Carleton Place Herald.

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SABBATH READING.

The Heroes of Industry.

Let others write of those who fought
On many a bloody field—
Of those whose daring deeds were wrought
With sword, and spear, and shield;
But I will write of heroes bold,
The bravest of the brave,
Who fought for neither fame nor gold—
Who fill an unmarked grave!

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and sterile soil—
Who made the sturdy forest yield
To unremitting toil;
Heroes who did not idly stand,
But dealt such fearful blows
That acres broad, of worthless land
Now blossom like the rose.

The heroes of the plow and loom,
The anvil and the forge;
The delvers down among the gloom
Of yonder rocky gorge;
Heroes who built yon lofty tower,
And forged its heavy bell,
Which faithfully proclaims the hour,
And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime
Rich argosies of wealth;
Heroes of thoughts and deeds sublime,
Who spurned what came by stealth;
Who won a guerdon fair and bright,
And left no bloody stain—
No hearth profaned—no deadly blight—
Upon God's wide domain.

These world-wide common workers crave
No laurel wreath of fame—
No monument above their grave;
They toiled but for a name
Among the lowly one who plod
Their weary way along,
With faith and confidence that God
Correcteth every wrong!—*Goward's Reg.*

Light in the Dwelling.

There was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days; they saw not one another, neither rose any from his place for three days; but all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings.—[Exodus 10: 22, 23.

In ancient times, when Israel felt
The stern oppressor's cruel rod,
While all around to idol's knelt.
They owned Jehovah as their God.

And when the Lord, with mighty hand,
O'er Egypt spread a triple night;
In Goshen's highly favored land,
The chosen people dwelt in light.

Light in the dwelling still is given
To those who serve the Lord with fear;
A blessed light—a light from heaven,—
To guide, to comfort, and to cheer.

While 'mid the fogs and damps of earth
The pilgrim tracks the narrow way;
A radiance of celestial birth
Converts the darkness into day.

My God; while far from thee I roam,
In the wild desert's thorny maze;
Give light! give light! to guide me home
Where thine eternal glories blaze.

Little Anna.

She was the pet of the household. Her gentle quiet ways won every heart. And then so thoughtful. Only six summers had come and gone since she was a tiny infant, but how many cares had she lightened, how many steps saved by her considerate ways. Even the house servants shared her thoughtful kindness and care. Her little feet would run here and there to save old Doty a step or two. Ah! Anna was a treasure rarely found in household groups. She had such a sweet face. We do not know how angels look, but think that she must have had some of their sweetness and purity stamped upon her brow.

Her mother had soon learned to lean upon her and value her society, she was so mature. The Sunday-School was her great delight. Here she learned the little songs by which she sung out the joyousness of her nature, and cheered the hearts of her friends.

God had given her a delightful home, just a mile from the city, and surrounded with greenness and beauty. The other day she was selecting flowers in the garden for a bouquet. Flitting here and there, her little sweet voice singing,

And I'm going, yes, I'm going
To that land that has no storm,

her mother, attracted by the peculiar richness of the melody, paused to listen and still she sang over and over again.

And I'm going, yes, I'm going
To that land that has no storm.

Those words were a sure prophecy of what is now reality. That little song ended her earthly minstrelsy, blest prelude of the angelic which she now joins. To-day we placed her in her little coffin, covered her with flowers, and laid her away in Oakwood to rest till Jesus comes. Precious Anna! Thy memory will be green and fresh way down life's pathway; all who felt thy gentle influence so birdlike and so pure, can never cease to cherish it as precious treasure. Sing on, blest one in that land that has no storms! We'll not wish thy music hushed among the angels by calling thee back to our embrace, but when the storms of earth are ended will meet thee there.

Ah! If every child was like little Anna, what a paradise would our homes all be. How many a parent's heart would cease its aching, how many weeping eyes be filled with delight. Children you little know what a power you have to bless. The king on his throne, the President in his chair, and the beggar in the street are alike influenced by these little ones. Be good, be gentle, be kind, and then all will be loving toward you, your homes will be blessed, and earth brightened by your smile and love.

Hint to Mothers--Speak Low.

I know some houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it and it lasts for life, an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house when doors and windows are open, and even Poll Parrot has caught the tune and delights in screaming and scolding, until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. Where mother sets the example you can scarcely hear a pleasant wordamong the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, while many a home where the low, firm tone of the mother, or a decided look of her steady eye is law, never think of disobedience either in or out of her sight.

O mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in a woman," a low sweet voice. If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you even to try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot wholly succeed. Anger makes you wretched and your children also. Impatient angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any, they make them ten times heavier. For your own as well as your children sake learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, would they remember a harsh and angry voice. Which legacy will you leave to your children.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

Hints to Mothers; the Song Gitt.

It was baking day, and Mrs. Austin was more than usually hurried. By a coincidence which will not surprize any mother, the children were twice as troublesome as common. They were fine, hearty every-day children, and, unlike the "book children," often unreasonable. Little wills not unfrequently got tangled up in a way never heard of in books. So it happened when mother was rolling the pie crust, the little voices in the back porch waxed louder and stormier, and mother was compelled to look out upon them and see the cause of the commotion. Frank had little Lina's doll and held it high over her head, while she was struggling to recover it; and little Annie seemed to be crying by way of chorus. Now I know some mothers who would have just washed up their hands and chastised the whole party, leaving them in gloom and sullenness for the rest of the day.

Not so with Mrs. Austin. A few mild, firm words were like oil on the wates. In her presence the storm was lulled, though by no means quelled, so she said in a cheery voice, "Now all come into the kitchen with mother and let us sing 'Shining Shore' over once and see if it does not make all our hearts happy."

So the little ones trooped in as mother picked up her rolling pin, and began humming the air, and stationing themselves by the vine covered windows and joined heartily in the song. It was a thousand times more soothing than all the rebukes she could have administered, and left the heart beautiful and happy.

"Now shall we try 'Happy Land' before you run out to play again?" So the young voices united again in that sweet spirited hymn, and by that time the angry furrows were quite cleared away. Then mother had just a little bit of crust left which would make three pies, in some bright, dainty little "patty pans," and the pleasure of the children was complete as they watched the process of making, and saw the letters L. F. and A. cut in nice white covers above the delicious raspberries. Then with a few loving words of admonition, they all went out pleasantly to play under the shady appletrees and there was not a word of contention heard among them.

Mother to whom God has given the blessed gift of song use it without stint in your little home circle. If your children have an ear and voice for music, develope the talent as carefully as you would a Gold mine in your garden. It will yield you far richer returns in heart and soul wealth. Sing about your work and teach them to join with you. It will lighten your cares many fold and make home a more blessed spot in their memories forever.—*New York Chronicle.*

"In the Twinkling of an Eye."

One moment, the sick room, the scaffold, the stake; the next paradisaeal glory one moment the sob of parting anguish; the next the great deep swell of the angels' song. Never think, reader, that the dear ones you have seen die had far to go to meet God after they parted from you. Never think parents, who have seen your children die, that after they left you they have to travel a dark, solitary way, along which you would have liked if it had been possible, to lead them by the hand, and bear them company till they came into the presence of God. You did so if you stood with them till the last breath was drawn. You did bear them company into God's very presence if you only stayed beside them till they died. The moment they left you they were with him. The slight pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you yet, but the little child was with his Saviour.—*Recreations of a Country Parson.*

Five Consciences.

There are five kinds of consciences on foot in the world: first, an ignorant conscience which neither sees or says anything—neither beholds the sins in the soul nor reproves them; secondly the flattering conscience, whose speech is worse than silence itself, which, though seeing sin, soothes men in the commiting thereof; thirdly the seared conscience which has neither sight, speech nor sense, in men that are "past feeling;" fourthly, the wounded conscience frightened with sin; the fifth is a quiet and clear conscience, purified in Christ. A wounded conscience is rather painful than sinful—an affliction, no offence—and is the ready way, at the next remove, to be turned into a quiet conscience.—*Kitto.*

All in God's Hand's.

Amid all disorders God is ordering all wisely and justly and to them who love him graciously. therefore we ought not to be dismayed. Let us calm our thoughts with this remember who it is that rules all and disposes of peace and war and we cannot, wish them in a better hand. Let this so quiet our fears, as that withal it quicken our prayers and stir us up to the work of this day, repentant, humble, seeking unto God, seeing all in his hands, our peace, our liberties, and our enemies that threaten to bereave us of both.—*Leighton.*

Some people have no perspective in their conscience. Their moral convictions are the same on all subjects. They are like a reader who speaks every word with equal emphasis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STANZAS.

A vision is passing before me,
'Tis a vision of beauty and grace;
A form that was one of the fairest;
And a beautiful, radiant face.

Soft locks that were flowing o'er shoulders
As pure and as white as the snow;
And cheeks that would vie with the roses,
With lips like the ruby's red glow.

A step that was one of the lightest,
And a voice that was music to hear;
Clear as the tones of a silver bell
As it fell on the listening ear.

O this vision, 'twill haunt me forever,
While memory has power to recall
A being so fair and so lovely,
Which once did my spirits enthrall.

But, alas, the fairest fade early,
And those whom we cherish and love,
Too pure for aught that is earthly,
Are conveyed by the angels above—

To bloom in the garden of heaven,
To dwell with the happy and blest;
Near the peaceful shore of life's river,
Where the weary forever may rest.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—We learn from one who has lately visited this region that there is a steady increase of developments of gold, aueraging from 70 to 80 oz. a week. Some of the companies have made $40 in one morning. $1500 was taken from a claim of 100 feet square.—$400 was refused for the balance of the claim, 25 feet square, the lease expiring in two months. An American entered a farmer's hoose, near the mines, seeking gold, and was served immediately with two soup plates full, which exceeded his ready money by $4,400. He, however, took $1000 worth, promising to send a check for the balance.

QUEBEC BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—We learn from Quebec that the steamer Bowmanville, formerly in the St. Lawrence trade, left Quebec on Monday night, clearing for Havana with a cargo of coal. It is expected, however, that she will take her cargo either to some Nova Scotian Port or to Nassau, and thence run the Southern blockade. The cargo of coal consisted of about 300 tons, but the vessel herself is not considered seaworthy. The steamer Caledonia is also in the river, and it is expected she will ship coal and clear off for a similar purpose to the Bowmanville.

Recognition of the South.

It is reported by the last steamer that the French Cabinet have discussed the propriety of recoguizing the Southern Confederacy, that a majority of the members were found to favor it but no decision had been arrived at, and the question has been postponed. This may or may not be true. The workings of the French Cabinet are far to recondite to be revealed by a stray paragraph in a newspaper. But it is certain that Louis Napoleon had this question of recognition under his consideration, and it is not an easy one to decide. If he allows the North to proceed to the conquest of the South, he may in some years hence be compelled to retreat ignominiously from Mexico; if he interferes, he may become involved in a war which will cripple French trade, afford immense advantages to England, and arouse against him the indignation of the Republicans of Europe now lying dormant. We fancy that he will rather back out of Mexico, leaving Maximallian or some other toy Emperor, to fill the place, than run the risk of war with the States, but no one can tell a day beforehand what course Louis Napoleon will pursue. He has hitherto won his laurels as his uncle did, contending against the despotic powers of Europe and his true policy seems to be to continue in that course, since it causes his own tyrany to be half forgotton; but he may have reached his climacteric, and possibly is about to commence the errors which almost all successful men commit during their later career.

If he delays his movement on behalf of the South he will not make it at all. So shrewd a soldier as he must know the full import of the recent fall of Knoxvile and Chattanooga. It indicates almost complete prostration of the Confederate power in every place except Richmond. To-day we have a batch of extracts from Southern papers, and they tell us more of the same story. One paper denounces Jeff. Davis as incompetent to perform the duties of President; another stamps the idea of arming the slaves as an absurd story by which a few simple people have been deceived, while a third declares that the new conscription is a humbug, so that one half the old army is absent without leave, and that if the Government does not shoot some of the cowards the game is up. Newspaper utterances in a crisis like that which now exists in the Confederacy are of far more value than if they came from amidst a community in a free and unembarrassed state. Men weigh their words when war is at their gates and national ruin stares them in the face. If a strong confident spirit prevaded the Confederacy, we should not have the Charleston *Mercury* denouncing the President nor would the desertion of half the army be openly proclaimed. These are the results no doubt and of fear, of failing confidence in the leader of the rebellion, and the inability to see the way to success. One paper only, and that the special organ of the Government, has a "plan which it calls the "way to peace." It proposes that Lee shall call up the scattered legions of the Confederacy, make another inland road on Maryland and Pennsylvania, and by depressing the spirits of the Republicans and raising the courage of the Democrats, secure for the latter the control of the Lower House of Congress, after which it is believed that peace would be possible. The desperate State of the Southern cause may be learned from this article. The democrats have not a majority in the new House of Representatives, and if they had they could not control the President to any very great extent, save by persistent efforts to block the state machine for many weeks and months, during which time General Lee's tenure of Maryland and Pennsylvania can hardly be supposed likely to continue with Rosecrans and Grant coming up rapidly in the rear of Richmond, and the borders of the North gathering to repel invasion. An advance of the Confederates into the North always appears to our outsiders as the most dangerous course that can be pursued. It brings into the field thousands of men who would not take up arms under any other circumstances, and animates the Northern soldiery with the courage of men fighting on their own ground for the defence of their homes. Invasion of the North army being the only alternative to holding Richmond against Meade in grim despair, while other Northern armies ravage at will the rest of the Confederate territory, but it does not appear to outside observers the way to victory or peace.

We cannot doubt that if the belligerents are let alone for three months, we shall have peace not entire tranquility in the South but such a state of things as will prevent all danger of foreign nations being involved in the quarrel. A large Northern army will be needed for some years to guard against a new insurrection, and it is probable that a great part of it will ultimately settle in the South, where a new system of labor will open a field of enterprise almost equal to that of the West. The Washington Government will be too much engaged in keeping the South down, in organizing new institutions, and in consolidating its own debt to be willing to rush into a new war with States so powerful and from which so little honor or reward is to be gained, as France or England. The American war will return to its condition before the civil war, with this great exception, that the slave will be emancipated, and Canada will be permitted in peace and quietness to resume her task as the appointed agent in the civilization of the half continent which remains to Britain on this side the Atlantic.

Arrival of the China.

Sandy Hook, Sept. 23.—the steamship China, fron Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, has passed this point.

The S. S. Bremen from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th, from New York.

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 12th.—The replies to the notes of the Western powers were despatched on the 9th inst.

London, Sept. 12.—The Government has certainly resolved to stop the steam rams in the Mersey.

The Florida is detained at Brest to satisfy French claims.

It is positively asserted that Maximilian accepts the Mexican Crown.

Paris, Sept. 12th.—The Opinion Nationale of this date says that Baron Gros will return to London on the 15th.

Liverpool breadstuffs easier. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Sept. 12.—Consols closed at 93¾ to 93½ for money.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Flour quiet, but steady.

Wheat easier since Tuesday, but no quotable decline.

Corn steady at 27s to 37s 3d for mixed; 28s 6d for white. Beef quiet, but steady. Pork dull and downward. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and steady; 39s to 40s 3d. Petroleum quiet; refined 2s 6d to 3s 3d. Crude 20s to 22s.

London Markets.—Wheat firm, and 1d to 2d higher for English. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee firm. Tea active.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Bourse is flat; rentes closed at 69f.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.—The Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux has tried an insurance case involving the question: is the Alabama a pirate or a privateer. The decision was that the Alabama has not exceeded belligerent rights, ror incurred the reproach of piracy.

Liverpool, Sept. 12, Evening.—Breadstuffs inactive and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but steady.

London, Sept. 12, Evening.—Consols for money 93⅜ to 93½. Ill. Cent. Shares 6 to 5 dis. Erie 84 to 85.

A Liverpool correspondent is authoritatively informed that Earl Russell had given a written assurance to Mr. Adams that the steam rams in the Mersey should not be allowed to depart.

The public journals also confirm this.

The Shipping Gazette says it can only be done by a stretch of authority.

An application has been made to the Tribunal of commerce by the owners of some of the cargoes on the ship W. B. Nach, for authorization to seize the Florida at Brest till the claim for 100,000f. is settled. The authoriztion was granted. Mr. Slidell has gone to Brest to arrange the affair.

A Paris letter asserts that the legal decision will be adverse to the claim. C. W. Field returns to New York on the China. Before his departure he arranged everything in perfect trim for the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable next summer, The contract of Messrs. Glass, Elliott and Co., binds them to a successful performance of the work, and they have already commenced the manufacture of the cable. Policies covering all risks even to the working of the cable have been issued on exceedingly moderate terms.

Count de Chaithalon is about to leave Paris for his new diplomatic post in Mexico.

It is reported that Lower California is to be ceded to France.

The London times thinks there is no danger of any trouble from the manner in which the Government at Washington will regard the proceedings of France.

Lafrance and La Presse editorially approve of the project of the Confederate Government calling out 500,000 negroes.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of 13 million of specie.

It was asserted that the Russian replies relative to Poland had been sent out, but they had not yet been published.

The polish leader, Selewell, had been decisively defeated by the Russians.

A Paris telegraph asserts that the Arch Duke Maximilian has positively accepted the Throne of Mexico, tendered him by the Emperor Napoleon.

The pleasantest ringing in one's ears is—the dinner bell.

When is a wine merchant like a ship? When he's *laying in port.*

"We must reconcile ourselves to our enemies when we are dying," remarked an old toper, as he called for a glass of water.

A gentleman, the other evening, objected to playing cards with a lady, because, he said, she had such a "winning way" about her.

Some one proposes that Barnum should get up a show of old bachelors, giving the highest prize to the one who will say with truth and honesty, that he never was in love, and never was disappointed in his affections.

The late Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, was walking in the streets, and a baker's cart, driven furiously, was about to run him down. The baker reined up suddenly, and just in time to spare the doctor, who instantly took off his hat, and bowing politely exclaimed: 'You're the best bred man in town.

Arrival of the "Etna."

Sandy Hook, 22.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool 9th via Queenstown 10th, has passed here last night for New York. Her dates are only a day later.

The Virginia arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

Liverpool, 10th.—Breadstuffs, market firm. Provisions quiet.

London, 10th.—Consols closed at 93½ to 93⅝ for money.

The Times' Paris correspondent, writing on the subject of the French occupation of Mexico, says that the Federal Government of America may as yet have taken no steps in the matter; but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissatisfaction felt at the proceedings in Mexico, and the conviction that the Government at Washington reckon on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long as they are, without very serious notice being taken of them. The [illegible] French Government finds itself in is difficult and delicate, and you may depend that the Mexican affair is at this moment the principle of its thoughts and anxiety.

The Times has a leader in answer to a letter from a correspondent who contends that the two ships in the Mersey, supposed to be for the Confederates, should be seized. The Times remarks in reply, that the necessary legal proofs are still wanting, but concludes by saying, "After all, however, perhaps, our correspondent is simply expressing a desire which we have no doubt is pretty generally felt that the Government would cut a vexatious knot by detaining the two steamers, and trusting the case to a trial. There is a very common belief that these vessels, to whatever order they were originally laid down, or to whatever nation they may be passed, are destined in the end for the service of the Confederates against the Federals. There is an unusually general impression that if we were in the position of the Federals, and had suffered as they have from the operation of such vessels, we should be unlikely to take the matter quietly; nor can we say but that we should expect to find much counterpoise to these opinions in any sympathy for that commercial adventure which selects channels of such equivocal propriety. In short, if the Ministers defend these vessels we do not think they would be justified in doing so; but the question entirely depends upon the evidence which can only be taken hereafter."

The morning Herald denounces the Government for interfering with the steam rams.

European politics are quite unimportant.

The Mexican and Polish questions are unchanged.

NEUTRALITY.—A recent number of the London Times contains the following communication from a correspondent:—

I have before me a letter from Boston, United States, inquiring whether I will undertake to contract for "1200 tons or so" of plates for a gunboat. I presume I may accept this contract without any breach of neutrality, and without offence to the Union and Emancipation Society. Upon receiving the plates the Northern Government will construct a gunboat with them, to destroy the lives and property of the Confederates; but if the Confederates want such a boat, the plates, instead of being sent to Charleston, must be consigned to a shipbuilder, in Europe, and it seems hard to understand how it should be so foul and flagrant an act to build the ship for the South, while it is altogether an innocent and commendable one to send the materials to the North with which to build it.

GETTING MARRIED UNDERSTANDINGLY.—When a Chinese gentleman feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends to a paternal head of some family containing daughters, for specimens of the size of their feet, with the prices attached. The foot of one is valued at perhaps two thousand dollars, the next smallest at five hundred, &c., according to the market. After the foot, or the lady to whom it belongs is chosen, she is sent in a sedan to the intended husband's house; he meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair; and if she suits his taste, he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife—but if he likes not the lady, he shuts the door and she is carried whither she came.

CHARACTER.—We may judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him. If a person manifest delight in low and sordid objects, the vulgar soug and debasing language; in the misfortunes of his follows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affections—we are satisfied that he is an upright man. A mind debased shrinks from association with the good and wise.

Make a Beginning.

The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed put into the ground, the first dollar put into the savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all important things; they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, besitating, crying outcast is now creeping, crawling his way through this world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning.

An Australian writes to the Witness that he has seen nearly two ounces of almost pure gold taken from five tons of soil on the Chaudiere. He considers the result extraordinary, and that if Australian miners saw it they would flock in thousands to the diggings; and says the gold of British Columbia is not to be compared to the Chaudiere samples. He believes untold riches may yet be obtained from this region.

The power of faith will often shine forth the most where the character is naturally weak. There is less to intercept and interfere with its workings.

Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The difficulty is to keep them apart, and yet actively working together.

The blessing of an active mind, when it is in a good condition is, that it not only employs itself, but is almost sure to be the means of giving wholesome employment to others.

News Items.

A beautiful lace cotton thread which recently attracted the attention of the Cotton supply Association was spun and doubled by Messrs. Thomas Oliver and Sons of Waterhouse Mills, Bollington, near Macclesfield, from the bale of cotton which was recently exhibited in the House of Commons as a sample of the produce of the Jamaica Cotton Company's farms in Jamaica. The company have sold their late shipment of cotton at 6d. per lb. above that of ordinary American cottons. It can, therefore, no more be said with truth, that as good cotton cannot be grown in Jamaica as in the Southern States of America.

An act of the most wanton cruelty resulting in the death of a little girl named Ann Hughes, has just been committed in Carnarvon. A lad named John Richardson a blacksmith, pulled the child over his knee and poured oil of vitriol on her person. The poor child lingered a few hours and then died. Richardson has been committed for manslaughter.

Six men of the 16th Regt. are said to have deserted on the evening of the 16th inst., by means of a boat moored off St. Helen's Island.

It is estimated that the conscripts will cost the Federal Government between four and five thousand dollars apiece. The same amount would have procured as volunteers five times the number of men.

The second of the mysterious rams building by the Lairds at Birkenhead, was launched on the 29th ult., with the English flag astern, and the French amidships.

We have reason to believe that a treaty of alliance has just been concluded between Sweeden and Denmark, with a view to the defence of the Danish territory from any German aggression. The King of Prussia accompanied by his Minister, has visited Coburg. For two hours he had an interview with her Majesty yesterday as the Baron Osy.—*Post.*

M. Nadar's newly invented aerial machinehas, which is occupying considerable attention in Paris, is already nearly half finished. Its dimensions are so enormous that will have accommsdation, it is declared for more than a hundred passengers. The first aerial journey is to Baden. M. Nadar will call his balloon the "Quand Mome."

A serious fire has broken out in the Weilington pit, at Whitehaven, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The fire was first discovered on the 24th ult., and it gradually incrased until the 28th, when it was found necesssary to withdraw the miners, and drown the pit. The pit is one of the largest in the kingdom, and the accident will throw about 700 men out of employment.

A respectable woman named Herrick, living in Chicago, was recently ejected from her lodging by the landlord, who mistook her for another female of the same name who keeps a disreputable house in that city. For the scandle thus brought upon her fame she now brings a suit against the landlord for damages to the extent of $10,000.

The pick-pockets who attonded the Montreal Exhibition were unfortunate. A number of them being arrested immediately after their arival and locked up in the police stations, where they remuin, much disgusted at the result of their trip.

The Milwaukie Sentinel states that a survey of Mackinaw Island is in progress "for the purpose of ascertaining the best points of defence and the erection of a new and strong works."

A. Messrs Adams of Kentucky, has named her infant boy, five weeks old, George D. Prentice James F. Grant Orlando H. Rosesrans Stanley Berreyman Burnsides Adams. She hopes it sufficient to represent her country.

General Sully surprised 400 lodges of Sioux Indians about 200 miles above Fort Perrie, a few days ago, killing about 150 idiant and capturing all their supplies of meat provisions, &c., together with a large number of prisoners.

In announcing the launch of the second of the Confederate Rams, the Liverpool Post states that there are in the employ of Messrs Laird now at least five men who are known to have received money, in sums varying from £10 to £50, to divulge the secrets of their master's establishment. It is stated that the parties who paid the money have wasted it they have fail od to attain the object which they had in view.

The Sultan has peremptorily refused to pay the pressing debts of the ex-Sultans and of the daughters of the late Sultan. His sister the wife of Mehemet Ali, petitioned for a sum of £70,000 to pay her liabilities, and the same aaswer has been returned as to the others—that they must sell their jewels and their property, but that not a piastre will be given from the pubic coffers in addition to the liberal allowances which they receive.

The Czar, of Cracow, announces the establishment of the torture in the citadel of Warsaw An iron ring which can be reduced in size by a screw is is placed on the prisoner's head, and tightened until the victims confesses. Rigorous measures are being taken in case a revolt should break out in the capital of the kingdom, On order has been given to massacree the prisoners, in case an attempt be made to deliver them.

There are at present two distinct telegraphic lines laid down the extreme southwestern coast of Ireland—one to Corkhaven by Mr. Reuter, and the other to Cape Clear by the magentic Company. Intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic will soon be received in Europe earlier than would otherwise have been the case. Both lines are completed to within eight miles of Skibbereen.

A juvenile pauper, aged about ten years, named Duane, was charged at the Borough Petty Sesscoons on Wednesday last, with absconding from the Clonmel Union Workhouse on the 15th of August. He pleaded guilty, and, in reply to the Mayor, said that he was treated well in the poorhouse, but he asked the master for a pass, which was refused. Mayor—What did you require the pass for? Defendent—I wanted to go to the meeting of Slievenamon. (Loud laughter.) The Mayor directed the young patriot to be imprisoned for three weeks, but subsequently allowed him to be taken to the poorhouse.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

A Richmond rebel paper says that if the gambling and drinking go on as at present for two years, Richmond will be all faro banks up-stairs, and everybody in town a king of diamonds or a night of the order of rum punch.

The Ideas of Galt.

Nobody denies that Mr. Galt is a smart man. He was one of the few who made money out of the Grand Trunk and kept it. He made a great flourish as Finance Minister. His accounts were well cooked. His budgets were cleverly explained, and he had always some specious scheme by which to throw dust in the eyes of the representatives of the people and make them believe that all was serene. Mr. Galt is clever, and a brilliant talker, but he is neither a sound political thinker nor a man of principle. He is like Mr. John A. Macdonald, a politician of the moment, and of the moment only. To get along is his highest object, careless if the future has its inevitable troubles, the result of his own acts, content that the evil of the present is disposed of by any expedient which may present itself. Mr. Galt's speech on the budget was intended to be very injurious to the ministry and very beneficial to the opposition, but no careful observer could contrast it with Mr. Holton's, without drawing a conclusion in favor of the Minister and against his predecesor. Galtonian ideas stand out so plainly that it is impossible to pass them over. The chief complaint he had to make against the Government was, that they had not kept up their credit in England; that, in fact, they had lowered it by the repudiation of the Gand Trunk postal subsidy arbitration, and the stoppage of the outrageously expensive Militia Bill of the Cartier-Macdonald Government. The next in enormity, according to the Galtonian ideas, was that the Government had stopped a number of works which they thought unnecessary, and the third, that they were not prepared to lay more taxes on the people. The reverse of these proceedings form a summary of Mr. Galt's system, Go on with your expenditure, make any monetary concessions which the London bankers demand on behalf of the Grand Trunk, or foolish alarmists in England or elsewhere insist upon for the defence of the province, so that you may be able to borrow any sum you need, and put on more taxes to meet the interest of your loans. This was the policy pursued by Messrs. Cayley and Galt for eight years; it produced an increase of the public debt during that period from twenty nine to eighty-five millions of liabilities, and over seventy millions of debt upon which interest is actually paid. Yet Mr. Galt is not tired of it yet. He berates Mr. Holton for not pursuing it, and if Messrs. Bown, Cartwright, Conger, Cockburn and Buchanan were to bring him back to power he would renew his old career.

The favourite idea of Mr. Galt is the necessity of keeping up the credit of the Province in England; a very good thing if it were accomplished by proper means, but comparatively insignificant when economy and even honesty are sacrificed to secure it. Messrs. Barings and Glyns are the agents of the Government in London, and they are also the bankers of the Grand Trunk Railway, and largely interested in its securities. These firms have immense influence in the money market, and from their position they hold almost entire supremacy over a Canadian Government which is needy and not strong in the confidence of the country. They are able to say this or that scheme of public improvement shall or shall not go on because without their help the money cannot be had. So long as they are the agents of the Province, they have only to say no new loan can be had, and the wheels of expenditure are stopped. Or they may say, "Give us certain advantages and you shall have the money." This is a tremendous power. We do not mean to say that these houses have very grossly misused it according to their idea. They, doubtless, think that they have conferred immense benefits on the people of Canada by the aid they have rendered to its railways, and that all they have got hardly repays them for their outlay. We, on the other hand, think that our iron roads would have been built much more economically and rapidly enough without their help. But no one can deny that the position of the London bankers has been most injurious to the interests of economy in our Provincial administration. Mr. Galt has acted as their agent to collect moneys from the Province for the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk Company needed much to keep the line open during a severe winter. It would have fallen to the bankers to find the amount necessary, but under their pressure, Mr. Galt took the money from the Provincial Treasury. It was to have been paid back by the Province by means of the postal subsidy, but Mr. Rose lately discovered that the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act barred that operation, and if Mr. Galt were to return to power, the re-payment would cease. The Grand Trunk wanted money badly on another occasion, and the Bank of Upper Canada were forced by the combined influence of the Government and the London Bankers to make the necessary advance of £100,000 sterling. A bill was drawn on Glyns & Barings for the amount, but the money was never paid, and now the Province allows deposits to lie in the Bank of Upper Canada to an equal amount, and it is a moot point who is responsible for the original outlay. The city of Montreal and the Grand Trunk were jointly liable for $100,000 of debentures, which the first was unwilling and the last unable to pay. Mr. Galt advanced the money, and charged it to Glyns & Barings; but Glyns & Barings refused to pay, and there is the end of the matter, and the Province losses the money. Our readers cannot have forgotten the example of Mr. Cayley's dealings with these bankers—how at a time when our debentures were at their lowest point during the crisis of 1857, a large amount were forced off at a depreciation to wipe off a balance due to the bankers. When Mr. Galt, as we have said before, speaks of keeping up the credit of the Province in England, he means keeping these bankers in good humor, so that they will be willing, as they are generally able, to float off new loans. He has not the slightest notion of managing the finances so that we shall be able to pay our own way, and be independent both of the bankers and their clients—be able to borrow what we really need in the open market, and pay our interest, not from fresh loans, but from our own resources.

Mr. Galt denounces, with all his force, the stoppage by the present Government of the surveys of wild lands and the expenditures on colonization roads. These reductions form part of the general system of retrenchment and reduction commenced by the present Government, by which they have sought to bring expenditure to meet income, and make us independent of foreign loans. It is not true that any works have been stopped by the present Government, which have for their object the opening up of territory for new settlers. On the contrary, new roads

have been commenced by the present Government, having this end specially in view. But the late Government indulged under pretext of opening roads in two forms of jobbery. They gave employment to their friends in making surveys of more land in particular localities than was likely to be used for a generation, land also which was utterly unfit for cultivation. And under the form of colonization grants they distributed to members of Parliament who supported them, sums of money which have either gone into the pockets of the said members or have been wasted on roads in old settlements which ought to have been made by the municipalities. It is of the stoppage of these leaks that Mr. Galt complains. He knew that he would have a sympathizing audience behind him when he referred to the reduction from $100,000 to $25,000 of the grants for the colonization roads, for that indicated to many members that their little supplies of corruption money were cut off. Vigorous hear hears greeted his indignant protest against this paltry saving, unworthy of the notice of a fancy financier like Mr. Galt. The colonization fund in the hands of Mr. Galt was a corruption fund, and instead of regretting its reduction, whatever members may think, the people who pay taxes will rejoice.

The third complaint of Mr. Galt against the Ministry is, that they hesitate, to put on new taxes, that they rather prefer to reduce expenditure. He enters into an elaborate calculation to prove that the people can stand more than he laid on, and his deduction is to make them bear whatever they can stagger under. The effects of Mr. Galt's systems have unfortunately made it but too certain that new taxes must be imposed, whatever Ministry is in, the necessity exists and must be met. But the present Ministry endeavor to retrench as well as to tax, and they will receive the thanks of the Province for so doing. The savings already amount to half a million of dollars per annum, equal to a capital of ten millions of dollars, which we may regard as equal to so much cut off the debt. They are still hampered by the engagements of the Coalition, they have to carry on the abolition of the tenure, the construction of the Ottawa buildings, and other extravagances. When these are completed there will be a still greater reduction. In laying on new taxes, also, the present Government desire to proceed warily and wisely, so that trade may not be unnecessarily interfered with, and the revenue be collected as easily and cheaply as possible. In that, too they will have the support of the public.

If Mr. Galt were not a reckless politician, we should be surprised at his airing his system in this open manner, because it had broken down under him before he left office. His plan of feeding Glyns and Barings, to induce them to raise loans had failed. The bankers had told him they could raise no more money for him. The half year's interest coming due when he left office was unprovided for. It was thus made as clear as daylight, while the Government was still under the full control of the ideas of Galt, that to spend and to borrow did not sum up the whole duties of a Canadian Minister of Finance. Something more was necessary, and that something Mr. Galt did not supply. In his last budget he fairly broke down, and the Ministry followed suit in a few days after his speech was made. He could not show where he was to find the money to carry on the business of the country. He proposed an enormous additional expenditure for defence; the deficiency of the year was already large; his means of borrowing had been stopped; and the additional taxation he proposed, afterwards adopted by his successor, was utterly inadequate to meet the emergency. This was the result of the spend and borrow system. It was the only possible result, and we can only wonder that Mr. Galt has the hardihood to appear as its advocate, after affording in his own person proof of its failure so thorough and complete. The present Government have adopted different ideas, those which the Reform party have always professed. They seek a remedy for the present embarassed condition of the finances in strict economy, and the excision of every unnecessary expense in whatever taxation may be required to meet the yearly outlays, without resorting to borrowing either in Canada or England. They believe that the affairs of the Province cannot be economically managed so long as the Government is at the beck and call of Lombard street bankers, however wealthy or distinguished; and that the first step in the process of re-establishing the credit of the Province is to make both ends meet. The people of the West, at all events, who pay the greater part of the taxes, will not hesitate in deciding which party they will support. —*Globe.*

Want of Confidence Motions.

The Opposition seems determined to frustrate the delay of business of the House, by a factiousness without a parallel in Parliamentary history. Every week or two on some frivolous pretext a want of confidence motion is brought up, and as regularly voted down. The last effort of this kind was Mr. Cockburn's motion condemnatory, of Mr. Sicotte's appointment to a Judgeship, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 63; and it is said that Mr. Galt has another want of confidence motion to be moved some day this week. These votes are the result of mere factiousness—they do no good, and do a great deal of harm by delaying the necessary and important business of the country. It is usual, after the first trial of strength, to let the business of the House proceed, and confine opposition to the merits of Ministerial measures as they come up; but the present opposition care nothing for the interests of the country, and seem solely actuated by the one dominant idea of possessing the treasury benches. The parties in the House being sectional rather than political, and very evenly balanced, and the present Ministerial party being a determined phalanx of staunch Reformers, any chance vote that might defeat the Ministry and bring back Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, and Galt to office again, would leave them as weak if not weaker than the present Ministry. In fact it seems impossible to form a strong Ministry out of the material of the present House. Mr. Morris, of South Lanark has voted steadily with the Cartier, Macdonald and Galt, through thick and thin, in all their Opposition. By doing so however, he has voted as everybody knew he would, and has consequently disappointed nobody. To prove his *independence* of party, *he votes invariable on one side!* which of course gives the ministry a *fair trial!*—*Courier.*

The Mayor and Corporation of Derry paid a visit to the Channel Squadron on the 27th and presented an address to Admiral Dacres; and on the day following the Admiral was presented with the freedom of the city. The squadron steamed out of Loch Foyle on the 31st.

We notice by the advertisement of the Kingston Rifle Association, that a running man-target is to be prepared to be shot for at the coming match. This will be the first thing of the kind ever tried in Canada. It will certainly be a novelty.

The Confederate steamer Gibraltar, late Sumter, has succeeded in running the blockade at Wilmington with immense guns brought by her from England.

A LION AT LARGE.—Some of the Madrid journals published the following strange account:—"The town of Pampeluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a travelling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets attacking every one that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal and a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if the lion had not perceived a butcher's shop into which he sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal, fetched one of his cages and applied the opening of it to the shop door. The lion being satiated rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap."

On Saturday, two gentlemen of conspicuous (local) position were brought before the Liverpool magistrates charged with entering one of the bridewells at midnight and when in a state of intoxication, and under the pretence that they were "town councillors," demanding to inspect the books, &c., In a tone half confidental and half authoritative they assured the keeper that they were commissioned to see if "things were all right," and that he must attend to their behests. Of course the request was not complied with, and the inspectors were quietly put into the street. The magistrates fined each of the gentlemen (Mr. J. Yats and Mr. G. H. Sweeney) 20s. and costs, remarking that it was a matter of regret to see any persons in their position thus degrading themselves. The defence was that they had been dining out, and that they called at the Police office "to get a light."

DROWNED.—Captain Wm. McIntosh, of the schooner Florence Howard, a vessel running between Belleville and Oswego, was accidentally drowned in the bay at the former place on Sunday afternoon, by the upsetting of a small boat in which he was returning from a visit to a friend. His body was recovered shortly after the occurrence of the accident.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

The political news of the week is not of startling interest or of extreme importance. The Ministry, still, has a majority; the House is still in session, and the "Opposition" are clamoring for office as "factiously" as ever—the member for South Lanark only excepted. Seated on the "cross benches", and assuming the air of "independence"—let it be still understood by the Reformers who elected him, that he is giving the Reform government a fair trial and although speaking and voting against them on every occasion, still, let them imagine, if they can, that he is not offering a "factious opposition."

The several votes of "want of confidence" which have been proposed since the meeting of Parliament have been disposed of and nothing serious has been the result. Contrary to the expectations of the friends of the old corrupt coalition, in the House and in the country, the Cabinet offices of the country are not yet vacant and the Ministry are likely to hold office long enough to be able to effect some useful reforms and, especially, to be able, in fact, to redeem the credit of the country, and better the financial affairs of our country.

The Montreal "Herald" compares the game that has been played to that of a prize ring and says "the game chicken," or any other gentleman of the prize ring, was never more greedy of punishment than the gentlemen of the Opposition. The whole Session may be immortalized as a display of fisticuffs. As one combatant is felled to the ground another Champion succeeds, all eager for the prize belt of the Premiership, which is still retained by the chief of the clan MacDonald, despite the elegant sparring of the *ex*-holder Sicotte, and the clumsy left-hand hitting of the novice of the ring, Cockburn. The third aspirant for the belt, Galt, is more wily than either of his fellow pugilists, who have been successively put *hors de combat*, and although he may plant his blows more vigorously than either of them, he will be easier thrown off his guard, and find quite employment enough in warding off the blows directed against himself, to prevent him from severely punishing his antagonist.

The Correspondent of the Montreal Witness who always gives a very honest, straightforward account of parliamentary affairs, says that the opposition have announced, through Mr. Galt, that they are to bring up still another vote of non-confidence. On the first of the non confidence votes of this session, they were in a minority of 3; on the second, they were in a minority of 2, and they appear to think by keeping at it, their minority will at last be converted into a majority and that they will be be able, before the House rises, to regain possession of the coveted treasury benches. The motion of non-confidence, of which Mr. Galt has now given notice, is to be directed against the financial policy of the Government. He is to move a resolution to the effect that the House should not be allowed to separate until it has made adequate provision for meeting the ordinary expenditure of the year. Mr. Holton takes the ground that he should be allowed time to mature a scheme for such a revision of the taxation as will increase the revenue to make it equal the expenditure, without pressing unequally upon any particular interests; and he contends that, as no new schemes of taxation at this late period can now be made available for increasing the revenue of the present year, no harm can result from allowing him time to perfect his measure, with a due regard to all interests, during the interval between this and the adjourned session in November or January. Mr. Galt, however, who had an annual deficit, during each of the four years he was in office, of from two to five millions, and, in all that time adopted no effective measures for establishing an equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure, has suddenly become alive to the exigencies of the crisis, when he no longer himself bears the responsibilities of office, and will not brook a moment's delay, on the part of the present Finance Minister, in at once accomplishing the task which he himself, during the period of four years that it properly devolved upon him, left altogether untouched. The object of the motion is manifest. It will be moved, not because its promoters believe that the interests or the credit of the country will really suffer by the few weeks' delay, which Mr. Holton, with commendable caution, asks for, but because the opposition desire office. Mr. Galt will move his resolution as an amendment, when Mr. Holton asks the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means, to give him authority to borrow enough to cover the current year's deficit.

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 25th Sept., 1863.

MR. EDITOR,—On all the days devoted to Government measures during the past week, the House has been in Committee of the whole, on Supply; or, it has been engaged in voting the different items of expenditure for the current year, which are not provided for by law.

One of the heaviest items in the list, is that for the militia, and amounts to $492-119. This sum, large as it is, would be increased four-fold, aye ten-fold, if some of the opposition members, who wish to figure as military men, had their own way. One member went the length of proposing that we should call out and drill 50,000 for six months in each year; an establishment which would cost eight or ten millions of dollars annually; and a state of things, which, while it might guard us from invasion, would be very likely to create rebellion.

The almost unanimous vote on the second reading of the Militia and Volunteer bills, shews the desire of all parties to do something for the defence of the Province.

Another important item of supply asked for, and granted, is $100,000 in addition to the half million voted last spring, towards the completion of the Ottawa Buildings. This is another proof of the sincerity of the Government in its expressions of anxiety to move up to Ottawa next summer.

Will you believe it? another motion of non-confidence is to be moved by Mr. Galt. The opposition, after testing its strength, three or four times in a month, ought to have been willing to let the business of the country go on without further molestation. But no, fairness or patriotism seems to form no part of their creed. Another week will be wasted; but with what result I cannot say.

Mr. Cockburn, who moved the last vote of non-confidence, was elected by the Reformers of West Northumberland, and I am told they are very indignant at his conduct. Neither does he stand very high in the estimation of his brother M. P's. On one side of the House, he is looked upon as a political traitor, and on the other with suspicion. The same remarks will, to some extent, apply to that crochety individual Isaac Buchanan, and Dr. Bown, and Mr. Conger, who all, by dint of fair promises, got into the House, on the shoulders of Reformers.

The Railway Bill, which it is hoped will solve most of the difficulties connected with the B. & O. Railway, has at length passed the Legislative Assembly, and gone to the Upper House. Its most prominent feature is that by which the management of the Road is transferred to the Bond holders immediately upon their subscribing $300,000 to complete the work to Arnprior or Roddy's Bay, and depositing $400,000 of the amount in some of the Banks. If I can get a copy, as finally passed, before the mail is closed, I will send it in order that you may publish it in the Herald. It is a matter of very great importance to Lanark and Renfrew, and of course, all parties will be anxious to see it.

Yours, E.

Agricultural Show at Arnprior.

The annual exhibition of horses, cattle, produce, farming implements, and other industrial articles of the township of McNab Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday last, at Arnprior. The display of horses was not so good as on former occasions; but the show of cattle, grain, vegetables, and other produce was much superior. Gentlemen, who had attended the North Lanark and Pakenham exhibitions, said it was far superior to the former and fully as good as the latter. Much of the prosperity of this flourishing society is due to the energetic industry and *esprit du corps* of Eric Harrington, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of this Association. When he entered the Society only $60 was received from the Government, and now, owing to the increase of subscribers it annually obtains $200 from the same source. After the prizes had been adjudged to the successful competitors, the judges, officers of the Society, and a few invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Mr. Edey's, where the young proprietor eclipsed even his former spreads, in the shape of good things. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, speeches made, &c., the party separated. Some wended their way homewards others proceeded to

THE BAZAAR,

which was still going on at the Town Hall. The ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Arnprior, had, for months previously, been engaged in preparing useful and fancy articles for a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Church. The bazaar was fixed for the 23rd inst., the same day on which the Show Fair was held. It was a most decided success. The ladies, between the sales on refreshment tables, and the walking doll, a toy of curious mechanism, realised $100, and would have sold more if they had the articles required to meet the demand. The success of the bazaar, as well as the whole arrangements connected with it, was in a great measure attributed to the praise-worthy efforts of Mrs. McLachlin, Mrs. Burwash, and Mrs. Lindsay, the worthy pastor's amiable and accomplished lady.

Arnprior has certainly eclipsed itself this year. What with concerts, cricket matches, balls, picnics, and bazaars, the inhabitants have had a gay summer of it, and as the sombre mantle of autumn overspreads the earth and the rich produce of the teeming soil has been gathered into their barns by the industrious farmers, there are new promises of joyous events, and no diminution of happiness, and the gaieties of the past summer are harbingers of a joyous winter, which will appropriately contrast with the solemn glories of our Canadian Fall. (COMMUNICATED.)

Another Battle.

The battle of Sunday, the 20th instant, resulted in a great victory for the South. The report says that:—

About 9 o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only at a little before 10 o'clock that the report of whole volleys announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun on our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon the extreme left formed by Gen. Beatty's brigade of Negley's division. It stood the onset for some time but finally retired. Desiring to unite the two portions of Gen. Negley's command Gen. Rosecrans ordered Gen. Woods division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels perceiving the withdrawal of Negley and believing it to be a retreat, quickly also moved upon the centre and the action speedily became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy after the lapse of an hour or so seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas. During the night our troops had constructed along the line barricades of logs and fence rails, and thus comparatively sheltered they kept up a continuous murderous musketry fire on the enemy. Our artillery was planted on higher ground to the rear, and our fire went over the infantry.

Destructive as our fire was it did not stay the advance of the rebels. At times they staggered but only to rally and push again forward towards our lines with frantic yells. Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling on in columns by batteries. Our centre weakened to the extent of almost one third and was not strong enough for success in the contest. Closer and closer approached the hostile masses and at last forced Brannon's division to yield its position; meantime, as Gen. Reynolds was severely pushed, Gen. Wood by the left flank passed Brannon and got to his relief. Davis and Shendan were to shift over to the left and thus close up the lines, as the occasion was urged. Gen. Wood drew up his skirmish with considerable haste and the rebels for the second time mistaking a withdrawal for a flight pressed forward and poured musketry, cannister and grape into the flank of the division moving upon the double quick. The regiments were finally torn to flinters; Harker's Brigade alone passing to its destination comparatively intact. The battle now centered upon this most critical phase. The breaks temporarily caused by the shifting of divisions from one point of the line to another were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy, that they proved fatal and cost the loss of the day. Davis Davison, on coming up to take the woods position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak remnants of Vancleve and Palmer's division exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The route on the left and right was now complete. After that fatal break our line of battle was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two. Retreat was now the only resort left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville, and took a position along the base of the Mission Mountains.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the enemy appeared upon the Lafayette road, and moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack, but the 105 or 125 men that confronted, felt that the fate of the army of the Union depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the rebel lines finally came repeatedly to the attack they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Towards sunset the enemy was driven back to the position they took when fitting out from the Lafayette road, and abandoned the contest. While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville road.

A gratuity of $400 has been granted by the Government, to widow McNab. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. McNab, her only son, was frozen to death in a severe snow storm, while carrying the mails, up west.

Brigade Major Montgomery will make his quarterly inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company, on the evening of Thursday next, the first day of October, in the School House, at the hour of six o'clock.

We are sorry to hear that on the evening of Sunday week, the barn of James Carswell, Esquire, of Calumette Island was discovered to be on fire, and that before anything could be done, the whole of the crops and outbuildings were totally consumed.

The Boston Journal says: "Mr. Camile Musy, an intelligent foreigner residing in this city, has invented a balloon or flying machine, which he he claims can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and propelled in every direction if the wind is light. He calls his machine the Auletra. The receiver for the gas is double, of an elipsoid shape, with a gallery between, in which is a screw fan and something very like the steering wheel of a ship for regulating the density of the gas in the lower elipsoid, by which the inventor claims to be able to raise or lower his machine. Suspended from eilpsoids is a car for the passengers."

The Government of New Brunswick has not appointed Mr. Sandford Flemming its engineer to conduct the preliminary survey for the Intercolonial Railway, but has selected another gentleman for that purpose.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—[Longfellow.

Hold idleness to be the mother of sin; it both robs thee of the good thou hast, and hinders thee of what thou hast not.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. *P. Herald.*

SIR—The $20,000 By-law of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew is, I am glad to see, beginning to be discussed through the Press. In the British *Standard* of the 9th inst., appears a letter from Mr. Thomas Hickey, giving his views on the matter and also in justification of the course pursued by himself and Mr. Warren on the introduction of the By-law. He says that although he voted for the By-law at its first reading he held himself free to support or dissent from it provisions at its future readings, as he might think proper, and that inasmuch as he and his coadjutors who carried the motion proved their honesty of purpose by the publication of the By-law, that its provisions might be thoroughly canvassed and understood by the ratepayers, all intelligent men *must* approve of his action in the matter. That such were the opinions of Councillors Hickey and Warren, I believe none will dispute, yet it appears to me inexplicable that Mr. H. should oppose, as he did, the second reading of the Bylaw and its provisions being considered in committee of the whole before incurring the expense of its publication, for during the discussion of its provisions something might, and in my opinion would, have been elicited that would have convinced the advocates of the measure that they were going in the face of law and common sense, and if the By-law had been amended so as to admit of a vote of the ratepayers being taken thereon, it would require to be published one month instead of three. What right had this committee of five to imagine that this By-law, because prepared by them, clever as they may esteem themselves, would be approved of by eleven out of the twenty Reeves composing the council, —the most rational and only proper course was to have submitted it to the whole council in committee before incurring the expense of publication, and thereby save three months time, except, indeed, that the promoters of the scheme considered that the loss of so much time might turn to their advantage. Any person, at all conversant with the municipal laws, knows, and Councillors more especially *ought to know* before they make contracts and create debts, that that law provides that in creating debts the By-law authorizing the incurring of such debt must be submitted to the electors for their assent when the amount exceeds $20,-000—that such By-law shall also fix the day, hour and places, when and where, the vote of the electors shall be taken, and likewise direct the manner in which the polls shall be conducted: see Sec. 223 & 224, also the several clauses of the 18th Sec. of the 54th Cap. 22nd Vic. Now has this recommended by-law any such provisions? no! neither did its promulgators intend it should have; and hence, I imagine, their opposition to its being considered in committee. I know that it will be said, for it has before been agreed by some members of Council that the sections of the act above referred to, viz., 224 & 225, authorize the raising of 20,000 in any one and every year if the Council choose to pass By-laws to raise the same without submitting them to the electors, but such grounds are bad and cannot be upheld in any court; was not that one of the principle causes for annulling the first $20,000 By-law. How these intelligent men can suppose that they can contract a debt, provision for the payment of which is not within their jurisdiction, I cannot conceive. Corporations are restricted to $20,000, how then can they contract a debt for a greater sum than the law authorize them to raise? and a By-law to raise even $20,000 or any sum, for a purpose requiring double the amount, is also bad, because the deficiency might never be provided for—the undertaking might be abandoned and the money expended become a dead loss, for example the present position of this county, besides the corporation made liable for damages. For these reasons the Legislature have very wisely limited corporations to 20,000 for any purpose over and above the ordinary expenses, without the assent of the electors. Now the purpose for which our Council would raise that sum at present will require at least $46,000. But should this By-law pass by a large majority, or even by a unanimous vote of the council, it may and, I doubt not, will be quashed. If any Council in Canada should know their jurisdiction, the Provisional Council of Renfrew ought by this time. I do not write for the purpose of fault-finding, nor do I accuse the promoters of the By-law in question with intentional wrong, but I do think, and likewise do I believe, that intelligent men will agree with me when I say that, a By-law to be submitted to the electors, providing for the whole sum required, would have been best. The one month's publication would have been sufficient, and should the electors not approve of such sum or sums being raisd even then this Council, if they possess the powers they imagine they do, could of their own sovereign will levy the required sum after all. The above, Mr. Editor, explains the grounds of my action in the matter. My sole object has been to save time, trouble, and, above all, more unneccessary cost to the people of this mismanaged county. Should Mr. Hickey, Mr. Warren, or any body else, be able to assign better reasons for their course of conduct, I for one, and I doubt not many others, will be glad to see them. I hold myself open to conviction, but I must have chapter and verse for it. Between pages 564 and 581 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada and the ruling of the courts are to be found all the legal grounds of my argument, and I leave the public to judge and the Council to learn which mode of proceedure would have been best.

A place for the foregoing in your widely circulated journal will materially assist in giving publicity to the opinions that prevail.

ROBERT R. SMITH.

Douglas, Sept. 17th, 1863.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR:—It would oblige a subscriber and it might serve the public, as well as the parties concerned, if you would give an insertion in your widely circulated paper of the theft lately committed on Mr. Robert Ellis, of this township.—On the night of Saturday the 19th inst., some person or persons took a moveable box of honey off one of his bee hives, in his garden, and strong suspicion rests on two young military gents who go in company on their nightly excurions. On this night they came home together from drill, and the next day were seen prowling about in their regimentals from one neighbors place to another, spying out where there were apples, melons, or any other things that they might lay hold of so as to keep their hands in practice. As they are both getting hardened in these petty thefts, the neighbors have need to keep a close look out for them at every bee or thrashing, as they make it a common practice to hook pocket knives, pipes and tobacco, and such like, and are always sure to get drunk if liquor can be got at, it is not many months since these boon companions robbed a neighbors hen roost and feasted on a large Shanghea Rooster, the owner being a very poor man he had no means or otherwise did not like on account of one of their parents to punish them. It is not right that arms should be left in the possession of such scamps as they are known to be lest they might make a bad use of them. It would be well if they could be brought to conviction and sent where they might learn a better trade, and where their regimentals would be branded with the mark of the Crow's Foot.

One of these youth's was well acquainted with every thing about the garden and was always sure to pay it a visit when apples, melons, or other fruit was in season. His track was often seen leading down a creek which runs dry in summer, and other times his trail would appear through the crops. It is to be hoped that the youth of the neighborhoood will shun the company of this shameful pair, lest they should get contaminated by joining in their nefarious deeds.

P. S.—Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties. Information may be left at the office of the "Carleton Place Herald."

COMMUNICATED.

Pakenham, Sept. 25th, 1863.

Sabbath School Festival at Westmeath.

MR. EDITOR,—It was my happiness yesterday to attend the annual festival of the Wesleyan Sabbath School in this village. It was held in a beautiful grove on the banks of the Ottawa, near Mr. S. Adams'. The weather, the company, the repast, the opportunity for social chat among the elder, and for swinging and other amusements among the younger portion of the company, were of the first order. When gathered for the after exercises the Sabbath School made a fine appearance. It was large and orderly, and reflected great credit on its diligent and capable superintendent, Mr. D. C. Chamberlain, and also on its instructor in singing, Mr. M. M. Drew, the late superintendent. The Rev. Mr. Hammond occupied the chair. After the opening prayer several appropriate recitations were given by the pupils, and some of the best pieces of music in the "*Sabbath School Bell*" were sung. From children I never heard anything better in this line. Solas, choruses, responses, &c., were sung with a taste and skill worthy of older performers.

Then followed a forcible and interesting address from Rev. G. Washington, B. A., in which he told the children how they might become kings and queens; in other words how they might attain to self government.

Mr. Hamilton, a divinity student of Queen's College, gave a pointed and earnest speech to the effect that our great religious advantages if unimproved will only increase our condemnation.

The Rev. Dr. Henderson, M. A., of the church of England, delivered a pleasing and profitable address to the children in which he urged the necessity of a change of heart by the Holy Spirit in order to our living to the purpose for which we were created.

The Rev. W. Tomblin, ex-pastor of the Wesleyan congregation here, offered a few words of congratulation, encouragement and hope alluding gratefuly to the fact that the lives of most of the scholars had been preserved during the late ravages of diptheria in these parts and calling attention to some evidences of progress which the present occasion had developed, after which the meeting closed and the company dispersed with the hope and purpose of being present at future Festivals, if spared.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly

PEMBROKE.

Westmeath, Sept. 18th, 1863.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Sept. 25.

The Speaker took the Chair to-day at three o'clock, and reported that the recognizances attached to the petition of Mr. John O'Connor, complaining of an undue election and return for the County of Essex were objectionable.

On motion of Mr. McKellar, the reference of the petition to the General Election Committee was ordered to be discharged.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Hon. Mr. Holton: Bill to amend the act respecting Provincial Customs and the collection thereof, so as to enable the Government, by proclamation, to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war.

By Mr. O'Halloran: To provide more fully for the punishment of offences against the person, in regard to the crime of kidnapping.

By Mr. Ault: To amend the Act of Upper Canada, respecting line fences and water courses.

Mr. Dunsford: bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Councils in Upper Canada, over county roads.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that the order of the House for dividing the day into two sittings be extended two weeks longer. Carried.

The House then went again into Committee of Supply, Mr. Joly in the chair, and proceeded with the estimates.

Last night after our report left, in reply to Mr. Ross, of Prince Edward, Hon. S. Macdonald said it was not the intention of the Government to supply the Magistrates lately appointed in Upper Canada, with the Consolidated Statutes; but they could be obtained at a reasonable rate through the Queen's printer.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille all the paper documents and minutes of the Select Committee appointed during last session to enquire into the working of the fisheries, were referred to the Select Committee, appointed at the commencement of the present session for the same purpose.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille an address for the instructions given to Frederick Baillarge, Civil Engineer, on the 19th of May last, in relation to inspection of measurement of a certain wharf and of certain rivers in the district of Gaspe, and also for a copy of the report of Mr. Baillarge and a statement of the number of days occupied in travelling by that gentleman and a statement of his operations and the expense to the Province of that expedition.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brown, a select committee was appointed to inquire and report as to the best mode of providing for the instruction of blind and deaf mutes in this Province, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Dorion, and Mowatt, Messrs. Tasse, Parker, Robitaille and Brown. A select Committee was appointed to consider the manner in which the census was recently taken up, and the best mode of securing greater accuracy and completeness in the returns, to be composed of the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Galt and McGee, and Messrs. McGivern, Langevin, Cartwright, Perrault, McKenzie, (Lambton,) Simpson, and Labreche, Viger.

Mr. Bell, of North Lanark, moved the concurrence of the House in a report of the select committee on the library, in which it was recommended that an increase be made of £100 pound per annum in the salary of Mr. Todd, the Librarian, in consideration of his valuable assistance to members of the House in their constitutional and Parliamentary researches.

Mr. Richards moved in amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr. White moved in amedment to the amendment; that it is unexpedient in the present embarrassed state of the finances of the country to increase the salary of any officer in the house, or any departmental officer in the public service.

Mr. White's amendment was negatived by 72 to 34; and Mr. Richards by 78 to 30.

The main motion was also negatived on the following division:

Yeas 48; Nays 60.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turcotte an address for copies of all reports, correspondence and other documents of the Superintendent of Public Works of the city of Three Rivers and George Baptiste, of others of the said City, touching and concerning the purchase of Her Majesty's Government, of the Islands at the mouth of the St. Maurice.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne (Iberville) the bill to amend the Act respecting the erection and Division of Parishes, and the building and repairing of parsonage house and church-yard were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at mid-night.

Quebec, Sept. 25.

The estimates were gone on with

On the vote for the suspension of the Culler's Office, a long debate took place Mr. Powell complaining that there were too many Cullers not most efficient, and two costly a staff.

Mr. McDougall said he had refused to appoint more Cullers though constantly urged to do so, until a death vacancy occurred.

Mr. Poupore and others complained that there was a very heavy tax on the trade.

On the item for $100 for the British American Association of London a long debate took place in the course of which Mr. McGee and Mr. McDougall defended the grant by the latter, as promised by some of the members of the Government while in England and the latter on the ground of the usefulness of the Association.

The Finance Minister did not like these grants, but he felt bound to fulfill the promise.

On further discussion it turned out that the money was paid over soon after the return of the Delegates from Great Britain.

Mr. Ferguson, of Simcoe, and others, protested warmly against this payment of moneys without the consent of Parliament—a course so warmly and vehemently denounced in times past by gentlemen now on the Ministerial side.

Mr. Brown denounced the association as in the hands of *clique*, and likely to do more harm than good. He referred to letters of the Secretary to the Colonial office and papers. It had roused public opinion against Canada rather than in its favor. Parliament should not put its imprimation on the meddling of the people in Canadian affairs. Some very excellent, most respectable and influential men were in the Association; but a *clique* moved it; but the money being paid there was no help for it.

Mr. Ferguson moved to strike out the item but withdrew his motion to renew it on concurrence.

On the item for allowing to the Canada Gazette. Mr. J. A. Macdonald regretted that the English system had not been adopted when a vacancy occurred by the death of Mr. Derbeshea instead of appointing Mr. Cameron to carry on the old system.

The Premier said it had been with a full understanding that it should be only temporary till Government had decided on reforms.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Brown thought reform very much called for.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec Sept. 24.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Moore moved the second reading of the bill to amend the constitution of the Legislative Council Act, but after a debate the bill was withdrawn.

The bill to amend the Agricultural Act of Lower Canada was read a second time.

After advancing some private bills the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 24.

The Speaker took the Chair to-day at three o'clock

Up to six o'clock the House were engaged in advancing private bills.

Last night after our report left the speaker received a letter withdrawing the petition complaining of the undue election and return of the Hon. Mr. Turcotte for Three Rivers.

In committee of Supply the estimate continued to be voted until half-past 12, when tho Committee rose and reported the resolutions which had been adopted, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec Sept. 24.

The House has been occupied the whole evening with a report of the Library Committee to increase Mr. Todd's (Librarian) salary from £500 to £600.

Capture of two Horse Thieves.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., J. Martin, an Englishman lately arrived, was walking around the Whirlpool, inspecting that natural curiosity, when he suddenly (in one of the gullies covered with trees and brush) found a horse, evidently much ridden, tied to a tree. Looking round a little more he discovered a couple of men lying on the ground. Martin went up to the men and entered into conversation with them, during the course of which he took notice that the fellows did not give a straight account of their appearance there. Martin, who had been a policeman in England, came to the conclusion that they had stolen the horse, and set about having them arrested. He left the men and went for help. Having got a constable from Clifton and another man, the three went back to the Whirlpool, but the men had gone off with the horse. Judge ing they could not have gone far, Martin and the other men set to work to beat the bush down towards Queenston. They shortly found the fellows and the horse, and took them all and brought them to Clifton.

The owner of the horse, Mr. Cook, near St. Catharines, soon came to Clifton looking after his lost property, and recognized the horse as his. It had been taken from his field along with another horse about eleven o'clock the night previous. The other horse had been turned loose on the road; but the thief or thieves had got off the one found.

The men, who gave their names as McAndrew and Framey, are Americans—evidently, from some remarks they dropped, belonging to a regular gang of horse thieves. It is supposed they follow in the track of the American horse buyers, who are buying up horses for the Federal Government, and that they get their stolen horses away by mixing them up in the droves that pass the Suspension Bridge.

The two prisioners were sent down to Niagara, when the Court happened to be sitting. They were at once put upon their trials and found guilty. McAndrew was sentenced to four years and ten months in the Penitentiary. Framey was not sentenced, some technical exceptions having been raised by his attorney, but he will doubtless soon rejoin his comrade at Kingston—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

FIRE.—On Saturday the 5th, the barns belonging to Mr. John Mills, 7th concession of Smith, containing all his season's crops, were destroyed by fire.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co's proposition to lay a new submarine cable across the Atlantic has been accepted by the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has just been concluded between the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—:o:—

New York, Sept. 23.

A Charleston Harbor letter states everything very quiet there.

The Herald's letter says a great deal of work is being done of an important character the nature of which cannot at present be revealed, but the results will soon develope themselves and then be laid before the public.

On Wednesday last a severe gale arose from the North East and continued to blow with great fury until Thursday night, when it moderated and finally died away, the wind did no small amount of damage to the camps. Tents were blown down and their occupants compelled to remain out of doors exposed to one of the severest rain storms I have witnessed for some time. The tides were unusually high and the huge waves rolled far on the beach, over the levees of sand constructed about the camps and completely swept down the front rows of tents and drowned the soldiers. The vessels in the roads pitched and rolled violently and many of them dragged their anchors, fortunately none went ashore.

The rebel batteries of James Island have been busily engaged in shelling our camps on Block Island during the past three or four days, but had not occasioned a single casuality up to last night, as I write Gregg is being rapidly shelled by batteries Bee and Simpkin's on Sullivan's and James Island. No considerable number of casualities have occurred lately on this Island from the rebel practice.

Washington, Sept. 22.

The flag of truce boat which left Fort Monroe on Saturday for City Point has not been heard of since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have detained her to prevent the officers of the Sanitary Commission who have been in Richmond and were on their return of giving information regarding rebel movements.

New York, Sept. 23.

A Times Morris Island letter says nothing has transpired worthy of note since the date of my last letter. In fact, it is not very evident that anything will occur for some weeks to come. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The army is ready to put in a blow when the proper time arrives.

It seems as though another attack by the navy of any of the Rebel works was not to be dreamed of for a moment; consequently the enemy is strengthening his works with the utmost vigor, and it would not be surprising if the harbor of Charleston was nearly if not completely secure against any effort the iron-clads may make to force an entrance.

It is reported that the enemy have removed a large number of prisoners, from Richmond to Charleston to prevent General Gilmour from shelling the latter city.

The enemy is understood to be fortifying the approaches to Orange, C. H., and Gordonsville.

Lee's whole army it is estimated, is now composed of A. P. and D. H. Hill's corps, the latter evacuacting Richmond likely to reinforce Lee and Hook's division of Longstreet's corp's with Stuart's cavalry, making an aggregate of 40,000 men.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 23.

The Richmond despatch of the 22nd contains the following:

Chickamanga, Sept. 20.

After two days hard fighting, we have driven the enemy after a desperate resistance, from several positions but he still confronts us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so in our officers. We have taken twenty pieces of artillery and 2500 prisoners.

(Signed,) BRAYTON BRAGG.

To General Cooper.

Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced by troops from Grant's army.

Charleston, Sept. 20.

Nothing unusual has transpired. The monitors and ironsides are within bar unhurt by the gale. The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent.

The despatch has the following:

The Confederate Government has effected a loan of one hundred million francs from parties in France, based upon cotton now in this country. The Confederate loan in England is flat.

Washington, Sept. 23.

Despatches from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, 3 and 5 p. m. on the 22nd, were received by the Government this morning from which it appears that the enemy's attack on General Thomas' corps (Rosecran's left), on Monay p. m., was handsomely repulsed, and General Thomas forces marched quietly to the position they were about to take when assaulted.

The official despatches of Monday stated that two divisions of General Longstreet were advancing on General Rosecrans' left at 4 o'clock that evening. It turned out, however, that this movement was merely for the purpose of a reconnoisance, as no attack was made by the rebels.

The order of Gen. Rosecrans for the entire command to concentrate was accomplished before midnight on Monday, and he is now in a strong defensive position which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive. The movement of our troops was executed in excellent order, and although they had worked hard for several days and nights they were in the best of spirits. 4,000 of our wounded were removed from the field after the battle of Sunday.

Gen. Lyth was the only General officer killed on our side, while Bragg acknowledges his loss in officers to be very heavy.

The regulars, our reserves, went into battle 1600 strong and came out with only 413.

Gen. Rosecrans has performed wonders in reaching his present position after fighting with his single command against the immense forces of picked troops that were combined against him. In two or three days Gen. Rosecrans will be able to assume offensive operations again.

When the last despatch of yesterday closed the enemy was quite active. He had been making approaches all the morning.

Gen. Rosecrans' men were in line and ready for another encounter.

Gen. Graham who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond has recently been discharged, and reached here this morning. He has communicated important information to the Government.

New York, Sept. 23.

Nothing of note has occurred at Charleston. The steamer Sumpter was sunk a few days ago between Sumpter and Moultrie, by what means is not stated. Governor Bonham has called an extra session of the State Legislature on Sept. 27th. Gov. Bonham in a proclamation calls out all the arms-bearing population over 16 years of age, not now liable to the Confederate service, for State defence.

Washington, Sept. 22nd,—The latest advices from Chattanooga received by the government represent Gen. Thomas as having re-established communications with Gen. Rosecrans, whose whole army was resting in a new line a few miles in front of Chattanooga.

The result of the fighting so far is that the rebels have taken 2000 prisoners, and 20 guns. The unofficial estimate of the rebel forces at 140,000, is regarded as greatly exaggerated.

New York, 23rd.—The World's special says that Gen. Halleck has given the order for the army of the Potomac to move forward. The situation on the Rapidan has undergone no change on either side.

Additional News from Georgia. Noon Report.

They advanced along the whole line and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and till 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific. Gen. Rosecran's grew anxious and the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters new forces were opposed to the the rebels, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury. At dusk when firing had almost ceased the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right. The action again became general until long after dark and raged with the greatest fury. The battle thus far has been a bloody one, and our losses very heavy. Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East. We took 15 guns and lost 7.

Knoxville, 16.

On Wednesday Lieut. Col. Hayes, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio regiment was attacked near Felford, 22 miles up the railroad by 1,000 rebels under Gen. Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, we were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

Cairo, Sept. 20.

An expedition under Gen. Ricker from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several canon and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of males, stores and cattle were captured.

Washington, 21st.

Rear Admiral Porter writing to the Navy Department, from Cairo, under date of Sept. 15th, says that the river below seems quiet. There has been but one attempt made to obstruct commerce or transportation. A body of Guerillas attacked the gunboat Champion from behind the Levee, while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely, and the Champion stopped and fought the rebels until they retired, losing some of their men. The report says that 57 of them have not been heard of since, excepting that they were falling back on Alexandria, Gen. Heron having given them a chase with his division. As I came up I overtook a part of the marine brigade under Col. Curry. He reported to me that he had just captured at Boliver three rebel paymasters with two million two hundred thousand dollars of Confederate money to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort, consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in General Price's army, and the next news we hear will be that Gen. Steele has possession of Little Rock.

The gunboats pick up deserters every day who say that the rebels don't intend to fight in Arkansas, and that, with proper steps, she will be in the Union again in forty days.

The navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Flying Scud by the steamer Princess Royal, on the 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas and loaded with cotton.

The U. S. bark Gem of the Sea, on the 31st off Charleston Harbor, captured the sloop Richard, loaded with eight and a half bales of cotton.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.

The steamer Marcello was boarded and plundered on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette County. The soldiers of the 5th State Militia returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was burned.

During the past week 1,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refuges from the border counties. Cass County under Gen. Ewing's order is nearly depopulated.

A Leavenworth despatch to the Democrat says that a messenger who came to fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports Coffee at Cawstain Prairie with 1,500 men, and that Quantrel had passed Ball's Mills, with most of his command on his way south, probably to join Coffee.

A company of the 2nd Kansas colored and the 3rd Wisconsin cavalry are a few miles from Coffee's rendezvous. Blunt was on his way with a small escort.

Washington, Sept. 21.

The magnificent steamship Niagara, of 5,000 tons, and with an enormous battery, is now ready for sea at Boston, where she has remained so as to be conveniently near to those patriotic fishermen who have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the Navy. The early departure of the steamship is desired in apprehension of the advent of John Laird's rebel rams with the connivance of the British Government.

Halifax, Sept. 21.

The steamer Edwin Hawkins, from Matamoras, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

Sanfrancisco, Sept. 21.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. Pruyn, at Kanagawa, August 10th, says the prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably.

The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, Bark and Brig, mounting 22 gunds, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means astounded the Government and people, and what is strange the Government is obliged to use other advices of the same date, say the British fleet has gone to demand £25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderes of Richardson. If the money is not paid considerable of a campaign will be inaugurated against the Damois.

Dates from Shanghai are of the 21st July. The cholera was unabated and the mortality fearful.

Washington, Sept. 21.

The National Republican says the enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to two o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at eight o'clock last evening. Two and only two of General Rosecrans' divisions gave way unto panic and confusion—but from 8000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back. This, we know, is the latest news here. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

Louisville, Sept. 21.

Not a word from Roseeran's army to-day. Reports here of the rebels in considerable numbers, coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are untrue. Numerous rumors impossible to authenticate, now prevail among them that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to the aid of Rosecrans; that the engagement between Roseeran's and Bragg's armies is still progressing, &c. There is no disturbance to the telegraph between here and Chattanooga.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 19

Last night, after our report left, the following bills were read a second time:—Bill respecting liens and mortgages on real estate in Upper Canada; To change the time of meeting of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada; For the better protection of Sheep; To amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada; To amend the assessment law of Lower Canada; To incorporate a Credit Froncier Institution in Lower Canada; To amend the Joint Stock Company's Act, was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 19.

Last night, after our report left, the debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion, censuring the late Judicial appointment, and which motion was negatived by the following vote;—Yeas 61; Nays 63.

A message was received from His Excellency, transmitting Her Majesty's reply to the congratulatory address of both Houses, on the occasion of the Royal Marriage, in which it was stated that the Queen had been pleased to express herself as much gratified by the sentiments of loyalty and attachment therein expressed.

On motion of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the adjourned at half-past 12.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec Sept. 22.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

The resolutions of Hon. Mr. Macdonald, on the subject of the Seat of Government, and which have already been telegraphed, were withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 22.

Last night after our report left the private bill business was continued until twenty minutes past 11, when the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock to-day.

Mr. McKellar, from the general election Committee, reported that the Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the election for Carleton, was composed of Messrs. Jackson, Biggar, Harwood, Ault, and Scatcherd, Chairman. For Montreal East, Messrs. Parker, Robitaille, Higginson, Pouliot, and Cockburn Chairman. For Laprarie, Alleyn, Richards, Gagnon, Bellerose, and T. C. Wallbridge Chairman.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Joly in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved the adoption of the second item of the estimates, upon which a debate rose, and was proceeding when our report left.

The supplementary estimates were laid on the table. They contain only two items additional. One to common schools in Upper and Lower Canada. The proportion for Upper Canada applicable to GrammarSchools is $32,000. A gratuity to widow McNab, whose only son Francis lost his life in a snow storm on the seventh February 1861, in an effort to convey the mails from Kincardine to Goderich—$400.

The Committee on Supply continued. Some discussion occurred on the items to Hospitals, some members contending that it was unfair to tax the country for institutions in the city.

A large number of items were adopted.

On the item for the Geological Survey,

John Sanfield Macdonald stated that we had received no compensating return for the outlay.

Mr. Holton, Mr. Galt, and others, dissented from this opinion,

The House adjourned at midnight.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 23.

The speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On motion of Hon Mr. Aitkins an address was voted for copy of cash-book and papers tending to show the state of the accounts of Thomas Colton Collector at Port Credit at the time of his removal; also a statement of the monies paid to that gentleman since and for what service.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill for the protection of sheep in Upper Canada; Bill to amend the act relating to agricultural societies in Lower Canada; To repeal the charters of the Colonial, Intercolonial, Clifton and Western banks of Upper Canada.

The following bills were read a second time:

To authorize church societies in Upper Canada to dispose of the rectory lands; to amend the pot and pearl inspector act.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 23.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock to-day.

Mr. Harwood introduced a bill to amend the act of Lower Canada concerning the protection and enforcement of corporate rights.

The House went again into Committee of Supply, Mr. Joly on the chair, and adopted many other of the ordinary estimates on the hundred thousand dollar additional appropriation for the Ottawa Buildings. The Committee were called upon to divide, but the item was carried by a large majority.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

September 23rd.

Last night, after our report left, many of the estimates were agreed to in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Holton brought down a message from his excellency transmitting the supplementary stimates, and the same were referred to the Committee of Supplies.

Mr. Perrault introduced a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the agricultural societies of Lower Canada; also a bill to amend chapter thirty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and otherwise to encourage arts and manufactures.

The House adjourned at a quarter before twelve.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 23.

Last night, after our report left, the bill to regulate the sale of shingles in Lower Canada was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Alexandor moved the third reading of the sheep protecting bill, which, after some discussion, was referred back again to the Committee for further amendment.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Seymour, a report of the Contingent Committee was adopted, in which it was recommended that the clerks should be called upon to repay six weeks of an advance made to them in 1857.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec, Sept. 23.

The House has been occupied with estimates all day, after swearing in of the Election Committees for Carleton, Montreal East, and Vercheres.

On the motion for $100,000 for the Ottawa Buildings, Mr. Brown moved to strike it out as not needed this year. To hurry the buildings forward too soon would be to destroy them.

On a division six or eight members stood up with him, the other members of the House voting for the grant.

The item for Kamoraska Gaol, reduced to $4000, led to some debate.

Hon. Mr. Abbott asked how this grant could be made from a fund declared to be exhausted, from which he was told he could not get the grant due to Argenteuil for repairing its Court House.

The vote for Toronto gaol was opposed by Messrs. Schatcherd, Foley, J. A. MacDonald, and others, as unfair to the rest of Upper Canada, and improperly charged on the building fund. It was therefore passed over on the vote for the Survey of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. McGee complained that faith had not been kept with the lower provinces and mother country. A long debate ensued in the course of which Messrs. McDougall and Cartier, both expressed very strong opinions, and in favor of the construction of the road, and Messrs. Wallbridge, McKenzie, Dickson and others, against it. The item for Toronto gaol was then again taken up and passed, with the understanding that a division would be taken on the occurrence, and that the papers should be sent down in the meantime.

The item for Colonization Roads was complained of by Messrs. Poupore, McGee, Cartier, and others, as too small, but passed without a division.

The item for the Caughnawaga Reserve Road was opposed by Messrs. T. Ferguson, J. A. McDonald, and others, Mr. McDonald urged that it should come out of the Colonization Road grant for Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 25.

The Speaker took the Chair to-day at three o'clock, and stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Coupal, stating that he did not intend to proceed any further in contesting the election of Hon. Mr. Bureau for the Delorimier Division.

The order to refer the petition of Mr. Coupal to the Election Committee was then discharged.

Hon. Mr. Videl, the member elect for the St. Claire Division, was introduced and took the oath and his seat.

The bill to amend the Assessment Act of Upper Canada, in respect to arrears of taxes of non resident lands, was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTIONS.—The Opposition have again tried their strength and been found wanting, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts they have put forth to turn the present administration out of office. One would have supposed that the fate of the first motion of want of confidence, and that of Mr. Cockburn, negatived on Friday night, would have been sufficient to deter any other member from making a similar effort; but we are informed that it is Mr. Galt's intention to move a third resolution of want of confidence this week. People may well say on the street "what are we coming to?" when such a determination is manifested to obstruct the public business and bring discredit upon the country.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Wm. Dennis, Tecumseth, while driving rapidly home from Schomberg, in consequence of hearing that his barn was on fire, was thrown from his buggy and had his arm broken. His barn and stables were entirely consumed.

Case of the Caroline Goodyear.

Paris Sept. 2.

The case of the Caroline Goodyear, captured by a French vessel of war off the mouth of the Rio Grande, is going to bring a nice question before the French Government.

The Caroline Goodyear cleared from England for Matamoras, laden with arms and munitions of war. At the mouth of the Rio Grande she was seized by the French, under the suspicion of being laden with contraband articles destined to "aid and comfort" the Mexicans in their war against France, and was towed down to Vera Crux. After careful examination of the ship's papers the French authorities decided that they had got "the wrong pig by the ear," and prepared to let her go; but a federal cruiser that chanced to be hovering near got wind of the affair and threatened to pounce upon the game as soon as the French released it. Having escaped Scylla only to run into the mouth of Charybdis, the captain of the Goodyear demanded of captors that they should convey him back to the place whence they found him. This reasonable demand, it is presumed, was acceded to by the gallant Frenchman. But now comes up a claim for "interest, costs, and damages," for delays, loss of market, loss of battles, for the want of the very items kept back by French interference! As the case is pending, it would not be proper to make further disclosures. If, however, it it can be established that the ship and cargo were English property, then there will be no difficulty in making out the claim for indemnity. But suppose this should turn out to be Confederate venture—the goods purchased by a Confederate government? What then? Can France indemnify without recognising the Confederacy? As you will hear more of this curious case, I will not stop to argue it.

A sad accident, by which a lad named Joseph Roney, son of Mr. J. Roney, came to his death, occurred on Tuesday evening last. He was in the act of throwing down some hay from the loft of a stable in St. Andrew Street, when by some means which cannot be accounted for, he fell to the ground, striking on his head. He expired in about two hours afterwards.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

One of the London Daily papers—the Morning Herald—has opened its columns to the letters of a pro-Russian correspondent at Wilna, who represents the rebellion as unpopular with the peasants, and denies nearly everything which has been said of the disparagement of the Russian officials. He depicts Mouravieff, commonly supposed to be a monster in human shape, and a "fine weather beaten soldier who had seen much service, and was capable of doing more; not dissimilar to the veterans of our own Indian and Colonial wars; frank and open in manner; with a sincere and truthful address, too honest to dissimulate, too proud to conceal anything." The Russians may not be so black as they are painted, but we can never believe that they are as good as they are described by this writer.

The Government having decided on abolishing the dockyard and naval store establishment at Deal, Admirality instructions have been received at Chatham directing the whole of the stores to be removed from the Deal yard to Chatham.

Birth.

In Perth on Sunday, the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Morrison, of a son.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bain, Mr. Henry Young, merchant, to Miss Barbara, eldest daughter of Robert Gemmill, Esq., both of Perth.

At Prescott, on the 17th instant, By the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Mr. John Dowsley, to Eliza, only daughter of Robert Reid., Esq., all of Prescott.

At Brockville, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tane, Mr. Matthew Warnock, to Miss Mary Ellen Johnston, both of Toronto.

By the Rev. C. T. Denroche, on the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. A. Teskey of Appleton, to Miss Sarah Giles, daughter of Wm. Giles, Esq., Farmersville.

Died.

At Hull, C. E., on the 3rd instant, at the advanced age of 90 years, Jacob Marston, of the Township of L'Origual the last of the first settlers on the Ottawa River.

At Lisburn, County of Antrim, Ireland, on the 24th August, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Major.

In Ottawa, on the 17th instant, at the residence of Mr. William Connors, Sandy Hill, Mr. Charles Hennigar, youngest son of Laurence Phinney, Esq., of Laurencetown, Anapolis County, Nova Scotia, aged 18 years.

At Brookville, on the 16th inst., in the 83rd year of her age, Mrs. Eunice Linton, widow of the late Aaron Linton, Esq., New Brunswick, and mother of Mr. Aaron Linton, Schofield's Mill, Brockville.

At Gettysburgh, Samuel Fuller, sergeant in the 104th New York Volunteers, and son of Samuel Fuller, lately of Carleton Place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

John W. Beynon,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.
Office—Directly opposite A. Meighen's Store
PERTH, C. W.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of McNab will meet in the Town Hall on Monday, the 19th of October next, at the hour of nine O'clock, forenoon, to transact any Township business that may be brought before them.

JOHN D. McNAB,
4-c. Town Clerk.

Strayed Heifer.

CAME to the Premises of the subscriber, 5th concession of Beckwith, on the 13th of July last, a black and white Heifer, two years old. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN McDONALD.
Beckwith, September 29th, 1863. 4-g

WHEREAS Alex. Hunter (Carder) has left my employment contrary to his agreement with me, besides (being aided and abetted by his brother Jno. Hunter, now Spinner for John McIntosh, Almonte,) has obtained money from me under false pretences, the public are hereby cautioned against hiring or harbouring said Alexander Hunter after this date, as such parties will be proceeded against according to the utmost rigor of the Law.

WILLIAM LOGAN.
Renfrew, Sept. 26th, 1863. 4 g

CASH! CASH!

PAID FOR

50 Kegs sweet Dairy BUTTER,
1000 bushels Good Clean WHEAT,
200 SHEEP PELTS, and
100 BEEF HIDES.

Owing to the great increase in our business this Fall, we have been induced to purchase a very large general Stock of Goods—much more than we ever had in this Village. The Stock in each department was well bought, and we are determined to sell in every department at the lowest paying profit for

Cash or Ready Pay.

In DRY GOODS—Print, Cottens, Cotton Yarns, a good assortment of Gallaplaid and Fancy Goods, Cobourgs, Merince, Wincys from 1s to 2s 6d per yard, Flannels all colors from 1s 4½d to 3s, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' Mantles 10s to 30s, Wool Scarfs of all designs, Gloves, Veils, Ribbons, &c.

Clothing, Over-coats from 17s 6d to $11. 50c, Pants, Vests, &c.

Factory Cloths, low. Ladies' Furs, Boas Cuffs, Muffs, and Mits, cheap.

A good new lot Boots and Shoes, Woman's Boots from 5s 10½d to 8s 9d, Men's Double Soled Coarse Boots 13s 9d Cash.

In GROCERIES—Tea from 2s 3d to 3s 9d, Sugar, New Russian Rice, (Soda Biscuits) Apples, Cheese, Coffee, good, at 1s 3d.

TOBACCO—A splendid Smoking Tobacco at 1s 4d Cash.

Sole Leather, best No. 1 Spanish at 1s 5d cash, Salt in Bags, Pork Barrels 4s 9d, Firkins 2s 3d, Pails 11d each, Brooms 9d to 1s 3d.

School Books of all kinds. Paper, &c. Warren's Melodians from $60 to $300. Hardware, Nails, Glass, and small ware. A splendid lot Crockery and Glass ware Stone Tea Setts, good, $3; fine China $4. 75c to $8.

Harness, Pumps, and No. 1 Shingles—cheap, Stove pipes, &c.

We sincerely thank the public for our increasing trade, and trust we can do well for all that call.

W. TENNANT & CO.
Island Store, 27th Sept., 1863. 4

Caution.

I HEREBY FORBID any person or persons from giving credit to any one in my name without my written order.

THOMAS NUTTERVILLE, SEN.
Huntly, Sept. 25th, 1863. 4-c*

LIME.

AFTER the first week of October, next, the undersigned will have Lime of the first quality for sale.

THOMAS ROE.
Arnprior. 4-cg* *Mason & Plasterer.*

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
PAKENHAM AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY will be held at the Town Hall, in the Village of Pakenham, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next.

All entries must be made on or before Tuesday the 6th, and all Animals or Articles entered, must be on the ground by 10 o'clock A. M. of the day of Exhibition.

R. H DAVIE, Secy.
Pakenham, Sept. 26th, 1863. 4-c

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WITHIN THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK & RENFREW FROM THE JUNE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1863, TO THE SEPTEMBER GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1863.

Name of Prosecutor	Name of Defendant.	Nature of Charge.	Date of conviction	Name of convicting Justice.	Amount of penalty fine or damage.	Time paid, or to be paid, to said Justice.	To whom paid over by said Justice.	Remarks.
Thomas Gordon	Daniel McPeak.	Assault	June 26	John McLaren	$0 25	forthwith	Treasurer of Horton	
Robert H. Byers	Henry Griffith	.....	July	W Warren & J Leech	1 00	in 20 days	" Municipality	not paid
John Monroe	John Smith	Assault	June 25	William Harris	4 00	forthwith	" Renfrew	paid
William McKey	Edward Portugue	Assault	July 1	do	1 00	"	" "	paid
William Clerk	Robert Peeters.	Assault	June 2	Patrick McDonough.	0 20	June 12	" S. Sherbrooke	
Thomas McEwen.	George Moireson	Assault	July 7	John Deacon, sen.	0 20	forthwith	" "	
James McPherson.	M. Tuft	Trespass	August 1	A. Fraser	4 00	in one month	.....	not paid
Richard Code	John Stewart	"	September 5	do	5 00	in one week.	.....	not yet due
F. Murey	T. R. Ward	Assault	July 25	Henry Lake	2 00	August 8	Treasurer of Smith's Falls	
G. Corry	J. D. Kearns	Trespass	June 18	John Haggart	1 00	forthwith	.....	went to jail
G. Corry	P. Curley	Vagrancy	18	"	.....	.....	.....	1 month in jail
G. Corry	W. McVeigh	Drunk and disorderly	August 5	"	1 00	forthwith	Treasurer of Perth	paid
G. Corry	Daniel Rielly	Disorderly conduct	5	"	2 00	"	" "	paid
R. Scott	John Hicks	Drunk and disorderly	21	"	4 00	"	" "	paid
William Grier	James McCaffry	Assault and Battery	July 10	Abraham Code	0 50	"	" Drummond	paid
Truman Morris	James Wright	" "	31	"	1 00	"	" "	paid
William Kenney	Jno Ramsbottom	working on Sunday	June 6	Henry Ferguson	2 00	"	prosecutor 5s, Treas. Lan-	ark 5s
In l eari'g of justice	Aaron Plunket.	Profane Swearing	23	John Stevenson	0 20	in ten days	Treasurer of Lanark	
James Morris	Charles Stewart	Trespass	July 24	"	1 00	forthwith	" Beckwith	
John Sheppard	John Martin	Assault	August 12	"	1 00	in ten days	" Ramsay	
Catherine Still	Mrs. J. Robinson	Assault	May 23	Thomas Murry	2 00	June 1	" Pembroke village	
Ann Brown	Robert Brown	Assault	June 1	"	5 00	August 31	" "	
Mary A Armstrong	John Cobourne.	Assault	August 25	"	2 00	unpaid		
Mary McNicol	Jane McIntyre.	Assault & threatening langu'e	19	Archibald Patterson.	.....	bound to keep	the Peace	
Mary McNicol	Jane McIntyre.	destroying property	19	Alexander Brown	0 20	in twenty days		
James Edmonds	Henry Moffatt	selling liquor without license	July 4	R Knapp & E McCrea	10 00	in one month	½ to Treas., ½ to prosecutor	app'led to sessi's
do	James Mouse	do do	4	" "	10 00	do	dft. poor, time extended	not received
do	Jane Croskery	do do	4	" "	10 00	do	not paid, stress warrant	issued
do	David Edgar	do do	4	" "	10 00	do	not paid	
James Wynn	George Stewart.	Trespass	August 27	" "	6 00	in eight days	not paid yet	
Martin Retslow	James Durrill	nonpayment of wages	June 22	Thos. H. Johnson	24 50	twenty days	Complainant	
William Patterson.	Hugh Kelly	Trespass	July 7	"	0 50	thirty days	"	
William Patterson.	Patrick Beason.	Trespass	6	"	0 50	do	"	
Frederick Remiso.	Wm McIntyre	nonpayment of wages	June 27	"	2 00	twenty-one dys	"	
John Owen	Richard Dofson.	nonpayment of wages	July 7	"	13 00	do	"	
Hugh Kelly	Mary Patterson.	Assault and battery	8	"	2 00	thirty days	Township of Head	
Pembroke Village.	James Greave	nonperformance of S. Labor	14	"	3 00	forthwith	Pembroke Village	
do	James Cook	do do	14	"	3 00	do	"	
do	John Humphry.	do do	14	"	3 00	do	"	
do	John Bell	do do	14	"	3 00	do	"	
do	William Stanock	do do	14	"	3 00	do	"	
do	Daniel Brianiff.	do do	14	"	3 00	do	"	
Frederick Remiso.	John Young	Trespass	August 3	"	0 75	ten days	Complainant	
Pembroke Village.	Patrick Tallon.	Violation of a By-law	3	"	4 00	do	Pembroke Village	
James Heenan	Mary Bany	Trespass	3	"	2 50	do	Complainant	
Pembroke Village.	Oliver Larose	keeping vict. house, no license	4	"	4 00	eight days	Pembroke Village	
do	James Heenan	Violation of pig By-law	4	"	2 00	one week	" 6s 8d	Patterson 3s 4d
James P Moffatt	Pembroke village	Violation of pig By-law	4	"	1 00	do	" 3s 4d	" 1s 8d
Pembroke Village.	Wm. Larsfield	do do	4	"	1 00	do	" 3s 4d	" 1s 8d
do	Thomas Martin.	do do	4	"	1 00	do	" 3s 4d	" 1s 8d
do	Martin Dowsley.	do do	6	"	1 00	do	" 3s 4d	" 1s 8d
do	Daniel O'Brien.	do do	7	"	1 00	do	" 3s 4d	" 1s 8d
The Queen	Henry Hogarth	[juvenile] larceny	11	"	.....	committed	.....	committed 1 mo
Archibald Campbell	James Moxin	Assault and battery	17	"	0 50	forthwith	Township of Ross	
Pembroke Village.	Michael M'Carty	Violation of pig by-law	18	"	1 00	do	Pembroke Village 3s 4d	Patterson 1s 8d
William Deaneson.	John P Miller	Assault and battery	September 4	"	2 00	do	"	
T. M. Carswell	Charles Groux	Abusing Mare	5	Patrick Molloy	6 00	do	Treasurer of Westmeath	
Ellen Doyle	George Williams	Assault	May 13	Archibald McDougall	5 00	four days	" Montague	return made in June paid
Nathaniel Shepherd	George Williams	"	13	"	2 00	ten days	" "	
Elias Brown	John Depoe	obstructing street	June 8	"	1 00	forthwith	" Smith's Falls	
William Woods	T Stephens, *et al*	Assault	9	"	1 50	one day	" "	
John Gonyon	John Depoe	obstructing street	19	"	2 00	do	" "	
Patrick Kelly	John Usher	Assault	July 18	"	1 00	four days	" "	
James H. Gould	Thos. Graham	abusive language & swearing	August 22	"	2 00	six days	" "	
Alexander Drew	Jer. Donohoe	Assault	22	"	1 00	eight days	" "	
William Tennant	B. Kerevan, *et al*	Assault and battery	July 13	John Reynolds	3 00	forthwith	$1 each to Township Trea.	
Michael Nevin	Thos. Cochlin	Assault and battery	14	Robert R. Smith	1 00	in ten days	Treasurer of Bromley	
Michael Nevin	Matthew Cochlin	do do	14	"	1 00	do		
Michael Nevin	John Cochlin	do do	14	"	0 25	do		
Henry McIntyre	Mary McNicol	profane swearing	August 29	R Smith, A Brown *et al*	0 40	do		
G. McCrea	J. & D. Holliday	cutting Dam	July 12	G. Rochester, *et al*	1 00	forthwith	Plaintiff	2 days in jail
Patrick Dillon	P Noonan, P Foy	obstructing constable at duty	October 5	G. Rochester	1 00	"	.....	
John McLaughlin	A. McFayden	Assault and battery	March 2	"	3 00	"	Treasurer of McNab	
A. Ginkings	A. McGinnis	For wages	April 30	"	.....	in 21 days	.....	
M. Hartney	Denis Dillon	"	June 15	G. Rochester, *et al*	.....	forthwith	Plaintiff	
John Hartney	Patrick Dillon	recovery of costs	July 2	"	.....	do	"	
Pat. Ryan	J. & B. Roddy.	sureties of the peace	2	"	.....	"	..... bound	keep the peace
Pat. Ryan	Jno Fergus, *et al*	do do	2	"	.....	"	..... "	"
John Fergus	Patrick Ryan	do do	2	"	.....	"	..... "	"
Donald Cameron	Alex. McNab	Assault and battery	21	J. Robinson, *et al*	1 00	forthwith	Treasurer of McNab	
Neil Cameron	Alex. McNab	do do	21	"	3 00	do	"	
Neil Cameron	Arch. McNab	do do	21	"	3 00	do	"	
Donald Cameron	Arch. McNab	sureties of the peace	24	G. Rochester	.....	"	..... bound	keep the peace
Michael Nicholas	John Hudson	Assault and battery	August 6	A. Thompson, *et al*	14 15	forthwith	Treasurer of Renfrew vill.	
Michael Nicholas	C. Hudson	accessory to assault & battery	6	"	14 15	do	" "	
John Smith	Matthew Cadden	Assault	June 17	R Harper & J Shaw	5 00	in ten days	" Montague	

Office of Clerk of the Peace,
Perth, Sept. 17, 1863.

W. R. P. BERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Heavenward.

The father and his maiden child
Were walking hand in hand;
The words she spake were strange to him
He could not understand.

"Father, I hear the angels near,
They fan me as they pass,"
But he said: "It is the wind that stirs
The long, high, summer grass."

"Father, I hear the fluttering sweep
Made by their snow-white wings;"
But he said: "Some bird with pinions large
Soars upward as she sings."

"Father, I hear my brother call—
His words are soft and low;"
But he said: "Your baby brother died
Full seven years ago."

"Father, my head with fever burns,
For a moment let me rest;"
And he said: "Sit down, my child, and lay
Your head upon my breast."

In deep despair at eventide
His room the father trod,
And on the wings of twilight went
A maiden soul to God.

Adam alone could not be easy,
So he must have a wife, an please ye,
And how did he procure this wife
To cheer his solitary life?
Out of a rib, sir, from his side,
Was form'd this necessary bride.
But how did he the maid beguile?
How? he slept sweetly all the while.
And when this rib was re-applied,
In woman's form, to Adam's side,
How then, I pray you, did it answer?
He never slept so well again sir."

Items.

Doctrine is nothing but the sink of truth set up and stuffed.

The lions that lie in our way to good are only the unsubstantial shadows of our own doubts.

Night labor will, in time, destroy the student; for it is marrow from his own bones with which he fills his lamp.

To preserve apples from rotting put them into a dry cellar, of easy access to a large family of children.

Peace makes plenty, plenty makes pride, pride breeds quarrel, and quarrel brings war; war brings spoil, and spoil poverty; poverty patience, and patience peace. So peace brings war, and war brings peace.

Wordsworth thought disparagingly of Shakspere, and said in a letter that he could write like him if he had a mind to. "That's it," said Lamb; "he could if he had a *mind to.*"

Mrs Partington considers it absurd to call this a free country when you so frequently hear tell of even people's memories being taxed.

Hood speaks of a bird building its nest upon a ledge over the door of a doctor's office as an attempt to rear its young in the very jaws of death.

Martin Burney, while earnestly explaining the three kinds of acid, was stopped by Charles Lamb's saying, "The best of all acids, however, as you know, Martin, is *witty*—assiduity."

Do the best you can where you are; and when that is done you will see an opening for something better.

Macaulay said that prize essays were very much akin to prizesheep, the latter being only fit to make candles, and the former to light them.

Economy is no disgrace; it is better living on a little than outliving a great deal.

Among the Kaffirs agriculture is considered to be a kind of labor unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore entirely left to the women. When they first saw a plow at work they gazed at it in astonishment and delighted silence. At last one of them gave utterance to his feelings: "See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! It is of more value than five wives!"

Resolve not to be poor. Whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness. It certainly destroys liberty, and makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Dowery.—The best dowery to advance the marriage of a young lady is, when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, and in her life virtue.—*Fenton's Epistle.*

"Dawkter, dawkter," said an exquisite the the other day, "I want you to tell me what I can get to put in my head to make it right."

"It wants nothing but brains," said the man of function.

Funny Definitions.—(Fot far from correct.)—Parasol—A protection against the sun, used by ladies made of cotton and whalebone.

Straps—An article worn under the boots of gentlemen made of calf skin.

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced, by jing," said an Irishman, "brass at both ends."

The soul and body are as strings of two musical instruments, set exactly at one height: if one be touched the other trembles. They laugh and cry, are sick and well together.—*Flavel.*

The first hour a person spends at sea is commonly devoted to admiring man's triumph over the deep; the next in admitting that the deep is gradually triumphing over him.

Many a man has missed being a great man by splitting into two middling ones. Concentrate your energies in one direction if you would make a figure in the world.

Pearl Water for the Complexion.—Take Castile soap, one pound; water, one gallon; dissolve in it the soap; then add one quart of alcohol, oil of rosemary, and oil of lavender, each two drachms; mix it well, when it is fit for use.

"Constitutionally tired," is now the polite way of saying that a man is naturally lazy. What times?

It is said that because the Empress Eugenie, Queen of Fashion, as she advances in age, is showing a tendency to fullness, stoutness is becoming the fashion among the ladies of Paris.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to this office, are hereby informed that they will be sued without any further notice, unless the several claims against them are immediately paid. They may grumble about *costs*; but they will have themselves to blame if they neglect this notice.

Carleton Place Herald Office, Sept. 15, 1863.

Notice.

THE Directors of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society will meet in the Village of Almonte on Friday the 2nd October, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secy. & Treas. N. R. L. A. S.
Ramsay, 18th Sept. 1863. 2-a

Mortgage Sale.

THE Sale of the Lands and Premises of John McPhail on mortgage to James Dunlop Gemmill is adjourned until Wednesday the 21st day of October next, then to take place at Cole's Hotel, in the Village of Almonte at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1863.

W. M. SHAW,
2-p Attorney for James D. Gemmill.

New Goods! New Goods!
NEW GOODS.



D. WARD

HAS just returned from Montreal, and is now opening up a choice lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade. Being early in the market he has obtained a good selection of *STAPLE and FANCY GOODS* which will be sold at the lowest figures.

To supply the deficiency in Cotton and home made Woolen Goods, he has purchased a large stock of English, Union and All-wool Cloths, Flannels, &c., which will be sold cheap.

His Stock of DRY GOODS will be found complete and adapted to suit the tastes of the fastidious as well as the plain.

His *STAPLE GOODS* consist of Blankets, fine all-wool Flannel, Union Flannels, All-wool and Union Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, cheap, plain and checked Winceys, Mantle Cloths, Coatings, &c.

In *FANCY GOODS*, Plain and Printed Cobourgs Printed Alpaccas and Lustres, Plain Alpaccas, cheap Delaines, Ladies' Hats, Flowers and Ribbons—all new and in fashion—Woolen Hoods, Head Dresses, Scarfs, Garribaldi's, &c.

100 men's and boy's Caps, 200 pairs Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yarn, &c.

The usual stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE CROCKERY, &c.

CASH paid on Good Dairy BUTTER, WHEAT, and SHEEP PELTS.

CALL AND TRY!

Almonte, 11th Sept., 1863. 2-y



IN order to accommodate parties intending to visit the

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition,

and the

GRAND RIFLE MATCH

at Montreal, from Tuesday 15th to Friday 18th inst., the

BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday and Thusday, the 16th and 17th inst. And the

GREAT PROVINCIAL FAIR,

at Kingston, from Tuesday the 22nd to Friday the 25th inst., passengers will be conveyed over this Road to and from Brockville by the regular trains AT ONE FARE. From Monday 14th inst., to Saturday 26th inst., inclusive, thus giving them a splendid opportunity of visiting all three of the Exhibitions.

Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. and articles intended for Exhibition will be carried at Single Rates, (prepaid) and returned free, provided they have not changed owners.

A. BROOKS, Eng. & Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Brockville,
Sept., 7th, 1863.

1,000 SHEEP PELTS WANTED AT A. GORDON'S *CASH STORE, PAKENHAM,* FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID. 2-o

Real Buckskin Mitts

INDIAN Tannage, for sale at this office. Price 6s 3d per pair.

Bee Hives

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price $ per hive.

Auction Sale.

THE following will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Margaret Leech, 9th line Beckwith, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, 1863;—

One span of Horses, 1 Colt, 1 Double Buggy, 1 sett Double Harness, 1 sett Single Harness, 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Cutter 2 Cows, 2 Heifers, 8 Sheep, 1 Washing Machine, 1 Clock, 1 Single Stove, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plough and Harrows, 1 Kettle, 63 Sap Buckets and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE,—Any amount under $10, Cash—all over $10, one year's credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

2-p MARGARET LEECH.

A Large Stove

FIVE AND A-HALF FEET LONG for Sale at this office.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for general business. All Overseers of Highways are required to hand in their Road Returns on or before the above date.

By order of Council,
JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.
Pakenham, September 15th, 1863. 2

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP, AND *Agricultural Works.*

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Pumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Powers,
Plows,

Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and Job Work of all kinds.

Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the Sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purposes and to be applied in the manner therein mentioned.

By-law No. 15.

A By-law to raise by way of Loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned:

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the said County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And, whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty-thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, being for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, was one million seven hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill and three-eighth mill on the dollar. Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Warden to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the purposes and with the object above recited.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than One Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation and be signed by the said Warden.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in Twenty years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent, per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the first days of June and December in each and every year at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill and three eighth mill on the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three.

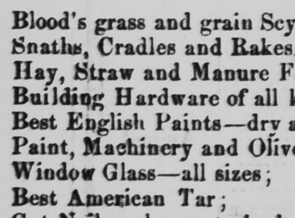
NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Provisional Municipality of the County of Renfrew at the Village of Pembroke in the said County of Renfrew, the County Town of the said County, on Monday the sixteenth day of November next A. A., 1863, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Pembroke, the Twenty-second day of July, A. D., 1863.

JOHN HICKEY,
County Clerk.
47-c.g.

Hardware.



Blood's grass and grain Scythes
Snaths, Cradles and Rakes,
Hay, Straw and Manure Forks,
Building Hardware of all kinds,
Best English Paints—dry and in Oil;
Paint, Machinery and Olive Oils;
Window Glass—all sizes;
Best American Tar;
Cut Nails, a large stock always on hand;
Springs, Axles, Spinals, &c.;
Scotch Iron—all sizes;
Hoop and Brand do.;
Spring and Cast Steel;
☞ Coffin Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand.

THE SUBSCRIBER doing a strictly Cash Business, and being satisfied with small profits, parties in want of any description of

HARDWARE

will find it to their interest to call and examine. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered at Perth Station *free.*

W. MARTINDALE.
Sign of the Circular Saw, Perth.
Perth, July 14, 1863. 38-cg.

Robert Anderson,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c., Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds. Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.

19th May, 1863. 39

Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE Undersigned having fallen into a poor state of health has come to the determination of closing up his business, he would therefore call on all those indebted to him to make an immediate settlement of their accounts, and thereby save costs.

WILLIAM PEDEN.
Carleton Place, July 13th, 1863. 45

CHARLES DORWAN,
WATCHMAKER, LANARK, C. W.

WATCHES Timepieces, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c., repaired with care and despatch.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

Lanark, July 15th, 1863. 25-y

1863. Brockville to the West. 1863.

THE Northern Transportation Company Will, during the present season, run their line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers! daily between Ogdensburg & Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Ogdensburg on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, and OSWEGO.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their Luggage, Teams, Stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or Transhipment, at their port of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers; and Second Cabins with Cook Stoves and comfortable accomodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No efforts will be spared to maintrin the reputation of this, as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, &c., apply to

HIRAM FULFORD,
General Passenger and Freight Agent,
Brockville, C. W.

Office adjoining Brockville & Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub Agents:

William Kelly,	Carleton Place.
J. K. Cole,	Almonte
Warren Botsford,	Perth,
John Hourigan,	Smith's Falls
D C Stone,	Mirickville,

April 14th 1863. 32-

Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows;—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,		7 00	a.m,
" Carleton Place	do do	7 20	"
" Franktown	do do	7 50	"
" Smithsfalls for Brockville		8 40	"
" Irish Creek	do	9 10	"
" Bellamy's	do	9 55	"
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction		10 30	"
" Brockville	do	10 45	"
GOING NORTH.			
Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,		3 15	p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction		3 30	"
" Bellamy's	do do	4 10	"
" Irish Creek	do do	4 55	"
" Smithsfalls for Almonte		5 40	"
" Franktown	do	6 15	"
" Carleton Place	do	6 45	"
Arrive at Almonte		7 00	"
PERTH BRANCH.			
Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville		7 35	a.m.
do do do	Almonte	4 25	p.m
Arrive at Almonte		7 00	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		8 45	a.m
Arrive at Perth		9 20	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		5 35	p.m.
Arrive at Perth		6 15	"

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior: Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Brockville November 15th, 1862.

Great Bargains at the Store of W. Tenant & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS All on hand, and will be sold at the smallest profits.

Ladies and Gents. Cloth, black, colored, Hoisery and Gloves, Parasols, Grey Cottons, Prints, Delaines and Cobourgs, Gents, Ladies, and Children's Hats. A large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Mantles, from 10s. to 30s. The largest and best assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes that we ever had. and very cheap. A nice lot of Groceries and Tobacco. Tea from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. good, Golden Syrup, Green and Dry Apples, Nails, Glass, Paints, Chains, Picks, Powder, Shot, Ropes, and small Wares, Boring Machines, Mallets, Bench Screws, Gate and Barn Hinges. Crockery and Medicines low. 30,000 Shingles, Log Pumps on hand, cheap, Grass seed, and 60 bushels best seed Wheat. No. 1 brl. Flour, and 200 Butter Tubs.

TERMS—Cash or Ready Pay. Don't forget the difference between Ready Pay and Credit those Hard Times.

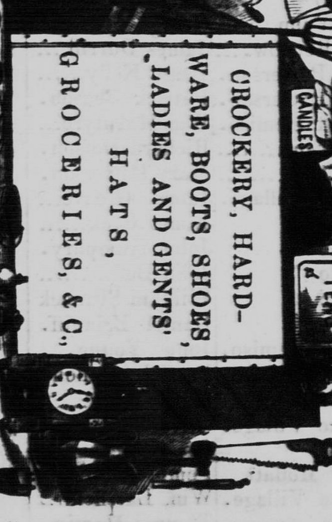
WANTED,

And highest Prices Paid for all Merchantable Produce, good Butter in covered Tubs, 1000 lbs. of good clean Wool and 1000 Calf Skins.

W. TENANT & Co.
Island Store, Almonte 4th May, 1863.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Carleton Place, would beg to intimate that he has just received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS,



and all other articles usually found in a country store, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerating prices for Cash or ready pay.

A quantity of good SEED OATS for sale by the subscriber.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

ROCK OIL!

PHOENIX COMPANY'S high test, extra refined and extra deodorized.

A trial will satisfy it is the BEST OIL ever produced.

Sold Retail at 45 cents per Gallon by Alexander Shaw, Druggist, Almonte.

Wholesale Agents, John Fisken & Co., Toronto.
June 15th, 1863. 42

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company

WILL APPLY to Parliament at its next Session for an Act authorising the said Company to issue (for the completing of their Railway to the river Ottawa) preferential bonds to rank next after the claims of the Municipalities.

Brockville, 29th July, 1863.

Notice of Removal!

THIS is to inform the public that Geo. B. Long, Tailor, has removed for the present to the north end of Mr. David Ward's storehouse, which has been lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Bond as a Shoeshop, where he will be glad to meet his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. Cutting done for those who may choose it, to which the strictest care and attention shall be paid.

Almonte, August 5, 1863. 49

Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in that house known as Mrs. Beck's building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hurd as an office, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch. Good fits warranted.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Carleton Place, June 12th, 1863.

Harness! Harness!



J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks. Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED from England, per steamer 'Jura,' Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of reliable qualities and true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few days and will be mailed free to any address.

Timothy & Clover Seeds for sale at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART.
Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-assorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

DRESS GOODS,
LADIES CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
SEWED GOODS,
FLOWERS,
SHIRTINGS,
GREY COTTONS,
BLEACHED do
STRIPES,
LADIES AND MISSES STRAW & FANCY HATS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
&c., &c.,

With a great quantity of other Fancy and Stable Goods, which are too numerous to mention, and with a large assortment of Gents Straw and Felt Hats. The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices to suit the times.

A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, May 12th, 1863. 36

Land for Sale.

THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS NOS. 19 21, and 24, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham. The West Halves of Lots Nos. 19 and 21 in the 8th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

The above Lots contain 100 acres each, a portion being under cultivation and the remainder hardwood bush.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JAS. W. DUNNET.
Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 40-tf

HIDES! HIDES! ALMONTE TANNERY.

1,000 GOOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

ALL CASH and higher than the highest will be paid for good clean fleace wool.

FACTORY CLOTHS, and all other Dry Goods, on hand, and will be offered lower than the lowest.

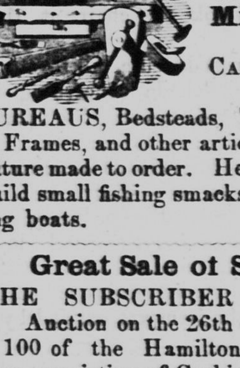
A new lot of TEAS and TOBACCOS 10 to 15 c. lower on the pound than previous Stocks. Butter Tubs at 2s 1d by taking 6, for cash.

W. TENNANT & Co.
Island Store, Almonte, 16th June, 1863. 41

New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he has Good Bricks and Drainery Pipe Tile now ready for Sale.

RICHARD FOXLEY.
Brickmaker.
Bennie's Corners, July 27th, 1863.



JAS. DUNLOP
HOUSE CARPENTER.
Mill-Wright, &c., &c.
CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

Great Sale of Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by Auction on the 26th day of September, 100 of the Hamilton and Toronto Stoves, consisting of Cooking, Parlour and Box Stoves of various patterns, and trimmed complete with copper bottoms.

Parties wanting a first rate article, and at low prices, should attend this sale, without fail, as bargains will be had.

—ALSO, AT THE SALE,—

Will be sold 1 GOOD NEW LUMBER WAGGON and a first rate NEW CUTTER.

TERMS OF SALE—For Waggon and Cutter, 6 months credit, and on all sums over $20 on Stoves, 3 months credit by furnishing approved endorsed Notes, if required; under $20 Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

W. & C. W. BOTSFORD.
Perth, August 20, 1863. 51-c.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to make immediate payment. In order to assist customers in complying with the above notice, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Wool and Butter will be taken at the highest price on account.

NATHANIAL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, 20th July, 1863. 46tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the township of Pakenham, Samuel Dickson, of the said township of Pakenham, Esquire, will apply to the said Council for a By-law to alter, divert, and straighten the public road passing through the west half of Lot No. 8, in the tenth concession of the township of Pakenham, of which all parties interested are required to take notice.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.
Pakenham, August 28th, 1863. 52-e

For Sale, at this Office.

A WANZER COMBINATION SEWING Machine, warranted in first rate order, and capable of sewing anything from the finest Muslin up to the heaviest cloth, Leather or Buckskin. A trial will be given of its work; and instructions in the proper manner of using it.

September 15th, 1863.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. SURVEYOR.
Perth, March, 1862.



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c, &c

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862 15



New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.
Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.
Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.
SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand.

Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

Farm to Let

THAT farm being composed of the south west half of lot No. 7, in the 5th concession of Ramsay. Apply to Wm. Gilchrist, Ross, if by letter, post paid.

WM. GILCHRIST.
Ross, 18th April, 1863. 33

W. W. Dickson, M. D., C. M.,

GRADUATE of McGill University, Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office in Mason's Buildings, Main-st., Portage-du-Fort.

June 6th, 1863.

Dentistry.

BOWERMAN & KENNEDY.
PERTH, C. W. 46.

Thomas Coulter,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench in and for the County of Lanark. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Indentures of Apprenticeship and writing generally drawn up and executed neatly and correctly and at moderate charges

Clayton, 1st July. 1863. 43-c.

J. CHANANHOUSE, M. D.

GRADUATE of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas.

FOUNDRY!

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the public for their patronage since he commenced the FOUNDRY BUSINESS in Carleton Place, wishes to intimate that he has now on hand STOVES, PLOWS, COOLERS, and other castings—Also, PLOW POINTS and LANDSIDES, of all descriptions, made of the hardest metal.

MACHINERY CASTINGS of any kind made to order on the shortest notice.

Any of the above work will be sold cheap for CASH, or old metal, and produce of every description will be taken in payment.

DAVID FINDLEY.
Carleton Place, September 7th 1863. 1-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued at Clayton by THOMAS COULTER.
July. 1863

JOHN DEACON Jr.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &C.
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.
BARRISTER, &c,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER. Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watch maker, Jeweller, & Engraver
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

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GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.
DEALERS IN
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

French Calfskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids Morocos Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

William Nivin, & Co.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

Donald Stewart.

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits &c., &c., in the Queen's Bench in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, White Lake, P.O. July, 1863. 44-tf

GEORGE FOSTER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL.................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

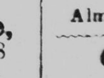
Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital.......................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent Almonte.

Almonte House.



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

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.
Nov. 26, 1861. 12

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETONPLACE*, BY

JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c. should be addressed.

Only One Dollar a Year, if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.

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