

APPROACHING HIS MAJORITY OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE—The Duke of Newcastle is about to marry Princess Mary of Cambridge. The princess is a comely and singularly young lady. She is like her sister, the Princess Augusta, who married the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Besides being a beautiful woman, she is a devoted lover, and is decidedly faithful. The Duke of Newcastle has been married before to the daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, but the marriage was dissolved at his suit. He is much esteemed in private life, as well as in politics, and is a devoted friend of the Queen, as well as an excellent man. The Queen's consent is a mark at once of her not thoroughly sharing the spirit of George the Third's marriage act, and of her esteem for the duke, the guardian of the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country. The Duke of Newcastle is the son of the late Duke of Cambridge, and is twenty-seven years of age.

Dr. CORNELL, of Astoria, writes: "I have used the Alcoholic Astringent for some time, and have found it an excellent remedy against the disastrous effects of alcoholism on the system, such as hallucinations, delirium tremens, etc. He administers the mixture in powder, in doses of two grains, three or four times a day, with food, and it generally increases the dose by two grains every third day, until the patient takes between six and eight grains a day. A cure is generally effected in the course of six weeks."

The Lebanon Kentuckian relates that "a time was brought in an adjoining county by gentleman who was separated from his wife, for the custody of their children. The wife was taken to court some time ago, and was warmly contested on both sides, each party claiming the right to the possession of the child. After hearing the evidence on both sides, the judge decided that they should have the child work about, and to carry it to court for the court, the child should be taken to church every Sunday, and there hang hands.

Joseph Laporte, of Terrebonne, died very suddenly in Montreal, when about to start on his home on Saturday.

A house and barn, the property of Joseph Lurie, farmer, in the township of Wexford, was, last evening, consumed by fire on the fifth instant. It is supposed to be the work of incendiary.

of Protestantism, and for Shaftesbury, the
7. Sir Robert Peel, and others. We
upon it will be said by the cautious, Spain
to be left to administer the laws of Spain
a little more of the fearlessness of Crom-
would be no discredit to Britons, or to
Christianity.

hardly any intelligence from home in
the possibility that the unanticipated
of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other
sons in noble life for giving the poor, the
aged the ignorant and the despised a posi-
tion in society; and they, and certain benevo-
lent ladies who belong to the same class as the
giving words of the "Mistress Linn,"
obtain the blessing of many ready to
believe.

On Thursday last, a Mr. Fleet, of South-
ampton, was severely injured by a horse he
was riding suddenly rearing, throwing him
backward on the ground, and then falling
on him. He did not sustain any serious

On Sunday morning last, some individuals belonging to Brock's gang, broke into the home of Mr. Tyrrell, St. James' Cemetery, Toronto, during the absence of the latter at church. On his return he found his dwelling in disorder, and several articles stolen. Six persons were apprehended belonging to the gang, but no stolen articles were found.

There is a factory for refining oil sitting up on the Bridge of the Don and Danforth, in St. David's Ward, Toronto. It will employ a considerable number of hands and run two boilers.

On the last of May an explosion occurred in the old pits of the Albion Coal Mine, Nova Scotia, killing three men and seven horses. The mine is on fire, and work abandoned at present.

The nomination for the Students division of the Legislative Council took place at Queen's University on Monday. Baby and Four were nominated as candidates. The former had the show of hands.

Mr. George Brown is the Opposition Candidate for the Eastern division of Toronto and Mr. Adam Wilson for the Western. In Canada for the Northern. Candidates for the Eastern division are Messrs. Brown and Adams are both out for the Western. and

Under date of May 24 Mr. Russell writes: "There is a suddenness of admiration for Italy tendencies which can only be accounted for, I think, by the news from the south. No more days has something to be said. No more threats to raise on the hill Hall! The Georgians are by no means as keen as the Carolinians on the subject—they are not so hell bent for glory as they were. Italy is praised for its moderation, for other qualities which were by no means in such favor while the Sumpter were at its height. Men look grave and talk of the interference of England and France, which almost alone things are done. But the change, which has come over Italy is unmistakable and the best men are looking grave. As for me, I must pour my lines of retreat—my communications are in danger."

WHO MAY VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

From the Consolidated Statutes.

1. Every male person on the then last Assessment Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any City or Town entitled to send a Member or Members to the Legislative Assembly, as the owner or as the tenant or occupant of real property therein as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of three hundred dollars or upwards, or of the assessed yearly value of thirty dollars or upwards, or who is entered on such last revised and corrected Assessment Roll of Township, Parish or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of any real property which is within the limits of any such City or Town for the purpose of Representation, but not for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such City or Town forms a part, and shall also be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Assembly the said City or Town; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained:

2. Every male person entered on the then last Assessment Roll, revised, corrected and in force in any Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place, as the owner, tenant or occupant of real property therein as bounded for municipal purposes, of the assessed value of two hundred dollars at least, or of the assessed yearly value of twenty dollars, or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent in the Legislative Council the Electoral Division of which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or Place is included; subject always to the provisions hereinafter contained:

3. Whenever two or more persons, whether as being partners in business, joint tenants in common, or *par indivis*, are entered on such Assessment Roll as aforesaid, as the owners of any real property, or as tenants or occupants thereof, of such value, persons shall be entitled to vote and to be entered on the list of voters in respect of such property if the value of his part or share be sufficient to entitle him to vote at any Election for Members to represent in the Legislative Council or Assembly the Electoral Division within which such property is situated, if such property were assessed in his individual name. Except that if the property be held by any body corporate, no one of the members thereof shall be entitled to vote or be entered on the list of voters, in respect of such property: And provided that in Upper Canada such persons, as in this sub-section mentioned, must establish their right before the Court of Revision or County Judge according to the provisions of the Assessment Laws, and be entered on the Assessment Roll accordingly. V. c. 82, s. 2.

4. And when any real property, although wholly within the same County, Riding or Electoral Division, nevertheless lies partly within the limits of one of the polling places, the person entitled to vote as the owner or occupant of such property may vote at either of the said polling places at his discretion. 22 V. c. 27, s. 3, part.

5. Polling shall take place two days from Nine o'clock of the forenoon, till Five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Deputy Returning Officer shall receive the vote of any person whose name he finds in the proper list of voters furnished to him, provided that such person shall, if required by any candidate, or the agent of such candidate, or the Deputy Returning Officer himself, take the following oath:—"I swear that you are [the name of the voter as entered on list] whose name is entered on the list of voters shown to you as a list subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and you are of the full age of 21 years—that you have not before voted at this election, either at this or at any other polling-place, and that you have not received anything, nor have you anything been promised to you, either directly or indirectly, in order to induce you to vote at the election. So help you God."

And no other oath or affirmation shall be required of any person whose name is entered on any such list of voters.

No Returning Officer, or Deputy Returning Officer shall grant, make or enter into any of the votes given at any election.

No stranger shall come into any parish, ward, township, &c., while the poll is open therein, nor shall any armed person approach within two miles of the polls. Party signs, flags, &c., shall not be carried during any election, or within eight days before it. Party badges shall not be used during election or eight days before it. All taverns &c., are to be strictly closed during the polling days.

6. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and punishable accordingly.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend or agree to give or lend or shall offer, or promise to procure, or endeavor to procure any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, or offer, promise, or endeavor to procure, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.

Every person who shall make any gift, loan, offer, promise, or endeavor to procure, or shall corruptly do any such act as aforesaid, to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure the return of any person to serve in Parliament, or the vote of any voter at any election.

Every person who shall upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, &c., procure the return of any person or the vote of any voter.

Every person who shall advance, or pay, or cause to be advanced, &c., any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge, or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election.

Any such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suit.

The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery:

Every voter contracting to vote for money, gift, loan, &c.

Every voter who after such election receives money, gift, loan, &c., for voting or refraining from voting.

And such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same with full costs of suit.

THE LOSS OF THE CANADIAN.

The total wreck of the fine steamship Canadian and the presumed loss of eleven lives is a disaster which will excite a feeling throughout Canada. It is indeed a severe blow to our line of ocean steamships, whose success had been to be established, not only in the loss of a valuable ship, but in the number of passengers which another addition to the series of losses beginning with the Indian, Canadian and Hungarian, must awaken in the minds of the travelling public.

The Canadian left Quebec on Saturday the 1st of June, under the command of Captain Graham, carrying the Canadian mails for Europe and a living freight of one hundred and ninety-two souls. At 8 o'clock of the 4th inst., she had reached within 80 miles of Belle Isle, a small island which gives the name to the straits of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, now well-known as an important feature in the route of Canadian steamships. At this point Capt. Graham told the crew to anchor, and the ship was secured in the boats, and as there is a difference of eleven between the landed and the number said to be on board, it may be presumed there has been a loss of life to that extent. The boats landed at the point of the straits, and the Canadian, a ragged headland of inhospitable appearance, directly opposite Belle Isle the intervening channel being twelve miles across—and the rescued passengers proceeded thence by ship to St. John's, Nfld.

The Canadian was a new iron ship, one of the finest of the line, and she was built on the Clyde. The following list of passengers was published by the Quebec papers on her departure on the 1st instant:

Per Steamship "Canadian," Graham, for Liverpool:—From Quebec—Mr. J. Coates, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Gleason, Mrs. Creser, Mrs. McCaul and child, Mr. Meale, Capt. Wickham, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. Brady, Mr. McKay, From Montreal—Mr. Gault, Fred Ashley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Norris, Mr. P. Brandon, From Toronto—Mrs. Dr. Dayle, Miss Bird, Miss Ardah, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ardah and lady from Hamilton—J. Young, Mr. Thompson. From Chicago—S. H. Mayhew, G. W. Mayhew, A. Heathcote. From New York—John Hersely. From Portland—T. L. Sykes and wife. From Clarendville—Miss McFie, Mr. McFie from New Orleans—J. B. Scott, A. R. Harrison, Mr. Gilmore and servant, Mr. R. W. Dean. From Cincinnati—G. L. Rathbone. Returning from England—Miss Plow—51 cabin and 60 steerage.

CAPTURE OF SUBMARINE ON THE LAKE COAST.—On the 25th some fishermen were engaged at their usual avocation outside Kincardine harbor, when the nets were found to be entangled in something. After some trouble they succeeded in drawing them in, and to their astonishment discovered that two of those monsters of the deep known as the basking sharks had their tails entangled in them. The animals made no struggle, having been, it is supposed, overcome by the fright, and ropes having been tied to their tails, they allowed themselves to be quietly towed ashore. They were measured, and one from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail was 28 feet long, and the other 26. Two tons of blubber was taken from each of them. It is supposed that a number of sharks must have been outside of the harbor, as a revenue cutter afterwards met another about the same place. There being a harpoon on board, it was immediately prepared, and started into the shark's side, which at once started off at full speed. All the rope of the harpoon was soon run out, and the animal did not stop until it had made two or three turns around the cutter, and then it was towed away and such was its strength and the violence of its struggle that it drew the vessel several miles out of its course, while the blood from the wound inflicted by the harpoon tinged the sea around it. Finally the rope snapped, and the monster escaped. —*Cork Examiner.*

The Quicksilver mines of New Almaden, California are in full operation. Their yield is immense. The company is now building a new furnace, reported to be five times the capacity of the old one. A new lead has been discovered by sluicing off the dirt from about an old furnace stand. The workers have reached the depth of eighteen feet below the surface and the quicksilver is still found in little globules so thick that a stream almost follows the stroke of the pick. Quicksilver is worth about 45 cents per pound, and six men are daily sluicing out between \$800 and \$900 worth.

THE CROPS.

LINCOLN.—A gentleman from Smithville, informs us that, in the Western Townships of this County, the crops look remarkably well considering how very backward the season has been. From some of the Townships of Welland we hear equally favorable accounts. —*St. Catharines Post.*

OXFORD.—Fall Wheat will not be as abundant as a previous season, owing partly to the frosts in the spring, and partly to the disposition of the farmers to try other crops. Appearances are favorable to all the spring grains, and should warm rains at intervals be bestowed, best will be plentiful and the out of hay countries. Oats look well, and peas and beans are in the field. The crops in this County there is a great breadth of these sown. Altogether, the promise is cheering, despite the mutterings of discontent that prevailed a fortnight since. —*Woodstock Times.*

The Marine Insurance Companies of New York have resolved to improve the rate on United States vessels; four or five and in some cases six per cent being charged. It is stated that this measure has been resorted to on account of authentic information of the fitting out of Privateers carrying letters of marque from the Southern Confederacy.

During a storm on Lake Ontario, on Wednesday morning, several rafts in tow of the steamer Hercules were broken up, and about 200,000 feet of timber, worth upwards of \$40,000, scattered adrift. The loss will fall principally upon Mr. A. McAdam, of Quebec, who owned \$30,000 of the 275,000 feet in tow.

RED RIVER.—The Red River settlement has again suffered from a flood; on the 1st of May, the whole country was under water for many miles. At Pembina the people had abandoned their dwellings, and were camped with their cattle on Stony mountains and other high lands. The amount of damage was enormous, and at last advice the water was still rising.

Plate glass is recommended as a preventive against burglars. Whenever the burglar enters the house, he must either give up the job, or he must employ force that will alarm any but the most dexterous burglar. The best diamond can only scratch the surface of plate glass, and it requires heavy pressure to complete the cleavage.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

ELECTION OF BISHOP.

On Wednesday the 12th instant the Synod of the new Eastern Diocese, set off from the original one of Toronto met in this city, (Kingston) to elect its first Bishop. The clergy and lay delegates assembled at St. George's Church at 11 a. m. for Divine service, when the preacher for the day, the Rev. Salter Givens, incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, Toronto, delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion from Roman XIV. 19, abounding with references to existing circumstances, and affecting ones of the past. After the administration of the Holy Communion, committees were appointed to scrutinize the objections to contested votes, &c., and the Synod adjourned until 4 p. m., to meet again for the purpose of election, in the west wing of the City Hall.

At the appointed hour the members of the Synod re-assembled, and the reports of the different committees being presented, it became necessary for the Synod to consider the objections to the votes of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett and H. Mulkins, Military and Penitentiary chaplains. The Rev. J. B. Worrell appeared on the part of the objectors, and advanced sundry positions, which, in view to disqualify the aforesaid gentlemen from voting. The defence was ably and forcibly maintained by the reverend gentlemen of the clergy of the Synod, their right of voting was affirmed. Three clergymen in Deacons' orders were also objected to, but the objection in this case was not sustained. On the 13th the Synod met in St. George's Church for Divine service, and this over, they again adjourned to the large room in the City Buildings occupied on the previous day. The rolls being called by the respective Secretaries, the Bishop of Toronto proceeded with his address as chairman of the session. A letter was then read by the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, from the opposing candidate, advising his name from the contest by the advice of his friends, seeing that the prospect of his success was so problematical.

At this stage of proceedings, the delegate for St. George's, Kingston, James Henderson, Esq., attempted to introduce a resolution the purport of which was to effect an unanimous ballot for the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, L.D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of Brookville, in the proposed Diocese. Unfortunately the purport of this resolution was misunderstood by the Bishop and the Chancellor, and being ruled as out of order it was withdrawn. In this emergency the delegates withdrew from the hall. The ballot then proceeded, when the secretaries ascertained that thirty-one clerical votes were cast for the Rev. Dr. Lewis and one for the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, and of the representatives of parishes, thirty-nine voted for the former, one for the latter, and one for the Rev. W. Macaulay, Rector of Pictou. The Rev. Dr. Lewis was accordingly elected, and the Chancellor then, on behalf of the Bishop, declared the Rev. Dr. Lewis Bishop elect of the Eastern Diocese amid loud and continued cheering.

The Chancellor then conducted the Rev. gentleman to a seat beside the Bishop, where he received the congratulations of his Lordship and the Synod. The Synod then called upon by the Bishop to name the new see, when, after a slight discussion, he then proceeded to designate the new Diocese as that of Ontario. The ballot for delegates to the Provincial Synod was then proceeded with, when twelve clergymen and twelve laymen were elected for that assembly at Montreal on the 10th of September next, under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Bishop of that Diocese. The Synod then appointed a committee to draft a valedictory address to the Bishop of Toronto, and its proceedings were finally closed by the benediction of the presiding Bishop.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, June 8. } via Baltimore, 10. }
This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. General Butler having learned that the rebels were gathering in an entrenched camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night, from Fort Monroe and Newport News. About midnight, Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment, composed of two regiments of six large battalions, manned by the naval brigade, took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time Col. Red's regiment, and attachments of the Vermont and Massachusetts regiments at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars at Fort Monroe, at Great Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 a. m. Col. Red's regiment arrived and took up a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the morning, fired upon Col. Red's column, marching in close order and led by Lieut. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and wounding seriously two others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany regiment, being back of the German's, discovered from the accretions left on the field that the supposed enemy was a friend. They had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and field pieces. The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired upon the Albany boys. At day-break Col. Allen and Col. Carr's regiments moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body.

The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned and a Major with two prominent secessionists, named Livery and Whiting, were made prisoners.

The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel in the following order, viz., the Zouaves, Col. Bendix, Lieut. Col. Washburn, Col. Allen and Col. Carr. At that point our regiments formed and successively endeavored to take a large masked secession battery. The effort was futile. Our three small pieces of artillery were not able to cope with the heavy rifle cannon of the Rebels, according to some accounts being thirty in number.

The rebel battery was completely masked, so that no men could be seen and only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than 1,000 men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well-concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce thought that the expedition appeared to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given, but at that moment Lieut. Greble, of the United States army and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, of the Troy regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun, and with Quartermaster McCarter, brought it off the field, with the corpse of the beloved Lieutenant. Both were brought to Troy Monroe this evening.

There are probably about 25 killed and

100 of the federal troops wounded.

Lieutenant Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital here. Colonel McCassey's regiment formed a reserve. Colonel Hawkins' regiment moved from Newport News during the day, and an armed force went up to Newport News expecting the Confederates. All the regiments are now probably up at their former places.

Great indignation is manifested against Brigadier General Pierce.

General Butler has been doing all in his power to save our men and the honour of the cause.

Washington, June 11.

From the best available sources it is believed the entire secession forces of Virginia do not exceed 50,000,000.

General Beauregard has issued a proclamation from Manassas Junction, extravagantly picturing the deplorable consequences of the expected invasion of the Federal troops.

New York, June 11.

The Herald's account of the affair at Bethel states that after the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the 1st, 2nd and 3rd New York regiments, joined by detachments of the 4th Massachusetts, and 7th and 9th New York regiments, with two light field pieces, under Lieut. Greble, came upon an advanced guard of rebels, defeated them, and drove them back taking thirty prisoners including a major and Lieutenant, when they advanced on Big Bethel, in York county, where it came upon the enemy 4,000 strong and drove right into them. They were in a position to capture six heavy batteries mounting 6 and 12-pounders and heavy rifle cannon.

Lieut. Greble returned the intensely hot fire of the enemy.

Both Duryea's Zouaves and Hairkin's regiment charged up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch, and were compelled to fall back after two hours contest.

The ammunition gave out, and the forces retired in perfect order.

The Tribune's report says all but one rifle gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zouaves charged, the enemy scattered, but were killed.

Not more than half the force was brought into action at once, and if a concerted movement had been ordered, the place would have been captured.

Lieut. Greble's body was gallantly saved by being brought off the field on his own caisson.

Washington, June 11.

There is a great excitement here over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel.

It is the general opinion among military men that there was gross mismanagement and bad leadership on the side of the Federal forces.

The secessionists are looking up, emboldened by the repulse of our troops.

A prominent Baltimorean now in this city states that several secessionists are again firing in Baltimore, and that Gen. Banks is needed to keep the rebels in check.

The border warfare between Maryland and Virginia is becoming very bitter.

Washington, June 11.

The most satisfactory assurances are received from Belgium that there will be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any form by that Government. An entirely friendly feeling towards the United States is manifested. The statements which the Confederates put forth in regard to the supplies of arms imported by them from that country are ascertained, on undoubted authority, to have been very greatly exaggerated.

Washington, June 12.

The secession papers in Baltimore to-day are falsifying monstrously about the affair at Great Bethel.

The Sun says 1,000 Federal troops were killed and wounded during the conflict. These misstatements are probably made for effect, in the hope of influencing the Congressional elections in Maryland, which take place to-morrow. The Government is fully prepared to check any outbreak which may occur to-morrow in Baltimore during the election.

Steamers are now at Washington navy yard, fully armed and with steam up, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The Federal troops are gradually pushing their way in the direction of Fairfax Court House, strengthening the lines of communication as they go.

Cincinnati, June 12.

A special despatch to the Gazette from Grafton, says that a company of rebel cavalry eighty strong, came up from Huttonsville last night to Beverly, and committed various outrages on the Union men.

The secession cavalry have been scouting the country around Beverly every night harassing the Union men.

Col. Wallace left Cumberland with a part of his command to attack the secession camp, 20 miles west, on Thursday morning.

Gen. Patterson had not arrived at Cumberland.

Another brilliant march had been made by Capt. Miller, of the 15th Ohio regiment, with 40 of his men, he left Rowellburg, on Cheat River, on Sunday night, and marched 30 miles to St. George, Tucker County. He entered the town before 4 o'clock on Monday morning, took a dozen prisoners, seized some important correspondence, and captured two secession flags. All the militia of that county had been ordered by Gen. Letort to march that day, and proceeded to Huttonsville with all the arms they could procure, and join Col. Porterfield's command. Capt. Miller prevented the meeting. A small reinforcement was sent down to Rowellburg to-day. There has been wonderful developments and change of feeling in Tucker county since Capt. Miller's raid.

Chambersburg, June 13.

Col. Lewis Wallace, with a portion of the Indiana regiment, left Chambersburg for Romney, Va., on the 11th inst., where he surprised, and after a sharp conflict, completely routed 800 secessionist troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking some camp equipment, provisions and material stores; only one Federal soldier was slightly wounded, the victors returned to Chambersburg to-day.

The Post's Washington despatch says excitement exists from a rumor that Beauregard is marching on Washington at the head of a large force, advises that effect having been received at the War Department.

Washington, June 12.

Lieut. Butler to-day brought official despatches of the actual engagement under Col. Prince, they do not essentially vary from the published accounts. It is therein stated that of the fourteen federal troops killed eight fell by the hands of their friends, by mistake, as heretofore explained, and that the number of the wounded was 45.

New York, June 12.

The Steamer North Star brings California mails and specie to May 21st, and Panama papers to the 6th of June.

Advice from Carthage reports that Mosqueras had beaten the Government forces in two battles, the first of which was the 25th of April. The latter lost 1,300 killed and wounded. The second occurred near Bogota, and Mosqueras is doubtless in the capital.

St. Louis, June 12.

Above 200 State troops were sent from Jefferson City by the Pacific Railroad last night.

The telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and the reporters forbidden to make any repairs at present.

Washington, June 12.

The acting Quartermaster General has ordered the construction of 1,000 rags for the use of the army, to be equally divided among ten different manufactures.

John B. Murray, Banker, 19 Nassau street, New York, is authorized to forward free letters and packages for the army at Washington, Alexandria, and all the advance posts of the army.

The regiment expresses great obligations to Mr. Murray for his exertions in their behalf thus far.

The Tribune's despatch says that within eight or ten days without doubt the national capital will either be captured or saved beyond a peradventure; in that time the fate of Harper's Ferry will be sealed.

The Herald's despatch says: In my previous despatch, I should have mentioned that my informant, who was in the engagement at Bethel, states positively that the report of the cannon belonging to the federal forces having been taken, is false; they were moved back with the troops, and the latter returned in good order, only regretting the want of ammunition, and the fall of Lieutenant Greble, who inspired them more than any other officer. I am satisfied there were more men killed on our side than I mentioned in my previous despatch. The Zouaves suffered severely in attempting to carry the place by storm. They died most gallantly, and I have no doubt that it will turn out that at least 100 were killed on our side when the detailed report is received. Great mortification is felt here at the repulse of the Federal forces. By witnesses of the affair say, the confusion and heavy loss of life was due to the fact that the troops had literally acted without a leader; the general opinion is that the ignorance of Gen. Pierce calls for a prompt court martial.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE,

Saturday, June 19, 1861.

The paper published under the auspices of a few of the respectables of the Almonte village, has in its last issue gone thoroughly "loose," in an article which the committee supposes to be a leader. It makes an attack, in the bitterness of being foiled on the Galbraith ticket, on Mr. Bell, the only candidate now before the electors of the North Riding. Coming from a paper issued as an organ of the Reform party, and openly announced as such, it must be a matter of surprise to the leaders of the Reform party in the North Riding, that such an article as that headed "Who shall be our Representative in the next Parliament?" could have found admission to its columns. Leaving out of the question altogether the low personal scurrility directed against Mr. Bell, the author of the article in question has, on one fell swoop swept away all the party lines of demarcation, and unblushingly done the piebald and bizarre livery of the coalition ministry, like a drowning wretch grasping at a straw, the writer in the Express, rushes to an outpouring of Billingsgate wrath and diatribe in order to cover the ignominious failure of the Galbraith scheme.

The fact is, that for some months past, a very select few of the Almonte denizens have been evening seditious to discuss the prospective prosperity of the village paper—the commercial importance of themselves, and to build political platforms for all and sundry the politicians of United Canada, and also to pitch upon a man who would devote himself to the conflicting interests of a small clique, whose political principles ranged from the high Toryism of the old school down to the most modern edition of clear Gritism.

For this purpose they pitched on Mr. Galbraith, that gentleman holding the same political views as Mr. Bell, would not fall in with the ideas of those who, in times past denounced the member for the North Riding for having opposed Mr. George Brown on the Seat of Government question, and consequently refused to come forward as a candidate for Parliament in the approaching general election. We admire Mr. Galbraith's decision; he is eminently fitted for a rural life, with an occasional visit to the Municipal Hall of the County Town, but place him in the sphere of a legislator for a Province such as Canada, and certain we are, that Mr. Galbraith does not possess the intellectual qualities to enable him to rise to the circumstances. However, apart from these considerations, perhaps are Mr. Galbraith reads these lines, a new light may have dawned on his mind—an awakening consciousness that he was to have been made the hobby—the stalking horse, on which a rabid ministerialism was to have rode into the halls of legislation, "booted, spurred and ready for the fray"—perhaps amidst the host of intelligent, honorable and well-meaning Reformers of Ramsey, he was not the only one who traced the Jesuitism of a conspiracy, and shrunk from becoming the tool of a reckless clique, who would any day sacrifice principle for power—a good name for the attainment of some questionable position in the political world. Again we say Mr. Galbraith is to be praised for the good sense he has displayed in avoiding the trouble and turmoil of a local contest—not a political one, certainly, independently of being made the scape-goat of an ultra Conservative minority.

Consistency is a jewel of rare price, and poor humanity has always a certain margin allowed in the newspaper world for eccentric movements, but that a would-be organ like the Express, started under the Reform banner, could have so far forgot the common principles of that party as to become the Billingsgate mouthpiece of a few "loose fish," is enough to disgust every honest Reformer in the North Riding, and we trust that the course of the Express at the present time will be borne in mind.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser gives currency to a report which does not otherwise seem to be well founded, that Mr. Galt has resigned his position as Minister of Finance.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ROSE.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. CAUCHON.

An event has occurred at Quebec, which in Ministerial circles, it is said, was expected for some time but which is probably a dodge on the part of Mr. Rose to secure popularity at the coming election. He appears inclined to abandon the sinking ship of the Coalition government and has sent in his resignation as Commissioner of Public Works. His resignation has been accepted and more French element introduced into the Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Cauchon, the editor of *Le Journal de Quebec*, who has been appointed to the important post. Mr. Cauchon was sworn in on Thursday. The Hon. John Rose held the office of Solicitor General for Lower Canada from the 26th of November 1857, to the 1st of August 1858. He was elected in the Sixth parliament in January 1858, for the Centre division in Montreal and was appointed a member of the Executive Council on the 6th of August 1858 accepting the office of Receiver General, which on the following day he changed by means of the "double shuffle" for the Solicitor Generalship of Lower Canada. This office he held until 11th of January 1859 when he was made Chief Commissioner of Public Works. We have no doubt the change will be very gratifying to the French Canadians but will tend to increase the dissatisfaction which exists in Upper Canada.

The News says, "the change is important so far as the personnel of the Cabinet is concerned. Mr. Rose is of British origin, Mr. Cauchon of French. Both are representative men—Mr. Rose of the spirit of enterprise which actuated the British residents of Montreal—Mr. Cauchon of the French element of Lower Canada, cherishing all their associations of race, and clinging to the inherited language and customs of the Lower Province with all the tenacity which characterizes the French Canadians. The appointment we doubt not will be acceptable to the French in Lower Canada, though we should not wonder if it increased the cry against French domination in this section."

The "Globe" in an article commenting on the change says:—

"As usual the ministerial press denied the assertion of the Lower Canadian journals that Mr. Rose had resigned his place as Commissioner of Public Works, and yet it was true. Mr. Cauchon was yesterday sworn in as his successor. The change is a significant one, and ought to help the condemnation of the ministry in Upper Canada."

Mr. Rose is the representative of a section of the British inhabitants of Lower Canada, not the best section we admit, but still superior in their knowledge of and regard for the feelings of Upper Canada, to any section of the French people. Mr. Cauchon is the representative of the most narrow and bigoted class of the French Canadians. He is a most virulent denouncer of everything English; he has again and again declared it was impossible ever to consent to any change in the state of the representation, and has threatened us with the interference of the French Emperor, if anything of the kind is attempted. The appointment of such an individual at the present moment is an insult to the people of Upper Canada. We understand well that the ministry will yield nothing to the western majority, but they might have spared us the defiance which they have thrown out in the appointment of Mr. Cauchon. They were quite sufficiently opposed to all concession without Mr. Cauchon being brought into the Cabinet to confirm their determination.

The appointment of Mr. Cauchon to the department which controls the erection of the Ottawa buildings is also a noteworthy fact. Mr. Cauchon has always opposed the claims of Ottawa to be the Seat of Government, and to take advantage of any opportunity which may arise to place difficulties in the way of the completion of the buildings."

ELECTION NEWS.

In the North Riding of Lanark, the prospects of the return of Mr. Bell by acclamation are good. There was a report that D. Galbraith, Esq., had come forward in opposition, but we believe that it was without foundation, and no Conservative candidate would have any chance.

The South Riding of Lanark has the late member in the field—Col. Playfair, who has

This image shows a vertical strip, likely a page from a book or a scan of a document. The left side is a dark, textured surface, possibly the inner cover or binding of a book. The right side is a lighter, textured surface, possibly the page itself. A thin white line separates the two surfaces. There is no text or other content visible.



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, ease in backing, safety and comfort to the Driver, ease to the Team, and capability of doing Good work on any description 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.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

CANADA SEWING MACHINE CO

R. M. WANZER & CO.,

WHEELER & WILSON'S AND SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Corner of James and Vine Streets,

Between the Royal Hotel and the Bank of Upper Canada,

HAMILTON, C. W.



Singer's.

Wheeler & Wilson's.

Styles and Prices of Wheeler & Wilson's

Machines.

No. 1. Plain Machine, with Hemmer, \$40

No. 2. New Improved Glass Foot, Plain, Half Case, \$50

No. 3. do. do. Silver Plated, Footed Table, \$60

No. 4. do. do. Plain, Half Case, Silver Plated, \$60

No. 5. do. do. Footed, Half Case, do. \$60

No. 6. Plain Machine, Footed, Full Case, \$75

No. 7. New Improved Glass Foot, Silver Plated, Full Case, \$80

No. 8. do. do. Silver Plated, Rosewood, Full Case, \$80

No. 9. do. do. Silver Plated, Rosewood, Full Case, \$80

No. 10. do. do. Silver Plated, Rosewood, Full Case, \$80

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RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

SMITHS FALLS, C. W.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

and Wheeler & Millett's

DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

and

Improved Combined Thresher and

Wheeler.

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, Waggon and Cart Boxes,

Coolers, 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.

Cash paid for OLD IRON.

August 20, 1860.

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 BURR STONES, a Superior

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 al-

so on the premises a KILN, capable of dry-

ing from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time.

Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's

Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses

and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven

horses, Hayloft, 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-

diti- on to that on 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 MANSIE'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 McEwen.

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

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

FLOWERS.

JOHN HART FLETCHER, offers for Sale the most

Extensive Collection of Flower Seeds that can

be found in this part of the country, including all of

the newest and most approved varieties and novelties,

both of Foreign and home production.

Flower Seeds by Mail.

He will send to any address by mail, post paid,

on receipt of One Dollar, 20 Varieties of

Flower Seeds of his own selection, and will

also send to any address by mail, post paid,

all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds for Sale by

weight or package, at the Perth Seed Store.

A NEW

HISTORY OF CANADA.

For the Use of Schools and Families.

BY J. A. BOND, B. A.

Price 20 Cents.

TEACHERS Supplied with one Copy,

with a view to introduction for 15 cts.

Gore street, Perth.

29

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New Edition (Second) of Sangster's

First Arithmetic in Dollars and Cents.

This Edition is greatly improved, and is now

in use in nearly every School in Canada.

Price 25 CENTS.

JOHN HART.

Gore street, Perth.

29

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No 11, 8th Con. in the Township of Ross,

containing 100 acres, 45 Clear, having on

a good Plank House, two Barns and Stable.

The Road from Fortage to Port to Pembroke runs past

the end of it, nearly opposite Mr. Halsey's Tavern.

Immediate possession will be given. For

terms apply to

ALEXR. THOMSON, Sen.

On the Premises

Forrester's Falls P. O.

22-2a

WOOL AND CLOTH BUSINESS

1861.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform

the Public that he will make a tour of

the back country with a Stock of Factory

Cloth, to exchange for Wool. He will also

on former occasions, give Cloth at Factory

prices, and pay the highest factory price for

Wool in Cloth or Cash.

DAVID WARD.

Almonte, 3d June, 1861.

29

NEW HOTEL—ALMONTE VILLAGE

ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE Proprietor would respectfully announce to

the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel

in the Village of Almonte, where he will be happy

to accommodate all parties who may favor him with

calls.

J. B. SHIPMAN.

P. B. Parties travelling by the Stage to Arnprior

can procure travelling at the Almonte House, at

the Stage puts up there.

TAYLOR & TREWIDY.

Smith's Falls, April, 1861.

33-4a

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 100 acres of good land; well watered.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

HENRY MEREDITH.

Pakenham, 9th Con. } 28-2a

March 14, 1861.

100,000 Bricks—First Quality

FOR SALE AT ANPRIOR!!

Enquire at

CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

School Manual.

CONTAINING the Consolidated Acts relating to

Common Schools in Upper Canada, just re-

vised. Price 20 cents.

Perth, April 18, 1861.

JOHN HART.

2