THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

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Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald,
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at Carleton-Place, by
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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.
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☞ We still continue to send a copy of the *Herald*, for one year *free* to any person sending the names of five *new* subscribers, with the money ($5) in advance.

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CAPITAL..............£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance & notice of losses promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Carleton-Place.

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RESIDENCE.—At Mr. JOHN CANNON'S, 8th Line, Ramsay.
Aug. 1855.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATHEW ANDERSON.
Waterford, Ramsay.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE, notices of losses, &c., &c., promptly attended to, by
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RESIDENCE—Mrs. McCallum's Hotel.
Surveys of every possible description, made with great accuracy, and plans neatly and accurately drawn, upon the most moderate terms.
All parties requiring surveys made whether in the vicinity of Perth or elsewhere, are respectfully requested to write through the Post office, giving minute particulars of the work to be done.

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REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
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Feb, 1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the subscriber,
JAMES BELL.
Perth, January 1st, 1855.

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STAGE HOUSE.
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☞ Baggage taken to and from the Boats and cars free of charge.

HATS AND BONNETS!
Newest Spring Fashions!
DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK!
Will be sold very cheap, by
H. W. REA.
Waterford, May 14th, 1855. 34-

Wanted
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
100 brls. P. M. PORK,
500 bush. WHEAT,
1000 " OATS,
500 " PEASE,
500 " BARLEY,
100 Kegs good Dairy BUTTER, for which the highest prices will be paid.
CAMPBELL & MORPHY.
Carleton-Place, Oct. 20, 1855. 6-ag

POETRY

REFLECTIONS,

'Tis sad fond ties to sever, and far away to roam,
But sadder 'tis to never know, the joys of home.
'Tis sad to leave our native land, e'en for some sunny shore,
But worse when by some dire command, we may return no more.
'Tis sad to see our friends depart, with hopes of their return,
But, oh! the grief that fills the heart, when o'er their graves we mourn,
'Tis sweet to greet the friends we love, tho' long and widely parted,
When every glance and every smile, can prove that they return true-hearted.
But oh, how sweet! how pure the joy! for those whom death has riven,
When leaving earth, they soar on high, and meet again in Heaven.
M.L.

Mount Pleasant, Nov. 1855.

TREASURES.

Treasures of gold and precious stones,
Are valued by many and sought for afar;
But the choicest of treasures for earth's erring ones,
Is Jesus the glorious Morning Star.

Honor and power and worldly renown,
The fame and the triumph of glit'ring war
The high-born prince with his royal crown,
Are but specks in the light of the Morning Star.

Riches of ocean and riches of earth,
Wealth of affection, the purest that are,
How dim is their radiance, how little their worth,
Compared with the light of the Morning Star.

Ho! mortals, why seek on a hillock of sand
For treasurers that fade with the glance o your eyes;
While Jesus, himself, so invitingly stands,
Displaying the riches laid up in the skies.
M. L.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

HEAT.

Why does a compensation balance prevent the effects of expansion or contraction?

Because it consists of interrupted concentric rings of different metals, joined together, so that the expansion of one counteracts the expansion of the other.

Why do the iron hoops of brewer's casks bind with such great force?

Because those which are at first made too small to fit, are heated until they are sufficiently enlarged they are then driven on, and suddenly cooled, by throwing water upon them; the contraction of the iron which ensues on cooling, bringing the parts of the vessels in closer contact than they could easily be brought by other means, and fixes the hoops firmly round them.

Why does hay, if stacked when damp, take fire?

Because the moisture elevates the temperature sufficiently to produce putrefaction, and the ensuing chemical action causes sufficient heat to continue the process; the quantity of matter being also great, the heat is proportional.

Why are concave mirrors employed as burning-glasses?

Because they collect the heat of the sun's rays from the whole of its surface to a single point, thus accumulating a very great degree of heat, for the combustion and fusion of various natural substances, that are fusible in the greatest heat capable of being produced from ordinary fire, By this means, Drs. Harris and Desaugliers melted a silver sixpence in seven seconds and a half; a copper halfpenny melted in sixteen seconds, and liquefied in thirty-four seconds; tin was melted in three seconds; and a diamond weighing four grains, lost seven-eighths of its weight. Buffon also, with the faint rays of the sun in the month of March, set on fire boards of beach-wood at a hundred and fifty feet distance.

Why are not "inflammable" and "combustion" synonymous terms?

Because all metals are combustible—that is, capable of igniting with oxygen: but they will not burn in atmospheric air, and are therefore not called inflammable.

Why does the thermometer enable us to ascertain degrees of heat?

Because the fluid ascends in the tube on being expanded by heat, and thus marks the degree.

Why is mercury preferred in thermometers?

Because the range of temperature between its freezing and boiling points is very considerable; and its expansion within that range, tolerably equable.—*Brande.*

Why have thermometers freezing and boiling points?

Because they denote the points in the tube at which the mercurial column stands when cooled to the freezing, and heated to the boiling, of water. For this purpose, the instrument is immersed in melting ice or snow, and permitted to remain there for some time, until the quicksilver becomes stationary at one place, which is the *freezing point*; a mark is made on that point upon the glass. If the instrument remains for some time in boiling water, the mercury after having ascended through a large proportion of the tube, becomes stationary at one place which is the *boiling point*. It is believed that Fahrenheit took his *zero*, or commencement of his scale from the degree of cold produced by mixing snow and common salt, that being the greatest degree of cold known in his time; although a considerably greater degree of cold may be produced by mixing the same or other ingredients.

Why does Reaumur's thermometer differ from Fahrenheit's?

Because Reaumur divides the space between the boiling and freezing points into 80 degrees, placing zero at freezing, and the 80th degree at the boiling point.

Fahrenheit divides the same space into 18[illegible]egrees; but the cipher (0) he plac[illegible] 32 degrees below the freezing poi[illegible] (the cold of a mixture of snow [illegible] common salt) so that the freezin[illegible]oint is at 32° and the boiling poi[illegible] 212°.

Rea[illegible] 80°)180 Fahrenheit

2¼° of Fahrenheit [illegible]equal to 1° of Reaumur.

Plus [illegible]° of Reaumar is 20° multipled [illegible] 2¼=45 add 32°=77° of Fahre[illegible].

Wh[illegible] spirit thermometers preferable [illegible] measuring very low temperatu[illegible]

Bec[illegible]e spirit never freezes, whereas the[illegible] temperature at which it boils, [illegible]ders it unfit for measusing high t[illegible]peratures.

Wh[illegible] dogs and other animals put ou[illegible]eir long moist tongues in hot we[illegible]er?

Bec[illegible]e, when much heated they canno[illegible]row off or diminish their natura[illegible]overing, and have only the above [illegible]ns of increasing the evaporation[illegible]n their bodies.

Wh[illegible] the Artic Regions, are the watery [illegible]arts of brandy frozen, while a very [illegible]all quantity of strong spirit is left [illegible] the fluid state in the interior of the[illegible]ss?

Bec[illegible]e the cohesion of the particles o[illegible]ter is so much more increased by [illegible] cold than that of the particles o[illegible] spirit.

Wh[illegible] a pyrometer so called?

Bec[illegible]e of its origin from two Greek [illegible]ords signifying measure of fire; [illegible]ing used to ascertain the degre[illegible] of heat in high temperatures, and [illegible]ding a range of nearly 32,00[illegible] of Fahrenheit,

Wh[illegible]oes metal feel cold when touch[illegible]

Bec[illegible]e it readily carries off the heat [illegible]e body, all metals being good [illegible]ductors of heat.

Wh[illegible]re certain bodies called good [illegible] bad conductors of heat?

Be[illegible]e, when exposed to the same [illegible]ce of heat, they suffer it to pass [illegible]gh them with different degrees[illegible]elocity; or they have various c[illegible]cting powers with regard to h[illegible] Good conductors when touch[illegible] occasion a greater sensation of he[illegible]d cold than bad ones.—Whe[illegible]e body feels cold, the caloric is pa[illegible] out of it into the neighboring [illegible]t; when the body feels warm it is [illegible]ving heat.

W[illegible]re persons enabled to remain in a [illegible]ed oven, where meat is baking[illegible]

B[illegible]e of the rarity of the air, its weal[illegible]ducting power, and its small capa[illegible] for caloric, which explain how [illegible]rson can exist in so warm an atmo[illegible]re. The wool dresses whic[illegible]rsons usually wear on such ocas[illegible] are also bad conductors of heat[illegible]

W[illegible]re porous or spungy substan[illegible]s feathers, fleecy matter &c. bad [illegible]uctors of heat?

B[illegible]e, in measure of the quantity [illegible] which they have in their struc[illegible]; air being, probably, the wors[illegible]nductor known, that is, the subs[illegible]e which, when at rest, impedes[illegible]e passage of heat the most.—*Arno*[illegible]

Wh[illegible]does a drop of water roll about on a r[illegible] hot iron without evaporation?

Bec[illegible]se its surface becomes so highly [illegible]olished as to reflect all the heat, [illegible] the heat be less, the water penet[illegible]es the pores of the oxidated iron, [illegible]losing its polish is evaporated.

Wh[illegible]s water frozen in a vessel from [illegible]ich the air has been pumped out, a[illegible] which contains bodies that quick[illegible]absorb its vapors?

Bec[illegible]se the evaporation of the water [illegible] thus accelerated—the heat requir[illegible] for the conversion of one portio[illegible] the water into vapor, being taken [illegible]m the other portion, which is thus [illegible]duced to ice.

Wh[illegible]s soft and flabby meat unfit for co[illegible]ng?

Beca[illegible], after the rigidity has totally cea[illegible], animal flesh soon experiences [illegible] commencement of those chemi[illegible] changes which terminates in put[illegible]action.

Wh[illegible]o confectioners melt ice with c[illegible]mon salt?

Bec[illegible]e they thus produce cold much [illegible]ater than that of the original ice[illegible]

Wh[illegible]o not springs freeze?

Bec[illegible]e the earth conducts cold or heat b[illegible]lowly, and the most intense frosts [illegible]etrate but a few inches into it; th[illegible]mperature of the ground, a few fe[illegible]elow its surface, is nearly the sa[illegible] all the world over.—*Arnott.*

Wh[illegible]re many of the gothic halls and ca[illegible]drals cool in summer and warm [illegible] winter?

Bec[illegible]e, in proportion as buildings are ma[illegible]ve, they acquire more of those q[illegible]itie,s which have just been noticed [illegible]f our mother earth.—*Arnott.*

Wh[illegible]s the degree of cold greater the fa[illegible]er we remove from the earth's [illegible]rface?

Bec[illegible]e the air is not heated immediat[illegible] by the rays of the sun passing thr[illegible]gh it; but on their meeting with a[illegible]paque (or dense) body, as the ea[illegible], their heat is elicited, and thence [illegible]radually communicated to the sur[illegible]unding atmosphere.

In wi[illegible]r, the earth 18 inches depth, is war[illegible]r than the air; in summer, the ai[illegible] warmer than the earth at that de[illegible]; these effects are owing to the [illegible]th being a bad conductor of heat.

Wh[illegible]o the Swiss peasants, when they [illegible] to sow their seed, spread black [illegible]th on the surface of the snow?

Bec[illegible]e it may absorb the sun's rays, a[illegible] facilitate the melting of the snow.

Dr [illegible]nklin, to exemplify the effect of [illegible]different colors in absorbing heat, [illegible]ered snow with pieces of cloth of different colours, at a time when the sun was shining fully upon the snow. Having done so, he observed that the snow under the black cloth was melted first, then that under the blue, then under the brown, whilst that under the white cloth was very inconsiderably melted.

Why is the air warm in misty or rainy weather?

Because of the liberation of the latent heat from the precipitated vapour.

Why is heated air thinner or lighter than cold air?

Because it is a property of heat to expand all bodies; or rather we should say, that we call air hot or cold accordingly as it naturally is more or less expanded.

Why is a tremulous motion observable over chimney-pots and slated roofs which have been heated by the sun?

Because the warm air rises, and its refracting power being less than that of the colder air, the currants are rendered visible by the distortion of objects viewed through them.

Within doors a similar example occurs above the foot-lights of the stage of a theatre; the flame of a candle, or the smoke of a lamp.

Why are the glass chandeliers in our theatres placed under a large funnel?

Because the funnel, by passing through the roof into the outer air, operates as a very powerful ventilator, the heat and smoke passing off with a large proportion of the air of the house.

The ventilation of rooms and buildings can only be perfectly effected by suffering the heated or foul air to pass off through apertures in the ceiling, while fresh air of any desired temperature, is admitted from below.—*Brande.*

Why is atmosphere of theatres and other crowded places prejudicial to health?

Because it has been found, that in a theatre, from the commencement to the end of the play, oxygen or vital air is dimished in the proportion of from 21 or 27, or nearly one-fourth, and is in the same proportion less fit for respiration than before.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

You enter the church porch. The portly sexton with his thumb in the armholes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you; your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, reprived from her threadmill round, to think one day in seven of the immortal! The sexton is struck with sudden *blindness*. She stands embarrassed one moment, then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and with a crimson blush, recrosses the the threshold which she has profaned with her plebian feet.

Hark to the organ! It is a strain from "Norma," slightly Sabbathized. Now the worshippers, one after another, glide in—silks rattle—plumes wave—satins glisten—diamonds glitter—and scores of *forty-dollar* handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors!

What an absurdity to preach from the Gospel of the lowly Nazarine to such a set? The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So, with a velvet tread, he walkes all round the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head, and ushers him, with seraphic hymning into an *upper ten* heaven.
—FANNY FERN.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

From the Globe.

The County Councillors of Simcoe, during their recent session, took an opportunity of expressing their views on Representation by Population, the great question now before the Canadian people. The memorial below shows how strong are the opinions of the petitioners on the subject. Let Messrs Robinson and Morrison take warning from them, and pause ere they place themselves in direct opposition to the will of their constituents. They and others may depend upon it that he who opposes Representation by Population next session need never hope to take his seat in Parliament:—

Report of the Special Committee named to consider and report on the document from the Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Simcoe.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject contained in the document transmitted from the Council of Leeds and Grenville, beg to state that they are fully aware that it is the bounden duty of every one who has the interest of our County at heart to testify and protest against the increasing corruption and extravagance in the public administration of the affairs of the Province, as exhibited in the large grants of money to Lower Canada, given your Committee, believe to secure the votes of the members in the House of Assembly from that section of the country; they would, therefore, recommend that the accompanying draft of a Petition to her Majesty the Queen, be taken into the consideration of this Council, and if approved of that the same be engrossed, signed and sealed, and sent to his Excellency the Governor General, with a request that he would transmit it to Her Majesty's Secretary of State far the Colonies for presentation.

All of which is respectfully admitted.

WM ARMSON,
Chairman.

Committe Room, Oct. 19, 1855.

To Her Majesty Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe in the Province of Canada, in Council, assembled.

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That while we individually, and the representatives of the loyal inhabitants of the County of Simcoe beg to express our most devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and to the Crown and Constitution, we deeply regret that we feel compelled to make it known to your Majesty that we have for some time past observed that most extravagant grants, and great waste of the people's money have been made by the present and former Ministers of the Provincial Parliament, to the great injury and injustice of Upper Canada; that if a constitution of such proceedings be permitted much longer to exist the inhabitants of Upper Canada generally will thereby suffer severely, and it will tend generally to injure the prosperity of the province.

We therefore, in approaching you Majesty's Throne, would humbly bur earnestly entreat, that your Majestyt may be graciously pleased to recommend the passage of an Act by the Imperial Legislature to unite the whole of the British North American Provinces, or that the representation of the people in Parliament shall be according to population and not as it is at present; in order that the inhabitants of these Provinces, of British origin, and, who speak English language, may have their wish and interests attend to, and receive that justice to which they consider themselves entitled.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed and Sealed in our name and by our authority at Barrie, in said county of Simcoe, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

JAMES SANSON,
Warden.

THE COALITION'S WEAKNESS THE REFORMER'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the Globe.

The plea of the Coalitionists, in justification of their unprincipled adherence to non-committalism, is the common excuse of the worshippers of expediency, here and everywhere. They declaim against political discussion, at periods like this, under a pretended anxiety to preserve quietude. Forgetting or disregarding their own recklesness in past times, they have become suddenly alive to the immense importance of suppressing agitation. By some piece of hocus-pocus, they have ascertained that political controversy is perilous to the moral and material interests of the community; and they are resolved, therefore, to demonstrate their purity and patriotism by lapsing into a species of torpor, and so to stave off to the last moment all the difficulties and duties of their official position.

The trick is too stale to be effective—too clumsy to be amusing. A remembrance of the antecedents of those who now resort to it, affords too vivid an exhibition of its hollow and hypocritical character, to awaken anxiety in regard to its success. The ministers and journalists who now vie with each other in exulting refernces to the prosperity of the Province as the product of their sagacity, and who try to suppress everything calculated to awaken enquiry and to stimulate to watchfulness, were but the other day amongst the noisiest desciples of demagogism, and the most ardent promoters of mischief. It will not avail Sir A. McNab, or Mr. Cayley, or Mr. J. A. Macdonald, or Mr. Spence or the *Spectator*, or the *Leader*, now to assume the prim garb or mincing speech of verdancy and innocence. They have notoriety—not reputation—and are not likely to pass muster in this meredian as pure or peaceable, in any sence compatible with sincerity. There is not a voter in the country who can be deceived by their pretended antipathy to political agitation. Every one feels that their anxiety in this respect proceeds from no loftier source than fear and selfishness. They dread all independent political vitality—all promise or likelihood of political faction—as the sure forerunner of their own overthrow.

Assume for the once that the plea may have been on some occasion, by some parties, urged with an honest idea of its validity. We join issue with them and contend that a fair regard to the claims of political truth indicates periods like the present as of all others best fitted for vigorous and organized exertion. The country is peaceful and prosperous—not in consequence of, but in spite of, ministerial policy. The mere prevalence of prosperity, from whatever cause proceeding, is a guarantee for reasonable and just tone of any strong popular movement that may be set on foot. To suppose that the discussion of grave questions of principle or policy necessarily implies hindrance or injury to the prosperity on one hand, and on the other to attribute to political arrangements or tendencies a more thoroughly positive influence than has ever been claimed in their behalf. The danger most carefully to be guarded against is that of associating a well-to-do condition of commercial things with a supposition of commercial or governmental perfection. A tyro in either branch knows, for example that the prevaling ease in the circumstances of the Canadian people springs for the most part from causes altogether beyond the reach or control of the provincial Government, and therefore in no regard implies the presence of wisdom or integrity in the men now holding office. There is, then, a *prima facie* reasonableness in the proposition to avail ourselves of the interval elapsing between to-day and the commencement of the next session of Parliament. Reformers are needed, and the people have a right to be consulted concerning them. The provincial balance sheet should be weighed and measured, item after item. The doings of the past should be reviewed, and a verdict obtained for or against them. The mutterings and the promises of the future should be estimated, and measures of precaution or assistance framed to meet them. Old communities find the procedur indispensible; and we, to whom a year comes laden with the changes of an old world age, are bound to profit by the example to the extent of our capacity. The task cannot be evaded without jeopardizing progress, and doing much towards deteriorating the health and strength of public sentiment. Details of legislation may properly be left to the legislature itself, but the great distinctive principles of party, the guide-post as it were, of the country's advancement, are fit subjects for discussion by the people themselves. So far as principle is concerned, the popular voice must always be heard before that of the Legislature; and in fact must always determine the judgement and the utterance of that body. The rule is wid as constitutional government itself. It obtained in England, as in the case of Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and it must prevail with equal force on this side of the Atlantic. Instead, then, of seeking by every imaginable means to lull Western Canada into prolonged fits of slumber, only to end when Parliament assembles, we would convert the season subsequent to harvest into a periodical occasion for developing and maturing public opinion on great political questions, as they may successively arise.

If the equity and prosperity of this method of consolidating a sagacious policy be conceded as a general rule, with what cogency may it be urged in Canada as against the feeble Administration now in power. If under the most favourable circumstances, vigilence must ever be "the price of liberty," with how much greater earnestness must it be inculcated in the presence of the corrupt and tottering advisers of the Crown who happen to be at the head of Canadian affairs! Deserters from the colors under which they contrived to secure Parliamentary seats, what further treachery will they not perpetrate to prolong for a few weeks their grasp on the public purse? Political pirates, sailing under a false flag, for the accomplishment of purposes which they could never legitimately achieve, who can tell the minute at which they may strike another blow at the cherished interests of liberalism? Recognizing no principle but that of Walpole era, no policy but that which may tend to prolong their ministerial tenure, they are the objects of well-grounded mistrust, and should be made the objects of well-planned, judicious, and persevering attack. Whatever strength profess comes not from the moral weight of their own charac. ter, for none is assigned to them by any body—not from the extent of party ramifications, for the few followers of whom they boast hold not a single honest principle in common—not for the exigiencies of the country, for it was never better able to contend against covert treason or undisguised hostility. Mr. Hincks's departure robs them of their prime prop, and reduces their ragged regiments to the position of soldiers without discipline or commander. They have the *prestige* of his patronage—not the substantial aid of his intriguing spirit; and we wish them joy of all the help which that can render to them. The Hincks scowl or sneer constituted a fearful ordeal to traders and speculators in politics, who will now feel at perfect liberty to drift whithersoever wind and tide may carry them. Some shook in their shoes at the prospect of a *viva voce* scolding in a committee room, who will gather courage enough to smile at mandates despatched per post from the Windward Islands. Altogether therefore, the signs of the times are adverse to the coalesced corruptionists, and as a cousequence, favourable to the growth of a free and independent sentiment in Parliament and out of it. Disheartened and disorganized, the ministerialists present an appearance which the least craven spirit might view with apprehension.—Althoukh it were fierce and formidable as in the heyday of Mr. Hincks's term of office, the duty of real Reformers would be none the less obvious or obligatory. They would still be bound to do their utmost to arouse public feeling, and to direct its unbroken force against a Cabinet whose very existence is a blot upon the moral and political escutcheon of the colony. But with things as they are—with conscious weakness where once was seeming strength—with no tangible principle for the ministry to rest upon, with no definite policy for them to uphold in fight—there is an opportunity for striking straight and decisive blows, which, we trust, will not be suffered to pass unimproved by the Reformers of Western Canada.

"NEAREST WAY HOUSE."

The names by which liquor dealers christen their establishments are sometimes suggestive of reflections if the passer by be at all disposed to moralize. While some low groggeries are held forth as the "Washington House," the "Columbia," the "Jefferson," &c.—high sounding titles dishonering the illustrious names they have chosen others are content with the more humble cognomens, such as the "Blue House," the "Green House," and the "Red House," all conveying good moral lessons if they were only heeded. The "Half Way House," the "Shades," and the "Carry All House," are good titles and convey excellent moral lessons. We once passed by one in a populous city dignified by the title of the "Nearest Way House." We thought there was a pointed significance in the name Its lesson was easy to read. What the knight of the toddy stick within its walls intended to convey we were at a loss to determine, but our own cogitations ran somewhat in this manner.

1. The grog-shop is the "*nearest way*" to loss of friends and self-respect. In no way can a young man lose his worthy friends and lower himself in his own estimation so readily as by crossing the threshold of the grog-shop and standing, a customer at its insidious bar where the delusive beverage is exchanged for the half dime. Its very atmosphere is tainted with degradation. It is a snare baited with a sweet yet poisonous honey, and whose goeth therein cometh out with less of self-respect than when he entered for the first time. He losses confidence in himself and does not wonder that his friends desert him. And when self-respect is lost there can be no estimate as to what debths of degradation the man will finally sink.

2. The groggery is the "*nearest way*" to the forfeiture of public esteem. Let it become known that a young man is in the habit of frequenting these abodes of sin and iniquity, that he steals in there when no one is watching him, that he comes out with a guilty look trying to cast off the shame of his own personal degradation, and how suddenly he sinks in public estimation! With all respectable people the mark, like that of Cain, is placed upon him; his character is blackened and suspicioned; and those to whom he is bound by nature's ties weep over the wreck of his early promise.

3. The grog-shop, is the "*nearest way*" to blunted sensibilities and to a forfeiture of all that makes home happy and desirable. If the husband or father finds in the grog-shop, his home becomes less and less attractive. The son who lingers in the stench of the bar room, cuts himself loose from parental control and scorns the solicitude and love of those who gave him life.

4. The groggery is the "*nearest way*" to the grave. Out from the grog shop a tide of human beings are marching with every day's sunlight, and the bloated column reels on its way with curses on their lips and the fire of madness in their swolen eye. A host of idolatrous pilgrims are beating down a highway to the grave along the "*nearest way.*"

5. Finally, it is the "*nearest way*" to poverty—the nearest way to shame—the nearest way to beggary—the nearest way to infamy—the nearest way to prison and to the hangerman's hill—the nearest way to physical imbecility—the nearest way to eternal moral ruin—the nearest way to—HELL! Aye, the rum hells above the turf are the vestibules of the chambers of night below; and the nearest way lies through the guady traps so skillfully baited with promised sweets. Young men, beware of going the "NEAREST WAY," for death and hell stands at the end of that "*Way!*"—*Age.*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT NICOLAIEFF.

On the 6th of October the Emperor went on horseback to the Cherson barrier to meet the 33rd and 34th companies of marines and the 4th company of the field transport service which have returned from Sebastopol. His Imperial Majesty afterwards visited the Marine Hospital where he personally distributed the honorary distinction of the military order to those of the wounded who according to the testimonials of their commanders had particularly distinguished themselves during the defence of Sebastopol. On Saturday the 7th of October his Imperial Mjeasty heard divine service at the cathedral, and attending the Church parade on the 5th company of Grenadiers of the Minsk Regiment of Infantry and of a company of the Corps of instruction of the Marines. After the parade the detachment of Cossacks of the special escort of his Majesty carried in procession through the city the flags taken from the Turks in the affair of the 11th of September near the village of Paniaki, between Kars and Erzeroum. These trophies were afterwards borne to the cathedral at Nicholaieff to which his Majesty has presented them and where they will be preserved in memory of the fact that they were brought to the Emperor during his present visit. On the 8th of October the Emperor reviewed the reserve battalions of the infantry regiments of Volhynia and Minsk and of the regiment of Chasseurs of Jitomir, with the state of which his Majesty was perfectly satisfied. After the review the Emperor inspected the work of the fortifications which are being constructed between the Ingoul and the Bug, During the morning of this day (Oct. 8) intelligence was received by telegraph that the enemy's fleet, consisting of 74 vessels, had appeared off Odessa, and had anchored at 3½ miles faom that city. On the 9th of October the Emporer proceeded in a steamer to the village of Malaia-Korenikha, situated on the opposite bank of the Bug, and inspected the fortifications which are being constructed there.—*Invalide Russe.*

THE LINE FINISHED.

(From the Recorder.)

Saturday last was a great day in Brockville. On that day Brockville had a pleasant and unmistakeable evidence of the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad between this place and Montreal.

In compliance with the request made by us last week, a very large concourse of persons assembled at the Brockville Depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad to await the arrival of the cars from the Canadian Eastern "City of merchant princes," freighted with a number of gentlemen belonging to the Grand Trunk Company, the Mayor of Montreal, and various members of the Montreal corporation, and other gentlemen connected with the trade and commerce of that city, with whom were also a number of ladies, who, on occasions of this kind, always lend a grace and interest to the proceedings on hand, Nor was the "fourth estate"—the PRESS—left without its representatives, there being no fewer than eight members of that important engine present, viz: Mr Duvernay of the *Minerve*, Mr Plinguet of the *Pays*, E. G. Penny of the Montreal *Herald*, Mr. Bristow of the *Argus*, (from whom we received a copy of the *Argus* published that morning,) Mr Rennie of the *Transcript*, Mr Chamberlain of the *Gazette*, Mr Campbell, Jr, and Mr Arms from the *Pilot*.

Long before the cars arrived, the waiting room and the platform at the depot were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who looked, and no doubt felt, that the train of cars expected was the inauguration of an era of no mean importance to the town and country surrounding us, and although the day was rather cold, the interest of the multitude never lagged.

The curling smoke of the locomotive as it came driving along from the curve at the plank road, was the first indication of the approach of the train. The excitement then became intense, and every available spot where a good lookout could be obtained was searched for with an avidity quite astonishing.

When the cars reached the depot, their inmates were greeted with a hearty cheer and then a perfect jam took place by the out-pouring of the passengers among the crowd of eager lookers-on, nor could the platform be cleared till J. S. Martin, Esq., the polite and gentlemanly superintendent, opened a centre door in the rear and allowed a great portion of the crowd to make their way towards the town by this outlet.

Among these present we observed the Mayor of Montreal; Alderman H. H. Whitney, M.P.P., Homier, Brodson; Councillors Browne, Lyman, McGrath, Ryan, Lynch, Jodoin and Hubbard; J. P. Sexton, City Clerk, Charles Glackmeyer, Assistant Clerk; Messrs. Kay, J. Mitchell, T. M. Cramp, and T. Ryan, Representatives of the Board of Trade; John Rose, Q. C.; Hon, H.H. Killaly; Hon, W. K. McCord; Dr. Jones, Dr. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. A. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Binder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Betts, Miss Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Spiller, Mr. Mrs. and Miss. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Starke, Mr. and Mrs. S, Keefer, Mr. Reekie, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Mr. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bailey, Mr. A. Clark, Mr. Kingsford, C. E., Mr. A. M. Delisle, Mr. W. A. Merry, &c.

By instructions from John Crawford, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, the guests from Montreal and other places made their way towards Metropolitan Hall, where, surrounded by various members of the Brockville corporation, Messrs. R. and W. Fitzsimmons and J. Anderson, and numerous inhabitants, the following address was presented to B. Holmes Esq., Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, in the presence of Dr. Neilson and other guests from Montreal.

To Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Vice President, Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada.

SIR,

On the occasion of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Brockville, the pleasing duty devolves upon me of welcoming you to our town. It must be highly gratifying to the Company, as well as to all desirous of forwarding the public improvements of the Province, to see the work so far completed—to see that while the Mother Country is engaged in a truly formidable war, a strife for the liberties of Europe—one of her Colonies should be enabled to carry on a project of so grand a character, worthy of the palmiest days of peace, To see that while money is elsewhere proclaimed to be so exceedingly scarce, the Grand Trunk Railway has not found it necessary to suspend their work.

In thus giving to the people of Brockville a ready communication with the seaboard and a market for the products of this section of the country, when under other circumstances, the St. Lawrence, our great highway to the ocean, would be closed by the stern frost of Winter, the Company has conferred on us an important boon, of which I assure you, we shall not be unmindful.

May your trains freighted from Brockville with the still uncounted stores of the West and of the interior, yield you a handsome return for your enterprise.

On behalf of the Town of Brockville I have great pleasure in welcoming you and our Montreal Friends to this, the Western terminus of the Road.

During the reading of the address, Mr Crawford was repeatedly interrupted by loud cheering, and the conclusion was marked by a perfect *furor* of applause. When the cheering subsided.

Mr. Holmes in reply said he was quite unprepared for such a kind and generous welcome, and trusted the Mayor and Corporation would excuse him if he made but a short reply to their address. It would, be assured them, give him great pleasure to communicate it to the Directors of the Grand Trunk—because it was for them he persumed the address was intended, though by chance presented to him, and they no doubt would be as much gratified as he was to find that the inhabitants of Brockville—a community that had such a character for industry, activity and perseverance—had tendered them on their arrival in this town such a hearty welcome. They had to-day been hailed by their sister town of Cornwall, with similar expressions of congratulation and good will. He assured them the Directors of the Grand Trunk were not accustomed to this. They had hitherto met with great opposition, and received but little encouragement; but they had conceived it best to go on and discharge their duty, and steadily adhere to the original plan with which the Company had set out, satisfied they would have their reward and be understood in the end. The humble opinion of such a one as he was, could but faintly convey the intentions of the London Board of Directors towards this Province. But this he could tell them: no efforts would be wanted nor means spared, to fully and completely carry out that scheme with which they at first lauched forth. And as regarded their remuneration, the favorable climate, the fertile soil and the energetic character of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, would bring forth the result that had been from the first time anticipated. No efforts would be wanting on the part of the inhabitants, and there would be none on the part of the Grand Trunk, to render the line mutually advantageous and beneficial; and he hoped that part which had now been successfully completed would tend to the advantage of the inhabitants of Brockville and the whole Province. In conclusion, as time and tide waited for no man, and he had been admonished that their sojourn in Brockville must on this occasion be very brief, he would wish, in his own name and on behalf of the Company, prosperity to the Town of Brockville, and health and happiness to all its inhabitants.

The company then proceeded to the Hall where dinner was laid, and a really splendid appearance the Hall presented. The tables were three in number, the south end, where the Chairman was seated, forming a half circle, the tables joining which, running the whole length of the Hall, were capable of dining over 240, although over that number must have been present, as several could not find seats. The dinner was provided by friend Wilson, who, although known for his ability as a public caterer, completely surpassed on this occasion, all former efforts—the tables were literally covered with everything which could please the palate, the only difficulty was to find the means of locomotion to get the good things conveyed to their *destination* In fact, the Hall, and the manner in which Mr. Willson performed his part took the Montrealers completely by surprise—they had no idea that Brockville, had the power to *spread them out* so handsomely. Indeed, taking all things into consideration, the £100 grant by the Town Council is one of the best investments ever made by the town, and we feel confident, the result will ere long show the truth of this remark.

The Chair was occupied by John Crawford, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, supported on his right by B. Holmes and George Crawford, Esq., M. P.P.; and on his left by J. Hodges, Esq., of the Grand Trunk Company, and the Hon. J. Morris. The Vice Chairs were occupied by F. M. Holmes, Esq., of the Montreal Bank, W. B. Simpson, Esq., of the Customs and T. Reynolds, M. D. The centre table was principally allotted to the Gentlemen whose wives and daughters had accompanied them on the excursion, and the outer tables by the company as they could find seats.

The Hall in rear of the Chairman was ornamented with the flags of England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, while the following mottoes, printed on colored cloth, were also conspicuous: "Montreal, Brockville greets you." "The Iron Horse united Brockville to Montreal, November 17, 1855." "Welcome to Brockville." "Our soil is rich, let art and science draw forth the prize." "We live not for ourselves, but for posterity; let each man while he may help on his Country." "Though far apart the Railroad brings us near."

After the company had partaken of the good things placed before them, the Chairman lost no time in proceeding to the lists of toasts, the Montreal gentlemen being compelled to return home with the train which had brought them up.

The first toast on the list, of course, was 'the Queen,' which was received with much cheering, and then followed 'Prince Albert and the Royal Family;' then 'The Governor General,' which were also greeted with applause.

The next toast, 'The Allied Armies,' was responded to in a most enthusiastsc manner, the cheering being three times three and one more.

B. Holmes, Esq., said he could not allow this toast to pass unresponded to, from the very hearty manner in which it had been received. As a British subject, holding a commission in the Province, he felt he could not allow the opportunity to pass without offering a few remarks in reply, to thank the people of Brockville for the honor they had done to the noble band of men who were fighting shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the despotism of the northern tyrant. (Loud cheers.) France and England had heretofore looked upon each other as enemies. Now they were united in opposition to the common foe of the liberty of the world, and he sincerely hoped the alliance thus formed would never pass away. (Great cheering.) He trusted to see France and England long combined, not for the oppression of other nations, or the extension of the territory, but for the protection of liberty and the benefit of the whole human race. (Cheers.) It was many years since he had worn a sword, but the manner in which the tost of "the allied armies" had been received, impelled him to say something in acknowledgement, and to thank the people of Brockville for responding to the toast so enthusiastically. (Cheers.)

The next toast was "The Grand Trunk Railroad Company." The Chairman said that if he could make a speech, the toast he had to submit called upon him to do so. The company, it was well known, had had many difficulties to contend against, but despite all these difficulties they had gone on, and the progress they had made was of the most satisfactory character. He was glad to see so many gentlemen around him from Montreal met to celebrate the opening of the railroad to Brockville. He hoped that in a year from hence they would meet once more to celebrate the opening of the road to Kingston or Toronto. (Cheers.) He recollected when it took eight or nine days to reach Brockville from Montreal. (Laughter.) In these days men had to push themselves onward with long poles. To improve upon this slow mode of progression, canals had been made, and now a greater improvement had been introduced—the Grand Trunk Railroad, by which they could travel from Montreal to Brockville in five or six hours, and this distance, he was informed, would soon be run in four hours.— (Great cheering) He rejoiced to see so many gentlemen around him, and he hoped they would enjoy themselves. He concluded by giving "The Grand Trunk Railway Company," which was responded to by loud and reiterated cheering.

B. Holmes, Esq., vice-president of the company, rose to reply. He remarked that to the toast they had given it was certainly his duty to reply. It was very gratifying to the company to know that the inhabitants of Brockville apperciated the advantages which the railroad was likely to confer upon them, and he trusted the country generally would also speedily appreciate the advantages to be derived from it also. (Cheers. He hoped it would not be long before the people of the more western portion of the country would also have an opportunity of celebrating the completion of the road in that direction.—When the day came, he felt satisfied that the promises made by the company and the result expected would be fully realized. He felt that the enterprise of the west, with its large resources, would yield a traffic for the facilities afforded by the railroad, which would cause the Grand Trunk Railroad Company to be treated in a different manner to that in which they had been treated by many heretofore—in fact that the company which had done much to aid and assist in developing the resources of the country. (Cheers.) He would not allow the opportunity to pass with out thanking the contractors for the energy they had displayed. Mr Hodges, now at the table with him, was the representative of the contractors, and to him most assuredly were the thanks of the country due for the perseverance he had displayed in bringing the road to its present position. (Cheers.) He was admonished that their time was limited, he would therefore conclude by giving "success and prosperity to the town of Brockville." (Great Cheering.)

John Crawford, Esq., returned thanks,—Brockville, he said, had always been represented as an ambitious town, and it was well that its inhabitants were ambitious, because if they had not been so, they would not have been called together that day to celebrate their connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad. (Cheers) He knew the people of Brockville appreciated the advantages of that connection. There were a few who thought the trade of the town would be hurt by the completion of the Railroad westward, but he trusted that feeling would wear away. The wise heads who originated the Grand Trunk Railway were deserving of the thanks of the country, and he hoped they would yet get their reward; he trusted the traffic from Brockville would be found sufficient to induce the company to make the river depot at Brockville. If they did so, they would at all events receive the thanks of the people of the town and country surrounding it, and do no damage to the interests of the company. (Loud Cheers.) The traffic on the road might not be very heavy at first, but the history of all railroads went to show that the longer they were in operation the greater the traffic became. He concluded by returning thanks on behalf of the inhabitants for the enthusiastic manner in which the company had received the toast, and proposed "The contractors of the Grand Trunk Railroad."

James Hodges, Esq., on behalf of the contractors, thanked the assembly for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. He had, no doubt it would give them great pleasure to know what had been said and done that day. The contractors were comparative strangers in Canada, but the more they became known the better would they be appreciated. Mr. Holmes had been pleased to mention his (Mr. H.'s) name in a very kind manner. For himself he would say that he could have done little without the assistance he had received from others.—Since his first arrival in Canada he had found eveay one on whom he had clled ready to aid him, and he would take that opportunity of thanking the sub-contractors on the road, who were all Canadians, for the efficient aid they had given him in carrying on the work, and for sustaining him as they had done.—The company had no doubt brought a number of gentlemen with them from England, but many of these would remain in Canada, because they were marrying the daughters of Canada, (laughter and cheers,) and would in a few years no doubt rank high as men eminent in science, and be looked upon as men belonging to Canada. (Cheers.) One day lately, in a conversation with one of the most talented and respectable engineers of Canada—he meant Mr Samuel Keefer—(loud cheers,) that gentlemen informed him he had made a calculation by which he estimated that the enhanced value of property in the Province, in consequence of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was more than equal to the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. (Loud Cheers.) Mr Hodges resumed his seat by thanking the assembly for the enthusiastic manner in which the toast had been received.

The Chairman then gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Montreal."(Great cheering.)

Dr Nelson, Mayor of Montreal, on behalf of the corporation with which he had the honour to be connected, returned his sincere thanks for the flattering reception they had received. Not only had Brockville extended them a hearty welcome, but the people of Cornwall had shown their kindness and liberality in extending their hospitality to the gentlemen from Montreal on their way up. He was sure his friends would be pleased to reciprocate the courtesies they had experienced. (Cheers.) He saw before him a flag bearing the inscription that the iron horse had united Brockville to Montreal. The iron horse would do more than unite Brockville to Montreal. It would unite to Montreal every town on the noble St. Lawrence, and in the far west, even to the great Mississippi. (Cheers.) The Lower Canadians were said to be behind the people of Upper Canada; they were called a slow coach, but they were not so slow as the public were made to consider them. (Cheers.) He thought he knew them, and he knew them to be men favourable to public improvements. The vice-president of the Grand Trunk Company could tell them that the citizens of Montreal were among the first to call attention to the Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1847 a public meeting was held in Montreal on the subject of a railroad through the Province; and towards the object in view both rich and poor had subscribed,—the Canucks had not done so bad after all. (Laughter and cheers.) In fact it was by the vote of himself and other Lower Canadian members that the Grand Trunk Railway Company were enabled to get along. (He Dr N.) was a Canuck himself, and he stated these things to convince the people of Upper Canada that the inhabitants of Lower Canada were opposed to public improvements. They were the first to start the bridge at Montreal—a work when completed which would eclipse the pyramids of Egypt, or the great Chinese wall,—(cheers,)—a work of which children yet unborn would have occasion to be proud and which would make the present generations of Lower Canadians glory in what they had done, and transmit their memories to prosperity as benefactors of mankind (Cheers.) Dr Nelson concluded by giving "The Ladies."

At this point a number of gentlemen began to move off, being desirous to view the town before the cars started for Montreal, consequently several toasts were left over, and those given were responded to. Among the toasts unfortunataly left over was the health Mr Ross, the head of the engineering department of the Grand Trunk Railroad—a gentleman deserving the notice of such an assembly. The toasts given before the party broke up were—"The Mayor and Corporation of Cornwall," "The Montreal Board of Trade," and "The Press," the latter being given by Dr. Reynolds, and acknowledged by Mr Wylie.

The company then separated, and proceeded to the depot, from whence the guests soon after departed, all expressing their delight at the reception awarded to them by the inhabitants of Brockville. On leaving, three hearty cheers were given, which were as heartily responded to by those on the cars.

The Directors, to aid on the celebration, provided a very excellent dinner for the operatives on the line in the Freight House at the depot here at the same hour as the Dinner at Metropolitan Hall. There being no regular "order of the day" at this branch of the festival, we have neither speeches nor toasts to chronicle, from forty or fifty in number, enjoyed themselves "pretty well, I thank you."

We must not omit to mention, in connection with the dinner, that the Brockville Band, under the able leadership of Mr. Horth, performed appropriate airs after each toast.

The Mayor said in his reply to the toast of "success and prosperity to Brockville," that our little town was ambitious. Well ambition is laudable and our feeling in this respect, is likely to be gratified, because the opening of, the Railroad to this place will waft the name of Brockville far and wide, and give it a note and renown which could not have been hoped for from any other circu tance. Even in England, won- deri eyes will be turned towards our beat l and ambitious town, and when it be es generally known there and elsew re that Brockville is situated whe the world renowned thousand islan begin to display their beauty, and is a he terminus, for the time, of the most gantic Railroad in the world, may we n hope to reap advantages surpas- sing other town in Canada.

Al n all, Saturday, the 17th November, l be a day to be remembered by the p ple of this place.

T e Herald

P LISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT
O DOLLAR A YEAR!!

C LETON-PLACE, DEC. 1, 1855.

The American War.

W are pleased to learn from Washingt that the rumor relative to the dismiss of Mr. Crampton, the British Min er, is without foundation, and that the ficulty between the two governmen will be amicably adjusted.

The War.

W are not in possession of any interesti news from the seat of war. Nothir ery important has transpired since the pture of Kinburn and the destructio the Fort of Otshakoff. Although sinc e destruction of these places, an allie orce may advance on Nikolaieff it app questionable whether such an enterp is thought of at this late season of the r. The plan of the Allies seems rath o expose the enemy to the destruc influences of the coming winter and ut off their retreat. It is genera pposed that the fleets have entere e gulf of Perekop. At Sebastopol t Allies continue their repairs of the city d their preparations for the bombard nt of Fort Constantine and the line works which the Russians hold, and strengthening on the north side. A c tory cannonade is kept up on both side thout much effect. Large detach nts were said to have been seen wit wing from the north forts towards Sim ropol, but these evidences of prepara ns to evacuate are said to have cea

General Gortschakoff lately expr ed his determination to defend the Cri at all hazards. Now, however, the peror has left him to his own discre . The allied army is at present of c derable strength in cavalry, and as M hal Pelissier, in his despatch of the ir of the 29th ult., speaks of the skn of Cavalry under Gen. D'Al- lonv as "inaugurating a new series of oper ns," we may expect to see more use e of that arm. Previous accour ave informed us of the advance of t Allies from Eupatoria and other poin until almost in the face of the ene

Prince Gortschakoff announces to Government that in consequence of dem trations he made on their flank, the ies have returned to their former pos s.

In e Crimea a belief prevailed that the ssians would attack the Allied pos s, consequently the advance of the ops was countermanded, and the Brit have returned to Eupatoria, the Fren to Baidar, the Turks and Sardini to the Tchernaya. The London *Tim* apparently speaking from authority, s: "We believe there can be no d ot that the operations for the expul of the Russians from the Crimea are a ndoned for the present season.—Th in body of both armies will at once into winter quarters. Five mon of inactivity are thus before the arm in the East."

In sia affairs remain without much cha . Omer Pasha was at Sukum- Ka organizing his means for an advan nto Georgia. The Russians contin before Kars.

I n the Baltic and White Seas we hav o news of moment.

The Grand Trunk.

publish to-day a full account of the ceedings at the Opening of the Gr Trunk Railway to Brockville. It i ot every week that we have the ple e of recording such an auspicious eve

Our neighbors in Brockville had a g day of it; and we conceive they had od reason to make merry and be gla It is no wonder that the completio this link in the great chain of Ra ys, which will soon connect Canada m one end to the other, should be rec d with demonstrations of joy and app e.

A ICH LEGACY.—The Syracuse *Sta rd* says that two enterprising you merchants of that city, Messrs. Mc & Gardiner, who kept a variety sto have recently received intelligence tha ey are heirs in the direct line to a lar mount of money and property in En d. The whole amount about fift illions of pounds sterling, and it is bel d that there are not more than two ndred descendants to claim a sha giving each person more than hal million of dollars. An eminent law in New York has been engaged for me time past in investigating the cla and it is understood that the ma is now near its conclusion.

cky dogs."

less than 108 Russian vessels of wa ve been destroyed in Sebastopol fro rst to last. What destruction of pro ty.

Paris, apothecaries are obliged to pu all poisons in red paper, while wi labels must be used for medicine int ed for internal application. The Fr h have good ideas.

Th e Dundas *Warder* states that on W day as a train on the Great ern Railway was passing near Gore M a drunken man named Niffles, who wi avelling near the track, acciden- tal ell against one of the cars, got his ar severely injured that it had tobe an ated.

Panorama.

Our readers in this vicinity have been already apprised of the exhibition, in Carleton-Place, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, of Panoramic views, of some of the most exciting scenes which have occurred in the Crimea, since the landing of the Allies. No subject, at present attracting public attention, excites more interest than the Crimean affairs. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the paintings of Eastman and Lockwood; but judging from the very favorable notices of our cotemporaries in other parts of the Province, we think we are fully warranted in promising those of our readers who may attend, an interesting evening. The painting contains about 5000 superficial feet, and will be exhibited on two evenings, so as to give an oportunity for *all* to attend.

One thing which we are sure will add additional interest to this exhibition, will be, that this large and beautiful painting will be graphically described by Master Jasper Newton—a small lad, only ten years old—who, for powers of eloquence, volume of voice and a retentive memory, has no superior on the continent.

How to Break up a Cold.—Dr. Hall, in his *Medical Journal*, gives the following directions for breaking up a cold: "A bad cold, like measles and mumps, or other similar ailments, will run its course about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasing useful, by cutting a cold short off, in the following safe and simple manner. On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. the moment you observe this go to your room and stay there; keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires a hundred degrees Fah. In addition, put your feet in water half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hot water from time to time, for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out then when you put them in, then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm, thick, woolen stockings, even if it be summer, (when colds are most dangerous,) and for twenty four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any medicine whatever." This theory is, no doubt, good for weak constitutions, but for a hale hearty person we would recommend the substitution of cold water drinks in place of the hot tea.

California State Fair.—The Californians are a great people. They do not seem to be content with possessing a greater amount of golden prospects than any other State, but must also strive to excel all others in agricultural products, They held a State Fair in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol, Sacramento, in September last, and the accounts given in the Socramento *Union* of the products there displayed, make our teeth water for some of their delicious eatables.—There were the finest grapes, in every variety; oranges six inches in diameter, and Newtown pippins five inches in diameter. Onions twenty inches in circumference, parsnips two feet long, tomatoes twelve inches round; beets weighing each twenty pounds, potatoes five pounds each, and pumpkins four feet in circumference.—These are some of their triumphs in agriculture, which we look upon as the chief of the fine arts, not excepting gold digging.

Astronomcal Science.—The President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his opening address, at the yearly scientific gathering lately held in Glasgow, stated as one of the results of Lord Rosse's Telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton, a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers that laws of gravitation may bear rule in space; and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope, must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

A New Tea.—M. Perie, a French botanist, announces that he has discovered a common herb in France, which resembles black tea, in color, aroma, and taste, and that it can be cultivated as a substitute for it. We have no doubt but there are many indigenous herbs in America that would answer every purpose for which tea is now used, but taste is everything, and people will gratify their taste at any expense. But instead of paying so much for China tea, would it not be wise to cultivate a taste that could be gratified at less expense.

Coal of the Arctic Regions.—E. Merriam of Brooklyn, has examined specimens of the Coal obtained at the Haroe Islands by the U. S. Relief Expedition under Capt. Harstein, and from his description of it, we conclude that it is not coal at all. It looses weight in a warm room, and it contains crystals of naphtha—bright and clear like gum arabic. This coal, then, is a species of asphaltum.

The London *Athenæum* contains an account of the rumored recent discovery of a large sea in Africa, which occupies the vast space between the Equator and lat. 10 south, and between lon. 23 and 30 east—or about 7000 miles long and 450 broad, and therefore twice as large as the Black Sea. It is not stated whether it is a fresh or salt sea.

Two other asteroids were discovered last month by European astronomers.—The number of these small planets have increased so rapidly within the past five years, that astronomers are becoming puzzled for names to give them.

THE ROTHSCHILDS,

An article is going the rounds of the press stating that the whole concern of the Rothschilds is worth $700,000,000 in money capital, beside $300,000,000 more in real estate, mines, &c. So far from this being the fact, we understand that the general estimate in Europe as to aggregate of the whole concern is 200,000,000 francs, or about $40,000,000. The idea is purely absurd that their wealth should amount to such an enormous sum as $1,000,000,000, equal, at six per cent., to an annual income of sixty millions of dollars!—a sum which, in comparatively a few years, accumulating in compound ratio, and doubling in every twelve years, would concentrate in their hands a large portion of the wealth and property of all Europe.

FAITHFUL LOVE.

An English paper announces the approaching marriage of Sir Thomas Trowbridge and Miss Lucia Gurney, of Norwich. Sir Thomas was in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry. At the battle of Inkermann he commanded a battery which contributed essentially to the defeat of the Russians. But during that terrible fight, a cannon ball carried away both of his feet, Expecting to bleed to death, he refused to be carried to the rear, and directed his men to raise him upon a gun carriage and take him to the front, that he might see the issue of the battle, and in that position he continued coolly to direct the fire of his battery, until permitted to share in the shouts of final victory. Contrary to all expectations, the wounded man's life has been spared, and he is about to be rewarded by the happy consummation of a long-cherished attachment to the beautiful and amiable lady who is to share his titles and honors, while she consoles and repays his sufferings.

Curious Facts about a Book.—Subscriptions are now being received in London for the two forthcoming additional volumes of Macaulay's History of England, which were announced to issue December 4th. The Liverpool *Albion*, in noting the fact, says that the subscription will undoubtly reach 40,000, and that the day of publication will be postponed, and that the cost to the public of these 80,000 volumes (40,000 copies) the price of the work being £1 16s., would be £70,100; and, if placed in a line, side by side, the thickness of each being two inches, they would extend more than two miles and a half, the exact length being 13,333 feet four inches Piled one upon another, they would tower to an altitude which would be to the highest pyramid at Gizah as "Ossa to a wart," and more than three times the height attained by the aeronaut Gainerin when he made his parachute descent. It is difficult to convey an easily realized notion of what the hight of such a pile would be, as if St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, Pompey's pillar, and the great Pyramid were all placed one upon another, their height would not amount to more than a tenth of that of the books. Their weight, estimating each at two pounds, would be 71 tuns, 8cwt., 65lbs.' about eight times that of the great bell of St. Paul's and Tom of Lincoln together, and considerably more than that of the great bell of St. Ivan's at Moscow, the largest in the world except that of the Kremlin, which has ever been suspended, though many engaged in the attempted operation have been hung!"

Australian Gold Statistics.—The colony of Victoria, in 1852, with about 90,000 diggers, produced, from two of the principal fields, gold equal in value to £14,000,000; in 1853, with about 80,000 diggers, and about six gold fields, £11,000,000; in 1854, with 100,000 diggers, and sixteen gold fields, £8,300,000; and this year, with upwards of 100,000 diggers, and more than twenty gold fields, the estimated product is about £7,000,000, and this is obtained by applying machinery to the re-working the refuse of the old gold fields.—London Mining Journal.

[This shows that the gold products of Victoria are decreasing.

A Stratum of Salt Under Niagara Falls.—E. Mirrar, of Brooklyn; who has examined the rocks underlaying the limestone bed of the Niagara river, states that he found a saline stratum under them. This stratum is the foundation of the great limestone walls which form the great cataract of Niagara, a frail structure it is, and it is in this stratum that the Niagara has the whole of its bed below the Falls, and being soft, the water which falls over the Horse Shoe and over the America, North of Goat Island, has had no difficulty in sinking chasms of vast depth, into which the broken rocks of the limestone walls which compose the cataract falls. This stratum extends over a large tract of country watered by the great lakes, which seem to have subterranean communication with the volcanoes of Hecla, in Iceland, and those of the southern part of the European continent, as the disturbance caused by the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1775, caused the agitation of the waters of Lake Ontario. He says that an immense volume of gas arises from the chasm into which Niagara plunges from the lofty precipices which form the Horse Shoe on the American fall, and might with proper apparatus be ignited—and when on fire would greatly exceed in beauty the flames of the gas ascending from the deep ravines of the salines of Kanhawha, which gives a column of flame of seventy feet in height. His conclusion, from all his observations is, that the great falls do not date beyond the universal deluge.

OTTAWA.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Ottawa Mechanics' Institute and Authenæum, held on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1855, it was Resolved,

That the Society do offer Prizes for the best collection of Insects, Reptiles, Crustaceans, Shells, Plants and Minerals, made in all or any of the following Counties: Renfrew, Pontiac, Carleton, Ottawa, Lanark, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville, Argentueil and Vandreuil, the said collections to be sent in on the 1st of October, 1857. The Prizes to be as follows:

		£	s.
1. Insects, best collection of			
Coleoptera and Hemioptera	Ex. Beetles, Earwigs, Bugs, Locusts, Grasshoppers, Tree Lice, &c.	2	10
Lepidoptera and Neuroptera	Moths, Butterflies, Dragon Flies, May Flies &c.	2	10
Hymenoptera Diptera and Aptera	Bees, Ants, Flies, Centipedes, Fleas, Spiders &c.	2	10
2. Reptiles and Crustaceans, Ex. Snakes, Frogs, Proteus, Crayfish, &c.		2	10
3. River and Land Shells		2	10
4. Best named collection of dried specimens of Indigenous Plants		10	10
6. Best collection of Minerological specimens, with the name of the locality where found attached		10	10

The successful collections to become the property of the Society. Any of the unsuccessful collections may be acquired by the Society by paying half the foregoing prices.

Should the best collection under any of the foregoing heads prove palpably inferior, the Trustees reserve the right of refusing the premium.

The following directions are issued for the guidance of those who compete:

To Preserve Insects.—Get a box made of White Pine or Spruce, fifteen inches square, and one inch deep, Line it with paper pasted in. Transfix the insects through the breast with a pin, which drive into the bottom of the box. In the case of such insects as batterflies, moths, beetles &c., it is necessary to arrange the wings, feet and feelers in the natural position before they dry. To kill insects speedily and without impairing their value as specimens, it suffices to touch the mouth with a drop of spirits of turpentine. Insects too small to impale, may be fixed in their places by a solution of gum arabic or common paste.—Keep similar insects as much together as possible, and number them distinctly on the paper underneath, beginning at the upper left corner." When the box is filled cover it with a pane of glass, which fix in its place with putty, having previously fastened a small piece of tallow by a pin to the bottom of the box.

Reptiles and Crustaceans are best preserved in the strongest high wines, taking care to cork the bottle closely.

For preserving plants, unsized paper should be used. Books of Botany give the necessary directions for making a Hortus Siccos. The locality where found most be carefully noted.

Minerological specimens must be wrapt up separately in paper, and when fragile add cotton wool, as the perfection of the angles and fractures are of great consequence to the scientific. Although the society do not demand the scientific names it must not be overlooked that they rigorously reqoire the locality where found to be legibly written and enclosed in the wrapper; writing the locality on a long ribbon of paper, and rolling it round the specimen previous to wrapping it, is most secure.

Shells, like Minerals, should be wrapt up separately, and furthermore, require cotton wool in addition in every case, as the edges and hinges often determine specific differences. A lable should be rolled around, stating where found, and whether on land, or near, or in a river or brook.

Fresh Water Mussels, technically called 'Unio,' are at present of great scientific interest; and as the specific differences are so trifling, as to be undiscernable except to a student, it is advisable that all specimens found by any competing collector should be preserved and sent in

The Society in offering the preceding prizes, do not pretend that they are proffering anything like the money value collections solicited, but they desire and hope, that the prizes offered, may be the means of exciting many to embark in the pursuit of science, who otherwise would never have thought of so doing, at the same time, that the Museum of the Society would be enriched by their labors, for the mutual benefit of the inhabitant of the Ottawa country generally.

Iron Region of Lake Superior,—A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes as follows in regard to this section of country:—

"This is emphatically, an iron country. In every direction where the steps of the explorer penetrate, iron ore of more or less purity is found. Its veins ramify through rocks and stones. The whole soil is impregnated, and frequently the sands of the shore are tinged with its oxyd. Boulders of iron are scattered at random. On the highest part of the 'Jackson mountain' I remarked them bare and glistening in the sun. An Englishman, but just arrived in America, who has had long experience as a manufacturer, and has possessed facilities for extensive observation of iron mines in England and on the Continent, was directed by E. K. Collins to the iron region of Lake Superior. He came unbelieving, thinking the story of these iron hills was a 'Yankee Humbug.' The utmost stretch of his expectations could not reach the reality which he found. He says that the truth, told in England, would be scouted as arrant imposture—that the 'iron men' of the Old World could not conceive of deposits of iron on such a stupenduous scale."

Hints to Inventors.

There is a restless spirit in man which is the germ of his intellectual progress, whether the ends to which it is directed be for good or evil; and yet, though in this whirling world of ours naught stands still, there are, as in the vegetable world, periods at which the germination of man's higher nature assumes the torpid state, and its progress seems particularized by fits and starts, which give an alternate life and death character to the effort; nor are these pauses and movements equal.

Science, from its earliest dawn to its present development, emphatically responds to the truth of this. 'We live now in an age of crude mechanical skill, or one in which thinking man shares alike laborious toils with the unthinking world of animal life he was made the lord and master of. And, anon, we breathe an atmosphere of scientific attainments which, in looking down the dark vista of the past, gives a new life or character to our being, and urges on us everywhere, to soar yet higher in the field of intellect and to laugh but faintly at those lofty aspirations in which genius is prone to revel.

But, again, comes another period of quiescence, continuance in the one order or system of things, silent maturation; and the world grows bold, and laughs aloud at the unprofitable dreams and mad impracticabilities of scheming visionaries, inventing impostors, (!) till another meteor flashing o'er our path, hushes the wise world into admiring silence, leads it to doubt, believe, find realized, and again to hope—for a time.

Here, a Guttenberg and Faust, imprinting on time, as it rolls, in transferable and legible characters, the immortality of thought. There, a Watt, with his mathematically arranged devices for rendering perfect the union of two opposing elements; and of that union establishing a giant in strength with a child's docility; and again, but slightly turning the ever-changing kaleidoscope, we see a Trevithick and a Vivian steaming their way o'er the iron ruled earth; a Fulton, setting at defiance the angry winds and despotic rule of Neptune; a Morse, electrifying the world by making the lightning submissive to the immediate and mutual enjoyment of far distant and widely separated ideas; and a host of others, all flashing prominently on the wide arena of science, and appearing as suns in the midst of stars—those smaller links in the great chain of our progress, satellites of a planetary system as it were—to illumine the intervening darkness that cloud the experimental, improving or silent filling up parts of the glorious conflict which mind—ever antagonistic—wages with matter, till all things material are made the perfect slaves of will and reason.

But how comes it that principles, or applications of principles well known, burst, apparently, so fitfully upon us, and but here and there, in the great race of time, we succeed in snatching hold of what is constantly passing before and around us? The principles are always there, obedient to the same laws, equally clear; but the importance or necessity of their application fails as yet to cry aloud! Truly, "necessity is the mother of invention," But why delay till this necessity is forced upon us? Master minds are indigenous to every age, it only wants the occasion to call them out; yet this occasion ever exists, The same inventive genius that characterized Watt was capable without effort, to perform the work of Fulton; still a long silent interval must needs elapse. And so it is with a host of the many improvements in our present day, which a future sun will reveal in so clear a light as to make us feel the pangs of self-reproach for the sloth we have been guilty of. It is false to say there is now no room for further improvement, There is more than there ever was, Invention but begets invention, as man begets man, or population increases; time as it rolls, plows up new resources, new channels for the exercise of inventive genius. Science is inexhaustible, and each new discovery made forms but a useful instrument for establishing another, and helps to render more easy the task of doing so.

Are not these delays almost exclusively attributable to errors of our own, some weak failing we care or strive not to see and master? How many of the inventors of our country, acknowledge the truth that "knowledge is power," continue to work on in the dark disregardful of the fact? "How much useful knowledge" says Buffon, "is lost by the scattered forms in which it is ushered to the world! How many solitary students spend half their lives in making discoveries which had been perfected a century before their time, for want of a condensed exhibition of what is known! This want no longer exists, as witness the numerous encyclopedias and other literary productions of like character the press has presented to the world, and prominently conspicuous among which stands the Scientific American—that tell-tale of science, as it goes. Too much has now been done to proceed by guess-work to success; the time has gone by for valuable invention framed in ignorance of the past; we must now read and learn. But while knowledge is power, and in getting it we acquire the ability to achieve, let us not be forgetful of our honorable obligations to others in the use of it. This we must observe if desiring success. How many are there who seem to aim at nothing more than pirating under a mere difference of color, the ideas of their neighbor? Half the labor thus prostituted would eke out for itself, in an independent course or channel, a far nobler and greater result.—Man is naturally an imitative animal, and itis difficult to shake off or reduce to a fair working standard, the impressions we have borrowed; nevertheless, to succeed, we "must deviate from the beaten path," using the knowledge we have acquired not in its abstract form, but in its general character and weight. Again, and not only where knowledge is not, but also where it is to be found, what strenuous efforts do we see some inventors make to obtain a given result by means which are opposed to the fundamental rules of science; "forgetful," says an able writer, in speaking of an attempt to create power, "that the laws of nature are immutable, and that although the motive power inherent in the elements can be applied in various ways, or transferred, that sources from whence it is derived are the same in all cases, and subject to the laws of the old mechanical axiom, 'What we gain in power we lose in time.'"

It is obvious, then, that much of the delay which characterises science, is due exclusively to ourselves, to our wrong doings, our short-doings, or our over doings, rather than to the difficulty of the work to be done or our inability to do it We all know the story of Columbus and the egg, but hear also Milton:—

> 'Th' invention all admired, and each how he
> To be th' inventor missed, so easy it seemed
> Once found, which yet unfound, most would
> Have thought impossible."

Yes, numerous as have been our discoveries in the starry firmament above there are countless myriads of those sparkling gem yet untold; and so it is with our terrestrial discoveries—we know it and feel it, but neglect it.

AGATHODEMON.

Cast Iron Shot Tower—Shot Making.—A tall cast-iron shot tower has just been erected in Centre street, his city, and is the only one of the kind in the world. It is under the superintendence of J. McCullough, who for thirty years has been celebrated for the manufacture of shot. We paid it a visit a few days since, examined its construction, and witnessed the various processes connected with shot making. The designer and builder of the tower is James Bogardus, the original inventor of cast iron houses—his factory on the corner of Duane and Center sts. being the first entire cast-iron house—story upon story—ever erected. The plan of the tower is novel. Its base is 25 feet in diameter, and 18 feet deep below the surface of the ground—resting upon a hard pan of sand. The walls of the underground foundation are of solid masonry, four and a half feet thick. The cast iron tower above is anchored to huge stones in the wall, each having two holes beared through it near the center, and eighteen inches apart. These are twenty in number, and extend eighteen feet down through the wall. These shafts terminate above the stone foundation in holes at the base of the lower tier of cast-iron columns, which are firmly keyed to them. There are ten cast-iron columns on each tier, each of the lower columns is anchored to two of the wrought-iron shafts. The lower tier of the cast iron columns support the entire superstructure, and they are of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of 28,000 tuns. Upon the tops of the first ten of the columns there rests a cornice made in ten sections—every pair of sections meeting over the center of a column. Upon the lines of juncture stands the succeeding tier of columns in the same line with the lower tier. All the cornice pieces are bolted together, making them, as it were, one piece, and each upper column is bolted to both the cornice sections on which it stands, and also to the column underneath. Upon the second row of columns rests another cornice, and upon it a third row and so on to the height required, each ascending tier of columns standing and bolted on a cornice, and supporting a cornice above. The columns are [illegible] feet 3 inches long each, making, with a cornice, 18 feet as the hieght of each story of the tower. There are 11 stories composing the entire structure, which, with the extra top cornice, makes the whole height of it above ground 174 feet, with the 18 feet depth of well 192 feet, this allows of a sufficient altitude for casting the largest sized shot.

SAD EFFECTS OF DRINKING.

The Utica "Observer" publishes the particulars of a melancholy case of death from excessive drinking, which occurred in that city on Thursday night last. The victim was Mrs. Catharine Sullivan, wife of Dennis Sullivan, a tailor, now working at troy, and the mother of five children, the oldest of whom is eleven years old and the youngest less than a year.

Mrs. S., who is represented by her neighbors to be a woman of drinking habits, purchase quantity of whiskey at a grocery in the vicinity of her residence, and was seen by her neighbors in a condition at least bordering on intoxication.—At night, when the boys went to bed, they left her sitting before the stove in the kitchen, with her babe in her arms. They say she sat there quite still, with one eye open and the other shut. The boys fell asleep, but the two eldest awoke soon, got up and endeavored to get the mother into the bed which they had occupied. They assisted her to the side of it, but could not get her into it and they therefore laid a pillow and blanket on the floor and laid her down, leaving the babe at her breast. They again went to bed. Again, after twelve o'clock, the oldest boy awoke, went to his mother's side, put his hand on her cheek, and found her cold and dead.

Star-gazing at Noon.—The New York *Herald* says there is evidently something wrong going on in the upper regions. Venus was again visible at noon on the 9th inst., and was gazed at by a number of persons many of whom supposed the planet to be a balloon, Venus had certainly been playing strange pranks lately for she not only stays out all night, but "won't go home in the morning, when daylight does appear," as other "free love" ladies are reported to do. She continues twinkling and winking and shooting her arrows of light at us poor mortals in broad day, despite the presence of Old Sol, who veils his face in clouds determined not to see her misconduct. Venus seems to have an "affinity" for nearly every rover of the sky. First she smiles on Mars and grows redder and more martial, and then inclines to Jupiter. Grim old Saturn is not forgotten and the Great Bear even is bewildered by her amorous glances. And so she goes through the still watches of the night now in conjunction with this planet then in connection with that but inconstant and fickle with all. See is certainly subject to purturbations in her course at least so the astronomers say. By one o'clock Venus had paled out of sight, and the thousands of star-gazers who were grouped along the streets turned awry satisfied that looking at a star in daylight was an immense humbug and bad for the eyes. Several gentlemen were relieved of their pocket books in Broad way while gazing too intently heavenward,

The *Canada Gazette* of the 10th inst offers a Reward of £100 for the apprehension of Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue Richard, Kelly, Patrick O'Neil and Patrick Monaghan of the Parish of St, Sylvester in the district of Quebec, and John McCaffray of St Agathe, who stand charged with the murder of Robert Carrigan, of [illegible] arish of St. Sylvester, The murder was committed on the 19th Oct, last,

FUJI MICRO SAFETY ▲ N

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 28 ult, has a very curious letter upon Russian affairs. The aim of the letter, which is a very lengthy one is to prove that the Czar is at this moment by no means averse from the idea of making propositions of peace to the allied powers; and it is apropos to this that the writer of the letter gives some details of the interior of the court of Russia. The present Empress Marie, the Czar's wife is represented as strongly inclined towards a line of conduct that may lead to peace and as urging her husband towards this point unceasingly. It is said that her influence has caused his journey to the Crimea and that her object in making him undertake this journey was that he should with his own eyes, see the worn-out state of his troops, the discontent of the populations, the dangers, in short, that surround the long-protracted continuance of the war. The Empress's influence is represented as serving to counterbalance that of the Grand Duke Constantine, and to maintain in office, against every chance of disgrace, the man whom she thinks the safest counsellor of the House of Romanoff (for the reason that he is so disliked by the fanatical Moscow party), the Arch Chancellor Count Nesselrode. Since the fall of Sebastopol it is said that the Empress's power over her husband's mind has been growing daily, and to show how she can compass what she has once resolved to do a little anecdote of her is told;—The Czarewitch Alexander married for love and not for any political considerations espousing one of the loveliest but poorest and least important of German princesses, the daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. For many reasons the Czar was ill disposed towards the marriage; but his son would hear of no other; and the father ended by yielding. The Princess Marie of Darmstadt left her father's most dull and impoverished court, and a home where she had tasted but few joys of any kind, for the most splendid of northern capitals, where the second place was to be her's. Her own interior was a happy one but between her father-in-law and herself there reigned for the first few months, small affection. He took little or no notice of her and she made no apparent efforts to win his favour—above all made no obsequious advances towards him. When the day of St. Nicholas came the Czar's fete day the reigning Empress and Princesses were much astonished that alone of all the family the Czarewitch as the wife of the heir apparent is styled took a part in the various little works that each member of it made a point of getting ready in order to present them to its chief. No remark however was made on either sides, and the day came. The presents were given and accepted and when all was over the Grand Duchess Marie rose from her place advanced towards the Czar and sinking before him on one knee with an air of great reverence repeated the long Credo of the Greek church, from the first word to the last in Russian, and with the purest pronunciation. The Czar, comprehending instantaneously what a force of will and application had been required to render possible this feat (the princess having been ignorant of a single Russian word but a few months before) rapturously embraced his daughter-in-law, from that hour really, and not figuratively, "took her to his heart."

Now this story told by the *Constitutionnel* undoubtedly does show on the part of the Czarine, a tenacity of purpose that rightly used may be of no little consequence to her present position and to that of her husband. It is never without interest to know the characters of those whose destinies call upon them for good or for evil to play a part in the great drama of politics and therefore this insight into the relative positions of the Czar Alexander and his consort may be worth having. From her father the late Grand Duke Louis, the Empress of Russia can scarcely have got anything save the problematic virtue yclept good nature; his failings were those which could be inherited by no woman and were nearly all comprised in a great love of beer! but from her mother it is to be hoped she may have inherited much; for a more distinguished woman has been rarely placed at the head of a state whether great or small. The Grand Duchess of Darmstadt was a woman of clear judgment, liberal opinions sound sense large heart, and the finest tact.

If her daughter (who was brought up by her more like an English woman than a German) has succeeded to half her sterling excellence and has over her husband half the influence that is reported we may hope for a modification in obstinate spirit of Russian policy and the country her husband governs may look forward to reforms that will put it more upon a level with the nations around it.

ANOTHER EATING-MATCH AND GUZZLE.

We have transferred to our columns the Speech of the Hon. Francis Hincks at the late *feed-and speech* assembly convened in honor of him in Brantford. The speech is certainly not remarkable for anything except its felicitous adaptation to such a meeting. One and perhaps the most prominent of Mr. Hincks qualities is the ready ability, with which he meets exigencies, and on the present occasion that ability has not failed him. He has ran over those thoughts ideas feelings, and associations which every man would naturally suppose to be uppermost in his mind at a *farewell* meeting and he has not run over them in vain. He has thrown a considerable portion of suitable feeling together and though we might object to his "soft sawdering" of Georege Wilkes Esq., yet we are compelled to acknowledge that the speech was admirably adapted to the occasion—and a good specimen of Mr. Hincks' *cheers-begging tears*-drawing eloquence.

We cannot say so much for his *after* speech and we are sorry for it. The complexion of a speech should of course be judged by the hour of the evening at which it is delivered. Our old friend *Bunguzzle* always judged by the number of emptied bottles. Well at all events we can make considerable allowance for the visible deterioration in Mr. Hincks' *second* speech. His friend Spence and he apparently made an arrangement in the course of the evening to have a small game at "*Claw me Claw you*," and both being expert players, the game must have been amusing. It was a mutual attempt to convince the meeting that the *burking* of the Reform party by a coalition or *hotch-poch* administration was the very salvation of Canada; and as we have repeatedly published our views on this point we have nothing further to add.

Having for many years however, ridiculed these political eating-matches. —These sham attempts to decide the political destiny of the Country by "gluttony and wine bibbing"—these "*Claw me, Claw you*" dodges of *lick-spittleism*. Having ridiculed these gormandising juggles for many years, we cannot allow this Wilkes—Spence—Hincks *flare-up* to pass without one word of comment.

We acknowledge the talent and very superior *tact* of Francis Hincks as a party politician. We cheerfully admit the superioity of his statesmanship compared with what Canada has formerly experienced and we liberally grant his claims on the lasting respect of the Canadian people. In the heartiness and sincerity of these admissions we yield to no man.—We esteem Mr. Hincks as much as any other man in the Province, and though not a man-worshipper we venerate his successful exertions in the cause of liberty in this country. Nevertheless, we cannot either endorse or accept his *bunkum afterspeech* in favor of Mr. Spence and the Coalition Ministry. It may correspond with the views and principles of George Wilkes, Esq., to bow the knee to coalitions and compromises and dust-throwings and *Claw me Claw you* buncum of clap-trap.—But George Wilkes, Esq., of Brantford is not the Canadian people nor a *fair specimen of them*, Brantford is not Canada, nor is a Brantford Guzzle and eating match a fair expression of the public opinion of this country. In short were Mr. Hincks to consult his own Canadian reputation, he would avoid these little sectional demonstrations. His time will not permit of a guzzle and bunkum speech in every little village and as Brantford and George Wilkes, Esq., can only occupy their own space on the scale or map of Provincial importance we think these little village exhibitions of eating and drinking and speech-making have a tendency to destroy rather than establishment a provincial reputation.—*Huron Signal*.

Arrival of the North Star.

New York Nov. 21.

The *North Star* arrived this morning.—She lef Cowes on the morning of the fourth, and brings a second edition of the Times, and 117 passengers. On the night of the 4th passed a steamer off Stark point, supposed to be the Hermann.

No additional news of importance from Europe.

The London Times contains letters from China received by the overland mail.

A large heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed to the northward by the British war brig Bittern, 39 vessels were destroyed.

Canton quiet. Imports improving—holders to goods looking for higher prices.

Three crops of new cargoes had arrived, for which exorbitant prices were asked.

Crop Canton silk very short and all taken for native manufacture at high prices at Shanghat.

Congou tea had advanced.

During the month of August four vessels had sailed for America.

Hong Kong dates to the 5th. Freights had declined.

The passengers traffic to Australia and California was almost annihilated in consequence of the restrictive measures lately adopted there against Chinese emigrants.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the Canada.

From Liverpool. November 10 (*Noon,*) 1855.

Halifax, Nov. 22.

The *Canada* arrived at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Her advices from Liverpool are to 10th.—She will be due at Boston on Friday night.

The excitement in Great Britain in regard to the United States had entirely cooled off, and nothing of a belligerant nature had transpired during the week.

From the seat of war there is no news of importance beyond unreliable rumours of battles near Perekop and Simpheropol, which were generally disbelieved.

At the latest moment a report was in circulation that Nicoloff has been bombarded by the Allies.

Peace rumors were abundant, but they were generally without foundation.

Strenuous efforts were making to bring Sweden into the western alliance.

Unfriendly relations were arising between Great Britain and Spain respecting certain disputed claims.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton market exhibited considerable animation. An advance in price was fully sustained. The quotations are a quarter cent. higher than those by the *Pacific*.

Breadstuffs are advanced in price—all descriptions closed with advanced demand—Brown Shipley & Co. report Wheat 3d. higher—Flour 1s.—Corn 2s. 6d.

Provisions had undergone no change of moment.

The London Money Market was rather easier—Consols closed at 87½ for money, and 89 for account.

SECOND REPORT.

The most important of the week's news is the effort made by England and France to bring Sweden into the western alliance.—Sweden is required either to assist or refuse.

It is reported from Berlin that the Czar recently made confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations.

It is stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to renew diplomacy.

The Austrian Gazette states on authority, that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

There is absolutely nothing to report from the Crimea. The armies are engaged in building huts for the winter.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the north side reach almost every spot in the city.

The Allies say that although the Russians keep up fire that they are making preparations for retreating.

Gen Levaillent is appointed French Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir Colin Campbell has taken offence at the appointment of General Codrington, and has had to return to England.

The French are to garrison Kinburn.

The English have returned to Sebastopol.

I ember 3. Weather is mag-
nifice and the British troops are
healt

At nglo-French force from Eup-
atori der General D'Allonville, made
a rec isance on 22d and falling in
with ge force of the emeny, of-
fered ttle, but the Russians retir-
ed.

Th llies have burned several vil-
lages Saki.

It nd Totleben is fast rendering
Nicol f defensible below Spaski.

It ported that Odessa will be
disarm and the guns sent to Nicola-
ieff.

The umour that the Czar and the
Grand onstantine witnessed the capture
of Kin n from Gtchakoff is confirm-
ed.

Vag reports from Odessa state that
the A s had effected a landing in
force r Perekop and that the Rus-
sian t s were hurrying to oppose
them. ater advices render this doubt-
ful.

A V na paper learns from Gorts-
chakof Head Quarters that the Rus-
sians in e Crimea number 200,000.

Our Pasha has opened friendly
relation ith Schamyl. He commenc-
ed his ance on Kurtans on the 20th
with 2 attalions.

Late mors state that Nicolaieff has
been b arded.

Vienna.

Desp hes have been received at the
Turkist mbassy stating that the bom-
bardme cf Nicolaieff commenced on
the 24 Octr, and continued the whole
of the owing day. The result was
unknow

Con tinople, 29th.—It is said that
Sultan visit Paris and London in the
Spring.

ENGLAND.

The itement respecting War with
the U d States. has quite subsid-
ed.

The cretaryship of the Colonies is
still v t.

Holland,

Mr. llmore has been visiting the
King of Holland.

ITALY.

The understanding between Sar-
dinia Tuscony remains unsettl-
ed.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia
will ar in Paris on the 20th, and m
England arly in December.

More neasiness is felt in England
with re d to the safety of the steamer
Union m New York to Southamp-
ton.

The n market to-day (Saturday)
is very .

At s the price of Flour has
advance hile wheat had risen during
the last days, 2s. per quarter.

Paris tters state that business is
limited ll departments.

Rec papers from Gothenburg
describ festival held in that town, to
celebra he fall of Sebastopol. Up-
wards o 5,000 persons were present
and the armth and splendor of the
demons tion is said to have been
remark e.

W HINGTON, Saturday Nov. 17,
55.

The ion of this morning says that
dispatch by the pacific confirm the
assuranc that there is nothing whatever
in the di omatic relation between Great
Britain a the United States which need
awaken moment's solicitude on this
side of water. The Central Ameri-
can qu on is a subject of earnest
discussi and very serious difference is
still a tter of negotiation. *The*
Union nfirms our despatch of last
night a says that the dispatch of the
British et to the West India station
was pro bly caused by the alarm pro-
duced the British counsul's mistake
in relati to the bark Mary. *The Union*
also giv a positive denial the statement
of *The* ndon *Times* that Mr. Buch-
anan ha expressed sympathy with the
English overnment.

An A any cotemporary remarks, that
despite turbulent leaders of the Lon-
don *Ti* s it would appear that America
is as ne declaring war against Eng-
land as s fitting out an expedition to
take th hoon. Despatches from Wash-
ington e that the Cabinet were in
season, d that despatches from our
Minist o England Mr. Buchanan were
read a considered. The tenor of
these d atches is said to be of the most
friendly hara ter. The government is
ssured at there was no threat intend-
ed by ding a fleet to the West Indies
and not the slightest cause for the
exciter t and panic created by the
English apers.

A NSTER KILLED.—A panther
measur 7½ feet and weighing 150
pounds as killed after a desperate
struggl n Saturday night the 20th
ult., ne card Springs, Tenn., by a
party nine gentlemen assisted by
twenty gs. The struggle lasted half
an hou d it is described as extremely
desper Beside the attack of the
dogs (ich he resisted gallantly) he
receive shots and a number of blows
from st es and fence rails &c., before
he gav up. None of the men were
hurt b hree of the dogs were killed
and se al others badly crippled.

A la witty member of the Scottish
bar wa ne Sunday in church when he
heard sermon which only breathed
abuse d fulminations against Satan.
After ning patiently to the tirade
until it ose, the barrister slyly whisper-
ed to friend next him, "I should
like to e heard on the other side."
Natur enough for a lawyer, and quite
in the y of business.

Lor BURY'S MARRIAGE.—Lord
Bury, ose name has been before the
public often lately, has been united in
marria to the second daughter of sir
Allan Nab. The marriage took place
at the idence of the bride's father.

Cali na will yet become a silk, as
well a gold-producing State. Dr
Behr, San Francisco, has discovered
a nativ ilk worm of rare qualities, for
spinnin ne cocoons.

Dr TROUS FIRE. — From the
Wood k *Gazeteer* we learn of the
destruc n by fire on Tuesday morning,
of the tensive stabling establishment
and dri g sheds, of the Pavillion Hotel
Wood k, occupied by the Messrs
Dorma Eight valuable horses six
new cu s, three new buggies one new
sleigh, several other vehicles, were
consum The premises were uninsur-
ed.

FEMALE DRESS IN UTAH.—The ladies of Utah have adopted a new costume, which seems to be gradually increasing in favor. It consists of a loose fitting dress resembling in cut a man's sack coat, being buttoned in front and reaching a few inches below the knees, a pair of pantalets adorning the ancles and a Leghorn hat set jauntly on the head, being in fact a modification of the Bloomer costume. The ladies are thus relieved of a superabundant load of petticoats, and their husbands are freed from paying for more then two thirds the usual quantity for dry goods.

MARRIAGE OF MEAGHER.—A New York paper says that Thomas F, Meagher, Esqur. was married by Archbishop Hughes, at the Episcopal Residence, to Miss Elizabeth daughter of Peter Townsend, Esq. of Grange County, The parents of the bride objected to the alliance, and it became a runaway match.

A live lizard, measuring 19 inches in length, was posted in Somersetshire, directed to Dr. Pettigrew, in London, and actually arrived safe and lively.

Thirty-four political refugees have been ordered to leave the Island of Jersey by the British Government. Among the expelled are Victor Hugo and his sons.

Eloquent Passage.—The light of the lamp was dying in the socket, the midnight clock swung heavily aloft, and its brazen tones sounded loudly on the frozen air; it was the hour when disembodied spirits walk, and when murderers like the stealthy wolf, prowl for their prey; the lonely watcher shuddered as he heard the slight noise at the door; big drops stood on his pale brow, the door gently opened, and in came a strange cat!

A young lady thus describes her feelings, and courts sympathy.

My heart is sick, my heart is sad—
But oh? the cause I dare not tell—
I am not grieved, I am not glad,
I am not ill I am not well.

I'm not myself—I'm not the same;
I am—indeed, I know not what;
I'm changed, in all except my name—
O, when shall I be changed in "that?"

THE USE OF MONEY.

A vain man's motto—Win gold and wear it
A generous man's—Win gold and share it
A miser's—Win gold and spare it.
A profligate's—Win gold and spend it.
A broker's—Win gold and double it.
A fool's—Win gold and lend it.
A gambler's—Win gold and lose it
A sailor's—Win gold and cruise it.
A wise man's—Win gold and use it.

Quebec Timber Market.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior according to average, &c. measured off, nominal	0	5	a	0	6½
For fair ordinary Rafts according to average & manufacture, measured off, nominal	0	0	a	0	0
For good and superior Rafts, measured off nominal	0	7	a	0	8
In shipping order, according to average and quality, nom.	0	6	a	0	8½
Red Pine, in the raft, for 40 to 50 feet, measured off, nom.	0	8	a	0	9½
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0	9	a	0	9½
Oak, Lake Erie, do	1	3	a	1	4
Lake St. Clair,	1	4	a	1	5
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality, nom.	0	6	a	1	2
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0	0	a	1	3
Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft, nominal	0	7	a	0	10
Flatted do do	0	5	a	0	7½
Staves, for specification Merchantable,	£52 10s.				
Pipe, assorted	£55				
Do. W. O. Puncheon. Merchantable,	£12 10s a £0 0				
Deals, Bright	£12 0 a £0 0 for 1sts ⅔ds, for 2nds,				
Do floated	£10 for 1sts ⅔rds for 2ds,				

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Nov. 23, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d
Potatoes per bush	2	0	to	2	3
Oats.....do	1	4		2	0
Barley.....do	0	0		5	3
Rye.....do	0	0		4	9
Pease.....do	4	6		0	6
Turnips.....do	0	0		0	0
Onions.....do	0	0		0	0
Apples.....do	0	0		0	0
Carrots.....do	8	0		0	0
Beef per cwt	30	0		40	0
Pork...do	45	0		0	0
Hams per lb	0	8		0	9
Flour per bbl	40	0		42	6
Buckwheat do	0	0		0	0
Indian Meal, do	11	0		11	3
Mutton, per lb	0	6		0	7½
Veal	0	2½		0	3½
Butter, per lb.		10			11
Cheese	0	0		0	7½
Tallow per lb.	0	0		7½	0
Eggs per doz	0	10		1	0
Fowls per couple	0	10		1	3
Hay per ton	40	0		60	0
Coals per ton	32	6	a		3
Firewood per cord	15	0	a		0

PERTH MARKETS.

Nov. 22.

	s	D.		s.	D
Pot Ashes, per cwt	25	0	a	0	0
Pork per cwt	35	0		0 4	0
Butter per lb	0	0		0	10
Oats per bushel	1	9		2	0
Wheat ..do	0	0		7	6
Flour per barrel	37	6		35	0
Oatmeal ..do	30	0		32	6
Potatoes, per bushel	1	0		1	3
Eggs per dozen	0	6		0	6½
Veal, per lb	0	2		0	3
Beef, per cwt	25	0		27	6

KEMPTVILLE MARKETS.

Nov. 23.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
W. Wheat per bushel,	0	0	to	7	6
Spring, do. " "	6	6		7	0
Barley " "	0	0		4	0
Rye " "	0	0		4	6
Indian Corn, " "	0	0		5	0
Oats, " "	1	3		1	
Pork, per barrel,	75	0		80	6
Beef, " 100 lbs.,	0	0		0	0
Butter, " lb.,	9½	0		0	10
Hay, " ton,	40	0		42	0
Wood " cord,	5	0		6	

OGDENSBURGH MARKETS.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Apples dried per bush	$2 00
Apples green per bbl	1 25
Barley per bush	0 75
Beans....do	1 25
Butter per lb	0 16
Cheese..do	0 8½
Corn per bush	0 88
Eggs per doz	0 13
Flour per bbl	10 50
Ham per lb	0 12½
Lard per lb	0 12½
Lemons per box	4 50
Mackerel per bbl	
Oats per bush	0 62½
Oranges per box	4 00
Pease per bush	1 00
Pork per lb	0 11
Pork per bbl	18 00
Potatoes per bush	0 25
Rye per bush	1 00
Salmon per bbl	
Shoulders per lb	0 08
Tallow per lb	0 12

PROFITABLE WAR.—Enemies are as immortal as any malignant spirit, and you might as well hope to shoot sin stone-dead as to shoot an enemy There is but one way by which one can kill an enemy, and that is by putting coals of fire upon his head; that does the business for him at once Lie in wait for him, and when you catch him in trouble, faint from hunger or thirst, or shivering with cold, spring upon him like a good Samaritan, with our hands eyes, tongue, and heart full of good gifts. Feed him, give him drink, and warm him with clothing and words of kindness, and he is done for. you have killed an enemy, and made a friend at one shot. —*Meth. Mag.*

☞ Grace humbles while it elevates, and the more we are loaded with divine benefits, the deeper should we sink under a sense of our unworthiness. the lowest valleys are the most fruitful; on them the gentle dew descends from the surrounding hills, and the boughs that are laden with fruit bend towards the earth.

BE HUMBLE.—"The dews and rich showers of His Grace," says Leighton "slide off the mountains of pride, and fall on the low valleys of humble hearts and make them pleasant and fertile."

Married,

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bell Mr James Hephren, to Miss Margaret McLaren, both of Perth.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Nov. 23.

	s.	D.		s	D
Flour—Millers Extra					
Superfine, per bbl	50	6		0	0
"Farmers' per 196 lbs.	0	0		47	6
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60lbs.	0	0		10	0
Spring, do do	9	6		0	0
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs	0	0		40	0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs	0	0		3	9
Barley per bushel 48 lbs	5	0		0	0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	1	8		0	0
Peas, per 60 lbs	0	0		4	0
Beans per bushel,	0	0		6	3
Corn, per bushel	0	0	a	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	0	a	1	8
Hay per ton	0	0	a	63	0
Straw per ton	0	0	a	65	0
Onions per bushel	5	0	a	6	0
Butter—Fresh, per lb.		0	a	0	11
" Tub do	0	7½	a	0	8
Eggs per dozen	0	0d		0	9
Pork per 100 lbs	0	0	a	37	6
Beef per 100 lbs	25	0	a	0	0
—per lb	0	5	a	0	0

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, Nov. 16, 1855.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
ASHES—Pots per cwt	35	0	a	35	6
Pearls, do	35	3	a	35	6
FLOUR—Canada fine per brl.,	none.				
Superfine No 2, do	42	6	a	38	9
Superfine No 1, do	44	9	a	41	3
Fancy.....do	46	3	a	00	0
Extra.....do	46	3	a	00	0
Sour.....do	none.				
Farine Entiere per cwt.,	00	0	a	00	0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196 lbs.,	25	0	a	0	0
OATMEAL—per brl. 224 lbs.,	32	6	a	00	0
GRAIN—Wheat, U. C., mixed, 60 lbs.,	10	6	a	10	0
U. S.	0	0	a	9	0
Red.....do	none				
L. C. Red do	none				
BARLEY—per minot	0	0	a	0	0
OATS, do.,	1	9	a	2	0
PEASE—white do.,	5	0	a	6	3
INDIAN CORN—per 56 lbs	5	3	a	0	0
PROVISIONS:—					
BEEF—Mess, per brl.	00	0	a	00	0
Prime Mess, do	65	0	a	0	0
Prime, do	42	0	a	0	0
Cargo, do	00	0	a	00	0
PORK—Mess, do	122	6	a	100	6
Do. (American)	105	0	a	110	0
Prime Mess, do	93	9	a	95	0
Do. in bond, foreign inspection	00	0	a	00	0
Cargo,	00	0	a	00	0
BUTTER—Inspected, No. 1, per lb.,	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 2,	0	0	a	0	0
Do. No. 3,	0	0	a	0	0
Good Uninspect'd,	9	0	a	0	0

BROCKVILLE MARKET.

Nov. 23.

	s.	D.		s	D
Flour, fine per 100 lbs	22	6	a	0	0
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	22	0	a	0	0
Wheat, Fall	8	6	a	0	0
Spring	7	0	a	8	0
Rye, per bush. of 56 lbs	3	9	a	4	0
Barley, per 48 lbs	4	0	a	4	6
Oats, per 34 lbs	0	0	a	1	6
Pease	4	6	a	0	0
Corn	0	0	a	6	3
Timothy Seed	12	6	a	13	6
Beef, per 100 lbs	17	6	a	20	0
do, per lb	0	3	a	0	0
Pork, per 100 lbs	35	0	a	40	0
Mutton, per lb	0	3	a	0	0
Veal,	0	2	a	0	0
Butter, in roll per lb.	8	0	a	0	0
do in firkins	0	7	a	0	0
Hay per ton,	50	0	a	55	0
Fowls, per pair,	0	0	a	1	0
Geese,	0	0	a	0	0
Turkeys,	1	6	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	1	3	a	0	0

NOTICE.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way Trespassing on the undermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

East halves of Lots No.	5 & 6	in 9	Con. Ramsay.
East halves "	17 & 18	9	"
East & West hlvs. "	19	9	"
East half "	20	9	"
West half "	20	11	"
East & West hlvs. "	16	6	"
East & West hlvs. "	15 & 16	5	"
South West "	23	2	"
West half of Lot No.	2	3	McNab.
East & West halves "	2	2	"
East & West "	24	12	Darling.
East half "	23	11	"
West half "	7	3	Admaston.
East & West "	8	8	Montague.
East half of "	16	9	Huntly.

MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE.
(11-tf.)

DENTISTRY!

G. W. EBERSON, will visit ALMONTE, on Monday, December 10th, and stay 5 days.

He will also be in attendance at CARLETON-PLACE, on Tuesday, December 15th, and remain 5 days. Those requring his services please call within the days above mentioned, as he will be obliged to leave precisely on the expiration of the time.

N. B.—Mr. E. having just returned from the other side, has on hand a most beautiful assortment of TEETH, such as Plated, Pivot, Gum and Carved Gum Teeth, all of which he sets in a beautiful and substantial manner, and will warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Perth, Nov. 24, 1855. 11-tf.

CUTTER FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a GOOD NEW CUTTER. Enquire of
GEORGE DUNNET.
Carleton-Place, Nov. 27th, 1855.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.

GENTLEMEN,—

As a vacancy has already occurred, or is about immediately to ensue, in the representation of the County, in consequence of the elevation to a high office under the Imperial Government of your former representative, in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends, I have resolved upon soliciting your suffrages at the approaching election for your county, in which I possess, as do also several of my relatives, a considerable property. I do not come among you, as a stranger, but as one directly interested in the prosperity of the County, and also as a native of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, of which my father, the Hon. W. Morris, was for twenty years the faithful representative. I appeal, then, Electors of Renfrew, to you, as one whose sympathies and interests are indentified with your own; and should your free and independent choice rest upon me, I shall esteem it both a privilege and an honor to represent you in Parliament, while I shall labor earnestly, to advance the interests of the County, as well as those of that great Ottawa country, of which it forms a part. These interests, as I am prepared to show, are of no slight magnitude, and are deserving of greater attention than they have yet enjoyed. That such is the case, will be apparent from the simple statement of the fact that while in the year 1853, the total exports of the Province were £5,950,325 15s 4d currency, the products of the forest so exported, amounted to no less a sum than £2,355,255 2s 2d currency, or nearly one half of the whole exports of the Province; and of this, the Ottawa contributed by far the largest share. A trade which attains such proportions—employing so great a capital—rendering productive so large and such varied industry, and extending over so wide a country, is assuredly deserving of no light consideration at the hands of the people of Canada and of the Legislature; and if honored with your confidence, I should sedulously advocate your claims to attention, while I should also endeavor to contribute to the adoption of such measures as would open up the markets of France and of the West Indian Colonies to our products. The Reciprocity Treaty will benefit one branch of the lumber trade, and I am persuaded that prompt efforts would have an important effect in the directions I have indicated. I am aware of the extent of that great tract of country, known as the Ottawa Valley, which has been estimated by competent authority to contain 80,000 square miles of territory. I look forward to the period, when it will sustain a dense population, and am fully impressed with the necessity of developing its resources, and increasing the facilities of access to and from it. Amongst the projects, which have been recently suggested with a view to the accomplishment of this end, and also to the accommodation of that immense trade of "the great west" of the United States, which is now choking all its existing outlets, and seeking new avenues to the ocean, is the construction of the Ottawa system of canals, already in fact initiated by the progress of the Chats Canal. I shall advocate the immediate survey of the route, and should it prove practicable—as there is every reason to believe it will—it must be borne in mind that it possesses the merit of comparative shortness, and that it would in fact be a work of Provincial importance, accommodating its greatest trade, and opening up a wide country to settlement. It is well that attention has at length been turned to the improvement of the Ottawa, for while the amount hitherto expended by the Province in that quarter is insignificant when contrasted with the greatness of the operations of the manufacturers of timber on that river, it is equally so when compared with the large sums expended by private enterprise in the improvement of the Ottawa and its numerous tributaries.

In this connection, I may further remark, that it is important that some portion of the tide of emigration should be turned to the Ottawa Valley; and while I believe that the whole system of transmission of immigrants through the Province requires revision, and that more attention should be paid to their health and comfort, while on the route of inland travel, I think that the steps of many, might with profit to themselves and advantage to the country, be turned in the direction of the Ottawa. Amongst the measures likely to accomplish this end, may be mentioned, a further extension of the free grant system to, and the gradual survey of the great tract lying between this County and Lake Huron, and the furnishing of reliable information with regard to emigrants, on their arrival in Canada.

While thus at some length developing my views in relation to the Ottawa Country, I shall only add in conclusion, that, a Canadian by birth and sentiment, I shall, whether in a private or the public capacity to which I aspire, ever consider the advancement of my country in all her interests, as a matter of the highest importance, demanding the earnest co-operation of all true patriots. I shall therefore be found steadily and independently supporting all such measures, from whatsoever quarter they may emanate, as will in my judgment conduce to the development of the resources, the extension of the industry, the growth of the trade and the promotion of the general prosperity of my native country. Warmly attached to the cause of constitutional progress, and that from sincere conviction, I am aware of the importance and the necessity of a right adaptation to the ever varying circumstances of this great and rising Province, and I shall therefore ever be found the friend of rational reform, while I will also prove the consistent opponent of such rash innovations as appear to be prompted by the mere desire for change, and unlikely to contribute to the general good.

With this full exposition of my views then before you, gentlemen; I confidently await your decision, not doubting, but that you will closely scan the merits of the various candidates for your suffrages, and deliberately and dispassionately decide which of them in your judgment, is he most likely to advance the interests of your County, as well as those of the Province at large.

I have the honor to be
Your Faithful Servant,
ALEXANDER MORRIS.
County of Renfrew, Oct., 1855.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.

GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on me the Office of Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, it becomes my duty to resign into your hands the important trust which you confided to me at the last General Election. In doing so, I beg to assure you that your unsolicited support on that occasion has imposed on me a very deep debt of gratitude. In the distant Colony, whither my duty calls me, I shall watch with interest the progress of the inhabitants of the great region of the Ottawa, and I confidently hope that when enabled to visit you, I shall find you in the enjoyment of the rewards which in this favored country the industrious classes seldom fail to reap.

Yours truly,
F. HINCKS.
Quebec, 16th Nov. 1855,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE *VILLAGE of RENFREW!* FOR SALE!!

THAT well known Property occupied by the Subscriber, comprising ⅛ of an acre of Land, on which is situated three commodious Dwelling Houses, an Excellent Vegetable Garden, together with other outhouses and a Good Well with Pump.

The Premises are well adapted for carrying on almost any kind of business.

TERMS moderate—apply to the subscriber,

All accounts due the subscriber either by Note, Book account, or otherwise, will require to be paid on or before the first of February next—otherwise they will be handed over for collection.

WM. DICKSON.
Renfrew, 25th Nov., 1855. 11-g

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber would take the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public generally, throughout Ramsay, that he has taken the House of Mr. John Scott, in the

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!

where he expects by strict attention to business, & superior workmanship, to receive a share of patronage.

Persons furnishing their own Cloth, will have it made to order, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, with punctuality, at moderate prices & WARRANTED to FIT,

THOMAS McLAREN.
Almonte, Nov. 27, 1855. 11-tf

THE Undermentioned would hereby give notice that it will be necessary for all those owing the Estate of the late James Wylie & Son, to make immediate settlement, all accounts and notes not settled by the first of January will be put into the January Courts. Parties not attending to this notice, will have themselves to blame.

Produce of all kinds taken by J. & J. Wylie, for above accounts.

MARY WYLIE,
Administratrix.
Ramsay, Nov. 26th, 1855. 11-tf

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILL meet in Perth, in the Grammar School House, for the Examination of Teachers, and granting or receiving Certificates of Qualification, on Friday, the 21st day of December next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, forenoon.

The Lanark Section of the Board will meet for the same purpose, in the School House in the Village of Lanark, on Saturday the 15th day of December, at the hour of 11 o'clock, forenoon.

J. A. MURDOCH,
Secretary.
Bathurst, 24th Nov. 1855.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber hereby cautions the Public against purchasing two Notes of hand, for Ten Pounds Ten Shillings each, drawn by him in favor of Edward Nicholson, or order, dated the 22nd October last past, and payable one in three months, the other in eight months after date. They are both endorsed by John Rorison, Jr. But as he has received no value for said Notes, he will not pay the same.

WILLIAM RORISON.
Carleton-Place. Nov. 26, 1855. 11-g

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber requests immediate payment of all Debts due the undermentioned late Firms:

James Shaw & Son.
Dobbie & Shaw.
Moorhouse & Shaw.
Sherwood & Shaw.

as likewise those indebted to himself for Stoves &c.

No other Notice will be given—therefore pay promptly and save costs.

RICHARD SHAW.
Perth, 16th Nov., 1855. 11-cg

Farmer's Foundry IN OPERATION.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of the people to his "LANARK FARMER" Cooking Stove! Seing admitted by all to be the Best stove either manufactured or imported into this section of the country. Having recently made some improvements in it, he now defies competition as to its excellence.

Also Manufacturing and on hand, Box Stoves, 20, 30 and 36 inches: a few five feet Stoves, suitable for Stores, Manufactories, &c., Dog Churn Castings, Pump Wheels, Tac Irons, Sash Weights, Coolers &c.

Mill Castings Cast upon the shortest notice, and having competent workmen, will warrant the workmanship.

A few diferent sizes of Lathes on hand and for sale cheap.

Constantly making the prize Plough "*Shaw's Improved Scotch,*" Which has given universal satisfaction, and is allowed to be the Best Plough Manufactured or used in these Counties —the demand for which has exceeded the supply.

Old Iron, Brass and Old Stoves taken in trade.

Wanted suitable for Ploughs,
A quantity of 3½ inch dry Oak Plank,
2½ " "
1½ " "

RICHARD SHAW.
Perth 19th Nov., 1855. 11-cg

Harness, Harness.

THE Subscriber takes this method of intimating to his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS, in the Shop formerly occupied by Francis Holliday, in Carleton-Place, where he will be prepared to supply all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Farm Produce, Hides or Cash taken in payment.

GEORGE MORPHY.
Carleton-Place, Nov. 9, 1855. 9-tf.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Cordwiners of the Village of Renfrew, held on the 30th of October, the following tariff of Prices was adopted, and to which we pledge ourselves to abide by:

Mens' Coarse Boots 18s 9d cash, and £1 Credit,
Mens' fine Boots Peg'd £1 5s cash, £1 7s 6d credit.
Mens' do sewed £1 7s 6d, and £1 10s credit.
Mens' coarse boots footed 12s 6d cash 13s 9d credit.
Do fine do 15s cash and 17s 6d credit.
Mens' strong shoes 10s cash 17s 6d credited.
Do fine do Calfskin, 12s 6d cash.
Do do do Kipskin 11s 3d cash.
Mens' Kipskin Boots £1 cash, credit £1 2s 6d.
Mens' strong short Boots 12s 6d cash.
Do fine do 18s 9d cash.
Boys' Long Boots coarse, from 6s 3d to 18s 9d cash, according to size, from 7s 6d to £1 credit.
Boy's strong shoes from 5s to 10s according to size.
Boy's fine shoes from 6s 3d cash, to 12s 6d credit.
Do fine Boots, Pegged from 7s 6d to £1 5s cash.
Do fine Boots sewed 8s 9d to £1 10s
Women's strong Boots 10s cash, 10 6d credit.
Do Kipskin do 10s 6d cash, 11s d credit.
Do Calfskin do 11s 3d cash, 12s 6d credit.
Womens' Prunella and Cloth Boots 12s 6d cash.
Do strong shoes from 7s 6d to 8s cash.
Do fine shoes 9s, Calfskin slippers 7s 6d cash, 8s credit.
Do Prunella or Cloth slippers from 5s to 7s 6d.
Childrens' Bootees of all sorts from 3s 9d to 12s 6d according to size.
In cases where the Leather is found the following prices will be charged.
Mens' strong Boots 7s 6d cash fine boots 10s cash.
Do strong shoes 4s cash fine shoes 4s 6d
Womens' strong shoes 3s cash, fine 3s 6d.
Do do boots 4s, fine Boots 4s 6d.
Childrens' Boots and shoes of all sorts from 1s 6d to 4s 6d, according to size.

(Signed) WM. DICKSON,
JAMES AIRTH,
A. FRASER,
WM. GORDON,
EPHRIAM REID,
J. SHARBONON,

MARRIAGE LICENCES for sale by the subscriber at his Store.
R. B. EAGOR.
Richmond, C. W.

SHEEP PELTS

WILL BE PURCHASED BY THE Subscriber, at Carleton-Place & Renfrew, until the 1st January next.
DAVID WARD.
September 25th, 1855. 2-cu

NOTICE

I HEREBY forbid all persons trespassing on the East half of Lot No 11 in the 2nd concession, and also on West half of 5 in the 4th concession of the Township of Pakenham, as all persons found so doing will be prosecuted according to law.

A. SNEDDEN.
Ramsay, 8th Oct., 1855. 8-u

To Correspondents.

THE POSTAGE on all letters addressed to this office, whether on business or for publication, MUST BE PRE-PAID; otherwise they will not be taken from the Post-Office. Money Letters, REGISTERED and POST-PAID may be sent by mail at the risk of the publisher.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers respectively, whose notes and accounts are past due, are hereby called opon to make immediate payment.

Should this call not be attended to, by those whom it may concern, no other will be given.

JAMES ROSAMOND.
BELLS & ROSAMOND.
Carleton-Place, 21st Nov. 1855.

CASH UP.

ALL persons indebted to this office, either by note or account are requested to pay the same forthwith, otherwise they will be placed in court for collection.

☞ This is the last notice.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY the highest price in Cash, for any quantity of WHEAT, OATS, INDIAN CORN & PORK, of good quality—delivered at Woodside Mills.

JOHN BAIRD.
Ramsay 15th Oct., 1855. 5-tf.

The Carleton-Place Herald,
PUBLISHED every THURSDAY,
at Carleton-Place. by
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, *post-paid.*

TERMS:
$1 per annum, if paid at the time of subscribing.
$1½ if paid within six months.
$2 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.

No paper discontinued (unless at the option of the publisher) until all arrearages of subscription are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Six lines or under, 2s 6d, first insertion, and 7½d. for each subsequent insertion: ten lines or under, 3s 4d for the first insertion, and 10d for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d per line for the first insertion, and 1d for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday evening.

No Postage.

The new bill abolishing the postage on newspapers took effect on the first of July. Our subscribers will now receive the *Carleton-Place Herald* for ONE DOLLAR a-year in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE.

☞ We still continue to send a copy of the *Herald*, for one year *free* to any person sending the names of five new subscribers, with the money ($5) in advance.

Written for Gleason's Pictorial.

THE RUSSIAN GUARDSMAN.

A TALE OF THE SEAS AND SHORES OF THE EAST.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

CONTINUED.

" As thistles wear the softest down,
To hide their prickles till they're grown,
And then declare themselves, and tear
Whatever ventures to come near;
So a smooth knave does greater feats,
Than one that idly rails and frets,
And all the mischief that he meant,
Does, like the rattlesnake, prevent."

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES. Lucky was it for the "most patient of all men" that "bills payable" were unknown in Idumea, or he could have been easily entangled into complaint. Even Consul Orloff, who had passed through life with grave indifference, each disappointment case-hardening his heart with stoicism, now found himself harrassed by business affairs—and this at the very time when his nephew's recovery should have made him happy, without a cloud of care. The truth was, that he had become a prey to the secret macinations of Lavalette, and of Manasseh, who had gradually entangled him in their meshes until there was no possibility of his escape from bankruptcy. Yet the wily Frenchman had so falsified the entries in his ledgers, that everything appeared in a prosperous condition; and the only ground for suspicion of danger, which of late had begun to annoy his employer, was a constant demand for fresh capital. When this was first wanted,—for previously the consul had been the architect of his own fortune,—Lavalette had introduced manasseh, as having idle capital which he wished to invest at a moderate interest, where it would be safe in case of a revolution. The consul, nothing loth, had thus taken loan after loan, until he had more than borrowed the amount of his home property—although he fancied he had large amounts to his credit in the hands of distant consignees.

The necessity of calling on Manasseh was the first positive humiliation; and it was with feelings of angry mortification that the old gentleman left the consulate early on the evening which—in its later hours—was marked by the events already narrated. As they walked along he fancied that Lavalette's manner was changed, and that the replies to his questions were evasive, and were given in rather an insolent tone, which appeared strange from one who had ever been so obsequious. What answers were given, as to the different balances to the consul's credit in foreign ports, were widely different from his mental account-current, and came as flashes, which only contributed to discover the darkness lowering over his affairs.

At length they reached the Jews' quarter, where the descendants of the "chosen people" were seated at the doors of coffee-houses, recounting the traditions of their nation's glory. A few steps beyond the limit, and they arrived at Lavalette's house.

It was the first time that the consul had ever crossed the threshold, and he had no idea that he was in the dwelling of his book keeper—although he was somewhat surprised to see Lavalette open the outside door by pushing a concealed spring, and hold it that he might enter.

'This way Mr. Consul,' said he; and as he went up stairs, followed by his employee, a satanic expression of triumph illuminated his features. But upon opening the door of the sitting-room, the expression changed into a perplexed look—for it was occupied. Closing the door hastily, he said, in a confused tone:

'Up stairs—up stair!'

Ascending another flight of stairs, he ushered the consul into a room, with a bay window, commanding a view of the street below, and pointed to an ottoman:

'Sit down, Mr. Consul, and I will soon return,'—a request which the troubled merchant complied with—throwing himself upon the ottoman in no very pleasant state of mind.

Lavalette, after carefully closing the door behind him, went down stairs, and entering his sitting room, where a young Souliote palikar was impatiently pacing the floor. It was to avoid this unlooked for visitor that he had hurried the consul up stairs, and it was not without some visible apprehension that he greeted him:

'What news, Odysseus? I did not expect to see you.'

'Neither did I expect to come,' replied the young man, who wore the gay Siloutian dress, with its flowing "fustanelle," richly ornamented arms, and tasselled scarlet cap. His countenance had that voluptuous yet noble look, which the ancient sculptors embodied in Pentellican marble; and his shining black eyes gleamed as though they were destined to light his path at midnight. 'To-night however, a treasures is to be chosen, and I wish to present you to the delegates. So come along.'

'But my dear Odysseus—'

'But,' inturrupted the impatient Suliote, 'is not a word for revolutionary times. Why, you have been at work for a week endeavoring to get this post, and now refuse to come for it! Why, man alive, you must come. I have told several of the palikars that you would be there, and by the rock of Corinth, I will not take 'no' as an answer. So put on your stove-funnel head covering, and let's be off.'

Lavelette bit his nails with vexation—for he desired the office of treasurer to the revolutionists in order to carry out his plots, yet he feared to leave the consul. Another day, and he could defy him; but a thought came to his relief.

'Tell me,' said he, 'can I not return soon, for I have a visitor up stairs.'

'Ha! ha! some lady comes to enliven the evenings of the accountant?'

Lavalette made a ghastly attempt to smile at the wit of the rattle-brained young palikar, and thought it a capital idea.

'Hush!' said he, in a mysterious whisper; do not talk so loud. If you will promise me that I can return in less than an hour I will accompany you.'

'An hour be it.'

'Well, wait here an instant, while I go up stairs, and I will then be with you.'

He then went to the room in which he had left the consul, and made some stammering excuses, promising to return in a few moments. Not waiting a reply, he descended to the lower floor, gave a message to his servant, and then rejoined Odysseus.

'Here you are, with the dew of her kisses on your lips. Now, let us be off, for Mavrocordato is to preside, and the old fellow has not much more patience than I have.'

They left the house, and we have previously recorded what befell Lavalette at the meeting of revolutionists. He little dreamed, as he crossed the threshold, that he would never again visit the harbor of so many plots—the web, where he had lay concealed, year after year as he spun his threads of guilt.

We will now return to Consul Orloff, who was thus left alone in an upper chamber, in a state of suspense, and most insupportable of all phases of life. There had been something in his book-keepers manner that had grated harshly on his feelings; nor had the replies which he had given during their walk as to business matters, been at all satisfactory, for they had widely differed from his own estimate of the sums due him abroad. It has become a proverb, that in matters in which a man may be supposed to be most interested, he exhibits no vigilance at all; and the consul upon reflection, felt that he was entirely at the mercy of his book-keeper, who had, perhaps, effected his ruin. At any rate, he determined to unravel the mystery without delay, and to ascertain exactly how matters stood.

The room was rather warm; and, as twilight was casting in deep shadows, the consul seated himself upon a divan, in the bay window, and opened the lower sashes.

It was a lovely night, and the cool sea breeze stirring the few grey locks upon the old man's temples, calmed his feverish blood. He felt that he stood on the brink of a chasm—but determined to act with fortitude, and meet his fate manfully. The thought that his loved grandson might be beggared was the severest pang; but then as the quiet loveliness of the night calmed his troubled spirit, he was cheered by the recollection of the young officer's rapid advancement under the personal protection of the archduke. For himself, personally, he cared but little—although he felt that it was hard for a merchant, whose credit had been undoubted for a long term of years, to be dishonored in his old age, and that by some culpable villany.

Approaching footsteps in the street below attracted his attention, and he saw a man approach, followed at a few paces by two soldiers, whose equipments gleamed in the bright mooshine. Stopping at Lavalett's door, the consul heard him say, in a voice which had a familiar sound:

'You can return to the barracks. Tell Otho to come here, he knows the house—in half an hour, and to bring a sergeant's mounted guard with him, for there are scores of Greeks about to-night. Let them be well armed and mounted, for I shall return at once to the camp.'

The soldiers, with a military salute, turned away; and the stranger apparently endeavoring to open the door, but was unsuccessful. Uttering an oath, he then siezed a ring—used in the East as a knocker or door bell—and rattled it up and down on its serrated long iron slide, making the street ring with its echoes. The summons soon brought the servant.

'Why is the spring fastened?' growled the stranger.

'Your brother did it, noble sir,' was the servant's reply, 'though when he went out, he expected to return before you came. He said, however, that if—'

Here they entered the house, and the consul heard no more; but his suspicions were aroused to a greater degree than before. Rising, he walked to the door of the room—but found that it was locked! He was a prisoner—and perbaps some diabolical scheme, by which he had been decoyed into this lonely part of the city, where cries for help would be unheeded. Looking around the room, which was lighted by the full rays of the moon, he espied another door. This was only fastened with a latch; but on opening it, he found that it led into a large closet, to which there was no other outlet, excepting a small window. A curtain shaded this window on the other side; the consul returned to his seat at the window overlooking the street, determined to call for aid should a patrol pass. An hour had now elapsed since Lavalette left. Why did he not return!

While thus a prey to conflicting thoughts, he heard a step ascend the stairs, and started to his feet, but the person whoever it was, passed by. Another moment, and light shone through the window at the bottom of the closet, and he felt an irresistible impulse to see what he could. Approachingly noiselessly he stood upon a box, and found that the curtain of thin muslin, did not prevent his seeing everything in the room beyond. The stranger was at first standing with his back towards him; but he soon changed his position and the consul recognized Manassah!

Yes, there could be no mistake; and yet his flowing white beard had been metamorphosed into one of glossy blackness, trimmed rather closely for the orient. But strangest of all, he had the cousul's ledger; and the old merchant, with a troubled heart, saw him turn over leaf after leaf, while occasionally a smile of triumph gleamed over his stern features. At times he was tempted to knock on the window and demand an explanation; but prudence counseled him to remain quiet, and unravel if possible, this strange proceeding.

Again the ring at the outer door was rattled; but before the consul could gain the window the new comer had entered. It was, he thought, Lavalette—and now there would be some action. But the footsteps were far heavier as they approached, than was the catlike tread of the wily Frenchman, and they passed by also to the next room.

Again did the old man act a part which, under any other circumstances he would have scorned. Posting himself at the window, he not only saw what passed, but easily heard every word spoken.

The new comer was a mulatto, dressed in the well known garb of an English sailor. A wine shirt collar, carelessly tied with a black silk handkerchief, fell far on the shoulders of his blue jacket, out on the front of which were thick rows of bright buttons. Extravagantly large white trowsers came over neatly fitting pumps; and in his hand he twirled a straw hat, with some word in golden letters upon its broad ribbon.

'Is all ready for sea?' inquired Manassah.

'Ay, ay, your honor—the 'Dolphin' is always ready.'

'Did Captain Maxwell send me any message?

'He bade me tell you, sir, that he did not fancy this kidnapping business, but that he would obey orders. He said too, that he had heard that Lord Byron was expected at Athens, and that perhaps, he had better wait orders there for him.'

'Time enough when he receives such orders. Here, hark ye. Take this despatch to your Captain, when you go on board, but do not go without your prisoner. You will find Achmet at the barracks, who will give orders for as

many n to accompany you as you
think ne ssary it will be better not to
arrest h in the consulate.

'Wh ' thought the consul, 'am I to
be carr off by force? At any rate,
they do t expect that I am here, and I
will rem quiet. Where can Lavalette
be?

'Get n out doors,' continued Man-
asseh, ' pounce uponhim. You shall
have a ndred pillared dollars each, if
you are bedient and successful; but
harm a r of his head, and I will string
you up your own sails. Now, start,
and wh you leave the quay, tell Ach-
met to d me a report by the non-com-
mission officer of the m-n you take to
aid you

The atto bowed, put on his hat and
left the om. Manasseh continued the
examin n of the books, but soon
closed t n, consulting his watch and
then we down stairs.

A fe oments more and the street
resound with the clatter of horses'
hoofs, again the consul repaired to
the win v. It was a small party of
Turkish avalry; and at their head a
mounte ubian held the reign of a led
horse. smounting, the Nubian rattled
the doo ng, and ere long the unknown
stranger me out. The consul, placed
almost ectly over the doorway in
which h tood, could not distinguish his
features but as he vaulted into the
saddle he led horse, a thick black
beard w distinctly visible, exactly like
that wh had so changed the features
of Man eh, His voice too, sounded
like that f the Jew, as he inquired:

'Ha e guard left the barracks with
Achmet

'Hal hour ago, your highness,' re-
plied th Nubian.

'The will go and await their report
ere I le for the camp.'

Touc g his fine Arabian with the
spur, th pirited animal sprang forward
at a gal , and the others following,
were so out of sight.

Neve was a man more completely
bewilde than Consul Orloff. In vain
did he to unravel the tangled web,
but coul not gain any satisfactory clue.
Lavalet did not return—he heard no-
thing of Manasseh—and there was
evideutl plot for his forbible abduc-
tion. heart sunk within him, as he
balance s chances of escape, of solven-
cy, and sat at the window until sleep
cast her mforting mantle around him.

The ning gun boomed from the
citadel, the restless dreamer started.
Were t events of the past night, which
rapidly ned through his mind, reali-
ties?— id he yet dream! Alas! he
was yet risoner; and the rising sun
greeted as he looked from the win-
dow— the street below was filled
by Turk ummoned to their morning
devotio by the 'meuzzins,' calling the
faithful prayer from the galleries of
the mos -minarets. It was no dream,
and he l ked about for some way to es-
cape. lock of the door was put on
the inne de, and with the aid of a table
knife w h he found in the closet, he
soon lib ted himself. Descending the
staircase ith as little noise as possible
he reach the door, pushed back the
bolts, an nce more was at liberty. Nor
was it lo ere he again entered the
court ya of the consulate.

'The nts be praised!' exclaimed
Katrina, ho met him at the door. 'My
dear ma . where have you been?'

Maki a vague reply, the cousul hur-
ried up i the room of his nephew—but
it was e ty. The bed had evidently
not been sturbed, and all of the young
officer's nks were gone. Here was
another rce of wonder, and the al-
most dis ssed old man rang the bell.
Demetri sponded to the summons.

'Whe is the major,' he asked, ere
the dome c had fairly crossed the thres-
hold.

'Inde , Mr. Consul, I do not know.
Some of e man-of-war's men came here
last nigh and said he had sent them for
his trunk and I did not like to refuse
them.'

'But major?'

'I ha not seen him sir, since last
evening, Captain Paskewitch is down
stairs, an may tell you.'

The c sul hurried down, his mind
agitated forebodings of ill.

'My r captain,' said he, why have
you abd ed Alexis?'

Som at astonished, the captain
could no xplain himself at first; nor
was his rprise diminished when he
learned n the Consul the adventures
of the p night. When he had con-
cluded, requested that Demetri might
be calle and made this inquiry:

'Had e sailors who came for the
major's ggage, any motto on the rib-
bons aro their hats?'

'Yes ! The word 'Dolphin'—I
rememb t perfectly.'

'You n go now,' said the captain,
and whe he domestic had left he turned
towards consul:

'The latto you saw Mr. Consul,
was the kswain of Lord Byron's yacht,
which I lf suspect has been used by
the plott of this cunning Greek revolu-
tion. Y r nephew was probably on
board h night, when, I have learned
from my -slate, that she weighed an-
chor and t, though I doubt if he was
taken ag st his will, for her commander
is a Brit officer, named Maxwell, who
I know be a gentleman. At any rate
I would e myself no uneasiness on that
score. to yourself, if you do not re-
ceive so satisfactory explanation from
Lavalet I feel it my duty to invite you,
as his m sty', consul, to move your pa-
pers on ard the 'Nicholai.' Trouble
is brew , and it will be prudent to as-
cape it, sides giving a personal over-
hauling your books.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE GREAT
EAST N HAIR RESTORER,
FOR
BEAU IFYING & RESTORING
HE HAIR,

IS no c t, the most wonderful discovery of
this of progress. It will restore grey
hair to t original color, and besides, is a
liquid ea of application, and will not color
the skin. In short, every person who has
carefully d it, will join in the statement that
this is th est Hair Restorer in the world.
To be Wholesale or Retail of
E. G. A. WHITMARSH,
Main S et,...... Mirrickville, C. W.

CAUTION.

AN erson or persons found tres-
p g on the East half of Lot No
21, in 1st con. of Ramsay, will be
prosecu as far as the law will permit.
PATRICK MURRAY.
Ram , 1st Nov.. 1855. 9-e

STRAYED COW.

CAM into the subscribers enclosure,
on 6th Nov. instant, a Red cow
with wh spots. The owner is request
ed to p e property, pay charges and-
take he way.
JOHN McDONALD.
Fifth on. Beckwith. 9-a.

Dry Goods, &c,

JOHN MENZIES,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers and the public, for the large share of patronage receiv- edsince he commenced business in Ramsay—now begs to inform his customers and friends, that he is receiving an extensive supply of

CHOICE GOODS!!!

suitable for the present Season and coming Winter, selected by himself on reasonable terms, and now offers them for Sale at prices as low as can be afforded: having always adhered strictly to a uniform profit on all Goods, and making large sales and small profits. It is his intention, on and after the first day of January next, to do away with the present system of cash and credit prices, and adopt one price as follows, viz:—

All Goods marked and sold at the cash price. Purchases paid in cash on delivery, 5 per cent discount. To regular customers requiring credit four months, at the expiration of that time, to bear interest until paid.—By this system the good customers get their goods at cash prices, and save at least eight per cent.

All kinds of Country Produce taken as usual, and the highest price allowed.

The Stock includes the following;

FURS.—Boas and Cuffs, Womens' and Girls' sizes of Mock Sable, Grey Squirrel & Musquash, Mock Ermine and white Wool Boas, Mens' Russia Dog and Musquash Gauntlets of British Manufacture, Mens' Caps of all Furs, Cloth, Fur Bands of Canadian Manufacture, Gloves & Gauntlets, do. do.

MANCHESTER.—Grey Cottons, Middling & Stout qualities, bleached do. and Scotch Hollands, Shirting and Blue Stripes, Checks, Prints, 5-4 Chintz Madder Fancies, Navy & N. and Orange Extra qualities, Regattas, Chintz, Fents &c.

WOOLENS & STUFFS.—Broad Superfine Cloth, Black and Fancy Does, Cassimers & Satinets, Lastings, Coboungs, Alpacas, Vestings, Flannels—Lancashire Scarlet, and Whites, English and American Printed, Plaidings and Kerseys, Wool and Union, Printed Druggits, Green Baize, Blankets.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Newest styles of Scotch Galas, Silk Winseys, German Pure Laines, Norwich and other Robes, &c.

VARIOUS FANCY GOODS.—Lace Goods in full assortment, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Crapes, Gros and Persians, Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons, Corah, Pongee and Black Silk and Satin Bandannas, Gents Neck-Ties in great variety, Ladies' Irish Cambric & Printed Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves and Fronts, Newest patterns of Wool Polkas, Capes, Mantles and Boys' Dresses, Mohair Caps and Coronets, Artificial Flowers, Wool Caps, Gauntlets, Armlets and Scarfs, Bonnet Frames of Latest Parisian shapes.

SCOTCH.—Wool and Printed Long Shawls, Mens' Plaids, Hard Tartans, Ginghams, Muslins, Cotton Pockets, Turkey Cloth &c., &c.

LINENS.—Irish Linens, fine, medium and heavy, Hollands—Brown, Slate, Black and Rough Brown, Bagging, Forfar, Osnaburg, Patent Canvas, Towels, Towelings, Table Cloths and Table Napkins.

AMERICAN.—Ticks, Denims, Blue Drills, Canton Flannels, India Rubber Braces, Batts, Waddings, Combs, Buttons, Whalebone, Corset Jeans, Travelling Bags &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES:

Teas.—Hyson Twankays, Young Hyson, Twankay, Muscovado Sugar, Crushed and Loaf, do., Tobaccos—Honey Dew and Cavendish, Refined Juice, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Ginger, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Baking Soda, Starch, Corn Starch, Rice, Cinnamon, Indigo, Matches, Mustard, Sulphur Brimstone, Copperas, Saltpetre, Barley, Windsor Soap, Liverpool do., Castile do., Salt, Herring, Mackrel, Table Codfish, Pickled Salmon, Candles, Putty, Glass, (all sizes,) Shoe Thread, Glue, Bl'k Lead, Lamp Black &c.

HARDWARE;

English, Scotch and Swedes Iron, Cut Nails, Wrought do., Finishing do., Brads, Tacks, Clout Nails, Horse do., Butts and screws, Locks, Latches, Candlesticks, Lard and Oil Lamps, Lanterns Powder, Safety Fuse, Grain Scoops, Axe-handles, Augurs, Augur-handles, Stoves—single and cooking: T hinges, Wire Seives, Cannister Powder, Shot, Guns, Pistols, Simmon's Axes warranted, Sledge Hammers, Carpenter's do., Picks, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hames, Saddles, single and double Harness, Buckles, Knives and Forks, Whips, Bells, Gerth Web, Halter Chains, Cattle Tees, Curry Combs, Match Planes, ½ to 2 inches, Shoe Bills, Water-ayer Stones, Oil Stones, Mouse and Rat Traps, Soup Ladles, Gimblets, Needles, Pins, Iron Squares, Trying do., Rivets, Wire, x cut Saws, Hand Saws, Sud Irons, Slates and Slate Pencils, Stovepipes, Grindstones, Fanning Mills, Rafting Augurs, Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Scissors &c.

DRUGS & PATENT MEDICINES:

Comstock's celebratod Medicines, Condition Powders, Cherry Pectoral, Gargling Oil, Black Oil, Castor Oil, Brunswick Black, Hartshorn, Aloes, Adhesive Plaster, Hair Oil, Snuff, Blister Plaster, Strengthening Plaster, Burgundy, Pitch, Rosin Quinine, Spanish Flies, Rhubarb, Sugarcandy, Honey, Moffatt's and Cooper's Pills, Calomel, Jelup, Senna, Pink Root, Worm Powders, Magnesia, Kreosate, &c.

PAINTS & OILS.

White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Rose Pink, Prussian Blue, Paris Green, Linseed Oil, Pale Seal do., Rape Seed do., Lard do., Sweet do., Cod do. &c., &c.

Almonte, Ramsay, Oct. 1, 1855.

NEW & FRESH GOODS!
AT THE

Economical Mart.

THE Subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage received during the past Season, beg to acquaint their numerous Customers and the Public in general, that they have now received a Large, Complete and well assorted Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Maids' Plush Bonnets, &c., &c.

Furs—A great variety, from Caps, Victorines & Boas, down to Foot Muffs.

SHELF HARDWARE,
Stone & Glass ware, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Stationery.
BOOTS, RUBBERS, MOCCASSINS, &c.
GROCERIES.

Will be found to be of the very *first chop.*

The qualities and prices of which, they flatter themselves, will stand a comparison with any other in this neighborhood: being all of this Fall's Importation, as well as of the newest styles and patterns.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.

McFARLANE & ANDERSON.
Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1855. 10-tf.

CASH paid for Oats, at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

THANKFUL for the additiona encouragement given to him during the past Summer, and being desirous of giving his Friends and the Public the advantage of

New & Fresh Goods!

DIRECT
From the Manufacturers!!

Has been induced to continue his IMPORTATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN and now begs to announce that he is receiving the first of his Fall supply of

GOODS!

per the "Mohawk," from Liverpool, in the shape of a large and very select assortment of

COLORED BROCADED& LUSTRES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
BLACK & COLORED COBOURGS,

Of NEW and ELEGANT styles, and which he is determined to sell Low for *Ready Pay.*

He will also be receivihing a few days, per "Britannia," now arrived in

MONTREAL!

A Large Assortment of
REGATTA STRIPES,
Tickings, Shirtings
Osnaburghs, very heavy for
BAGS.
and of Narrow Breadth.

and which, on arrival, will be offered for Sale equally low. And on the arrival of the Ships "*Toronto,*" "*Pride of Canada,*" and "*City of Manchester,*" expected every day in port, he will be in receipt of a most

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION
OF
FALL GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

(and of which due notice will be given,) comprising therein the best assortment of

CLOTHS.
Blankets & Cloakings

ever brought to this neighborhood.

IN order to make room for the above extensive

STOCK OF GOODS!

The Subscriber proposes after the First of October, to dispose of the balance of his SUMMER STOCK,

AT
10 Per Cent Reduction,
from his present low prices,
☞ *FOR CASH.* ☜

and to which he would strongly invite the attention of the Public.

The "Grand Motto" now, being Light Profits and Quick Returns, he undersigned purposes acting up to it, and will after the above date, and hrough the Winter season, sell his

GOODS

at such low prices for ready pay, as shall give to the public the highest satisfaction, and induce them to bring payment of some kind in return.

His assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
AND
Fancy Goods

Is complete, and will be kept well assorted, during Fall and Winter.

☞ All descriptions of GRAIN and GOOD BUTTER taken in payment, at the highest Market Prices.

JOHN SUMNER.
Ashton, Sept 18th, 1855. 1-tf

NEW FALL GOODS,
IN
CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY have received several Packages, and will be daily receiving their

Stock of Dry Goods,

In which will be found the
NEWEST,
MOST ELEGANT, &
FASHIONABLE STYLES
OF
Fall & Winter Goods,
—ALSO,—
A general assortment of
FRESH GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY
&c., &c., &c.

And also a very great assortment of Fancy Goods & Small Wares.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 1st, 1855. 3-ea

NEW
Fall & Winter Goods.
CHEAP & GOOD!!

LIVINGSTON & ROBERTSON,
THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL patronage they have received, since commencing business, have much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Lanark, and surrounding country, that they are now daily receiving a Large, Varied, and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising the usual articles in
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Stationery, Boots & Shoes,
Paints & Oils, Drugs,
Patent Medicines, &c.,

They are confident that their Stock will give satisfaction as they have taken great pains to secure all those articles so varied and numerous; always required in a Country Store.

They would call especial attention to their

STOCK of TEAS!

which is unusually large, good and cheap

—ALSO,—

To their Ready-Made Clothing, which, for Style and Quality, will surpass anything ever brought to this market.

☞ COME AND SEE! ☜

Lanark, Oct., 1855. 4-au.

"CLIFTON WAREHOUSE."

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS!

DOWNCOME IN PRICES!

ALL who want GOODS of a superior style and at very low prices, will find them at the "Clifton Warehouse."

The Proprietors deem it quite unnecessary to fill up the columns of a newspaper, with a detailed account of the various articles they have in stock; suffice to say, that our Stock is heavy, and consists of all the novelties of the season.

For particulars as to Terms &c., see our large hand bills now in circulation.

JAMES COULTER & SON.
Clifton, [late Bellamy's Mills,]
Oct. 9th, 1855. 7-u.

JUST RECEIVED

AND for Sale, a supply of Merchant's Genuine Gargling Oil. Also—Comstock's Celebrated Medicines.

JAMES COULTER & SON.
7-u.

STEER STRAYED

INTO the Premises of the subscriber, a RED STEER, which he sold at Carleton Fair, on the 8th Instant. There is no Drover's mark on him. The owner is required to pay costs of this advertisement, and take him away.

THOMAS WILSON.
Lanark, near Bellamy's Mills, Nov. 16th, 1855. } 10-g.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a RED STEER, about 4 years old, bought at the Fair at Carleton-Place. Any person leaving information of the same at Mr. Smith's Hotel, will oblige the subscriber,

JOSEPH LABELLE,
Canadian, Montreal.
Nov, 16th, 1855. 10-g.

GREAT REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED
NOT
IN THE CRIMEA!

Where, thanks to British valor and French heroism, they are not so much required since the

Fall of Sebastopol!

But at Leckies Corner, Ramsay; where notwithstanding the extensive supplies received in store, at the commencement of

THE SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN!

The daily—nay, hourly—attacks, planned and carried out with the most systematic perseverance upon the general depot, have rendered the arrival of Reinforcements a most welcome event.

THOMAS LECKIE.

Again renews the opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal amount of patronage with which they have rewarded his endeavors to supply their wants, during the past Summer. He would respectfully intimate that he has just returned from

MONTREAL!

With a fresh stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

of which the Extent, Variety, Quality, Novelty, and Prices combined, exceed what he has heretofore been able to offer for public inspection. Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing in Bytown or Brockville, are requested to do him the favor to call and examine his Stock, before making their usual purchases for the Season. Their attention is specially invited to his recent purchases of

50 *Packages of TEAS!*

Consisting of various quantities of Twankays, Hyson Twankays, Young Hysons, Black Tea, Gunpowder and Imperial—(the latter a *nonpariel,* superior to anything he has ever offered in Ramsay)—with Sugars, Syrup, Tobaccos, and an ample assortment of all descriptions of Groceries to match.

IN HARDWARE,

His Stock comprising Heavy Goods,—including Tinware, Three Rivers' Box Stoves, Fuller's well known Farmers' favorite Cooking Stoves, with Stove-pipes made of Glamorgan Tin,—and Shelf Goods, will be found complete as usual and well assorted. Blacksmith's will find his stock of IRON, SCOTCH & SWEDISH and BEST CROWN, selected to suit their wants, with the Horse Nails of the right stamp, "Griffins" No. 9 and 10.

IN DRY GOODS,

A list of all the articles opened out, and now ready for Sale, would form a lengthy catalogue, and, like the Dictionary, be rather dry reading. Yet, the advertiser would consider this notice very imperfect, indeed, without a respectful though general invitation, to step in and look at

The Novelties of the Season!!!

In Shawls, Cloaking, Galaplaids Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers an unusually large and beautiful vaety) Trimmings, [new styles] Bonnet Plumes, Mohair Head-Dresses, Laces, Gloves, Prints, (a variety of new styles and excellent value) China and Irish Linen, Lustres, Coburgs, Cashmeres, and Orleans, Shirts, Collars, Carpet Shoes, Serge, Flannels, all sorts and colors, Ribbed Drawers and Lambwool Shirts: Worsted Yarns, grey and white; Blankets, Counterpanes, Satinetts, Doeskins, Elgin, Mohair, Omar Pacha, Pilot, Whitney, and Broad Cloths; Bloomer Derry, Derry Robes and Nun's Stripe; with all the usual Fancy and Staple Goods, including the celebrated Shaker Sheeting, blue, red and grey Cotton Yarns, and Cotton Bags, with an interminable array of small wares.

IN FURS,

The advertises would mention as part of his stock, Grey Lamb Caps Astracans, Black Sea Otters, German Minks, best Seals, colored and natural, Otter Caps, dyed and natural; Grey Squirrel Victorines and Mitts.

To all desirous of further information, he would state that he will be at all times happy to wait on them to shew them (and, if he can, to sell his Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery, Books and Stationery, Drugs, Paints & Patent Medicines, boiled Linseed, Pale, Seal and Tanners' Oil, Mitts & Moccasins.

Leckie's Corner, October, 1855. 5-tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PETER McEWEN,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW Establishment, near the Temperance Hall. P.McE. would now inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and the surrounding Townships, that he has on hand an excellent stock of

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,

And choice lot of VESTINGS, which will be sold at the Montreal Prices, for cash.

The FALL FASHIONS are come to hand, and may be seen at the Subscriber's shop.

Almonte, Oct. 24th, 1855. 35-tf.

CANADA
Mineral Water
FROM
THE ARTESIAN WELL
550 FEET IN DEPTH,
AT
ST. CATHARINES,
CANADA WEST.

☞ For further particulars, see Hand Bills, &c. For Sale by

A. McARTHUR,
Carleton-Place. *Agent*

CASH paid for good clean Tallow, at this office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform the Inhabitants of Almonte, and surrounding country, that he is

Selling Off
the Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
&c., &c., &c.

In the Premises occupied by Mr James A. Burwash, at Ten per Cent below Prime Cost, for Cash.

Parties wishing Great Bargains, had better give an early call.

☞ Cash paid for Hides.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL Accounts due to the Estate of Mr. J. A. Burwash, not settled by note of hand or otherwise, forthwith, wil be put into suit without further notice.

ALEXANDER F. BEATTIE,
Managing Trustee.
Almonte, Nov, 2,1855. 5-tf.

PORK BARRELS for Sale, also 5 sleighs by
JAMES McDIARMID.

E. G. A. WHITMARSH,
MIRICKVILLE,

AGENT for the Canada Life Assurance Company, of Hamilton, and also for the British American Friendly Society of Montreal.

THE RIGHT SYSTEM!
(By which a man don't need to Pay his neighbor's debts.)

THE increased value and ready sale of all agricultural products, (rendering Farmers independent,) as well as the increasing facilities of obtaining frequent supplies of New and Seasonable Goods, induce the subscriber to abandon the credit system, it being alike injurous to the SELLER and PURCHASER.

He would therefore inform his Customers and the Public generally, that on and after the first day of DECEMBER next, his business will be conducted on the Ready Pay System.

His Stock of Goods being now very complete, [and will be frequently replenished,] will be disposed of at prices favorable to all who want to invest their MONEY or PRODUCE advantageously.

GOODS marked in PLAIN FIGURES and no abatement in Price.

CASH paid for any quantity of good Wheat and Oats.

A. McDOUGALL.
Smith's Falls, 15th Nov, 1855.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to retirefrom business, offers for Sale the whole of his Valuable Property. viz:—

The following lots of Land in the Townships of Montague, Beckwith, Ramsay, Napean and Marlborough.

The front ½ lot, No. 21, in the 3rd Con. Montague, Lot No. 26 in the 9th Con. do. Block lots, 1 in the village of Franktown with a good Stone House and Stone Stable, Block No. four, D block 15, block 16, block 18, block 20, the west half of 14 in the 3rd Concession of Beckwith, the west of 13, in the 4th Con. of Beckwith, and the rear half of 19 in the fourth Con. of Beckwith, lots No 10, 11, 12, in second Con do. No. 7, in the 3rd Con. where the Railroad Station is to be built. No. 10 in the 3rd Con. with a good two story House, 54 ft long, by 34 wide, with Shed 133 feet long, x 22 wide, with stabling for 40 horses, and a good wood shed, being one of the best Tavern stands in the County of Lanark.

Lots No. 10, In the 5th Con. of Nepean, lots No. 22 and the east part of 19, in the 10th Con. of Marlborough.

West ½ lot No. 17 in the 8th Con. Ramsay, at Mr. Leckie's Corners.

With a great many mortgages, cheap for cash. The whole to be sold without reserve, the above lots of Land will be sold all together, or in lots to suit the purchaser.

The subscriber in retiring from business wishes to inform all those indebted to him either by note or book account to come forward and settle immediately, and save costs.

JAMES BURROWS.
Franktown, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the N corner of the fifteenth lot in the 10th concession of the Township of Ramsay.

For particulars apply to
JAMES McGREGOR.
Ramsay July 1st, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FARM, in the Township of Ramsay containing one hundred acres, being Lot No. Five, in the third concession, within three miles of Carleton-Place.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to
WILLIAM P. TOVEY.
Perth, May 25th, 1855. 37-tf.

FARM TO LET.

THE WEST HALF OF LOT NO 19, IN the 9th Concession of Ramsay. This farm is well watered, well fenced and has upwards of fifty acres fit for cultivation. For farther particulars apply to

J. & J. WYLIE,
Ramsay, 18th Sept., 1855,

House to Let.

A LARGE and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with a Workshop attached, (at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Lateau, Cooper,) on the Ninth Line of Ramsay, near the Stores of the subscribers, and within one mile of the flourishing

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!

Well adapted for a Mechanic of any kind. Possession will be given on the First of October next.

☞ For further particulars apply to
J. & J. WYLIE.
Ramsay, August 1st, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE Asignees of the Estate of Mr James A. Burwash, offers for Sale, the Premises lately occupied by him, in the flourishing Village of Almonte, Township of Ramsay, in the heart of a splendid Country. The Premises consist of one Frame Store, one and a half story 24 x 36 feet, a Stone Cottage, one and a half story, 25 x 34, attached thereto, one Granary 26 x 18, also a stone Ash-House.

The Store is in the best business part of the Village, and offers a rare opportunity for a person desirous of commencing business. For further particulars, apply on the premises, if by letter, (post-paid),

JOHN M. HASKIN, }
ALEX. F. BEATTIE, } Asignees.
Almonte, Oct. 16th, 1855. 5-tf.

☞ "Brockville Recorder" to copy until notified to discontinue—and send account to the C, P, "Herald" office.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT

FOR such term of years as may be agreed on, part of lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of Goulbourn, containing 130 acres of good Land, about 70 acres of clearing in a good state of cultivation, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, & a number of bearing Apple Trees, and about 10 acres ready for Wheat. The Land is situated on the Stage road from Perth to Bytown, and five miles from Richmond. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises, if by letter post-paid, to Richmond P. O.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ALSO:

THE West Half of Lot No. 2, in the Sixth Concession of Marlborough, 100 acres of Excellent LAND, about 50 acres improved and in good order, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, being in the centre of a good country, within 1½ miles of the Village of North Gower, and on a good road leading thereto, and only 24 miles from Bytown. For particulars, observe above, good title can be given.

6-tf. H. M.

War in Canada!

LAST CALL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING CLOSED business at Clyde Mills, takes this method of announcing to those who are indebted to him for Carding, and Cloth Dressing, that all accounts unpaid, must be so, before the first day of January next, as if not, they will be handed over for collection, for he is in earnest this time, and no mistake

JNO. H. DAYTON.
Lanark, Sept. 15, 1855. 1-cg

NEW GOODS

GEORGE DUNNET,

IS now receiving a very Large Stock of FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,
FRESH GROCERIES,
Stone and Glassware,
DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of his customers and others, promising them GOOD articles at as LOW rates as can be found anywhere.

He will be thankful for the Ready Pay, but if that be not convenient, will, as usual, take payment thankfully when he gets it.

P. S.—A fine lot of Silk Plush and Silk Bonnets, India Rubber over Shoes, very cheap.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 17th, 1855. 5-tf.

New Fall Stock.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL for past favors, begs to inform the Inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding Country, that his Stock is now about complete, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, MEDICINES,
STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS,
S & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

And as he has gained the reputation of selling Cheap, he is determined to maintain it, by going a shade lower than heretofore.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the First day of December next, for the erection of a Protestent Church, in the Village of Springtown, Township of Bagot.

Plans and Specifications can now be seen at his office, the Church is to be a Frame building, with five Gothic Windows, to be enclosed and floored on or before the First of March next, payment will be advanced as the work progresses.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY,
Township Clerk, Bagot.
Bagot, Nov. 17th, 1855.

PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE MILLION

10,000 Pieces of Room Paper constantly on sale, by the Subscriber, from 4d per roll to 25s. Parties fitting up houses can save twenty-five per cent, by buying from him. Estimates, and every information given, on application by letter or otherwise. ☞ The Trade supplied.

JOHN M'MULLEN.
Brockville, April, 1855.

BRICKS! BRICKS!

A FEW THOUSAND BRICKS, suitable for inside and outside work yet on hand at the Perth Brick Yard.

A. McMILLAN.
Perth, April 28th, 1855. 33-tf.

ANDREW GAY,
FLINT'S BLOCK,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE AVENUE
MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE,

TAKES occasion to return his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has hitherto been favored, and has the gratification to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large Stock of CANE SEAT & BACK ROCKING CHAIRS, and a good assortment of

Cabinet Ware and Furniture.

His Wareroom has been recently filled with Stock, which, for cheapness, has never been equalled in this section, and cannot be exceeded.

Amongst other articles his assortment embraces Gilt Mouldings, of every style, sold by the foot or made into Picture Frames to order.

Always on hand, Mattresses and Looking-Glasses. Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to call before investing their money elsewhere,

N. B.—Maps Varnished & Mounted.
Brockville, September 25th, 1855.

Books for the Million!!

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS constantly on hand, one of the largest Stocks of Books and Stationery in Canada, which he offers for Sale, at reduced prices, to suit the times. His Stock embraces the English edition of Barne's Notes, with Dr Cumming's additions. Cumming's complete Works. The English reprints of Irving's Prescott's, and the works of all the popular American writers. He is likewise agent for the Tract Society, and Sunday School Union, and supplies their publications to Sabbath Schools, at their prices. Law and Medical Books furnished at publishers' prices. Catalogues and every information supplied.

JOHN M'MULLEN.
Brockville, April, 1855. 26.

FOR SALE.

4 GOOD HORSES for general purposes.
J. & J. WYLIE.
Ramsay, July 7th, 1855.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would call the attention of those whose Notes and Book accounts are past due, to the late firm of James Wylie & Son, that immediate payment must now be made, as the season is far advanced and the business is being closed entirely.

MARY WYLIE, Administratrix.
JAMES H. WYLIE, Executor.
Ramsay, 25th Jan., 1855. 20-tf.

COLIN SINCLAIR,
Tailor & Clothier.

THANKFUL FOR THE LARGE share of patronage, that has been awarded him. He would now inform the Inhabitants of Carleton-Place and the public generally that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOTHING AND TRIMMINGS,
Of every description.

COATS, VESTS, PANTS,
MUFFLERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Always on hand. Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the Latest Fashion.

NEW TIN SHOP
AT RENFREW!!!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the old stand, at Renfrew, where they will keep a good supply of Tinware, Stove Pipes, Dumb Stoves, &c., also, Chain & Suction Pumps supplied to order. All kinds of Produce taken in payment. Wanted, 500 lbs of Feathers, and 2 tons of Cotton Rags.

D. WARD & Co.
Renfrew, Feb. 14th, 1855. 22 tf

$100 REWARD!

THE Subscriber hereby offers a reward of $100 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who set fire to his Barn, on the night of Tuesday, the third instant.

JAMES DUNCAN.
Carleton-Place, April 4th 1855.

NOTICE!

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, in Barrels, for Sale, by
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton-Place, June 27th, 1855

NOTICE.

ANY person found Trespassing on Lot No 16 in 6th Con. of the Township of Ramsay will be prosecuted according to Law.

J. WYLIE.
Ramsay, Oct., 1853.

A SINGLE CUTTER

QUITE NEW. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the inhabitants of Beckwith, and surrounding Townships, that he has commenced business in the stand known as Mr. McDonald's Carding Mill, that together with carding and cloth-dressing, to which the strictest attention will be paid. He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of cloths, manufactured at the Waterford Woolen Mills, consisting of plain and fancy cassimers, tweeds, gala-tartans, flannels, blankets, &c. all of which he will sell at a great reduction on the present current prices, for Cash, or give in exchange for Wool, as he wishes to do a ready pay business.

He will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction, and therefore hopes for a share of public patronage.

JOHN BROOKES.
Carleton-Place, May 8th, 1855. 34-tf

PERTH AND BYTOWN MAIL
STAGES.

THE undersigned having obtained the Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from Bytown to Perth would respectfully inform the public that he will run a Line of COVERED STAGES between these places for the conveyance of Passengers, as follows:—

DOWNWARDS.—Will leave Perth every day at 6 o'clock, A.M.; Franktown 8, A.M.; Richmond 11, A.M.; Bell's Corners 2, P. M.

UPWARDS.—Will leave Bytown at 6 o'clock A. M.; Bell's Corners at 8, A. M.; Richmond at 10 A.M.; Franktown at 4 P. M.

EDWARD DOWDELL.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW HARDWARE STORE!!
IN
PERTH,

DIRECT from the Manufacturers, in ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES, and for sale at Montreal Prices!

25 Doz. Steel Spades & Shovels
20 " Hay & Manure Forks,
20 " [illegible] and Grain Cradles.
2[illegible] [illegible] Grass Sythes.
" [illegible] le-Sythes 48 to 52 [illegible]
30 [illegible] Extra quality Sythe Stones,
20 Do. [illegible]
30 " [illegible] other Saws.
300 " Best Cast Steel Files.
2 Tons Best Cast Steel.
4 " Spring Steel.
1 Ton German Cutter Shoe Steel.

With an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The highest price allowed for BUTTER and SCRAP IRON.

W. BOTSFORD.
Perth June 28, 1855. 41-tf.