown Counsel, and W. M. Shaw, Esq., acting on behalf of the prisoner. Much interest was manifested in the trial, which lasted from two o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon until late on Friday night.

From the Courier.

Jarvis vs Grant.—Ejectment.—Action brought to recover possession of a lot of land in Burgess North. Verdict for Plaintiff.

Wm. Sherwood Atty. on Record, Deacon, Counsel for Plaintiff; D. Fraser for Defendant.

Matheson vs Bourke.—Ejectment.—Action brought to recover possession of a lot of land in Montague, occupied by Deft. as a Brewery. Verdict for Plaintiff. W. M. Matheson for Plaintiff; D. McMartin for Deft.

McAdams vs McKay.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of an unpaid account. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$201.05. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; W. A. Radenbush for Deft.

Samner vs Baker.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of an account against which the Defendant wished to set certain church moneys alleged to have been collected by Plaintiff. This plea, however, was abandoned, and a verdict was taken by consent for \$307.87. John Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; W. O. Beall for Deft.

Hessell vs Giesing.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a Promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$433.23. A. Ross Atty. on Record, and D. Fraser Counsel for Plaintiff; Deft. in person.

Supple vs Dunlop.—Trespass Issues.—Action brought to recover the value of a certain number of sticks of timber alleged to have been taken by Defendant of Plaintiff's limits on the Indian river. The limits of these parties joined each other, and an old line had been run between them several years ago, but recently the Plaintiff had got a new line run, which varied considerably from the old one. The plaintiff claimed the new line as the boundary, while the defendant claimed the old one and accordingly cut and took of the timber up to the old line. Litwas for taking the timber between the two lines, including a number of pieces beyond the old line, that the action was brought. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned the new line the true one, and returned a verdict for Plaintiff for \$232.00, being the value of 232 pieces at one dollar a stick. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; D. Fraser for Deft.

Seemay vs Giesing.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a disparted account arising out of lumbering operations. Referred to arbitrators. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$200.00. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; Joseph Deacon for Deft.

White vs Johnston.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover amount of a disparted account arising out of lumbering operations. Referred to arbitrators. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$200.00. W. M. Shaw for Plaintiff; Joseph Deacon for Deft.

Elliot vs Wilson et al.—Assumpsit.—Action for damages for damming back the water on Plaintiff's Mills. Made a Remand. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Deft.

Nield vs McIntosh.—Replevin.—To test the right of property as to certain machines and machinery. Made a Remand. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; D. Fraser for Deft.

Wood vs Holliday.—Assumpsit.—To recover balance of a disparted account made a Remand. J. Deacon, Jr. for Plaintiff; W. M. Shaw for Deft.

McLeish et al vs Bell et al.—Covenant.—Case brought down for trial amended plea. Made a Remand. D. Fraser for Plaintiff; J. Deacon, Jr. for Deft.

The four last cases were those undisputed of owing to the time allotted for holding the Court having expired.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Queen vs William Wilson.—Larceny.—The prisoner had been employed by Mr. McCrea of Renfrew Village to draw a load of flour to a shanty up the Ottawa River, but instead of delivering the flour he sold it in and around Pembroke, got on the spree and spent the money. He was therefore tried for larceny. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 22 months imprisonment in the Common Jail at hard labor. J. Deacon, Jr. for Crown; W. M. Shaw for Prisoner.

COST OF FENCES.—IMPROVEMENTS WANTED.

The following interesting extracts are from a communication of Charles E. Smith to the Country Gentleman:

"At the New York fair, facts were presented as to the amount of cost of fencing, which will astonish every man who has not given much thought to the subject. \$144,000,000 for the fences of the United States is the cost of construction only, the value of the land they cover not being included in the estimate. Notwithstanding their immense cost they are a century behind the improvements of the age. Evidently there is no one thing in which our farmers so badly err as in building fences. They build temporary fences, which require constant watching and frequent repairs; they build wide fences, and cover up from 50 to 60 feet of land to the rod, without thinking that by so doing they materially lessen the size of their fields—they build the rail fence, and are continually conscious that it requires four times as much wood as a straight board fence, and that it puts three-fourths of a rod of land through its entire course, beyond the reach of the plough and mowing machine! A mile of straight board fence can be built with 13,000 feet of lumber. One mile of zigzag rail fence will require 52,000 feet, making a difference of 39,000 feet. Taking the estimates of Hon. T. C. Peters, as to the amount of fencing in New York, and allowing one-half of them to be straight board fences, and the other six-eighths rail fences, if we reckon the extra quality of lumber required for the latter at \$4 per thousand, and the land at \$40 per acre, the crooked fences will cost \$49,000,000 the most! Can New York afford to throw away this value of land and lumber? Can the West, so scantily supplied with fencing material, afford it?"

"In my opinion for a permanent fence, in the ground, to be thrown up by frost in two or three years, or to decay in eight or ten, is wrong; and I believe that the time will come when farmers will as soon build their houses and barns in this way, as their fences, and when they are fencing will be considered just as much a mark of wisdom as zigzag in walking. Substitute straight, upright durable fences for the crooked, leaning, short-lived ones so common all over the country, and what a change would be made in the appearance and value of our farms, and what a saving would be made in materials, time, money, and labor! We want fences that are easily and cheaply made; that are straight and cover but little land; that are adapted to our river lands and roadsides, where snow drifts are troublesome in winter, and that will last in every part, without cost of repairs, at least 50 years.—Sci. American.

PATHEOS AND APPROPRIATE.—Some English fellow has been guilty of the following adaptation of a well-known epitaph, and of appending it to an old continental ball stuck up in the store:

"Stop, Greenback, stop, as you pass by; As you are now so once was I; As I am now so you must be; Depreciate and follow me."

The Collingwood "Enterprise" says that on Saturday evening, and Sunday Morning, a mad dog visited that town, to the great dismay of the inhabitants biting at every animal he came across in his mad career through the streets. Quite a number of dogs were bitten before the rabid animal was disposed of.

An American exchange says.—Mrs. Carey, a coloured woman, belonging to Canada West, is acting as recruiting agent for the 13th Regiment, now in camp at New Haven. She gets her men from the refugee slaves in Canada, and brought 29 good ones to the camp one day last week.

Michael Waters, a recruit belonging to the 13th Regiment of New York Volunteers, was, on Sunday, shot dead on Broadway, while attempting to desert, by a sergeant of the regiment. An inquest was held, and the sergeant was acquitted from all blame.

A letter from New York states that a speculative movement is on foot in that market to buy up all the old teas there, and that already \$500,000 worth has been "gobbled" up. A similar combination has been effected to buy up all the coffee, and that too will probably be successful.

A farmer named Crosby came into Rochester the other day having a package of four thousand dollars, which he had just received as the purchase money of his farm, rolled up in a piece of newspaper in the side pocket of his coat. He had some crackers in the same pocket. Becoming hungry, he took out the crackers, and then discovered that his roll of bills was gone. By advertisement in the Rochester papers, he offered five hundred dollars reward for the recovery of his money.

The news brought by the Virginia, that Her Majesty had given notice of her intention to hold a Court on the 6th inst, and a second on the 13th, may be accepted, we trust, as a disproof of the rumour that she has had it in contemplation to abdicate the throne. Once that Her Majesty has emerged from the seclusion in which she has remained since the death of her husband, we may hope that she will speedily resume her former habits and again become the visible sovereign of the realm.

Alar Morris, M. P. P., and family, arrived in town by last night's train, and the intention, we understand, of residing permanently in Perth. Now that Mr. Morris has come to this decision, we are amongst the first to wish that he may never have regret his coming amongst the good people of our quiet and orderly town.—Courier.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1864.

A report has recently been published which gives much information in reference to immigration. It appears that there arrived at Quebec and Montreal as immigrants in 1863, 19,419 persons. Of these, 1,307 came as cabin passengers, and 18,112 in the steerage. It is to be regretted that these figures indicate a decrease of 2,757 as compared with the previous year. Of the total number, 15,225 came direct from England, while but 4,194 embarked at foreign ports. The number of vessels engaged in conveying this emigration was 138, of which 47 were steamers and 91 sailing vessels. Nor were the incoming long upon their way, as compared with the periods occupied but even a few years back. The steamers from Liverpool averaged 13 days; from Londonderry, 12 days, and from Glasgow, in the propeller, 17 days. The sailing vessels hailing from ports in the United Kingdom made their trips in 36 days, while from continental ports the average was 45 days.

The nationalities of the emigrants for the two last seasons presented the following contrast:—

	1862.	1863.
English.....	5180	4830
Irish.....	5468	5508
German.....	3026	3949
Scandinavian.....	2516	3047
Norwegian, Swede & Dane.....	5289	1416
Other countries, colonists &c.....	697	669
	22,176	19,419

Death at sea assailed but an insignificant portion of the emigrants. The report states that "among the emigrants from the United Kingdom, but 6 deaths occurred at sea," and the mortality on board ships from "foreign ports exhibits a marked improvement over the record of the last few years."

The Germans lost 46 souls on the passage and 1 in quarantine, being equal to about "1.51 per cent. Of the Norwegians only "6 died on the passage, and it was found "necessary to detain but few in quarantine."

It is interesting to know that though the emigration to Canada is not large, yet that the class of people who do come are of the right sort. They are mostly people of some means, and a majority of them are found to be persons who may be classed as "skilled." Thus it appears that of the male adults who reached last year there were—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Farmers.....	1476	722	2198
Laborers.....	2726	421	3147
Mechanics.....	1830	268	2098
Professional men.....	8	2	10
Servants (domestic).....	22	1	23
Clerks, Traders, &c.....	188	15	203
	6260	1429	7679

The Manchester Operative Aid Committee sent out 283 persons, most of whom found ready employment, the same remark applying to agents who came from Glasgow.

The following account of the arrival and distribution of Emigrants (steamer passengers) within the Province, is derived from the best information on the point, that I have been able to obtain. Landed at Quebec in 1863 (steamer). By Suspension Bridge and Detroit, as per return of Hamilton Agent, 20792, of whom there remained in Canada..... 4840

Steamers on Lake Ontario, from Rochester and Oswego, as per return of Mr. Hamilton, 768

do from Oswego and Cape Vincent to Kingston, as per return of Mr. McPherson..... 3196

Lake Champlain to Montreal, as per return of Mr. Daly..... 465

Steamer to Portland, from 1st January, on opening of navigation, do do from close of Navigation to 31st Decr., 1863..... 1014

Of the arrivals at Quebec, the number that proceeded to the States is estimated at about..... 5000

Remaining in Canada..... 23,719

Of these there appear to have settled in Western Canada..... 18101

In Ontario..... 1700

Eastern Canada..... 2774

Lower Provinces..... 61

Unaccounted for..... 1073

23,719

The amount of emigrant tax collected at Quebec during last year was \$18,024—at

Montreal \$15. But why should there be any tax on emigrants? We trust that Mr. McFee will see to this. As to the prospects for the coming season the report says:—

"There is no doubt that increasing numbers of the humbler classes, more particularly in Ireland and the North of Scotland, are looking upon it as the only ground for hoping they may escape from their present distress. Thousands would gladly avail themselves of it, had they only the means of paying their ocean passage. The extent of the movement, even at this inclement season of the year, may be seen in the large numbers who leave by every available vessel for the United States. The return of the port of Liverpool, for the month of December, shows that 8431 left that place chiefly for the United States, against 4075 in the corresponding month last year. Without doubt this movement will spread as the season advances, so that when the St. Lawrence opens we may fairly calculate on receiving some share of the number, provided sufficient vessels be laid on the route. The scarcity of accommodation, more particularly by steamers, added to the high rates of passage, acts very seriously against us in our competition with New York for Emigrant transport."

At the time we write, Gold, in the New York market, is up to the extraordinary figure of 190! Perhaps some of our readers do not understand what this means. It is simply the difference in the price or current value of a Gold dollar and a Paper dollar of the United States Treasury. It is not that gold is worth any more than it is; but that the paper money is so much depreciated in value, or the credit of the country so low, that a gold dollar is equivalent to 190 cents of paper money. We think there can scarcely be a doubt that the financial affairs of that country are rapidly hurrying on to a crash. The N. Y. "World" speaking of financial matters says:—

"Much uneasiness is felt in administration circles respecting the condition of the national finances. Another large issue of currency is now probable, since it is felt that even with the amount now out, it is impossible to prevent gold going to 200 and upward, and one or two hundred millions more will not make matters much worse. The government is now spending two millions per day. Its receipts from loans, taxes, and customs are less than one million per day. The ten-forty loan does not sell, because people feel that they have already lent the government as much as they can without putting "too many eggs in a basket," and the national debt is mounting up so rapidly that the most sanguine begin to admit that it can never be paid, but that the best that can be hoped for is, that it will be only partially repudiated by being funded in a government bond bearing three per cent interest."

The City of New York, a splendid new iron steamer of the Inman line, has met with the same fate as the Bohemian. On her last homeward passage, she struck a rock in the entrance to Queenstown harbor, filled and sank. Happily, all her passengers, mails, specie, baggage, &c., were saved, so that the loss is confined to the ship itself. It is to be hoped that she may be raised to buffet the stormy ocean once more. The City of New York was a fine iron ship of 2,500 tons, and was the fastest of the line. She made her first voyage to this continent on September 11th, 1861. The Inman line has hitherto been very fortunate, having lost but two vessels since the formation of the company many years since. Their present fleet numbers some dozen vessels.

The United States War Department is about to weed out the unemployed Generals, with a view of reducing the number by thirty or forty, and thereby making room for the promotion of really meritorious officers."

It would appear from the above paragraph that the Military authorities in the States are beginning to get their eyes opened, a little, in reference to the uselessness of many of their salaried officials. There are lately significant indications of a general root and dispersion of that numerous body of generals who have been ordered to the rear, and dismissed from active duty. They have been receiving fat salaries but were, really, no use to the country—except as ornaments—mere rings in the nose! It is high time such shining lights were snuffed out, and active, energetic, reliable men, put in their places.

SILVER MINING.—Strong indications of the existence of silver ore, it is believed, have been discovered in the township of Bedford, in the vicinity of the extensive lead mines in that region. Parties from Montreal have taken a lease of land on the premises of P. Duran and J. Anderson, near Green Bay and have commenced mining operations with energy.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Watson is receiving good encouragement from the farmers, in reference to the culture of flax during the coming season, and that he is proceeding to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of suitable machinery at Almonte, for the manufacture of the flax. We have no doubt it will be the best paying crop the farmers can raise.

The Montreal Transcript says that the Duke and Duchess of Athole have arrived at Montreal, and are staying at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Obituary.

It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the sudden death of Richard C. Kebleth of this village. Deceased was a young man of refined piety, and was very dearly beloved by all with whom he came in contact. In the Methodist Church, of which he was a member, he was ever an active and zealous laborer. As leader of the choir he will be missed, in every gathering for the cause of morality or the elevation of his fellow men. He will be remembered as the ruling spirit, and all will mourn him as a warm and faithful friend, as well as an agreeable and courteous neighbor. Though stricken down in the vigor of manhood, being only 25 years of age, with many a tie to hand him to earth, he cheerfully obeyed his Saviour's call, and before his death was happy in the thought that he was only leaving this world for a brighter home on High.—S. F. Review.

Bodily Exercise.

The human body is a wonderful machine. Viewed automatically it demands the fullest admiration for the manner in which it performs its various functions. Man is an automaton; he is one not only in habit but also in thought; he is too apt to do as he sees other people doing. It is the usage of many people to drink in public to a greater or less extent; it has become a standing joke against them that, when friend meets friend, the invariable habit is to repair to the nearest bar and imbibe. Man smokes, he was not born to smoke, he adopted the practice; through secret pain and direct physical disturbance he was induced into the art of drawing in the fumes of tobacco, and then puffing them out again, this also is done automatically; mechanically, when reading, thinking, travelling, or—what not?

It is not the normal condition of the animal, man, that he should smoke, drink, or do any other foolish thing; if he will do it, however, he ought to repair the damage to his frame and morality as speedily as possible. This he can do, first, by abstaining from the source of disease; and secondly, by the aid of moderate exercise, strengthen the impaired forces of the body. Man's brain was given him for a divine purpose; it was not merely intended as a sentinel to warn him when he was eating or drinking to excess; when either of these practices obtain, the seat of the mental power is undermined, reason totters and man becomes a fool. The brain partakes of the condition of the body. Are the digestive functions in good order and the other parts of the frame in like condition? Then the thinking organs are not dormant but active, they are not feeble but strong.

Inaction rusts out the body. Torpidity resolves muscle into flabbiness, and bone into a chalky structure without integrity or value. Lazy men are generally flaccid, rapid, insipid to the last degree; vigorous exercise would do them good; and one is tempted to apply a slight pedal impetus to their exhausted frames, in the hope of doing them some lasting benefit.

If our assertions are correct, then the necessity of exercise, in some shape, is fully apparent, and he who neglects his future health at the expense of present comfort, inflicts an injury, irreparable in after years. Gymnastics exist in every large city, and if they are not convenient, laws and axes are; all other things being equal, these are perhaps even better than a solemn set way of invigorating the feeble organization by stated periods of jumping or pulling. The patient in pursuit of health destroyed by sedentary practices or bad habits derives but little benefit from mere physical activity, unless his brain enter into the spirit of it also. All the forces of the body are naturally "enfettered by dwelling too long on one subject; they have run through the ruts of thought or channels of trade until suddenly the velocity is impaired, the brain becomes feeble and powerless, and the once able writer or sound thinker is a comparative cipher. There can be no more melancholy spectacle than that of an invalid in pursuit of health under difficulties, solemnly, even morosely as it appears, lifting a huge dumb-bell with his mind dwelling the while upon some point of law or some question of profit and loss.

No! no! let us have no such mockery of exercise as this; throw care to the dogs, and go at the regeneration of the wasted function with a will; let us recuperate the exhausted forces as if it were a pleasure and not a pain. Run off the track, mentally, if you wish to be healthy; relax the too tight of thought, unbend the austere brow, freighted with wisdom and wrinkles. We know some very excellent men, who, though not compelled, perform the so called menial offices about their houses; they bring coal, they split wood, they draw water; and when they draw it they are dipping unconsciously from the fabled fountains of health which Ponce De Leon sought so long and unavailingly. The inference is not that if Ponce had spit wood, &c., he would have found the spring of perpetual youth, which he desired; but that the means of assisting nature to reproduce that wonderful organization, the human body, exist on every side.

During the past winter we have had the pleasure of noticing several instances of the liberality of congratulations towards their elders, and to-day we are happy to add another to the list. The following speaks for itself:—

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR.—With your permission, I wish through your paper, to refer to a matter which has given me much gratification and encouragement in my labours as a minister in Rockville, by warranting me to think that my efforts, however feeble and however much encompassed with infirmities, are appreciated by my people, and that I have a large measure of their sympathy amidst discouragements common to the ministers of the Gospel in all ages and in all parts of the world. Last Saturday afternoon, a member of my congregation came and presented me with what appears to be an excellent Horn, the gift of my Bookworth congregation. Let me say to them that, however much I value their handsome and substantial present, I value the kindness manifested in it much more. I hope, through Divine grace, that I may reciprocate this feeling by increased faithfulness in the discharge of my duties among them.

Such tokens of approbation and kind sympathy cheer the hearts of ministers far beyond what their people think.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN McKINNON,
Minister of Knox's Church, Bookworth.

We observed some plows at the last fair in this place, which were made, as we were informed, by Messrs. Frost & Wood of Smith's Falls. We may not be very well posted in plowing, but, to our opinion, the plows we have referred to are just the thing for turning a sod. We are much mistaken if they do not give satisfaction to those who purchase them.

CATARAQUI DIVISION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Cataraqui Division took place on Saturday at Ottawa. The proceedings were opened at twelve o'clock by Mr. Sheriff Corbett, who read the writ for the election and addressed a few words to the electors recommending decorum and impartiality in the proceedings. Messrs. Campbell and B. M. Briton addressed the electors at some length. The speeches concluded, a division was called for, when a fair majority appeared in favor of Mr. Campbell.

The Old Crow.
Quick, dainty, quick, don't miss to see,
He pulled up our cornfields, last spring, you know,
And saved us the trouble of using the hoe—
Cunning old crow—cunning old crow.

See how fast and steady he can walk,
I wish we could catch him, and teach him to talk,
And how he would be the kernel and the stalk,
When he flew over the meadow like the shadow of a hawk.

And chuckled, as he vanished, with his cow-crow
mock.

How much blacker he seems on the snow,
Than he did in the orchard where the corn used to grow—
But what are the pickings, which he appears to know,
And many a day shall the cold winds blow.

While he sits in the meadow, the picture of woe,
But though he has been our last summer's foe,
We can't let him starve in the winter, you know,
So, to boot up the window, and generously throw
The crumbs of our table to the poor old crow—
For the reward he brings in the days "long ago."

Railroad Engineers.
There exists in this country a race of men whose life is a perfect paradox. They pass their existence in a whirl of the wildest excitement and danger, which is, at the same time, to them, but wearisome monotony. They have homes, and wives and children, yet they are ever wandering to and fro, dashing along by cities, villages, quiet country fields and dark forests, as if they had no resting place. Seen daily by thousands of their fellow-beings, they are personally known to but very few. Though holding responsibilities, the very contemplation of which is fearful, they are scarcely thought of by those who place the present season of their power. Until the present season of war there were none within this country who had the lives of others so utterly in their power. Day by day, though they never see or speak to the procession of travelers which follow unrelentingly in their wake, they yet have that procession completely in their power. With the spirit in "Manfred," they can almost say—"Our hands contain the hearts of men, our footsteps are the way to life or death."

At the Cork Asizes, last week, ten men of the Fenian creed were charged with illegally procuring military ordnance, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. Judge Keogh, in passing sentence, threatened to give seven years' transportation to the next offender of this class brought before him. It appeared that a party of upwards of three hundred men, including the prisoners, left Ballinacorney at eleven o'clock on the morning of St. Stephen's Day, and marched to Blarney. They had officers by their side, who held in their hands sticks painted green. Words of command were given and obeyed. In front there was a band of music, fife and drums, as in the regular military service. The defence was that the affair was merely a temperance procession and got up for holiday recreation. The prisoners, on being removed by a strong escort to the prison van, were greeted with loud cheers. Afterwards, as Judge Keogh was leaving the Court, he was greeted at and hissed by the crowd.

PERSONAL.—Rev. John L. Johnston, the coloured minister attached to Clifton, (Canada), last January, on the charge of enlisting coloured men for the United States service, has just been released from prison, no one appearing to prefer charges against him. His arrest, it appears, was purely malicious and totally unwarranted. Why he should have been allowed to remain in confinement without an examination, is a point the Canadian authorities will do well to explain if they desire to escape the odium of wilful wrong done to an innocent man.—*Buffalo Express.*

Land For Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale the west half of Lot No. 18 on the 3rd con. of Adamton. The above land is of good soil and well watered. For terms apply to ROBERT LECHE, Ramsey.
April 7th, 1864. 31-c

Dr. Thornton.
(Graduate of Queen's College).
OFFICE—AT MR. SHAW'S DWG. STORE, ALMONTE, C. W.

Garden and Field Seeds, JUST RECEIVED.
TURNIP—Swedish,
" Yellow Aberdeen,
" White Globe,
CABBAGE—Drumhead,
" Red York,
" Red Dutch (for pickling),
MANGOLD WORTZEL,
ONION—Large Red,
KALE—Green Curled,
FLAX SEED,
Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in papers.
ALMONTE, C. W. A. SHAW. 31

Wall Paper and Borden.
The subscriber has now received 500 Rolls of Wall Paper, and a quantity Borden, which will be sold cheap for cash. Parties desiring to purchase, are advised to call before purchase elsewhere.
JAMES C. BURCH
Almonte, 11th April, 1864. 31-4f

LAND FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, Lot Number Thirty, in the Range South of the Bonnechere River, containing One hundred and eleven acres, in the Township of Adamton. The soil is EXCELLENT and about Twenty acres cleared and a House erected thereon.
A clear Title given.
Terms of sale made known on application to the proprietor, by letter post paid, Samuel P. Brown, Adamton, Patterson's Post Office, Co. Renfrew.
Adamton, April 2nd, 1864. 31-a

WHITE LAKE HOTEL, (McNAB), FOR SALE.
THE above Hotel, one of the best opportunities of starting a business, is situated on the road from Pakenham to the upper region of the Ottawa, and connects with Pakenham and with B. & O. Railway and also with Renfrew, by stage. The building and sheds are of the best description and the water near at hand. The Mill Stages from Renfrew and upper Ottawa make it a desirable place.
Any person making application to Mrs. McNab, "Renfrew House," Village of Renfrew, C. W.
Renfrew, April 4th, 1864.

1864. BROOKVILLE 1864.
To the West.
THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION
Company will, during the Present Season, run their Line of FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Daily between Brockville and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, leaving Brockville after the arrival of the train on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, calling regularly at Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent and Oswego.

PARSONS and FAMILIES Moving West, can embark with their Luggage, teams, Stock, &c., and land together without disturbance, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of the many changes, delays and expense of other routes.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.
For Through Tickets &c., apply to HENRY FROST, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brockville, C. W., Office adjoining the Brockville and Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub-agents:
WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place.
D. C. STONE, Mettville.
JOHN HOSKING, Smith's Falls.
J. K. COLE, Almonte.
WARREN BOTSFOED, Perth.
R. LYONS, Arnprior.

LAND FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 6th con., Township of Bromley and County of Renfrew, situated about two miles from the village of Douglas, where are Stores and Mills. The land is of excellent quality, about 15 acres cleared and cultivated. There is a good substantial Dwelling House, a Barn and Cow house and Cattle Shed, with a never failing well on the lot.
Apply to R. R. Smith, Esq., Douglas, who has full authority from the undersigned to sell the land.
March, 1864. ROBERT CARSWELL. 30-a

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
G. H. TURNER & CO., next door to G. Willson House, Brockville, have just received direct from England, the following Seeds, all warranted growth of 1863—
100 lbs Skirving Improved Sweet Turnip
100 lbs Purple Top Ruta Bags
100 lbs Green
50 lbs Yellow Aberdeen Turnip
100 lbs White Globe
50 lbs Altringham Carrot
50 lbs White Belgian
50 lbs Long Orange
100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel
50 lbs Silesian Beet
50 lbs White French Sugar Beet
50 lbs Long Blood Beet.
With a large assortment of Garden Seeds in packages and papers.
The above Seeds will be sold at the very lowest prices, 25 per cent lower than ever offered in Brockville.
G. H. TURNER & CO.
Brockville, March, 1864. 30.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Sts.,
(In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mills, Mattie & Co.)
MONTREAL.
JOHN KINGAN, Wm. KINLOCH. 30-4

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH, in Westmeath, until 2 o'clock, P.M., of Thursday the 14th of April next.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at my office. The Committee is not bound to accept the lowest Tenders.
M. M. DEWE, Secretary.
Westmeath, March 28th, 1864. 30

G. D. NORTHEGRAVE,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
Mill street, Almonte.
DUPLEX, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired.
School and other seals engraved.
Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

LAND AND MILL PROPERTY For Sale.
THE STEAM SAW MILL IN THE Village of Ashton, with one and one half acres of land attached. The Mill is in good working order and immediate possession given.
ALSO
The West half of Lot No. 1, in the 9th concession of the Township of Goulbourn, (except the Village, lots which have been sold thereof).
ALSO
The North half of Lot No. 2 in the 9th concession of Goulbourn.
The above land is of the very best quality and in a high state of cultivation, within 25 miles of Ottawa City (for pickling).
The land will be sold all together or in plots to suit purchasers.
A sufficient title will be given.
For particulars apply to James Coon of Ashton, or A. Dewar of Brockville.
ALEX. STEWART.
White Lake, March 28th 1864. 29-g

Notice to Debtors.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment of the same in CASH, as business will not permit any longer credit.
NATHANIEL MCNEELY.
Carleton Place, March 26th, 1864. 29

Stray Hound.
STRAYED FROM THIS OFFICE, about three weeks ago, a large red hound—has some white on the face, belly, legs and top of the tail. He is named "Hunter," and had a collar on his neck on which is engraved the name "James Poole." Any person returning him to this office will be suitably rewarded.
March 26th, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.
SITUATE on the road from Smith's Falls to Kilmacook, the W. half Lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Montague, containing 125 Acres; 25 acres is woodland, remainder cleared, well fenced, and on which is erected a Frame Wooden Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, and other buildings. There is also a small orchard thereon, and is in good cultivation and is well watered. Price £1,000—£250 required to be paid down—remainder in 4 yearly instalments, with interest. Apply to the owner, ISAAC JOHNSON, Smith's Falls, P. O.
Montague, March 25th, 1864.

Bakery to Rent.
ROBERT WILSON, wishes to rent his Bakery in the Village of Almonte. It is in good order. Terms reasonable. Apply to
MARCEL TOOLEY.
Almonte, April 4th, 1864. 30-g

Real Estate for Sale.
THE Undersigned, having retired from the Cabinet and Chair Trade, now offers for sale his TOWN LOT in the Village of Lanark, containing one acre, with a good Workshop 30x40, Dwelling House 32x42, Barn 32x42, with Stone Stable under it, and a fine Garden and bearing Orchard. If desired, a Horsepower, Turning Lathes, Circular Saws, Work-benches, Tools, and a quantity of Seasoned Lumber will be sold with the above.
ALSO 50 acres adjoining the Town Lots in the said Village.
ALSO 87 acres, being part of Lot No. 2, on the 12th concession of the Township of Lanark, within 1 mile of the Village of Lanark, half of which is cleared and well cultivated, with a good Log House and Cedar Log Barn thereon.
ALSO 100 acres, being the west half of Lot No. 21 on the 6th concession of the Township of Dalhousie, half of which is cleared, with a Cedar Log Barn thereon.
All of which will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.
Incaputable Titles will be given.
Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the proprietor,
W. ROBERTSON.
Lanark, March 10th, 1864. 27.

THOMAS TORANCE, TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
HAS to intimate to his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced Business, in the above line, in Mr. Scott's Building, near the Railway Station, Almonte, where he guarantees to suit any Gentlemen with a Garment, which, for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada.
Orders punctually attended to.
Mourning on the Shortest Notice.
Almonte, March 7, 1864.

Tailoring.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the Public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in PAKENHAM VILLAGE, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch.
Good fits warranted.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Pakenham, Dec. 10th, 1863.

To Let.
FOR a term of years, that well-known House and Premises known as HURPION'S Hotel, Franktown. The house is large and commodious, and has a large run of business; also good Stabling for Twenty Span of Horses, with large Sheds and other out-buildings, also a good Garden and Orchard attached.
For further particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to John May, Franktown.
T. MANSFIELD, Executors.
JOHN MAY, Do., Franktown.
Franktown, 27th Feb., 1864. 25-4

\$2,000.
THE Subscribers wishing to reduce their Stock at least \$2,000, or to make room for Spring arrivals, will find this day the best time to sell. The stock will be sold at such prices—FOR CASH OR PRODUCE—as cannot fail to convince his numerous customers that they can buy their goods at such prices as was never before offered in this place. The Stock consists partly of
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FISH OF ALL KINDS,
MEDICINE,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
LADIES HATS, LADIES' FURS,
CAPES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for Oats, Pork, Barley, and Dairy Butter in Orlins.
ROBERT CHAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 11th Dec., 1863.

J. E. PROCTOR,
Clothing Store.
Cloth and Trimmings constantly on hand.
Bridge Street, Almonte.
Next door to the Almonte House.

New Fall & Winter Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully begs leave to call the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public generally to his large and well-selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
all of which have been bought to the best advantage for Cash, and will be sold very low for
CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT.
Amongst which will be found a very fine assortment of
Plaids,
Dress Goods,
Shawls, Silks, Velvets, Ladies' Cloaks, Cloths,
Plain & Fancy Hosiery, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Cotton Yarns, Ticks, Stripe Shirting, Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO—A large Stock of HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES.
Particular attention is invited to a very Choice assortment of New Teas.
N. B. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm produce.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Nov. 2nd, 1863. 9

There is no Hog about Him.
Cooking Stoves, 28 inch fire box, with large elevated ovens.....\$15 00
Thirty-six inch fire box..... 20 00
(Box Stoves according.)
Six Quart Pans, per dozen..... 00 12
Ten Quart Pans per dozen..... 1 90
And every other article, at 10 per cent below the lowest price.
STOVE OVENS lined at the shortest notice, and all other JOB WORK promptly attended to. WATCH GLASSES and HANDS of every description repaired. All work done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange.
THE highest price in cash paid for SHEEP PELTS.
GEORGE BOLTON.
Pakenham, Feb. 20th, 1864. 24

Cash Wanted AT ARNPRIOR BY W. CARSS
FOR THE CHEAPEST LOT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES Ever Offered in this Section of Country.
JUST RECEIVED FROM MONTREAL:
GREY COTTONS, very cheap.
PRINTED COTTONS, very cheap.
DRESS GOODS, at half price.
CANADA TWEEDS, at half price.
HOOP SKIRTS, at half price.
WOOLEN GOODS, at cost.
BOOTS & SHOES, cheaper than ever.
Great Bargains at W. CARSS'S.
Call Early to W. CARSS'S.
Come at once to the Cheapest Spot in Town.
Corner of Madawaska and Hugh Streets Arnprior.
Wm. CARSS.
Arnprior Feb. 8, 1864.

Strayed from this Office
about three weeks ago, a large red hound—has some white on the face, belly, legs and top of the tail. He is named "Hunter," and had a collar on his neck on which is engraved the name "James Poole." Any person returning him to this office will be suitably rewarded.
March 26th, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.
SITUATE on the road from Smith's Falls to Kilmacook, the W. half Lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Montague, containing 125 Acres; 25 acres is woodland, remainder cleared, well fenced, and on which is erected a Frame Wooden Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, and other buildings. There is also a small orchard thereon, and is in good cultivation and is well watered. Price £1,000—£250 required to be paid down—remainder in 4 yearly instalments, with interest. Apply to the owner, ISAAC JOHNSON, Smith's Falls, P. O.
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March 26th, 1864.

Good Sticking
WANTED.
TO DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
30 Chests and 4 Chests, Japan and Green Tea.
1 Doz. Boxes and Caddies Tobacco, at the following low rates by the quantity,
FOR CASH ONLY.
Best uncolored Japan, 5 lbs., for \$3.25
" colored " " 3.00
Cheap Young Hyson " 3.00
Good " " 4.25
5 lbs Good Tobacco 1.25
" Best " 1.50
5 lbs Currants .50
" Raisins .55
Other Groceries Cheap in proportion.
STOVE PIPES, 6 1/2 per length.
All other Tinware given away.
JUST RECEIVED
20 doz. Men's and Boys Caps.
An assortment of LADIES' FURS, PLAIDS & MANTLES, REDUCED IN PRICE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
3000 Bushels Oats, and \$3000 Cash on account.
D. WARD.

ha ha ha
CASH MARKET AT HOME AT LAST.
THE Subscriber has just returned from Montreal, (for the second time this Fall) where he has selected a stock which will be sold at such prices—FOR CASH OR PRODUCE—as cannot fail to convince his numerous customers that they can buy their goods at such prices as was never before offered in this place. The Stock consists partly of
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FISH OF ALL KINDS,
MEDICINE,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
LADIES HATS, LADIES' FURS,
CAPES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for Oats, Pork, Barley, and Dairy Butter in Orlins.
ROBERT CHAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 11th Dec., 1863.

J. E. PROCTOR,
Clothing Store.
Cloth and Trimmings constantly on hand.
Bridge Street, Almonte.
Next door to the Almonte House.

New Fall & Winter Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully begs leave to call the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public generally to his large and well-selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
all of which have been bought to the best advantage for Cash, and will be sold very low for
CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT.
Amongst which will be found a very fine assortment of
Plaids,
Dress Goods,
Shawls, Silks, Velvets, Ladies' Cloaks, Cloths,
Plain & Fancy Hosiery, Bleached and Grey Cottons, Cotton Yarns, Ticks, Stripe Shirting, Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO—A large Stock of HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES.
Particular attention is invited to a very Choice assortment of New Teas.
N. B. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Farm produce.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Nov. 2nd, 1863. 9

There is no Hog about Him.
Cooking Stoves, 28 inch fire box, with large elevated ovens.....\$15 00
Thirty-six inch fire box..... 20 00
(Box Stoves according.)
Six Quart Pans, per dozen..... 00 12
Ten Quart Pans per dozen..... 1 90
And every other article, at 10 per cent below the lowest price.
STOVE OVENS lined at the shortest notice, and all other JOB WORK promptly attended to. WATCH GLASSES and HANDS of every description repaired. All work done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange.
THE highest price in cash paid for SHEEP PELTS.
GEORGE BOLTON.
Pakenham, Feb. 20th, 1864. 24

Cash Wanted AT ARNPRIOR BY W. CARSS
FOR THE CHEAPEST LOT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES Ever Offered in this Section of Country.
JUST RECEIVED FROM MONTREAL:
GREY COTTONS, very cheap.
PRINTED COTTONS, very cheap.
DRESS GOODS, at half price.
CANADA TWEEDS, at half price.
HOOP SKIRTS, at half price.
WOOLEN GOODS, at cost.
BOOTS & SHOES, cheaper than ever.
Great Bargains at W. CARSS'S.
Call Early to W. CARSS'S.
Come at once to the Cheapest Spot in Town.
Corner of Madawaska and Hugh Streets Arnprior.
Wm. CARSS.
Arnprior Feb. 8, 1864.

Strayed from this Office
about three weeks ago, a large red hound—has some white on the face, belly, legs and top of the tail. He is named "Hunter," and had a collar on his neck on which is engraved the name "James Poole." Any person returning him to this office will be suitably rewarded.
March 26th, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE.
SITUATE on the road from Smith's Falls to Kilmacook, the W. half Lot No. 27, in the 2nd concession of Montague, containing 125 Acres; 25 acres is woodland, remainder cleared, well fenced, and on which is erected a Frame Wooden Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, and other buildings. There is also a small orchard thereon, and is in good cultivation and is well watered. Price £1,000—£250 required to be paid down—remainder in 4 yearly instalments, with interest. Apply to the owner, ISAAC JOHNSON, Smith's Falls, P. O.
Montague, March 25th, 1864.

Bakery to Rent.
ROBERT WILSON, wishes to rent his Bakery in the Village of Almonte. It is in good order. Terms reasonable. Apply to
MARCEL TOOLEY.
Almonte, April 4th, 1864. 30-g

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Montague, March 25th, 1864.

It Pays! It Pays! It Pays!
WHAT PAYES?
TO GO WHERE YOU CAN GET TINWARE
of good quality for the price, and one of the most complete Stocks to select from in the County.
OPPOSITE SAYLOR'S AGRI-CULT. WAREHOUSE.
Pakenham, January, 1864. 20-4f

J. BOND, Jr.
HAS constantly on hand a complete assortment of TINWARE. It is carefully manufactured and warranted of the best quality. Having had long experience in the business he is prepared to execute all orders promptly. Please call and examine and you will find BOND on hand as usual.

Jobbing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice—Time-worn articles neatly patched up with solder; Conductor pipes properly made up, in all sizes. To suit the fancy of those who desire high prices; Rare Trimming done, in the most approved style of fashion, Suitable to the Rural Cottage, or Merchants' City Mansion.
My Stock of Tinware you will find on inspection, To be the Cheapest in the land, without exception; The Tinsman and Public alike upon my shelves. To the industrious housewife will recommend themselves.
The retailing will be to my friends disposed.
For Cash, Farmers' Produce or well-endorsed notes.
Rus Furs of all kinds, Sheep Pelts, Goat and Woolen Rags, Oak Skins, Old Metal Copper, and Brass taken in exchange for Tinware.
JOSEPH BOND, Jr.
Almonte, March 4th, 1864. 26

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

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his old Customers for their patronage, hoping they will still continue their favor. He also calls the attention of the Farmers and Lumber Merchants of this section of Canada to his large Stock of Ready Made Ware, consisting of Carriage and Waggon Harness, Silver-plated and painted, also Lumber Hardware, Canadian, American and Scotch Collars, Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks and Valises, Carriage Trimmings done in the best style. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.
All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent off his former prices for Cash down.
J. H. CANTON.
Pakenham, Nov. 21st, 1863. 13

FOR SALE.
THAT WELL KNOWN Tavern Stand, the property of Thomas Warnock, Township of Westmeath being part of lot No. 2 in the 5th concession, on the main road from Ottawa to Pembroke, 2 miles from the village of Beechburg. A good dwelling house, stabling for 42 span of horses and excellent watering, &c., &c. Also—70 acres of good land, 35 being in a state of good cultivation.
Time can be given for part of the pay if required.
Apply to the proprietor,
THOMAS WARNOCK,
Westmeath, Feb. 15, 1864.

Renfrew Brewery.
DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned beg leave to inform The Public that they have this day Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. O'Neill retiring from the firm, the business will be still carried on by Mr. John Smith, who will collect all the debts, and arrange all liabilities of the late firm.
JOHN SMITH.
Renfrew, 5th April, 1864. 31-

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP.
AND
Agricultural Works.
Frost & Wood, MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Power, Plows,
Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville.

Hotels, &c.
EDEY'S HOTEL, ARNPRIOR.
E. Edey, Jr., Proprietor.
COLE'S HOTEL, Almonte.
JOHN K. COLE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity of announcing to travellers that he has opened his new Hotel in a first class style—travellers conveyed to and from the cars free of charge. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Stages leave the House daily on the arrival of the Cars, for Pakenham and ARNPRIOR.

Almonte House.
W. C. LEWIS has leased the above establishment for a term of one year, and having fitted up the premises in the first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.
W. C. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

METCAL'S HOTEL, CARLETON PLACE.
THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.
ROBERT METCAL.
Nov. 26, 1861. 12

REMOVAL.
I BEG LEAVE to return my sincere thanks to the Public for their generous patronage while I have kept the Commercial Hotel in Pakenham, and I further solicit a continuation of their liberal support at my present establishment, the BRITISH HOTEL, formerly kept by the late Mr. McFarlane, and which has recently been fitted up in a style that will give comfort to travellers.
WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.
Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

NOTICE.
THE Municipal Council of the township of Renfrew will meet in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 15th April, at Ten o'clock forenoon, for distribution of Statute Labor, &c. Patrons and others interested are requested to attend.
The Council also intend to pass a By-law for expunging the allowance for road-labor from the 10th and 11th in the 16th concession.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.
Ramsey, 28th March, 1864. 29

Physician, Surgeon & CORONER.
Dr. TORR.
Kilmacook, C. W.

Physician, Surgeon & CORONER.
Dr. TORR.
Kilmacook, C. W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
AS THE SUBSCRIBER is now parties indebted to him, either in BOOK ACCOUNT or NOTES, MUST SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!
Inattention to this will CERTAINLY involve defaulters in expenses.
JAMES W. DUNNET.
Pakenham, January, 1864. 20-4f

Land Surveying.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.
Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Stone building adjoining the Bank Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.
Liberal Credit given when required.
JOSEPH M. O. CROWWELL,
Perth, March, 1862. P. L. FERRIER

Claret and the best Champagne at as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage for past patronage 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 price.
ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.
MR. ASHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place, and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES, PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSERS, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c., &c.
Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, put and half-pint—Carroll Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery, &c., &c.
All articles warranted fresh and genuine.
December 12th, 1862. 15

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
C.
The undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, beg to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, CASH STANDS, CHAIRS, and other BEST QUALITY DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.
UNDERTAKING—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.
JACOB LESLIE.
Carleton Place, October 12th, 1862. 6

G. H. TURNER & CO.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP OILS, &c.
TILDS' EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED COLIC MEDICINES, TRUSSERS AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments.
Gold Foil, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color, Camels Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c., &c.
Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville.

Hotels, &c.
EDEY'S HOTEL, ARNPRIOR.
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