

Carleton Place

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No. 8.

The Carleton Place Herald.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted will be ascertained by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until called and charged accordingly.

LIFE THOUGHTS.

Defeat is a school in which Truth always grows strong.
A man in this world is a boy spelling in short syllables; but he will combine them in the next.

A Christianity which will not help those who are struggling from the bottom to the top of society, needs another Christ to die for it.
If any of you should die to-day, could you say to God, "Lord, here is my life work. Thou didst send me into life with a handful of seeds, and here is my heart, like a garden, full of flowers?"

Our children that die young are like those spring bulbs which have their flowers prepared beforehand, and have nothing to do but to break ground, and blossom and pass away. Thank God for spring flowers among men, as well as among the grasses of the field.

Men plant prayers and endeavors, and go the next day looking to see if they have borne grapes. Now, God does not send grapes as he sends light and rain, but they are wrought in us through long days of discipline and growth. Acorn and grapes sprout quickly, but grow long before ripening.

We are bound to be the almoners of God's bounty—not tax-gatherers, to take away what little others have. As a father stands in the midst of his household, and says— "What is best for my children?" so we are to stand in the midst of our world, and say— "What is best for my brotherhood?"

Earthly love is a brief and penurious stream with a long summer drought. The change from a burning desert, trees, dross, green fields and blooming orchards in June, is slight in comparison with that from the desert of this world's affection to the garden of God, where there is perpetual, tropical luxuriance of blessed love.

If we are the Lord's we need not fear to see our treasures disappear, to have the eradic become empty, to find our friends fall away; for father, and mother, and brother, and sister, and husband, and wife, and child are but sparks struck out from God—glowing names which, grouped together, mean God. So let us take our dear ones and enshrine them in him, and place them in that crystal sphere which loss can never come.

We know not what a day will bring forth. We can become familiar with a landscape; we know where to find the waterfall and the shady ledge, where the violets grow in spring and the saxifrage gives forth its odor; but we never can become familiar with our life-landscape; we never can tell where we shall come upon the shady dell, or where the fountain will gush and the birds sing. That is with God.

In our own strength we can do nothing. Who is there that is not tired of climbing up the black cliff of Resolution, to fall back again, day by day, upon the shore? They who gain their subsistence by searching for nests along dangerous heights search with their wists girdled with a cord let down from above, that, if they slip, they shall not fall and be lost. We need God's cord and hands of promises, reaching from heaven, to enable us to defy stumbling or downfall.—"Cast down, but not destroyed."

SHORT SERMON ON DOGS—BY THE PREACHER.

[There is a deal of good sense as well as humor in the following:]
Beware of dogs, Philippians iv. 2.
The Apostle well knew the mischievous and meddlesome spirit of dogs. Hence his caution against them.

Dogs in general are nuisance.
1 They excite fears of hydrophobia.
2 They worry their destroyers.
3 They disturb our slumbers.—Howling in horrid concert under our window, simultaneously baying the moon.

4 They frighten us when out at night.—A snarl or a growl at a neighbor's gate, or when turning down a dark alley, has a wonderfully nervous tendency.
5 They are too familiar.—Will sleep on the front gallery, scatter fleas, come into the dining room and parlor, and go to church on Sunday mornings.

6 From these and other considerations, I observe:
1. All Dogs should be watched.
2. Kill your neighbor's cats, and your neighbor's children, and your dog.
3. To correct their bad manners.—Teach them they are only dogs, and not quite equal to "white folks."

4. Keep them in their place.—Whatever else you belong, I question as to the propriety of their getting between you and your guests, or using the church as a dog kennel.

APPLICATION.
Have you a dog? Then keep him in a dog's place and watch him. If you admit him to undue familiarity, don't forget that other folks will still think you are a dog. If he has a shaggy coat and turn-up narrative, these will not entitle him to the privilege of following you to church and disturbing the worship of the entire congregation.

Though he may be as nice and sensible as his fond master or foolish mistress, it is not very probable the preaching will in his fall. The intelligent fellow might be allowed the pleasure of trotting across the floor and barking his approbation at the occasional flights of the preacher's eloquence, were a dog's gratification more important than the people's gratification.

Hence, in conclusion, I would say, beware of dogs! and what I say to one I say to all, beware of dogs!
Finally, to the sexton, or that good brother who raises the tenses, I would say, with emphasis.
Beware of dogs! and if those canine intelligences persist in coming to the place of worship, just take them out and cut off their tails close to the ears.—Texas Christian Advocate.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

A cotemporary says:—Prince Edward Island has been constituted an archdeaconry of the diocese of Nova Scotia, under the Queen's letters patent, and the Rev. Herbert Reed has been appointed its archdeacon.
The Kingston News which has never recovered from the excitement of the Orange rampus, is endeavoring to show that the Queen is not a Protestant, Protestant or Papist it would be well for all of us if the religion of our daily life would compare with that of her who wields the sceptre of the British Empire.

The Peterborough Review says:—Our jail has been empty more than a week. At the last Assizes there was no one tried, the only occupant being released in consequence of the jury finding "no bill." But for the fact of his presence in the jail at the opening of the Court the Sheriff would have had the pleasing duty of presenting Mr. Justice Ryan with a pair of gloves.

A man named John Thompson died suddenly at Allen's Hotel, Peterborough, on Saturday night week. He was seated and playing a game of dominoes, when he suddenly threw himself back in his chair and expired instantly. Enlargement of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of his death. Deceased was a solid built man, about 35 years of age, a native of Northumberland, England, and unmarried.

ACCIDENT.—The up-train on the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal on Friday afternoon ran into a drove of horses near the Pointe Claire station, killing two and wounding a third. The horses belonged to Mr. William Sayers, a farmer in the neighborhood, and had escaped through a broken fence which it is the duty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to maintain in good order. The owner loses \$500 by this neglect of the Company, for his recourse against the Montreal Corporation cannot be set down as worth much.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The agitation for the abolition of the obnoxious newspaper postage will be renewed, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Press Association at its annual meeting; and a strong demand for its repeal will be made before the opening of the next Session of Parliament.—Strong as was opposition to the impost, it was not interfered with, and the last session was allowed to pass without any decided movement. It must not be the case next session, however. The press generally should take the matter up, for, with very few exceptions, the Upper Canada journals oppose the newspaper postage; and we are not sure but that it would be well to make the subject a test question at future elections until the repeal is accomplished.—Spectator.

The London Postage announces the sudden death of Samuel Parke, Esq., an old-fashioned man of that place, which occurred in the city of London, on Friday last. While in his stable, in the act of harnessing his horse, he was seized with a dizziness in the head, returned to the house, and in a few minutes afterwards expired. His death was, no doubt, brought about by apoplexy. Deceased was one of the first settlers in the London district; and was the first jailer appointed, after the county jail was erected at London some thirty years ago, and filled that office with credit up to within five years since, when he was succeeded by his brother John. Deceased, during the rebellion in 1837, was a member of one of the militia companies, and rendered service to his country. As a man he was universally respected, and his death will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A very severe storm has swept over Scotland, said to have been the most violent since the destructive hurricane of February, 1856.

It is stated that fifteen colporteurs, under direction of the American and Foreign Bible Society, are now engaged in distributing Bibles in Italy.

It is said that a girl in England was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of married men have invited the artillery to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

The last census demonstrates the fact that there are more Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Jerusalem. There are 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians—a large number of Asiatics, and many who still worship their idols.

The London Times strikes a vein of truth when it says:—
"Considering the superior importance in all material respects of the Upper Province, and the injudicious partiality with which the disaffected French of Lower Canada have occasionally been treated, it is not astonishing that honest English feeling should sometimes take the form of Orangemen."

Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt has just returned to England from a visit of some weeks to her native city of Stockholm, where she was cordially received by her friends, from whom she had been absent for some years. Her successor upon the musical stage of Svea den, Louise Michel, whom the Swedish critics agree in considering little if any inferior, has lately been married to her cousin and in imitation to her predecessor, now signs her name Louise Michel-Michael.

The new steel gun (rifled) invented by Mr. Lynet Thomas, recently forwarded to Woolwich Arsenal from the Mersey Steel Works, for experiments at Shoeburyness, has been fired in the long range, the result of which is as follows:—The gun, charged with 28 pounds of powder, and a shot weighing 160 pounds, obtained a flight of 10,000 yards, or 5 1/2 miles. Arrangements are being made to carry out a course of trials and experiments with the gun, in presence of the select committee of Woolwich Arsenal.

The most miserable pettifogger in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.
Whether they shall confess their faults or not, men generally leave to their minds, and not to their principles.
Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us. True prudence requires either faithful friends or severe enemies.
Personal respectability is totally independent of a large income. Its greatest secret is self-respect. Poverty can never degrade those who never degrade themselves by vain pretence or duplicity.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Putnam, the publisher, has sold eight hundred thousand volumes of Irving's works.
There was good sleighing in Worthington, Mass., on Monday, from the snow storm of the previous night.

The season at Saratoga is at an end. The great hotels have been closed simultaneously. The season, in all respects, has been remunerative; the number of registered visitors being two thousand in advance of last year.

The wife of a wealthy New York merchant was dressed at the Academy of Music Ball, the three founces of which alone cost a thousand dollars each. The lace used on the dress was only two hundred and fifty dollars a yard.

There are no less than one thousand union prayer meetings in the United States, eight hundred in England, four hundred in Ireland, and three hundred in Scotland and the West Indies. Christ is becoming more and more united in him.

George Simonton, a journeyman printer in an office in Erie, Pennsylvania put on a 'mob' a few days ago and went to the Meadville oil district, where he bought an oil claim, on time, struck oil, and has been offered \$20,000 for his chance. This may be called a 'fat take.'

A colored man has recovered two hundred dollars damages for having been expelled from Huntington Hall, Lowell, after he had bought a ticket admitting him to the hall to attend one of Thibault's concerts. No reason was given for this change in the programme by the defendant, except the color of the plaintiff's face.

The newspapers of Milwaukee are still occupied with such details respecting the finding of bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the Lady Elgin, as make one shudder to read. One little boy was blown through the end of the building and through a board fence, without being much mutilated, while others were so disfigured that they could not be recognized. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and wooden building on the opposite side.

A dreadful accident occurred recently at the little village of Collinsville, Ill. A small boiler which had been put up in a frame building exploded, killing or fatally injuring five persons. One little boy was blown through the end of the building and through a board fence, without being much mutilated, while others were so disfigured that they could not be recognized. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and wooden building on the opposite side.

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN CATHOLICS.—The Richmond Whig says: "There has recently been organized in that city religious society or congregation, styled as the above, the object of which is to sever all connection with the Pope of Rome and his Bishops; and, in fact, to repudiate and protest against the Roman Hierarchy in every form. It is composed chiefly of French and German citizens. This is the first move to establish an independent Roman Catholic Church in America, and bids fair to increase in strength and importance, as large numbers of adopted and native Roman Catholic citizens in every State in the Union are expected to organize similar congregations."

The cause of the fire on board the *Connaught* is explained in a communication from a passenger in the *Boston Post*. The leak, so far as can be ascertained, originated in the fore part of the engine-room, and the leak, having gained upon the pumps, and the water having risen to such heights as to extinguish the fire in the furnaces of the forward boiler, it became necessary to enter the whole of the steam power on the aft boilers; this was done in order to attain the highest rate of speed, for the purpose if possible, of saving the steamer. In consequence of this centering the force of the steam-power at one point, the super-heater—solid iron plates—became red hot and there imparted intense heat to an casing of wood which surrounded them, and which covering was lined with felt, in order to deaden the heat, this felt, in due course of time, became so impregnated with heat as to take fire, and to cause the framework of wood to ignite.

ROMANISM AND FREE MASONS.—These two ancient Orders seem to be settling in to severe conflict. A Free and accepted Mason was threatened with Excommunication from the Church unless he renounced Masonry, which he did! Commenting upon the act, the *Gen* says:—"We think that the issue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Masonic fraternity might as well be met now as any other time. If a Roman Catholic who becomes a Free Mason, is liable at any time by the rules of his Church to be excommunicated from all the rights and benefits of his religion unless he cancels his vows to the fraternity, and denounces the most perfect code of morals known to the human mind, in any age of the world, it is proper that the fraternity should consider the eligibility of such membership in the craft Masonry has no regard to religion or creed as giving it to a governing code of laws, but has left all men to enjoy that religious opinion which was approved by their consciences, and the right to worship God in any form or manner they might deem to be right."

MORMONISM.—A Salt Lake letter in the *New York Herald* thus refers to the missionary movements of the Mormons:—"Mormonism is largely favored with a 'reservative' quality. While many things in its checked history have been regarded as so many death blows of the system, with renewed vigor it springs into action, and with resurrected life advances with a firmer step.—Last April about fifty missionaries stepped to Europe; on Sunday afternoon thirty more appointed to reinforce. Two apostles—Lyman and Rich—went to England in charge of the fifty; three apostles, Pratt, Snow and Cannon, leave in about ten days with the thirty new appointees. Pratt and Snow are to devote their labors to the States and Cannon goes to Liverpool as editor and business agent. From this time until the next row with Uncle Sam, is a highly probable month that missionaries will go out in swarms every April and September, with renewed vigor it springs into action, and with resurrected life advances with a firmer step.—Last April about fifty missionaries stepped to Europe; on Sunday afternoon thirty more appointed to reinforce. Two apostles—Lyman and Rich—went to England in charge of the fifty; three apostles, Pratt, Snow and Cannon, leave in about ten days with the thirty new appointees. Pratt and Snow are to devote their labors to the States and Cannon goes to Liverpool as editor and business agent. From this time until the next row with Uncle Sam, is a highly probable month that missionaries will go out in swarms every April and September, with renewed vigor it springs into action, and with resurrected life advances with a firmer step.—Last April about fifty missionaries stepped to Europe; on Sunday afternoon thirty more appointed to reinforce. 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The London "Peculiar" says that among other persons named to succeed Colonel Prince in the representative of the Western Division in Sir Allan McNab, who would receive no doubt all the countenance that the late representative could give. It is thought that the object Sir Allan has in view is to avoid the constantly recurring contests of the Lower House, and to place himself in a position to become a candidate for the Speakership of the Upper House, which has become elective.

ARRIVAL OF CITY OF WASHINGTON.

St. John's, N.F., Oct. 23. The City of Washington left Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenston on the 11th, and passed Cape Race on the 7th evening. The Jura from New York arrived out on the 9th. The details of the battle of Voltorno have been received. It was a most protracted struggle, but the Neapolitan army was finally driven back in great disorder to the fortress of Capua, with an estimated loss of over 3000 men killed, besides 5000 prisoners. The forces of Garibaldi lost from 1200 to 2000 men. No movements have taken place since the battle up to latest advices. The positions of affairs in the Papal States remain without any change of movement.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

St. John's, N.F., Oct. 23. Neapolitan, estimated at 30,000, attacked the Garibaldians in the morning, under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half their strength. Garibaldi went forward, revolver in hand, cheering on his men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours duration the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua. A brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitan army and driven to the mountains. The Garibaldians took 5000 prisoners. The Neapolitans had 3000 killed and wounded. The Royalists subsequently made a sortie from Capua to the rescue of the German brigade, but were repulsed. The King of Naples was present at the battle. Rumors were current that Capua surrendered, and that the bombardment of the town was progressing, but neither had been confirmed. Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians in the late battle. Garibaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples and to send him 14,000 men immediately. The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan territories. It was reported that three Great powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into Naples. Mazzini had quitted Naples by request of the Pro-Dictator.

Pope remained at Rome. Lamoriciere had returned to France. The French has occupied numerous places near Rome. It is reported that a third division would be sent from France to Rome. Bourne dull and depressed. Renten 68 1/2 to 80. Military movements on a vast scale are reported in Austria. English funds depressed by heavy exports of Gold to France.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 26. The Canadian arrived at 3.30 a.m., with 67 cabin and 77 steerage passengers. The Jura arrived at Monville early on Monday.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26. The weather was fine until Monday, since which time there has been constant rain. English news wholly unimportant. The Times Paris correspondent's private trustworthy accounts speak of the commencement of manoeuvres by a secret agency in favor of the annexation of the island of Sardinia to France in the same manner and by the same means as were employed by the French emissaries in Savoy and Nice.

The Bourse on the 10th had declined to 68 1/2. NAPLES. No movement is reported. Cialdini had received orders to close the Neapolitan frontier. Decisive events may be expected at any moment. Garibaldi is about to convoke the Electoral College in the two Sicilies on the 21st Oct., to vote by universal suffrage. The Piedmontese troops of arms in Naples and will amount to 20,000. Affairs in the Papal states remain unchanged. The new Pro-Dictator of Naples has addressed a letter to Mazzini, complimenting him on his patriotism, but asking him to leave the country. Lamoriciere has telegraphed to his friends in Savoy to secure passages in the steamer for Civita Vecchia for himself and three officers. The Sardinian Chambers are debating the law of annexation. The vote, it is expected, will be taken on the 11th October. Report says that Russia is about to recall her Ambassador from Turin. Advances from Rome confirm the statement that the French would re-occupy Viterbo. The Pontifical gen d'arms proceeds the French by twelve hours. The inhabitants were prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French. The statement is confirmed that Spain had proposed a Congress of the Roman Catholic Powers to meet at Gaeta. An Austrian extraordinary credit has been granted to the Naval Department to construct floating batteries to defend the entrance ports. STRIA. Since the departure of Fand Pasha the Mussulmen had recommenced the massacres, they had killed twenty Christians and the remaining Christians were emigrating to Latakia. The life of the Russian Consul had been threatened. LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds exhibited increased business under the drain of Gold for France, but consols on the 10th had only fell 1/2. The demand for money was active. Few bills discounted below 4 per cent. The pressure was regarded as merely temporary. Markets generally easier. Flour—slow sales at 6d reduction per bushel. W. Canal 25s 6d to 26s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 6d to 13s. Wheat is small request at 2d reduction; white 12s 6d to 14s; red 11s 6d to 12s 6d. Corn—fair inquiry for white at 39s to 40s 6d; milled and inquiry 26s 9d to 27s. Ashes dull at former quotations. Sugar quiet. Tea in small demand. Consols 63. The Daily News correspondent at Naples, (an Italian) has been killed; his anxiety to obtain the result of the battle of Voltorno led him to far in advance, and he was unfortunately shot. La Patrie says that Garibaldi has thanked the season of the English ship Renown, who served Garibaldi guns on the 1st inst. The men were that day on leave of absence. The Piedmontese troops were expected

before Capua by the 15th inst. It is anticipated that the Neapolitan will evacuate it before the arrival and retire to Gaeta. The post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that no protest in a diplomatic sense has been made by Russia, Austria and Prussia against the entry of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory. The Paris correspondent of the Times remarks that a forward movement of Austrians need not take people by surprise. Austria considers herself released for all obligations contracted with the French Emperor, and has good reason to know that the Government bent on exterminating here have prepared and probably brought to maturity their respective plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces. A private letter from Turin announces that large armaments have been ordered by the Piedmontese government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from Paris a supply of 50,000 Muskets the French Government to its ally. It is reported that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 and the garrison of Lyons put on a complete war footing. The Times says Europe is tired of buying liberty from Neapolitan, pound by pound, and absolute Europe if Warsaw means anything, is rather tired of seeing him sell it. Napoleon the Third is master of the destinies of Italy, and we cannot prevent him from crushing her unity or from conceding to any holy alliance if she should see fit, but if we read the signs of the times aright, what he does henceforward must be done gratis. The Paris Constitutionnel contains an article signed by Mr. Boniface. He says it does not belong to any foreign state, no more to Sardinia than to Austria, to interfere in Naples or Sicily, and by military intervention of one regularly constitutional state in the affairs of another independent state. Strange to say the Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representatives of the King of Naples still being at Turin.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

New York, Oct. 29. The Neapolitan Princes had ordered a renewed attack against the Garibaldians. Three new forts, armed with rifled cannon, had been completed between Sido and Malinoro, and armaments on the whole Venetian shore being renewed and connected with an electric battery. The vote on the question of annexation of Piedmont was to be taken at Sicily on the 21st. It was asserted great consternation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet, in consequence of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors having remitted the formal protests against Sardinian invasion of Naples. Advices from China state that the allied troops reached Peking on the 18th August, and established their camps at Peking. They found the Northern and Southern forts evacuated, and attacked the Tartar camp on the 12th when the Chinese fled in disorder. At the departure of the mail the allies were opposite Taka forts, where the Chinese were preparing to resist. The grand attack was to take place on the 15th August. The rebels attacked Shanghai on the 18th August, and were repulsed. Trade stopped. The Swiss troops mutinied at Samarang; 9 killed and 35 subsequently hanged. A similar rising had been discovered at Java in season to frustrate it. Success is full of promise till men get it; and then it is a last year's nest from which the bird has flown. No man can go down into the dungeon of his experience, and hold the torch of God's word to all its dark chambers, and hidden cavities, and slimy recesses, and not come up with a shudder and a chill, and an earnest cry to God for divine mercy and cleansing. Many men carry their conscience like a drawn sword, cutting this way and that, in the world, but sheath it, and keep it very soft and quiet, when it is turned within, thinking that a sword should not be allowed to cut its own scabbard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILIFF'S SALE.

Sale of a Thrashing Mill, Cleaner and Separator, will take place on the 6th day of November, 1860, at half-past ten o'clock, a.m.; at A. McArthur's Store, Carleton Place.

FOR SALE!

Will be sold on Tuesday, the 13th day of November next, at Mr. Daniel Drummond's, Ramsay, (if not previously disposed of) the following articles:— One cupboard, one box stove, one fanning-mill and winnowing machine, one harrow, one ox sleigh, a new single sleigh, one ox cart and chain; also, a lot of boards.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber being desirous of getting his stock disposed of as soon as possible, will sell the remainder at less than Montreal cost prices, and the highest price given for Merchantable Produce in exchange for cash.

FOUND.

A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, which will be given to the owner on application at this office.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of the Estate of Wm. Morphy are requested to meet at Lavallee Hotel on the morning of the day of sale, 6th of Nov. next (Fair Day) at nine o'clock.

100,000 Bricks—First Quality!

FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!! Enquire of the CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers by Private Sale the South-west Half of Lot No. 12 in the 11th concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 100 acres, the greater part of which is good hard wood. The lot is situated within half a mile of Carleton Place, and runs into the Lake. Also, that well known TANNERY and LOT in the business part of the Village of Carleton Place. A rare chance is here offered to a party with a small capital wishing to enter immediately into an established Tannery business. There is no other Tannery in the Village but itself.

FOR SALE.

One pair of French Bar Mill Stones, 4 1/2 feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to THOMAS LYON, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1860.

WOOLLEN FACTORIES, &c.

WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID.

CASH OR CLOTH.

WILL BE PAID. JAMES ROSAMOND. Victoria Woolen Mills, Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY NOW ON HAND.

JAMES ROSAMOND. IMMENSE STOCK OF FACTORY CLOTH AND DRY GOODS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now on hand \$4,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS & FACTORY CLOTH Amongst which will be found any quantity of Summer & Winter Tweeds, Grey Casimers, Brown & Grey Satinet, Galla Plaid, Twilled & Plain Flannel, Grey Cotton, Striped Shirting, Blue Denims, and a fine assortment of PRINTS, Mouseline de Laine, Ladies Muslin Dresses, &c. All of which will be exchanged, at very Low Prices, for WOOL, and BUTTER for the Firms.

CASH PAID for any quantity of GOOD CLEAN WOOL. JOHN MCINTOSH. Almonte Woolen Mills, June 1, 1860.

Wool Carding and CLOTH DRESSING. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and at the same time would inform them that he has got his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment in good working order. All orders left with him will be done with neatness and despatch. Also, he has on hand a great assortment of Tweeds, and other Fancy Cloths, which he will sell cheap for cash, or give in exchange for Wool.

WILLIAM PAISLEY. Carleton Place, May 14, 1860.

Removals. Removal—Almonte Tin Shop. THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business, all articles connected with his business, made up to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (nearly opposite Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the grand advance that has taken place on the value of Tea, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHUR. Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS! DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "ACQUETA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way. MY STOCK OF TEAS Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, OF THE finest samples in HYSON.

HYSON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOU CHONG These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of GROCERIES. JAMES H. WYLIE. Almonte, June 18, 1860.

Miscellaneous. NOTICE! ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to pay the same before the 1st day of January next. All claims unpaid after that date will be placed in Court for collection. JAMES COULTER. Clayton Oct. 20, 1860.

FOUND. A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, which will be given to the owner on application at this office. Herald Office, Carleton Place, October 11th, 1860.

CAUTION! HEREBY forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring JOSEPH BOND, Jan., my Indentured Apprentice, as he has unlawfully left my service; any person found doing so will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN BUTLER, Arnprior, Sept. 25, 1860.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to William Morphy, by Book account or otherwise, are respectively requested, to call on the undersigned, who alone is duly authorized to collect the same. All parties having just and equitable claims against Mr. Morphy, are requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned, either at Almonte or Carleton Place. D. CAMPBELL, Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, 8th October, 1860.

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HYSON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOU CHONG These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of GROCERIES. JAMES H. WYLIE. Almonte, June 18, 1860.

Miscellaneous. NOTICE! ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, are requested to pay the same before the 1st day of January next. All claims unpaid after that date will be placed in Court for collection. JAMES COULTER. Clayton Oct. 20, 1860.

FOUND. A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, which will be given to the owner on application at this office. Herald Office, Carleton Place, October 11th, 1860.

CAUTION! HEREBY forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring JOSEPH BOND, Jan., my Indentured Apprentice, as he has unlawfully left my service; any person found doing so will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN BUTLER, Arnprior, Sept. 25, 1860.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to William Morphy, by Book account or otherwise, are respectively requested, to call on the undersigned, who alone is duly authorized to collect the same. All parties having just and equitable claims against Mr. Morphy, are requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned, either at Almonte or Carleton Place. D. CAMPBELL, Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, 8th October, 1860.

FOR SALE. ONE pair of French Bar Mill Stones, 4 1/2 feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to THOMAS LYON, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1860.

WOOLLEN FACTORIES, &c.

WOOL! WOOL!

100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID.

CASH OR CLOTH.

WILL BE PAID. JAMES ROSAMOND. Victoria Woolen Mills, Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY NOW ON HAND.

JAMES ROSAMOND. IMMENSE STOCK OF FACTORY CLOTH AND DRY GOODS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now on hand \$4,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS & FACTORY CLOTH Amongst which will be found any quantity of Summer & Winter Tweeds, Grey Casimers, Brown & Grey Satinet, Galla Plaid, Twilled & Plain Flannel, Grey Cotton, Striped Shirting, Blue Denims, and a fine assortment of PRINTS, Mouseline de Laine, Ladies Muslin Dresses, &c. All of which will be exchanged, at very Low Prices, for WOOL, and BUTTER for the Firms.

CASH PAID for any quantity of GOOD CLEAN WOOL. JOHN MCINTOSH. Almonte Woolen Mills, June 1, 1860.

Wool Carding and CLOTH DRESSING. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and at the same time would inform them that he has got his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment in good working order. All orders left with him will be done with neatness and despatch. Also, he has on hand a great assortment of Tweeds, and other Fancy Cloths, which he will sell cheap for cash, or give in exchange for Wool.

WILLIAM PAISLEY. Carleton Place, May 14, 1860.

Removals. Removal—Almonte Tin Shop. THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business, all articles connected with his business, made up to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (nearly opposite Mr. McIntosh's Factory), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the grand advance that has taken place on the value of Tea, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHUR. Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

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