Carleton Place Herald.

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"Pressure."

I've waited long enough, Kathleen,
The winter's fairly past;
The lambs are sporting on the green:
The swallows come at last;
The vine is leafy round my door;
The blossom's on the May;
The waves come dancing to the shore—
Why don't you name the day?

You know you put me off, Kathleen,
Until the early spring,
The skies are tranquil and serene;
The bees are on the wing;
The fisher spreads his little sail,
The mower's in the hay;
The primrose blossoms in the vale—
Why don t you name the day.

The thrush is building in the thorn,
Among the whispering leaves;
The lark is busy in the corn,
The martin 'neath the eaves.
The little birds don't build in vain;
Their mates don't say them nay—
Beware! I may not ask again;
Why don't you name the day?

The Elixir of Spring.

Not in the blossom and music
That haunt the south wind's breath,
For the bloom may fade at midnight,
And the music be stilled in death;
Not in the bursting fragrance
Of leaf, or bud, or flower,
For their beauty may be nipped and chilled
By the frost of a single hour:

But in my darling's heart,
Nestled in sunlight there,
Spring's spirit dwells apart
From Heaven, and earth, and air!
Purer than vernal fragrance,
Brighter than vernal skies—
In my darling's truth and beauty
There's spring that never dies!

I WON'T.—'No, I won't! So now, there's an end of it!' You won't?—Whether you are right or wrong depends on what it is you are asked to do. If a bad or unworthy thing, the sooner 'I won't' is said the better. But if a good thing, be careful how you commit yourself by saying 'I won't.' 'I won't' is an angry expression. It savours of doggedness—determination to take one's own course whether right or wrong. If not uttered in anger, it is apt to excite anger and resistance.—'Happy is the woman whose habits are her friends,' says the maxim. A woman can cultivate her habits as she does her friends. She can choose for herself. She can govern her thoughts, control her temper, elevate her aspirations, if she will. On every side there are helps to happiness, which any woman may make use of to promote her personal well-being, and to improve her inner life, if she determines to employ them. If such a temper and disposition be sedulously cultivated, the irritable, irritation-producing exclamation 'I won't' would be much more rarely heard in social and domestic life than it now is.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT for a Glazier.—The early dawn when it breaks through the windows.

REPROVING A REPROVER.—Deacon Brown lately took occasion to administer a reproof to old Joe for swearing. Joe listened attentively to his words, seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he concluded replied as follows:—'The fact is, deacon, that I may swear a great deal, and you may pray a great deal, but neither of us means anything by it.' The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of total depravity.

What Book Shall I Order.—The work which is recommended to young ladies anxious to get on is—'Self-Help by Smiles.'

ELEVATING SENTIMENT.—If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principle, with the just fear of God and of our fellow-men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.

THE PRESS.—In that black, unseemly engine, the press, lies the world's great strength, and time's most formidable foe.

NATURAL BEAUTY.—The impression of human beauty, either in marble or on canvas is, to those who can feel it, a great delight; but the living and the actual is a rapture which admits of no defining. All adventitious distinctions are nothing in its presence. The youth barefooted on the mountains, clad in the godliness of nature, is a true prince and peer of earth. The good girl by the spring, robed in homespun cotton, with the light of loveliness around her, is a queen with a right divine from heaven.

AUTHORITY REASONABLE.—All authority flows from reason, and ought to lose its force in proportion as it deviates from its source.

GOOD TASTE AND GOOD MANNERS.—True purity of taste is a quality of the mind; it is a feeling which can with little difficulty, be acquired by the refinement of intelligence; whereas purity of manners is the result of wise habits, in which all the interests of the soul are mingled and in harmony with the progress of intelligence. That is why the harmony of good taste and of good manners is more common than the existence of taste without manners, or of manners without taste.

'I suppose,' said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient, 'that you think me a humbug?' 'Sir,' replied the sick man, 'I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.'

'Mamma says it is not polite to ask for cake,' said a little boy. 'No,' was the reply, 'it does not look well in little boys to do so.' 'But,' said the urchin, 'she didn't say I must not eat a piece if you gave it to me.'

During the Crimean War a woman went to a grocer's shop, and in paying her bill she found that she was paying nearly double for her candles; so she asked what was the reason candles were so dear. The grocer replied, 'Oh, it is the war.' 'Dear me!' said the woman, 'have they got to be fighting by candle-light?'

At a circus women jump clean through hoops. In society they jump into clubs and out of them.

A Romance in Real Life.

During the occupation of Northern Germany by the French in 1810-11, the young Count Londy was a lieutenant in the army which occupied the department de l'Elbe, of which the city of Hamburg was the centre, and where Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, reigned with a terror and cruelty which even now is but too vividly remembered by the 'oldest inhabitant.' Then came the Russian campaign, and the subsequent retreat of the French in 1812. Fifteen years later a youth of unknown parentage was apprenticed to a builder. Step by step he rose, till at last he himself became a master builder, and practiced as such in his native city. The terrible fire of 1842, which reduced two-thirds of the place to ashes, brought great activity into the building trade as a natural consequence; and Mr. Londy, combining the work of contractor and house speculator with his profession, gradually became a rich man, and is now one of the most extensive contractors of Hamburg. The young lieutenant of fifty years ago had in the meantime become an old man, and is still alive. Happening one day to take up a German newspaper, he found a person bearing his name mentioned as taking an active part in some improvements at Hamburg. His name is an uncommon one, and he was struck with it as occurring in a place where, fifty years ago, he was quartered for several months. Could he have left his name there in a manner which sometimes will occur? The thing haunted him, and at last he determined to find out beyond all doubt. He did so, and the result of his inquiries was that Mr. Lundy, the builder, proved to be the count's son. He has since been formally acknowledged as such, and will succeed the rich and hitherto childless old count in his honors, titles and property.

Mr. Jefferson Davis's Family.

At noon on Saturday Mrs. Howell, mother-in law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and three of that gentleman's children—two sons and a daughter—arrived at the Queen's hotel in this city direct from Savannah.—Having dined they left by boat at two o'clock for Montreal, where the children are to be sent to school. Two servants accompany them. The eldest boy, Jeff., a fine sturdy lad of about eight summers, sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied—'to lick the Yankees'. 'Yes, Jeff., but you know you are too small to lick the Yankees,' said the gentleman. Jeff. promptly replied—'I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so.' Who knows but that in twenty years hence that little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army?—*Leader.*

A Lyon Keeper's Adventure.

The Journal du Loiret states a female elephant, Miss Fanny, belonging to Schmidt's menagerie, which is being exhibited at Saumur, has just died. She was said to be aged 130 years. An alarming scene has just taken place during an exhibition at the same establishment. M. Schmidt was in a cage with a lion and hyena, and after putting those animals through their performances, was feeding them with a piece of fresh meat. The lion, however, became excited by the odor of the flesh, and springing on the hyena, overturned it on the floor of the cage and seized it by the neck. M. Schmidt first endeavored to make the lion loose its hold by striking it with his whip, and then by firing close to the animal's ears a revolver which had been handed to him. The lion did not, however, relax its hold, while the hyena lay apparently lifeless.—Quite a great excitement now prevailed among the spectators, and fears were entertained for the tamer. An iron bar was handed to M. Schmidt, who succeeded in thrusting it far into the lion's jaws, while the animal was being beaten with pieces of wood passed through the bars by the keepers. The lion at length loosed his hold of the hyena, and turned to make a dash at the bars against his new assailants, while M. Schmidt, taking advantage of the moment, dragged the hyena to the other end of the cage, and a trap being let down separated the two animals. M. Schmidt accompanied the wounded animal, and shortly after came forward before the spectators, and was received with loud applause. The hyena was seriously injured, but there are hopes that it will be saved.

Errors of the Press.

I have been referred, says a writer in Once a Week, to a volume of popular sermons in which, owing to the negligence of the proof-readers, a deplorable number of errors appeared. One of these, as if in reference to the others, was singularly appropriate to the unhappy circumstances of the poor author; the verse, 'Princes, have persecuted me without a cause,' reading,—'Printers have persecuted me without a cause.'

In newspaper articles of my own I have had the misfortune to see 'the internal relations of the church,' converted into 'the infernal relations of the church.' And also, 'people who spoke the Gælic language was made to 'smoke it.'

I remember a great public demonstration that took place in a town in which I was residing at the time. After one or two unimportant speeches, a certain demagogue arose whose appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheering from the multitude. A party newspaper describing this, in the course of its gratulatory and fervid report, said, 'that the vast concourse had rent the air with their shouts!'

The beadle of a country parish in Scotland is usually called the minister's man. To one of these, who had gone through a long course of official life, a gentleman one day remarked, 'John, you have been so long about the minister's hand that I dare say you could preach a sermon now?'

John modestly replied, 'Oh na sir, I could na preach a sermon, but maybe I could draw an inference.'

'Well, John,' said a gentleman, humoring the vanity of the old beadle, 'what inference could you draw from the text, 'a wild ass snuffeth the wind at her pleasure?' 'Well, sir, I would draw this inference—he would snuff for a long time afore he would fatton upon't.'

Wanted Popping.—A lover, vainly trying to explain some scientific theory to his fair inamorata, said, 'The question is difficult, and I don't see what I can do to explain it.' 'Suppose you pop it,' whispered sweet Jemima.

A man, to speak his mind, must have one to speak.

The Diet of Worms

Many persons are not aware of the fact that the earth worm really does live upon earth. It must not be supposed that it assimulates the mineral constituents of the soil; its gastric and biliary secretions dissolve the decomposing animal and vegetable matters which are invariably contained in rich soil, and it is these which are assimilated. The earthworm could not live upon earth that had been burnt and deprived of its organic constituents. In a similar way the arenicola, or lugworm, which lives in the sands exposed by the action of the tide, gorges itself with that substance, and extracts the matters which it contains fit for nutriment. More frequently, however, the 'lug' lives in the rich clays of creeks and saltings which abound in animal and vegetable matters. It is worthy of observation that a very large quantity of earth or sand, as the case may be, has to be gorged before any appreciable amount of nutriment is extracted; at the same time swallowing of earth is an assistance to the worm as it burrows in the ground, inasmuch as large quantities of material are thereby removed from its path and ejected behind. The appearance of those curious little masses of digested earth on the surface is thus caused, by means of which the earthworm effects such wondrous changes on the surface of the ground, turning up the earth, burying the stones, and producing a fresh and fertile soil where formerly was a barren waste.—*Hardwicke's Science Gossip.*

A singular proof of the fact that rogues are more ingenious than law makers has been afforded in the case of Walter Plunket Wade, charged at the bow street police court with attempting to commit suicide.—He was found on the parapet of Waterloo Bridge—of suicidal memory—and seemed to be about to throw himself into the Thames, when a policeman stopped him. He told a wondrous pitiful tale about his poor misguided wife, his desolate home, and his broken peace. The consequence was that a consiberable sum of money was subscribed for him by beneficent persons, and left in the hands of the magistrate. Wade, however, turned out to be a notorious impostor, and a bigamist to boot. The money was, therefore, not handed over to him, and as his intention to commit self-destruction was disbelieved he was discharged. It is not a little singular that such an impostor should be allowed to go at large simply because he has only made a feint to commit suicide, and never seriously intended to do more than excite undeserved sympathy.

During the conflagration of Thursday night, a man named Giroux, armed with an axe, chased a youth of 19 years, called Begin, through several streets, until the latter reached his mother's house, when, on going up the stairs that led to the door, he was dealt a terrific blow of the axe by his pursuer. The wound is fully four inches in length, two of the ribs are cut through and the lungs penetrated. The unfortunate lad's recovery is almost hopeless. Giroux, who was arrested on the spot, is now in jail suffering from the effects of *delirium tremens*. It may be here stated that Begin was a total stranger to Giroux, who struck him in mistake for another person.—*Quebec Mercury*, 19th.

In the House of Assembly, the question of immigration being incidentally brought up, Mr McGee vindicated his conduct while acting as government emigration agent in Britain. Though a large number of bad characters had actually arrived in Montreal, he asserted that they were sent out by the Limerick poor-law officials before his own arrival in Ireland; and he had taken such steps, he believed, as would prevent the recurrence of such an imposition.

Mr. Sherwood, registrar, of Toronto tells the Globe that the number of mortgages paid off during the present year is quite unprecedented in his experience.

The Philadelphia Ledger, of Thursday, had this paragraph:—"Up to yesterday, nothing has been heard of the Third street broker who carried off $25,000 of his partner's and borrowed money. It is supposed that he had gone to Indiana, and the partner started in pursuit a week ago, but he has not been heard from by the detective officer who had the matter in hand.

In the Celestial Empire a new rebellion has broken out, and the insurgent forces occupy a strong position within a short distance of the metropolis. The Pekin authorities have applied for the assistance of British officers.

The following letter was written by a young lady:—'We is all well and mother's got the Terrix; brother Tom is got the hupin kaugh, and sister Ann is got a babee, and hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune. Yure affectionate kuzzen.

Little Anne on being told that her favorite hen had chickens ran out to see them, and hearing the hen clucking, she ran back into the house apparently much excited and exclaimed—'Ma, ma, the hen's got the hiccups.'

The new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she doesn't show much reflection.

An old lady reading an account of the death of a venerable and distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the 'father of the bar,' thus exclaimed:—'Poor man! he had a dreadful set of noisy children.'

'Poor Dick! how sadly he is altered since his marriage!' remarked one friend to another. 'Why, yes, of course,' replied the other; directly a man's neck is in the nuptial noose every one must see that he's a haltered person.'

A young lady having accepted the offer of a youth to escort her home, fearing afterwards of being joked about it, dismissed him when about half way, enjoining his secrecy. 'Don't be afraid of my saying anything about it,' said he, 'for I feel as much ashamed of it as you do.'

In the heart of every human being the true seat of happiness is lodged. We need not look for it without and beyond ourselves. The world is what we make it; it is happy or otherwise, as we regard it. The loving heart links the loving nature to it; and discerns beauty, goodness, and blessing, where others find only blanks.

Country Courting.

'Get out, you! let me alone, or I'll tell your ma!' cried out Sally to her lover Jake, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

'I aren't teching' on you, gal,' responded Jake.

'Well, perhaps you don't mean to, auther, do yer?'

'No: I don't.'

'Cause why, you're too scary; you ha'n't got a tarnel bit of sense. Go along home with you.'

'Now, Sal, I love you, and you can't help it; and, of you don't let me stay and court you, my daddy will take your'n for that cow he sold him t'other day—he said he'd do it.'

'Well, look here, Jake, if you want to court me, you had better do it right, an' not set off thar as if you thought I was piece.'

'How on airth is that, Sal?'

'Why, sidle right up here and hug and kiss me as if you really had some of the 'bone and sinner' of a man about you. Do you s'pose a woman's only made to look at, you fool? No: they're made for practical results, as Kossuth says,—to hug, and kiss, and sich like.'

'Well,' said Jake, drawing a long breath, 'if I must, I must; for I do love you, Sal.'

And so Jake commenced sidling up to her. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we could hear Sal say,—

'That's the way to do it: that is setting like a sensibul man orter.'

'O Jerusalem a-n-d- pancakes!' exclaimed Jake. 'If this a'n't better than any apple sass ever marm made, a darned sight.—Buckwheat slapjacks and 'lasses a'n't nowhar long side you, Sal.' How I love you!'

Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's foot out of the mire.

Attention has lately been drawn to the fact that large quantities of Canadian Woolen goods are being shipped to the United States market, notwithstanding the high duty imposed upon them by the American tariff. A. T. Stewart & Co. have lately purchased large quantities in Montreal.—The goods are of better quality than the Scotch and English articles of the same class, and are lower in price. While it is acknowledged that Canada cannot compete with Europe in the finest qualities of woolen goods, it is certain that she possesses an abundant supply of coarse wools, which, with the manipulations our manufacturers are able to supply, produce cloths for common wear equal, if not superior to any in the world. The growth of this woolen trade affords a fair answer to those who contend that Canada is so limited in her resources that she cannot live without reciprocity with the United States. There seems to be no reason to doubt that in the matter of wool, as in others, we can command our own price, and that the duties levied on our products will be paid, not by us, but by the consumers. Another point may also be noted. If the rate of taxation is so high in the States that we can manufacture goods and undersell the American producer, in spite of fifty or sixty per cent. duties, the strongest proof is afforded of the folly of the annexation ideas broached by the "Free Press", "St. Catherine's Post," and "Trade Review."—*Globe.*

Canadian Iron.

We are happy to hear that the great mineral resources on the Canada side of Lake Superior are attracting the attention of American capitalists, and that very enterprising efforts are about being made towards their development. We understand that a Boston Company have bought several thousand acres of rich mineral land, some thirty miles north-west of Sault Ste. Marie, and are erecting machinery and all the necessary appliances for a success. There is no possible doubt that iron and other minerals exist in paying quantities in all parts of this region; and it needs only the magic touch of capital and skilled labor to be productive of the most satisfactory results. We trust that the new enterprise, although it is composed of foreigners, may be eminently successful. Better that our resources should be developed even by strangers, than not developed at all.—*Trade Review.*

FALL TRADE.—The prospects of our shipping are exceedingly good this fall, and vessel owners partake of the same favorable opinion of good times in Canada that seems to pervade all our people. Vessel property has gone up considerably in value, and the number of crafts in our bay and harbor is visibly increasing. One person is known to have refused $20,000 for a vessel which he would have sold in the spring for less than $10,000. We are glad to notice this as a return of our former good times, and trust the good hopes entertained may be realized.—*Globe.*

The Supply of Wheat in Great Britain.

Although the yield of wheat in America is described to be favorable, there is not much prospect, judging from the experience of the first half of the present year, that she will be able, with the present cost of labour, freights, &c., consequent upon the late war and the pressure of taxation, to compete with the principal producing countries of Europe. That the latter, on the other hand, will be ready to make us full consignments on any slight advance in prices, such as has just occurred, seems evident from the fact that even at the low rates prevalent during June, our receipts of wheat from foreign ports has amounted to 2,073,046 cwt., against only 1,761,561 in the corresponding month of last year—an increase of nearly 18 per ct., Russia and Germany having been the chief sources of supply.—Few instances have been known of sudden changes in the course of trade more striking than that which has been exhibited in this respect during the first six months of 1865. In the same period of the two preceding years the United States sent to us more than one-third of the total quantities of wheat imported, and about as much was sent altogether by Russia, Germany and France.—But this year Russia alone figures as having contributed more than one-third of the whole amount taken; while Prussia figures for nearly another third, and the United States for only 3 per cent.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

SPECIMENS FROM THE MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, C. T. PALSGRAVE.

The contents of this splendid volume consist of specimens of printing types, plain and ornamental, rules, borders, cuts, &c. We have seldom looked over any work, even of a family pictorial character, with greater pleasure than has been afforded to us by a perusal of these beautiful pages, wherein every variety of type from the minute diamond to the double great-primer, and the comparatively gigantic letters used in the composition of the eye-attracting poster, is presented in its most perfect form. The varieties of scripts and grapho-types are of great beauty, some being remarkable for delicacy, and others for force, whilst the specimens of borders and corners, and other ornamental adjuncts to the letter press, are proofs of the great fertility of invention and fineness of taste which have been employed in the production of the whole. The commercial forms, check and bill blanks, are both neat and elegant, whilst the appropriate advertising and emblematic cuts of the different trades and professions to be found in town and country, are seemingly as numerous herein as those callings themselves, and range from the half-inch skeleton-like pair of spectacles, illustrative of the optician's craft, up to the ocean or river steamer, or the portrait of the fiery charger, filling the whole of the quarto page. Certainly, if any aspiring author amongst us should wish to present some work, the child of his genius, to posterity, he could not do it in a more attractive and worthy garb, than in one of the many fonts represented in this specimen tome.—*Witness.*

WOOD SPLITTER.—Mr. Jonathan Begg Vancouver's Island has invented a machine for splitting wood, which operates in the following manner:—The apparatus shows a simple combination of springs and levers, by which force a sufficient power is produced to split open a log into any number of pieces at one blow. Only one man is required to work the machine. With the aid of two men to look after the logs, as much as thirty-five to forty cords of stove wood, and about fifty cords of ordinary wood, it is anticipated, can be cut daily. By changing the knives, any sort and size of splitting can be obtained. The machine is portable, and not liable to get out of repair. Mr. Begg intends patenting it in the United States.

FENIAN RIOT IN IRELAND.

A conflict has occurred between the constabulary and the Fenians, at a place called Dangan, in the county of Cork. The police, seven in number, had arrested a drunken and disorderly man during the morning, it being a fair day in the village and some two hundred people attempted to effect his release by force. The police however, were successful in resisting this attack, and retired to a cabin in the vicinity with their prisoner. At this stage a young peasant, jumping on an elevated part of the ditch near, addressed the crowd, calling on them as "true Fenians" not to be afraid of a "handful of police," but to show "that they were able to fight for the freedom of Ireland." The crowd then attacked the cottage into which the constabulary had entered, breaking the doors and windows with stones, and threatening to set fire to the house. On this being attempted, the police discharged their rifles, three of them firing two shots each, three others one shot, and one not firing at all. The result was that three persons in the crowd were seriously and one mortally wounded. There are a great many sworn Fenians in the county of Cork, but this is the first occasion on which they have done worse than drill and march by moonlight.

THE PRINCESS HELENA.

The domestic life of Queen Victoria has been much disturbed of late, in consequence of the proposed marriage of her third daughter, the Princess Helena, an accomplished young lady, who resembles her mother in appearance and character more than any other of her children. It is generally believed in London that the Princess Helena was much pleased with the attentions of a young English nobleman, and this fact was sufficient to make her speedy alliance with a member of some of the royal families of Europe a necessity, in order to prevent the deepening of her affection for a person whom she would not be permitted to marry, the members of the royal family in England not being at liberty to marry outside of other royal families. Now there seem to be two candidates in the field—the crown prince of Denmark, who is supported by his sister, the Princess of Holland, and the prince of Orange who is quite a fashionable and handsome young fellow, more acceptable to the young lady than the Danish Prince, but less agreeable to the Queen on account of his great fondness for life in Paris, and his general rapidity. But the prince's mother, the Queen of Holland, being one of the most learned, as well as one of the most manœuvring sovereign ladies of Europe, has just paid a visit to London in order to effect the desired alliance, which must be very popular in Holland. She telegraphed for her son to join her there, and all was believed to be settled. But Queen Victoria's scruples in regard to the young man's frivolous disposition have once more revived, and it will require all the diplomatic genius of the Dutch queen, great as it is, to overcome these objections. At the same time the king of Holland, who, being the mental inferior of his wife, tries to revenge himself by thwarting her schemes in every possible way, wants his son to become the husband of the daughter of the blind king of Hanover. It is probable, however, that the Prince of Orange will eventually carry off Helena, and in England the alliance would, no doubt, be looked upon more favorably than by the addition of another German Prince to the royal family.

The greatest gluttons are those who feed upon slander.

ACQUISITION.—The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense corrupts the purest souls.

A man is not qualified for his life duties till he has graduated in the high school of a true woman's heart.

When a gloom falls upon us it may be we have entered into the cloud that will give its gentle showers to refresh us.

Courage does not consist in feeling no fear, but in conquering fear. He is the brave, who, seeing danger on either side, goes straight on, because there his duty lies.

Burglary at Beamsville.—Clever Capture of the Thieves.—Escape of one of the Prisoners.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 9th ult., or the morning of Thursday, the 10th, the store of Mr. J. B. Osborne was broken into, and two pieces of black broad cloth, and a small sum of money which had not been put into the safe, amounting in all to the value of about $115, were taken. For a day or two suspicion rested upon one of two parties of loose habits in the village, but as no corroborating circumstances transpired, the village constable and detective began to examine more closely into the affair, and found that two rakish American gentlemen had been prowling about the lake shore for a week previous, and gradually sufficient evidence was collected to point to them as the guilty parties. One of those men, named Stoddard, had originally been employed of Mr. Kew, carriage maker, in Beamsville, and as the tools used for the burglary had been taken from his shop, suspicion pointed strongly to the man as the ringleader. After a day or two of inquiry the goods were discovered in a tailor's shop, in Dunville, and finally the man Stoddard was arrested in the neighbourhood of that place, secreted in the woods. He had been in Dunville in company with two Americans named Jones and Brown, who had been associated with him in the burglary. During the examination of Stoddart, these two men arrived in Dunville, by train from Buffalo, and were cleverly captured by Constable Orme and Rodgers.

The evidence taken at Dunville was sufficient to send them to this place, that the affair might be investigated in the county where the robbery was committed. Stoddart, while here made a confession that the man Jones was the principal of the affair, and that he Stoddart, had been the cat's paw of the other. Although it was evident that the man Brown one of the gang, no evidence could be adduced against him, and he was set at liberty, and made no delay in making tracks for Uncle Sam's possessions. The prisoner Jones maintained the utmost nonchalance throughout the trial, and when asked if he had anything to say, he replied that he had a bad cold and did not care to speak much.

The evidence here was overwhelming against them, and the two, Jones and Stoddart, were committed to gaol. There being no lock-up here, but that the prisoners should be committed to jail at once, and accordingly, late and all as it was, the two with one constable and a driver to the team, started for Niagara. Jones, who seemed to be a consummate rascal, was doubtless overjoyed at the idea of driving to Niagara in a dark night, under such an escort, and said that he would kill both the constable and the driver and be back here in two days. To prevent the possibilty of this they were both handcuffed, and their feet tied with a leather strap; and when at Jordan, Jones persisting in his threats, the Constable tied him securely to the seat of the waggon. The party arrived at Niagara at about midnight, and thinking that the prisoners were all right, the Constable jumped out to arouse the gaoler, and the driver to tie his horses. As quick as thought, Jones, who had picked the lock of his handcuff on the way down, stopped and unbuckled the strap around his leg, slipped the rope from his arms, and jumping out of the waggon with the words "good bye boys," disappeared in the darkness, leaving the Constable so confounded that he could neither draw his revolver nor pursue for a few moments. The alarm, however, was soon raised, and the telegraph spread the news to Clifton and Fort Erie, setting all the Detectives along the river on the alert, but up to the present time no tidings had been received of the rascal. The other Prisoner was lodged in gaol. Since his escape it has been discovered that this Walter Jones is one of the most notorious burglars in this province, and that the Detectives of St. Catharines have been looking for him for three months.—*Globe.*

Fire at Weston.
TEN OR TWELVE BUILDINGS BURNED.
LOSS ABOUT $20,000.

The village of Weston was visited by a disastrous fire on Sunday morning, at about two o'clock. A large store kept by Mr. H. McCann, (ex. M.P.P. for the county of Prescott,) was totally destroyed with all its contents. The loss must have been at least $10,000. The tavern, formerly known as Wood's tavern, was also destroyed, with its outbuildings, involving a loss of about $5,000. A boot and shoe store belonging to Mr. McGuire, with the outbuildings valued at $1,000, was also burned, though we believe Mr McGuire saved his stock. Some small stores adjoining Mr. McCann's were also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown, though a conjecture is made that it arose from the sparks of a locomotive. The following companies lose by fire: Imperial, $5,000; Western Canada, $2,600; Phœnix, $2,600; Western of England, $2,000.

A gentleman was agreeably surprised the other day to find a plump turkey served up for dinner, and inquired how it was obtained. Why sir, was the reply, the turkey has been roosting on our fence, those three nights, so this morning I seized him for rent.

During one of the battles in Mexico a French officer was wounded in the thigh, and four or five days several surgeons were engaged attempting to discover the ball. Their soundings gave him exorciating pain. On the fifth day he could bear it no longer, and cried to the surgeons:—'Gentlemen, what are you about?' 'We are looking for the ball.' 'Mon Dieu! why didn't you say so at first? It is in my waistcoat pocket!'

THESE MEN!—'Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper; I am sure not from me.' No, my dear, for I don't find that that you have lost any.' [N. B.—these men are always ready with their nasty replies.

Well, doctor,' said a countryman to a dentist who had just extracted an offending tooth, 'how much do you ax for the job?'—'Zounds, but you did it quick, though!'—'My charge,' said the dentist, 'is five shillings.' 'Five shillins,' cried the astonished bumpkin, 'Why a doctor down t'our place drawed a tooth for me two years ago, and it took him two hours. He dragged me all round the room, and lost his grip half-a-dozen times. I never seed such hard work—and he charged me only a shillin. Five shillins for a minute's work! O, git out! thee must be jokin'.'

MILITARY MARRIAGE REGULATIONS FOR THE NEGROES.

Brevet Major General Rufus Saxton, at Beaufort, South Carolina, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has issued a long order, dated August 11, in relation to marriages among the late slaves, containing full instructions for the information and guidance of all connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in those States. Section IV contains the following:—

First. The marriage of all parties living together as husband and wife at the time of obtaining their freedom or solemnized since obtaining it, will be acknowledged as legal and binding.

Second. All parties whose marriage was only a mutual agreement between themselves, with no public form of ceremony, are required to have their marriage confirmed by a minister, and obtain a certificate of the same.

Third. No parties having agreed to enter the marriage relation will be allowed to live together as husband and wife until marriage has been legally solemnized.

Fourth. All parties claiming to have been married, but separated by slavery, and having no certificate of their marriage, must obtain from such society or church a permit for their union before they will be allowed to live together as man and wife.

Fifth. A wife, when restored by freedom to her husband, if he be living with no other wife, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for lawful causes.

Sixth. If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom, the one having children by him and the other not, he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause as provided in Section III, Rule 4, first.

Seventh. If a man living without a wife shall refuse to renew the marriage relation with a former wife restored to freedom, who may desire such renewal, there being no moral or legal objection of the same proven by him, he shall be held responsible for the support of such wife, and also of all his children by her so long as they remain minors.

Eigth. No man failing for want of cause proven to obtain a release from renewing his marriage with a former wife, will be allowed to marry another woman so long as such wife may live, or until for just cause she shall have married another.

Ninth. Every man marrying a woman having children shall be responsible for their protection and support so long as they remain minors.

Tenth. A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided—

First. He has children by such wife who are still minors.

Second. That such wife has no other husband known to be living.

Third. That his present wife assent to such change of their marriage relations.

Eleventh. If a former wife utterly refuse upon application made by the husband, to renew her former marriage relation with with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a relief from said wife. If, after due notice given by such society or church to the wife refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objection, as provided for in these regulations, to the renewal of her former marriage relations with him then the society or church acting in the case shall grant to the man a release from all obligations to her as a husband, and for the support of his children by her.

From one end of the country to the other, we have the glad tidings of an abundance of everything, either grains roots or fruit. In a few localities, some fruits are only medium crops, but, as a general thing, there is a very large yield. Again, in a few places, Spring Wheat is rather light. However, all things considered, farmers ought to be thankful to Providence for blessing them with a more than average yield, as well as the best of harvest weather. Not a dollar's worth having been destroyed through the inclemency of the weather.—*Millbrook Messenger.*

Vancouver Island papers—referring to the depredations of the 'Shenandoah' in that neighborhood—say that the North Pacific coast has been grossly neglected during the war by the U. S. authorities, and that, at almost any time during the past two years, a Confederate privateer might have destroyed every town upon the Oregon and Washington court. The suggestion was made in Victoria, that, in the interests of commerce, a vessel from the British squadron should be sent after the pirate, and it is not unlikely that this will be done.

A barbarous war is raging at the Cape of Good Hope. Advices to the middle of July report that hostilities had broken out between the Dutch farmers of the Orange Free State and one of the neighboring semi-civilized tribes. The savages had invaded the British colony of Natal, and British troops had been moved to the frontier.

The Oil Springs Chronicle says:—On Wednesday evening last, while on our way from Sarnia, on the plank road, in company with M. Murphy, Esq., and Mr. Bassett, a large black bear crossed the road within a few rods of our buggy. About ten minutes after this a large she one with two cubs made their appearance and appeared careless whether they gave the road or not. It being about sunset, and raining at the time, we did not decide to follow Bruin and his family to his night's quarters. Those who have time and like the sport ought to pay their respects to those distinguished visitors.

GREAT ADVANTAGE OF CRINOLINE.—An American paper tells how crinoline was used to manage a skittish horse. As two ladies were driving along a road, the horse became frightened at a large boulder by the road side, and refused to go on; whereupon one of the ladies going to the object, which had so unconsciously impeded their progress, spread herself all over it, and so completely covered it from sight, that the horse immediately became manageable, and carried them to their journey's end without further mischief.

PROHIBITED.—A young fellow once offered to kiss a Quakeress. 'Friend,' said she, 'thee must not do that.' 'Oh, by Jove, but I must,' said the youth. 'Well, friend, as thou hast sworn, thee may do it—but thee must not make a practice of it.'

An Erratic Bird.

A curious incident occurred to the mail train from Buffalo, Conductor Jones, on Thursday afternoon. The train was running along at its usual rate of speed, when one of the windows of a passenger coach was broken in with a crash, and a large goose came through the aperture and landed in the passage way between the seats. The thing was done so suddenly that nobody saw how it happened. Two ladies who were seated next to the window through which the stupid bird made its entrance, were terribly frightened, and one of them received a scratch in the face from a piece of broken glass. The goose was caught and thrown out of the car through the aperture which it had made for its entrance. It left a good share of its feathers in the coach and on the clothing of the passengers.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Accident to the Steamer Spartan.

From the Montreal Herald.

We regret to record the occurrence of an accident to the steamer Spartan, belonging to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, on her downward passage on Saturday. The vessel had passed Lachine village on her way to the Rapids, between five and six o'clock, and had also passed Point du Chene—a long spit of land running out from the Indian Reserve on the Caughnawaga side. At this place it appears that, partly from the smoky condition of the atmosphere caused by fires in the woods, the pilot who had taken charge believed that he should not have sufficient light to enable him to descend the Rapids in safety. The boat's head was therefore turned up stream; but whether owing to the strength of the current at this place making it difficult to calculate the distance required or from some other cause, she struck a sunken rock caught just abaft the paddles, and forged ahead with a sharp sawing noise, beginning to fill immediately. In an instant as it seemed, the water rushed aboard, rendering passage up the after companion impossible. The passengers who were below rushed to the iron ladders leading to the saloon deck, these being speedily blocked up. By placing chairs and otherwise raising the passengers a great number got high enough to reach towards the hatchway and other openings through the deck, and in this manner all were assisted from the main deck. Very fortunately a number of the men of the Admiral's ship Duncan, who had been on a trip to the Lakes, were on board on their return. They were at tea in the saloon, and the moment the alarm was given the cox-swain of the Admiral's barge, Robert Smith, and Admiral's coxswain, John Luck, two of the party, made for the life boats. On board one of the boats was a dingy, which they turned out and cleared away the boat ready to let go. Swinging her round on the davits they commenced alone to lower her into the water. Lieut. Richardson of the Duncan, having obtained permission of Capt. Howard, mustered his men and took charge of the landing of the passengers. He placed sentries so as to prevent any crowding of the boats, and to see that the ladies of whom there were about seventy on board, were first put into a place of safety. The confusion which on the first shock had prevailed, subsided, and the utmost quietness and calmness prevailed, Capt. Howard, the commander of the steamer, his first officer and the engineer, materially contributing to this. The appearance presented by the steamer was at this time very alarming. She had settled down by the stern, her after compartments having filled, and it was feared that she might roll over and carry with her those who were on deck. Gradually, however, owing to the hatches being open, the water began to pour into the fore compartments and she sunk without a list. During this time the boats had been busily engaged loading the passengers on the pier, known as the Government Wharf, the Duncan's men exerting themselves nobly. Several of the ladies refused to leave their husbands, but they and the children, together with several gentlemen some infirm in health and others unable for lameness to help themselves having been landed, all the others got safely on the wharf. The prospect was sufficiently discouraging. Their place of safety was very frail, the night was coming on dark, with every appearance of rain, and all had escaped with merely the clothes they were when the wreck took place. But relief was at hand. The sound of paddling was heard, and pulling for life and death, every muscle strained to the utmost, the Indians from Caughnawaga came down, the water looking black from the number of canoes. By this time it was dark, and many of the ladies were afraid to trust themselves with the Indians. Ultimately, believing it would be better to get ashore than remain there, they were all after three hours detention, landed in safety, and had the utmost kindness. Several narrow escapes were experienced going to the land, one or two of the canoes having bumped on rocks which the darkness concealed. Taken in carts and other conveyances along the river road, all were safely conveyed to Caughnawaga, whence they crossed over to Lachine yesterday morning and brought to town by special train. Some of the baggage was landed on the wharf in the boats and their is little doubt that all will be saved, the Spartan after slipping off the rock she first struck, having grounded on the ledge covered by about twenty feet depth of water. The water seen from Lachine side seems to cover the main deck of the steamer which as far as we can judge is lying about the eight of a mile from the Caughnawaga side. She is a very fine steamer, newly built and has only run part of this season. It is expected no great difficulty will be experienced in raising and repairing her.

Besides Lieutenant Richardson, and the two Coxswains, Robert Smith and John Luck of H.M.S. Duncan, the passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Messrs. Sinclair and Hawkins, Midshipmen of the Duncan, Mr. S. V. Royd of Washington, U.S., Mr. R. Armour, Bowmanville, C.W., a priest belonging to the St. Laurent Community, Dr. Bergin, Mr. Duncan McLennen and Mr. J. Bethune, of Cornwall, who kept guard on the decks and of several other passengers whose names we could not ascertain. The pilot, engineer bar keeper and steward also did their duty nobly. We regret we cannot say as much for the men belonging to the steamer. While the captain and his officers behaved admirably several of the crew skulked like cowards, one of them actually having his chest on board the life boat, as well as himself, before a single passenger was saved. No great ceremony was used in tossing it overboard and in expelling his worthless carcass. Where the lives of women and children and helpless invalids are at stake no terms can be too strong to characterize such behavior, it forms so marked an exception to the conduct of our countrymen. There were about three hundred and twenty passengers on board, seventy of whom were ladies, forty seamen and thirty apprentices, belonging to H.M.S. Duncan, a large number of tourists and others besides a valuable cargo.

In recognition of the services of the seamen of the Duncan, a sum of money was collected and handed to Lieut. Richardson, who received it, subject to the approval of the Admiral.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT STABB.—We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant A. Ewen Stabb, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of H. M. 16th Regiment, which occurred on Monday evening. Lieut. Stabb has been Adjutant of the regiment for nearly five years. We have not heard any particulars as to the cause of his death. His loss will be universally deplored by his brother officers and all who knew him.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

It is said that Lord Monck will not return to Canada until late in December, and that a contractor has received instructions to complete the repairs required at his residence, at Spencer Wood, by the 8th of that month. It is thereupon inferred that he will not leave for Ottawa until next year.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

RAILWAY FROM TRURO TO MONCKTON.—It is rumoured in Halifax that the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, now in England, have completed arrangements with the International Contract Company for the construction of a road from Truro to Moncktown. It is said the contracts were signed before the delegates left England.

The conflagration of the firework manufactory in New York on the 25th ult., was the scene of some startling incidents. One man at least was terribly burned about the head and arms, and is not expected to recover. Another *employe* was lifted from his feet by the explosion of a large box of fire-crackers, and was blown completely across the street, and at a heighth of some twenty feet from the ground, but was not injured. A young woman, fleeing from the flames, ran along the eaves, tripped, and was suspended over the street by her hooped skirt; and just as her clothing began to burn was rescued by a fireman. During the progress of the conflagration, a burning mass was seen to fall through the second floor, which afterwards proved to be the body of a young married woman, and so disfigured that she was only recognized by the ring on her finger.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, September 6, 1865.

We are sorry to hear that the project of laying the Atlantic cable will have to be postponed until next year, the preparations required for its completion will require so much time as to put it past the fall. Very general fears have been entertained that the numerous mishaps which befel the enterprise, were the result of treachery on the part of some American emissary, who may not have liked the idea of Britain having hold of both ends of the line of communication across the Atlantic. This may or may not be the case. One thing is certain that the failure has contributed no small amount of information and the work will again be attempted with more judgment and better machinery.

The London correspondent of the "Globe" says that not only will this undertaking not be abandoned, but other enterprises having precisely the same object will be attempted. Notably there is the scheme projected by that accomplished electrician, Mr. Thomas Allan. His plan is to lay an Atlantic cable from Oporto to the Azores, and from these islands of the sea to New York, thus breaking the journey by an intermediate land route. But the peculiarity of his project lies in the nature of the cable which he proposes to employ, and of which he is the sole inventor and patentee. He explains that in a cable conducted on his principle "the core "or conductor is composed of a solid copper "wire, surrounded with steel wires capable "of bearing a strain equal to 6,000 fathoms "of itself in water, without elongating one "per cent.; conducting power equal to 400 "pounds of copper, and insulated with 400 "pound of gutta percha per nautical mile; "it is finished in a skin of hemp or other "cheap protecting material to a depth of "five-eights of an inch, and weighs 10 cwt. "per nautical mile, with a specific gravity of "1.7." It is obvious that a cable protected by steel would not be nearly so liable to such accidents as those which have marred the cable now lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. A small piece of wire, lets by the carelessness of workmen, would not be able to penetrate to the core, and thus destroy insulation. Added to which, its price would be forty per cent. cheaper, and 2,500 miles of it could be conveyed across the Atlantic in a vessel not larger than ordinary transatlantic steamers. The merits of this light rope cable are apparent on the surface, and are incontestible.

For the present, however, we can place no absolute confidence on the successful completion of any telegraphic line save that which will pass through Russian territory. This line will soon be completed to the mouth of the Amoor, and an American company, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, has undertaken to finish the little job in five years, by crossing Behring's Straits, traversing Russian America and British Columbia, and meeting the great American line at San Francisco. The blot upon this great scheme is that "all the servants of the Company upon Russian territory are to be of Russian nationality,' which simply means that the great autocrat, whom all men distrust, is to pull the wires.

Whether the report of foul play being used with the cable, to thwart the enterprise, be true or not, there are some American journalists who manifest the extreme and silly illiberality of rejoicing over the failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable expedition, solely because it was a British enterprise, intended as they conceive to place the British American colonies within conversing distance of Downing street, to unite the naval depots of Plymouth and Halifax, and so concentrate British power against them. The poor jealousy which has given rise to this rejoicing at the temporary insufficiency of science to combat nature is of a kind to bring nothing but ridicule upon those Americans who share it.

Nothing of very much interest has taken place in Quebec, and it is not supposed that the session of Parliament will be a long one. It appears to be the general desire to bring it to a close as soon as the necessary business can be completed. The government have proposed that during the remainder of the session there be two distinct sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays, the first to begin at 3 p.m. and end at 6 p.m., the second to begin at 7:30 p.m. and continue until the adjournment; and that, at all such sittings, Government measures shall have precedence.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall, member for North Lanark, has introduced a bill for the further improvement of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

We understand from the "Globe" correspondence that the government have asked from the Grand Trunk officials certain returns in reference to the traffic of the road which they have neglected to give, and parliament has taken prompt action in the matter, feeling determined that the order shall not be treated with disrespect. The committee obtained by Mr. Mackenzie, of Lambton, met and recommended Parliament to order the information required to be furnished forthwith, and a motion to that effect was put and carried. The clerk of the Assembly has, therefore, written to the railway officers, and should they treat Parliament with further contempt, they will doubtless be summoned to the bar of the House. The information sought for as to through and local traffic, has an important bearing on the Amalgamation Bill, which can hardly be proceeded with without it.

We direct the attention of our readers and the travelling public, to an advertisement in another column of our paper, being a change of time of the running of the trains on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. Seventy-four and a half miles are now completed from Brockville to Sand Point, besides the branch to Perth, of twelve miles. The change of time which is to take place on the 11th instant will be a great accommodation to the people in this part of the country, who may have business in the county town, as they can go to Perth, have five hours to transact their business and return home in the evening. It will also accommodate travellers on the Upper Ottawa, as the cars leave Sand Point on the arrival of the boat from Portage-du-Fort, arriving in Brockville in time for passengers to take a seat on the Grand Trunk going either East or West. We think this arrangement of the Company will work well, and give general satisfaction

We understand that there is reason to believe that the expected visit of our friends from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and perhaps Prince Edward's Island, will take place this year—and no doubt the matter will be so arranged that they will be enabled to be present at the two great annual exhibitions of Canada—the one in Montreal and the other in London. It is contemplated, it is said, to embrace in the invitation the members of the Provincial Legislature, Boards of Trade, and leading men generally, including the Press. We need not say that no political significance can be attached to the visit should it take place. It will simply be a return for the courtesy shown by the Lower Provinces to Canada last year, by the invitation extended to both of our Houses of Parliament. At the same time no better period could be chosen for the visit, if it is desired to impress our fellow colonists with a due regard for our country, and its resources and population.

Mr J. A. Donaldson of Toronto estimates the quantity of land under crop with flax in Upper Canada this year at from ten to fifteen thousand acres, the quantity of flax straw to the acre at two tons, and gives the price paid at the mills at from $12 to $14 per ton with the seed on. The cash return from fibre and seed he places at $450,000, put into the farmers' pockets by the 1st of August, just in time to enable them to carry on the operations of the grain harvest, under circumstances which make the receipt of such money a highly welcome addition to the farm revenue.

We published, last week, a communication signed "Humanity," which is deserving of careful consideration. We would advise all who have not read it to turn up the paper again and give that article a careful reading. We shall be glad to hear from "Humanity," when convenient.

There appears to be very little doubt that the government will remove to Ottawa soon after the close of the present session. It is stated that orders have been given to the officers of the different departments to prepare for the removal in six weeks, and that leave has been given to the married men, in the service to go to Ottawa and make a choice of dwellings.

It is reported from Quebec that the healthiness of the immigrants this year is better than usual. About 15000 have reached port, and not one is said to be remaining in the hospital at Grosse Island.

Two cases of infanticide are reported, as being discovered in Ottawa—the bodies having been found, one in the River, and the other in a privy. At the latest reports the guilty parties had not been discovered.

The Hon. George Sherwood, of Brockville, C. W., has been appointed Judge of the County Court for the County of Hastings, vacant by the death of Judge Sidney.

Amprior, Aug. 26th.

The Town Hall of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire, about half past four this morning. Loss partly covered by insurance.

A fire broke out on the premises of John Kemp, on the 11th concession of the township of Goulbourn, on Friday morning last, consuming a log barn and two frame sheds containing about twenty waggon loads of oats, seven of peas, two of barley, three tons of hay, one waggon and a fanning mill. About 2 o'clock Mrs. Kemp was alarmed by the noise of the fire, and in about an hour after all was consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as at one o'clock there was no sign of fire. From threats made by two parties, Edward Bassett and Ellen Doil, they were arrested, and are now in Ottawa jail awaiting their trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, in October next. The loss estimated at about $1,600. No insurance.—COM.

We have had an extraordinary season of dry weather, and at the time we write there is little sign of rain. Fires are raging in many parts of the country and doing much damage

A telegraph in the "Globe" states that it is in contemplation to assemble all the graduates of the military schools at a camp of instruction, in Montreal, on the 16th inst. About 1,400 persons have now passed.—They will be notified at once. Their travelling expenses to and from Montreal will be paid as well as fifty cents per day while there is an ample supply of tents ready. It is intended, I believe, to keep them in camp about twenty days. It is expected that all graduates will comply with this request of the Militia Department. The occasion will be one of great interest. The students, it is to be hoped, will, by their conduct, demonstrate the desirability of continuing the schools in their present scale.

We understand that an attempt has been made to burn Longueil village. It was set fire to in three places—one being the Roman Catholic Church. One broke out whilst a meeting was being held in regard to the numerous fires which have recently occurred. A man was found in the Roman Catholic Church one morning, about five o'clock. He had his pockets filled with paper. He is supposed to be insane. He is in custody. Both English and French patrol the village at night.

SALTED.—We understand that in the western end of the city, a youth is at present in an uncomfortable frame of mind and body, from having undergone a new process of being salted alive. It appears the juvenile—as juveniles will—went on an orchard pillage excursion a few nights ago. The owner of the orchard was on the look-out, and it appears had his carbine charged with *muriate of soda*—novel charge—full of the determination of "salting" the first individual who attempted to assault his apples.—The youth in question evidently was not foremost in the retreat movement and the result is that the poor fellow was "salted".—*Ottawa Union.*

Served him right we say, so *salt* him. It is very annoying to have things stolen in that way. We know a few scoundrels in this village, who stand a chance of getting *peppered.*

We observe that the American Government have given a contract to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying a monthly mail from San Francisco to Hong Kong, in China, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Kanagawa, in Japan.

It is reported from Newfoundland that the results of the Labrador fisheries are very good.

A passenger by train from Kingston reports that he passed fifty miles of woods on fire. The whole air has been darkened by smoke.

Hon. George Sherwood, of Brockville, is gazetted Judge of the County Court of Hastings.

Revolution in San Domingo.

New York, Sept. 2.—Late advices from San Domingo to the 8th ult. confirm the previous news of the appointment of Cabral as Protector.

Gen. Gaudara has left the island, and the Dominicians are the sole masters of their territory. They are engaged in re-organising the Government. A national convention will meet at an early date to form a permanent organization.

A new journal called El Monitor has been started at San Domingo city.

The Spanish occupation is now really as well as nominally at an end.

St. John's, N. B., Sept. 2.—In the great four-oared boat race to-day, the shell Thetis, of Indiantown won by half a length. The lapstreak, James A. Harding, of Carleton, was second; the George B. McClellan, of Boston, was third, and the shell Amphritite, of St. John, was last. The water was calm and the race close throughout the four boats coming in within 15 seconds of each other.

The following insolvents are gazetted today:—John Mitchell, Enniskillen; Joseph MacNabb, Derby township; Wm. Pomeroy, Ballerock, Andrew H. Wilson Brantford; S. A. Elliott Ingersoll; Robert McIntyre, Port Hope; Robert H. Brett, Mono township; Hiram Chisholm London; Joseph Ar Gingras and Elz. Bigaouette, Quebec; Wm. and Anne Sise, Uniouville; E. and J. F. Moore, Hamilton; Barthol mew Griffin, Durham; Patrick Macanally, Montreal; Thomas McGee, Manvers township; J. and S. B. Humphrey, Barnston township; Edmund Latour, Montreal

Quebec, Aug. 28—Geo. W. Greg, formerly of the Washington Congressional lobby, was arrested in Montreal to-day and committed to gaol for obtaining money by fraud and forgery from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and others. The forged drafts were on Wall street, and endorsed by Mr. Cameron and others, and their face afterwards changed to large amounts.

A cast has been taken of Dr. Pritchard's head, and it is stated by the phrenologists that the animal part of the brain was fully four-fifths of the whole. A gentleman eminent in the art of reading bumps is said to have remarked that he had only known one head of the same person to equal it in its unfavorable development.

Parliament.

A trial of the strength of parties in the House took place last week, on an amendment of Mr. Holton's in reference to the enlargement of the canals. The debate brought out several speeches touching upon our relations with the States. The following are the speeches of the members for North and South Lanark:—

Hon. Mr. McDougall said, if any doubt prevailed at an earlier stage of the discussion as to the object and effect of the motion of the hon. member for Chateauguay, that doubt was now dispelled. The speech of the hon. member for Hochelaga, as also that of the gentleman who had just taken his seat (Mr M C Cameron) clearly proved that this was a vote of want of confidence, was so intended by the mover and seconder, will be supported as such by all the opponents of the Administration, and will unquestionably be so regarded by the country. He was much amused by the efforts of the mover, (Mr Holton) to convey the impression that it was a harmless motion, that it might be accepted by the Government, that it would not even stop the Supplies, though moved in amendment to the proposal of the Minister of Finance to consider them.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was particularly struck with the mild tones and beseeching air of the hon. gentleman to which they were so unaccustomed on that side of the House. He played his part well, but unfortunately he was followed by the hon. members for Hochelaga, Cornwall, and North Ontario, who completely dispelled the illusion which had for a moment captivated both sides of the House. They confessed frankly that their object was condemnation of the Government and its policy.

Mr Holton—But you say the resolution is your policy.

Mr.—McDougall—Certainly; we have declared our policy with respect to the canals, and therefore a resolution affirming that policy, proposed by the leaders of the Opposition; has no meaning but one—want of confidence in the Government. (Hear, Hear.) He had no objection that hon. gentlemen opposite should avail themselves of every proper occasion to test the opinion of the House on that point but he did object to these attempts to obtain votes by misrepresenting the issue; and he objected also to the reckless course of his hon. friend opposite (Mr Holton), when he showed himself ready to sacrifice the best interests of the country to imperil the success of negotiations now in progress for the renewal of those beneficial commercial relations with our neighbours, which all parties in this House and out of it so much desire, merely to gain the paltry advantage of a temporary, and probably at best, very small addition to the names of those who usually vote with the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He [Mr McD.] could not believe that the hon. gentleman had reflected on the consequences which would result from the adoption of his resolution, or rather from the immediate adoption by the Government of the measures it recommends. The point had been noticed by his hon. friend near him, (Mr Brown), but it would bear to be elaborated a little further We are negotiating for a treaty of reciprocity with our neighbours. We have certain natural and other advantages which they desire to share, and they have certain advantages of which we are anxious to avail ourselves. Neither can enjoy these advantages without the consent of the other.—Neither will give that consent without the *quid pro quo.* The right to use the noble St. Lawrence with its natural and artificial facilities of navigation is ardently desired by the people of the great West, and will be an absolute necessity for the teeming millions who will in a few years occupy every section of that vast country, and fill every warehouse, and crowd every channel of communication with their enormous productions. We hold this important outlet to the markets of the world, and what do hon. gentlemen propose? Why, that we should make our neighbors a present of this valuable, this indispensible privilege, and then sit down and wait till their generosity induces them to give us the *quid pro!* (Hear, hear.) If the hon. gentleman could cite for us any instance of success in either public or private bartering, according to his plan, he might expect to find some one to listen to him, but all experience is against him! What had been our experience in this very matter? When the Imperial Government—deprived the colonists of the advantages they enjoyed over foreigners in the English markets, and admitted Americans to an equality with us—a privilege worth millions of dollars annually to them—we were told to wait patiently a short time, and the example of English generosity and sound commercial practice, would open the markets of the United States to us. But were these predictions verified? No, they took the boon that was offered them, and grew richer, but more restrictive with every change in their tariff from that day to this. [Hear, hear.] Common sense and experience admonish us, that if we desire to get anything from our neighbors, we must be able to show that we have something to give for it, and this we cannot do if hon. gentlemen opposite are allowed to give away our *quid pro quo* before hand. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for North Ontario, seeing this objection to the plan of his friends, suggests an easy mode of overcoming it. "Enlarge the canals at once," says he, "you need not wait for the treaty, because *after* you have enlarged them, if the Americans wont give you what you ask, you can shut them up." (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman would have us spend 13 millions in providing facilities for the trade of the Western States, and after the money is spent, and his constituents and mine are burdened with heavy taxes to meet the interest, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that if the Yankees refuse to renew the Reciprocity Treaty, we can lock the gates, stop their vessels, and refuse their tolls! He [Mr McD.] must be excused if he was not sufficiently conversant with questions of trade and finance, to see the wisdom of such a policy. He believed that the canals were quite large enough for the trade of Canada. Nothing could justify the imposition of further heavy burdens on the people to increase the capacity of these canals, but the certainty that equivalent, and more than equivalent advantages would be obtained by an increase of our trade and commerce with the United States. The course suggested by hon. gentlemen opposite was the best that could possibly be devised to defeat the very object they pretend to desire, and he was therefore satisfied that it would be rejected by a majority so large and so decisive that no one in this country, or elsewhere, can mistake the policy of the Government, or the mode by which it will be carried out. [Hear, hear.]

Mr Morris said that the motion submitted by the hon. member for Chateauguay would neither mislead the House nor the country. It would be estimated in its true light as a motion to obstruct the business of the House. The bland tones of the hon. member could not induce the country to believe that his only object was in the words of the hon. member for Chateauguay (Mr Holton), to afford a moral support to the Executive Government in dealing with the Reciprocity Treaty; on the contrary it would be viewed as being moved by the leader of a party for party purposes—by the leader of a small minority. To regretted that this course had been taken by the hon. member for he believed that a more unpatriotic—a more impolitic—a more unstatesmanlike proposition had never been submited to any legislature on the eve of a difficult and delicate negotiation with a foreign State. But what was the proposal of the hon. gentleman? It was that we should not deal with the negotiations regarding the Reciprocity Treaty on the merits of that question itself, but at the suggestion of the Detroit Conference, and in compliance with American policy we should pledge this country, in advance, to expend $11,000,000, not to meet the present wants of the trade of this Province but for the benefit and advantage of the great Western States of the American Union. (Hear, hear.) He claimed that the question of Reciprocity should be dealt with as a distinct question from that of canal extension. The two should not be confounded at this stage of affairs. The proper course was that which the Government was about to follow, namely, to call together the representatives of the British American Provinces, and then as a united people to treat with the people of the United States, having in view the common interests of all the Provinces. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Thus the disadvantage under which we had laboured in previous negotiations, would be removed, and we would be able to say to the United States, "The treaty has been one of mutual advantage, it has been advantageous to you as well as to us, but you have no right, as the Committee of Commerce represented to Congress with regard to the last treaty—you have no right in dealing with Canada or New Brunswick to leave out of view the advantage the United States derive from the operation of the Treaty as regards Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, or *vice versa*, but you must deal with us as a whole, and weigh the advantages you derive from the Treaty, as regards all British North America, with those you concede to us." [Hear, hear.] As the hour was late, he would not detain the House with any reply, at length, to the remarks of the hon. member for North Ontario, [Mr Cameron.] He entirely differed from those who said that the mission to England had accomplished nothing. There are none so blind as those who did not wish to see, and he thought that that was the case of the hon. gentlemen who said that nothing had been accomplished. [Laughter.] He believed that very much had been gained by the mission, but he would confine himself to two points. Was it no gain, he would ask the hon. member for North Ontario, that the question of Confederation of the Union of the British North American Provinces, was now lifted above the arena of mere local politics, and that it had become a settled matter of Imperial as well as Canadian policy, and that the Government of Great Britain and the leading statesmen of Britain were committed to it. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] True, there would be no attempt at coercion, but nevertheless the advance that had thus been made would bring forth fruit, in the not distant future, and the Union of the Provinces would assuredly be realized. [Hear, hear.] But again, was it no gain, that the apprehension, the uneasiness, the distrust that prevailed in England, arising from the defeat of a Militia Bill, had now been dispelled; that the efforts of the Goldwin Smith, anti-colonial party had been defeated; the true feeling of attachment to the Crown, of the people of these Provinces, properly represented, and a good understanding established between the Province and the mother country on matters of defence? (Hear, hear.) These were real advantages, and not to be lightly belittled or undervalued. He should have no hesitation in voting against the motion which would only recoil on the member who moved it.—

Mr A. Mackenzie wished to add a few words. He said the hon. member for Chateauguay (Mr Holton) was so emphatically the apostle of the negative policy, that he (Mr. Mackenzie) was glad to hear from the hon. member of Agriculture that the motion affirmed a truism. (Hear, hear.) He disagreed entirely with the honorable mover as to the arguments in favour of the merits of the motion, and remarked that although we should make preparations for the defence of the country to the full extent of our means he hoped the day would be far distant when they would be required.

Mr Parker and Mr T. Ferguson both spoke against the motion.

After the Hon. Mr Holton had spoken at some length in justification of the course he had taken, and a reply from the Hon. Mr Cartier the amendment was lost on a division—yeas, 20; nays, 78.

Ravages of the Cholera.

The Marseilles papers state that on the appearance of the cholera in Egypt, the municipal authorities in Marseilles desired to place all ships entering that port from the Levant in quarantine. For that purpose they applied to the Board of Health in Paris for permission to do so, but their application was refused. They add that as yet the inhabitants of Marseilles have not suffered from cholera although no quarantine has been enforced. On the other hand the cholera is said to be making sure and steady progress in France, and the action of the Government in endeavouring to keep all knowledge of the state of affairs from the people is very generally condemned. The disease is however reported to have no very virulent form, though the space over which it extends is very considerable and is increasing rapidly.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND PANIC.

The news from Ancona concerning the cholera is frightful; but the authorities vie with each other in the zeal and self-sacrifice with which they confront the danger. In Florence and various other places isolated cases have occurred, but they are all of persons who had fled from Ancona. The panic in Ancona is terrible, and more than a third of the population have fled from the city. Most of the shops were shut, and great misery exists among the surviving families of the victims, the women and children who were left widows and orphans. A committee has been formed, and had made a strong appeal to public charity. The Government has placed considerable sums at the disposal of the Ancona municipality. A paragraph in the official Gazette appealed to the medical profession and asked for volunteers to assist the over-worked physicians of Ancona.

ELSON, THE PEDESTRIAN.—Mr. Elson, the great English pedestrian, commenced his daily walk of 62 miles for four consecutive days, on the Kingston road, and performed the task upon the first day in good time, and with apparent ease. When he returned to the city, however, the second time on Thursday, he appeared greatly fatigued, and declined attempting to walk the remaining twenty miles on that day, giving as a reason for not doing so that he had been attacked by four men on the Kingston road and severely beaten. Some are inclined to doubt the latter part of the story, however, thinking that this was a convenient excuse to be offered by Mr. Elson, when he found himself unable to continue his match.—*Leader.*

STEAMER BURNED.—At three o'clock Tuesday, the steamer "Iron Duke," running between L'Orignal and Montreal, took fire while lying at the wharf and was burned to the water's edge.

A new House of Refuge is being built in Milwaukee. It is to cost $350,000.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—I presume that the greatest circulation of the *Herald* is in the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Carleton, amongst the farming community, I therefore beg leave to offer a few remarks upon a subject that affects every farmer less or more, namely: keeping better stock of all kinds, even down to the farmer's dog.

Lately there has been a vast deal of stock purchased in the farm-yards, for the American market, at fair paying prices, taking the inferior description of stock into consideration. For instance, a well got up horse, and all right, would readily bring from $100 to $150, when the great mass of trash offered would not bring one half; indeed could not be sold at any price. The reason is, that not one farmer out of fifty, in these counties will pay for the use of a superior horse, but will take the cheapest that offers, indeed it is oftener the creed or country of the groom, or owner of the horse that the choice is made from, than the qualities of the animals. Such being the case it is not to be wondered at that we have an inferior breed of horses.

Perhaps the disparity between a superior and inferior horned animals is not so great as it is in horses, yet the difference is great. In England, where breeding is carried on almost to perfection, enormous prices are paid for the very best animals for exportation as well as for breeders at home. If the breeders at home did not find it profitable to raise superior horned stock, it surely would not be persisted in, for the British people make it a point to follow the system that is most profitable and pleasant.

The short-horn is the favourite breed on account of their great size and fattening qualities, and being most suitable for the London market, also being more profitable by coming early to maturity. Perhaps the Ayrshire is more suitable for Canada, at least I have found them so. They are a thrifty, handsome stock, good milkers, and take on beef readily when required. But to those who do not fancy them there are now a variety of improved kinds in Canada that can be had instead of the inferior stock of the country. If the farmer had the courage to give the price, it is only the first outlay which will soon repay itself, in a very few years, as the stock that is raised from them costs no more than raising an inferior breed, and when raised will bring a much higher price. For instance, I saw three cows purchased this spring for $60, and $60 refused for one, also $20 for her calf, all on the same day, yet the owner would not look at these prices, his motto is to breed out of the best animals that can be had at almost any cost, and the chances are that it will richly pay with proper care.

If our horses and horned cattle are inferior our sheep are more so. It is a very rare thing to see a flock of well bred sheep, in these counties, indeed I do not recollect having seen any. Be that as it may, there is much room for improvement in that most valuable stock. Perhaps there is less excuse for keeping inferior horned stock, because a very few years can improve your flock by introducing first-class rams, and killing or selling the poorest ewes.

Supposing a ram to cost from $40 to $60 and that he produces one hundred or 150 lambs during the two years that you have him the extra cost on each lamb is very trifling and the chances are that if you laid your money out judiciously in your purchase that you might sell him with a profit.

In Great Britain there is a variety of breeds. The large sheep that are most suitable for the rich pastures in England will not do on the mountains and moorlands, and then again another breed does best on the downs. But, for the climate of Canada, we require a strong, healthy, long-wooled sheep, that produces a large fleece and heavy mutton at an early age. I think the Leicester or Cotswold the most suitable, by having the above qualities in great perfection. If farmers admit that an improved breed of cattle is better than a very poor breed, but say that a poor farmer is not able to get into the stock, surely that cannot be said in the case of pigs. A few extra dollars will purchase a pair of sucking pigs, which will stock a farm in twelve months, yet we find the great mass of the farmers are more careless about their breed of pigs than any other animal they have about them. The great object in keeping pigs, is to keep those that will produce the greatest amount of good pork, at the least cost, for family use. I therefore prefer the Suffolk or Berkshire, because they come quickly to maturity and have the best of fat. But for the Canadian market perhaps the Yorkshire pig is the best, where it is an object to make mess pork. I have had them grow to a most enormous size at an early age, when well taken care of.

A good dog on a farm is almost indispensible, yet how few of these do we see, indeed it has became a question if Canada would not be better off if there was not a dog in it. Between the killing of sheep by half starved ours, and the feeding of such a host of useless animals, the loss to the Province is enormous. Nothing is more common than to see two or three starved ours spring out of a shanty where the inmates are in misery and in want of the common necessaries of life. Having owned nearly all the different breeds of dogs found in Canada, in their parity, and, from experience, prefer the Scotch Collie as the best dog for a farmer. He is inteligent and almost learns his duties intuitively, he know his master's stock from strangers and treats them all accordingly. He is a handsome animal with good courage, yet not vicious but faithful. It is to be wished that other bipeds had these qualities in more perfection.

Perhaps I may offer a few more remarks, on the feeding and housing of stock, at a future period.

Yours,

ANDREW DICKSON.

THE PROPOSED OTTAWA CANAL.—From a private letter to a gentleman in Ottawa, we (Citizen) extract the following:—"Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., and Major-General Sir John Michel, K. C. B., left Toronto on the 23rd inst., *en route* for Ottawa via Lake Huron and Ottawa River, expressly to explore that route with reference to the proposed Ottawa canal, which is of the very highest importance to the whole of that section of country, no less than to your own individual interest as a property holder." The gentlemen above mentioned and party are expected to arrive here about the 2nd or 3rd of September. A suite of rooms have been engaged for them at the Russel House.

Washington, August 31.—It has been represented that attempts have been made to abduct George Sanders from Canada, and that these attempts were incited by the President's proclamation offering a reward for his arrest. The only proclamation on the subject which has been issued is that of the 21st of May last, and that promises the rewards only upon the condition of the apprehension of Sanders within the limits of the United States.

A Detroit officer, who was taking a female prisoner from Saginaw in the cars, left for a few minutes to go into another car, when the conductor coming along, and the woman refusing to pay fare, he put her off the train. The officer was not a little chop fallen on learning how he lost his prisoner.

Arrival of the "Africa."

POLITICAL NEWS UNIPORTANT.

ATLANTIC CABLE—NOTHING DONE.

SUEZ CANAL OPENED.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SQUADRONS.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Halifax, Aug. 30th.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived here this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received. The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

Nothing had been determined in regard to the Atlantic cable. Future proceedings were to be resolved upon on the 21st inst. The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived off Crook Haven at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and reached Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the same night.

Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, in a letter says it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Suez canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Liverpool, Aug. 20—Cotton sales yesterday, Saturday, 15,000 bales; market was firmer but prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs market is dull and nominal.

The weather has been favourable for the crops.

Provisions firm. Produce steady.

London, Aug. 20.—Consols closed last evening at 89¼ to 89⅜ for money. Illinois Central 78½ to 79; Erie, 52⅝ to 53; 5-20s 68 to 68½.

Halifax, August 30.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 8.30 a.m. on the 19th, Queenstown on the 20th, arived here late last night. She has 29, passengers for Halifax, and 120 for Boston.

The Scotia arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Moorings had been laid down for the Great Eastern at Sheerness. The inference was drawn that she would not go out again this season.

The times says the experience of the expedition is full of encouragement for the future. The only discouraging circumstance is the apparent inability of electricians to discover serious faults in the cable before it is paid over the side of the ship. The delay of another year will not be thrown away. It enables them to devise better tests of the excellence of the cable before it is submerged, though, whether they do so or not, we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic telegraph established and looked forward to-day as certain even if distant, when England and America will throb with one pulse of life.

The Daily News special correspondent says it is more probable that the Great Eastern will be despatched to fish up the severed cable as soon as she can be refitted with stronger ropes and grapnel. No formal decision can be taken until the meeting of the various boards in the west, but it is certain the expedition will re-start at once. The prospect of the Atlantic cable was the prominent topic, and the success of the Great Eastern, in laying the cable had a favourable effect on the shares, notwithstanding the great difficulties of the enterprise. Failure ensued altogether from accidents, which may be called provoking from their littleness. Explanation is required why the hauling apparatus was defective, but the experience gained may enable them to redeem their error and accomplish the work.

The Daily News censures those who were responsible for not having on hand a sufficient quantity of hauling in tackle, but says though the facts warrant disappointment, they do not cause dismay, but, on the contrary, point to ultimate success, and assuming that the three companies interested can make the necessary arrangements at once, it is not impossible that attempts at telegraphic communication with America may be commenced before autumn has passed.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the bank of France show an increase of cash of about one and three quarter million francs.

The Cherbourg *fetes* continued until the 18th, when the French and English squadrons left for Brest. All passed off well, although the brilliancy of the earlier proceedings were marked by stormy weather.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Strasbourg on the 18th.

The Bourse was flat, closing at 68, 15.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The official Zeitung reprints an article from the general correspondence, in which it states that an understanding has been arrived at between Von Bismark and Count Blome at Gastein, which will very soon receive imperial sanction. All collisions between the powers has been avoided by this understanding, on which mutual recrimination and federal right have been indicated, and union between the German powers ensured. Later despatches say that the question of the Duchies have not received a definite solution. The negotiations only resulted in the continuance and regulation of the commission of the powers in the Duchies on a new basis.

RUSSIA.

Two ships of the Russian iron-clad squadron were wrecked on their way to Stockholm.

The Czar has gone to Moscow to present the Czarowitz to the Senate of the people.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs markets generally dull, with a downward tendency.

The weather is improving.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour flat. Wheat dull, with a tendency to advance; sales barely maintained, owing to fine weather. Corn easier.

Liverpool provision market is generally more buoyant. Messrs. Bigland, Athyse & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report beef firm, with an advance of 2s to 3s on the week. Pork buoyant, and advanced 5s to 7s. Bacon tends upward and advanced 3s to 4s. Tallow active and advanced 6c.—Lard quiet and steady at 78s to 80s. Butter firm.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes steady. Sugar dull and downward, and steady Rye active, with a slight advance. Petroleum steady at 2s 6d for Crude.

London Markets.—Baring Bros. report breadstuffs upward.

A house, detached from all others, which was used as a school-house by the Grand Trunk Company when their works were at Longueuil, but which has been latterly occupied by an English family, was attempted to be set on fire about half-past nine last night; but the fire was discovered in time to be extinguished. Some of the Protestant residents of Longueuil have, we believe since the recent fires, had their things packed up ready to move at a moment's warning, so strong is the belief that the disastrous and quickly succeeding fires there were the result of design. This is a strange state of things in Canada.—*Montreal Witness.*

Autumn Circuits, 1865.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.			
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerty.			
Ottawa	Tuesday,	3rd	October.
L'Orignal	Monday,	9th	"
Cornwall	Thursday,	12th	"
Brockville	Wednesday,	18th	"
Perth	Monday,	23rd	"
Kingston	Tuesday,	7th	November.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.			
The Hon. Chief Justice of Canada.			
Whitby	Monday,	2nd	October.
Cobourg	Thursday,	5th	"
Peterboro	Monday	16th	"
Lindsay	Friday,	20th	"
Napanee	Wednesday,	25th	"
Picton	Moonday,	30th	"
Belleville	Friday,	3rd	November.
HOME CIRCUIT.			
The Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison.			
Milton	Monday,	2nd	October.
Welland	Thursday,	5th	"
Niagara	Monday,	9th	"
Barrie	Monday,	16th	"
Owen Sound	Tuesday,	24th	"
Hamilton	Monday,	6th	November.
OXFORD CIRCUIT.			
The Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson.			
Simcoe	Tuesday,	3rd	October.
Cayuga	Monday,	9th	"
Brantford	Thursday,	12th	"
Guelph	Tuesday.	17th	"
Berlin	Wednesday,	24th	"
Stratford	Friday	17th	"
Woodstock	Tuesday,	31st	"
WESTERN CIRCUIT.			
The Hon. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.			
Goderich	Tuesday,	10th	October.
Sarnia	Monday,	16th	"
St. Thomas	Tuesday,	19th	"
London	Tuesday,	24th	"
Chatham	Tuesday,	9th	November.
Sandwich	Tuesday,	14th	"
CITY OF TORONTO AND COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.			
York and Peel.	Monday,	9th	October.
City of Toronto	Monday,	6th	November

An Officer Shot at Chatham.

A deliberate and, it is feared, successful attempt was made to murder Major Francis Horati De Vere, an officer of Royal Engineers attached to the headquarters of the Royal Engineers establishment, Chatham, on Friday afternoon. He was shot through the lungs by a private Sapper of the corps, as he was stationed on the parade ground of Brompton Barracks in the discharge of his military duties. The perpetrator is a young man named Curry, who had been but a short time in the corps. From the circumstances connected with the attempted murder there is no doubt it had been planned some time previously. The officers and men of the various companies had fallen in front of their quarters in barrack square shortly after nine o'clock, and Major De Vere was at this time standing with a group of othr officers in conversation. On moving away a few paces and while he was in the act of of giving some orders the report of a rifle fired from one of the upper windows of the room occupied by the Sappers was heard. He instantly staggered forward, exclaiming "My God! My God! I am shot," and fell into the arms of some of the officers who went to his assistance. At the same moment the man who had discharged the rifle from the window retreated into the centre of the room and, putting down the rifle walked into an adjoining apartment, where he was at once seized by Lieutenant Danford, and some men of the Royal Engineers. The distance of the spot where Major De Vere was standing at the time he was shot was between twenty and thirty yards from the window from which the rifle was discharged. At that moment his back was towards the window the ball entering just below the shoulder and passing in a slightly downward direction into the lungs and out just below the left breast. The bullet then tore up the gravel and bounded over the heads of the men on parade, not one of whom, although there were several hundreds in the barrack square at the time, was struck.

Burned to Death.

On Monday last a melancholy loss of life occurred at a fire in the village of Bastard, a little north of Seeley's Bay. The house of Holmes Judd was discovered to be on fire by some parties in the vicinity, and on reaching the house they found that the inmates were unconscious of their position. They roused Mr. Holmes up together with the family he managed to escape with nothing on but his night clothes. When all were out, a daughter of Mr. Judd, not seeing her mother escape from the building, rushed to the flames into the house in order to rescue her. She was followed by a brother, who, knowing that the mother was safe, attempted to recall his sister, and assisted her to the door at the front. He then made for the back of the house, and was pulled out by the father, after being badly burned. The daughter was very severely burned, and has since died, and the son lies in precarious condition. The family have the sympathy of all who know them.—*Kingston Whig, 28th.*

COAL IN NEW YORK.—Coal is rising, and the auction sales have been suspended. The nominel rate per cargo is $8.75 to $9.25 per ton of 2,240 lbs, delivered at New York works, but is difficult to obtain a cargo. Several thousand miners engaged in the strike. The deficiency in receipts this year to date, as compared with last year, are more than a million one hundred thousand tons. Still, it is thought, as the Government will require a very much dimished supply, it will be impossible for speculators this winter to force up prices to those of last winter.

FALL TRADE.—The prospects of our shipping are exceedingly good this fall, and vessel owners partake of the same favorable opinion of good times in Canada that seems to pervade all our people. Vessel property has gone up considerably in value, and the number of crafts in our bay and harbor is visibly increasing. One person is known to have refused $20,000 for a vessel which he would have sold in the spring for less than $10,000. We are glad to notice this as a return of our former good times, and trust the good hopes entertained may be realized.—*Globe.*

On Sunday afternoon, the body of a man named Michael Burke, a resident of Coleman was found in the river Moira, near the ruins of the Stevens House. He had been seen near the upper bridge on Saturday evening, apparently intoxicated. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner Burdett. Verdict; "Drowned while under the influence of liquor.'—*Belleville Intelligencer 28th.*

On Friday last two little boys—one the child of Mr. J. Mayrand, the other of Mr. Tessier, Ste. Anne de la Parade—were drowned at that place by the swamping of a small craft in which they were paddling about the river near the mill dam.—*Quebec Chronicle, 29th.*

We understand that 16 or 17 men have lately deserted from the 4th battalion P. C. O. Rifles, encamped at Point Levy. It is stated that they deserted have taken their arms and accoutrements with them.—*Quebec Gazette, Aug. 30.*

Pork Packing in Upper Canada.

Some time ago we gave an article on "Pork-packing throughout the year," instead of confining it to the few months of the winter season, and pointed out the advantages which would result if this course were generally adopted. It will be remembered that we referred to an establishment in Hamilton designed for this purpose, which had been consumed by fire some time previous. We are glad now, however to notice, that it is again in successful operation, having been re-erected in the most complete manner, with every appliance, and at very considerable expense. The establishment is owned by Mr. J. T. Davis of Liverpool, England, who is represented in Canada by Mr. Atkinson, a most worthy and efficient manager. The quantity of live hogs which they buy from the farmers throughout the year, and which they kill and prepare for the English market, is much larger than is generally understood, and the exportation which this house is making of Canadian bacon and hams cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect. The whole business is conducted on scientific principles by throughly practical and experienced men and Mr. Davis, in Liverpool, finds no difficulty whatever in disposing of the entire produce of his establishment at satisfactory profits. In view of the possible repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, this mode of transacting business in pork is more important. There is no doubt whatever that we could produce a much larger quantity of this article, and procure a remunerative market for it, if the trade were only conducted on proper principles. We notice, also, with pleasure that the building in Toronto known as the "Commercial Mills," is about being prepared for an extensive pork factory, we presume, under similar arrangements to those at Hamilton.—*Trade Review.*

Boston, Sept. 1.—Yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, a stage coach with a party of twelve ladies and gentlemen, neighbours, was on its way from Lovell's Corners, South Weymouth, where they all resided, to the beach at Cohasett, the party proposing to stay some days at the last named place. In crossing the South Shore railroad track at West Hingham, where the country road and railroad cross each other obliquely, running almost parallel, the two horses shied a little at the approach of a freight train, and one of the coach wheels caught between the rails and the wooden planking of the crossing. At that moment the cowcatcher struck and shattered the wheels turned the coach over on Mr. Lovell and killed him instantly, and seven others out of the party were badly injured. One man was thrown from the top of the coach on to the engine tender and was not injured. A lady was thrown on the cow-catcher and carried on it till the train stopped, losing one of her eyes and being in other respects badly injured. Mr. James Wendell was very badly hurt; Mr. M. Holbrook had his head injured and was considered worse this morning; Mr. Austin Poole had his leg shattered and it was amputated; it was thought this morning that he would not live through the day. Mrs. Lovell's lower limbs are paralyzed, having been injured in the spine.

Boston, Sept. 1.—A horrible tragedy occurred in South Dedham last night. A man, his wife and daughter being shot dead. Dr. Carlos Marston, a physician and his daughter an interesting girl of 10 years of age, were shot by Mrs. Marston the doctor's wife, who afterwards finished her dreadful work by shooting herself. Mrs. M. has been sick for a number of weeks past and has at times given evidence of mental derangement; for several days past she had been growing worse.

Fatal Accident.

On last Thursday afternoon, a most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Jelly's Crossing on the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad. As the evening train was on its way to Brockville, Mr. William Lamb, of Elizabethtown, a most steady, exemplary man, and highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances, was on the point of crossing the railroad with his horse and buggy just as the train was approaching. Believing he could cross before the train came up, although the engineer sounded the whistle as a warning, Mr. Lamb struck his horse to urge it forward. Instead of this having the desired effect the horse baulked and the train came up, the cowcatcher striking the buggy where the shafts connect with the body. The horse was pitched off the track away from the buggy and went scampering off, having apparently received no hurt. With Mr. Lamb, unfortunately, it was different; he was pitched on to the track, and had both legs severed from his body, one being cut across the thigh, and the other near the ankle. His head was also very much bruised. The train was immediately stopped, when Messrs. Burniston, Maher and others went to Mr. Lamb's assistance. Mr. Maher, finding Mr. Lamb conscious, asked who he was, when he replied; "My name is William Lamb." Mr. Maher then said that he had better prepare to die, as it would be impossible for him to live very long. Mr. Lamb then exclaimed "God have mercy on me," "Lord have mercy on me." Mr. Lamb was carefully removed to a house near at hand, and the train started in order to procure a doctor. On arriving at Brockville, Dr. Gordon was found and despatched by a special train to see Mr. Lamb, but before he arrived Mr. Lamb had breathed his last. As we have said, Mr. Lamb was much respected, and great sympathy is felt for his widowed wife. We believe she has but one son, who is at present in the States.

The funeral took place on Saturday, and was attended by a very large assembly, there being no less than 140 teams in the funeral train.

It is said that at the inquest no questions were asked by the coroner or relatives, respecting money or papers supposed to be on Mr. Lamb's person. It is said that he had two pocket books, one containing at least $50, which is missing, the other pocket book, containing some $2 or $3, was found.—*Recorder.*

We understand that the Governor General will take his passage for England by the steamer on Saturday the 16th. The Session of Parliament may be expected to conclude before Lord Monck goes. If nothing unforeseen occur the prorogation will probably be about the 12th.

The Catholic Archibishop who has jurisdiction over Missouri has issued a circular asserting that priests cannot take the oath of loyalty required by a new constitution "without a sacrifice of ecclesiastical liberty." Bishop Kavanaugh, in a sermon preached before the conference of the Methodist Church South, at St. Louis on Sunday, counselled his brethren not to take the oath; while Bishop Hawks, of the Episcopal Church, has given advice of a directly contrary character.

St. Catharines, Sept. 1.—Three gates of the Allenburgh lock were carried away by the schooner Theodore Perry, last night. The break will be repaired and navigation resumed to-morrow evening or Monday morning.

The Late Prince Consort.

After the unveiling of the Statue raised by the people of Wales to the memory of the late Prince Consort, a splendid banquet was given to Prince Arthur, who on the occasion represented his royal mother, our beloved Queen. The principal toast was proposed by the Bishop of St Davids, who paid a touching tribute to the great worth and merit of the deceased Prince Consort. The right reverend prelate said the great worth of Prince Albert had never been fully appreciated during his life, and that certainly was not to be explained on the principle represented by the Roman satirist—that that virtue which when present aroused envy and dislike when withdrawn from sight became an object of regret. From the time of his marriage with the Queen, the Prince Consort never ceased to be highly respected—and the longer he lived the more he endeared himself to the people and the higher he rose in their esteem. But the fact was, that in consequence of his eminent position he was as much withdrawn from the public view as if his lot had been cast in the most obscure position in life. The inevitable effect of his eminence of social position was to prevent his worth and merit being known and appreciated beyond a very limited circle.—His lordship thought that there was too much reason to believe that the constitution of the Prince Consort had been unstrung by his labors and watchings for the public good. But, he said, his great actions and great public services were not so admirable to his mind as the principle on which they stood—the principle of duty; and that was capable of imitation in every sphere, and ennobled every sphere in which it was observed. Two men in our time had been signal examples of that principle. One was the great soldier from whom Prince Arthur derived his name—the other the illustrious Prince to whom he owed his birth. That principle in the character of the great soldier had been noticed by all biographers, domestic and foreign. The great achievement which changed the destiny of the world, and secured the stability of the British empire was to his mind merely the response of obedience to the call of duty. The things which scarcely any other man could have done were with him that which he could not help doing. And the same principle showed itself in the life the Prince Consort in a different form: one certainly not less admirable, but perhaps more amiable. These two men—the Duke of Wellington and the Prince Consort—were worthy to live in the same times. The Duke we know fully appreciated the character of the Prince Consort and from the Prince Consort and Her Majesty the Queen the Duke of Wellington received, in the relation which he was permitted to contract in the person of Prince Arthur, the most signal mark of honor and esteem which it was possible for a monarch to bestow on a subject.

That great work, the Suez Canal, has been so far completed, as to permit of the passing through it of a vessel laden with coal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Birth.

At Millbrook, on the 24th August, the wife of S. J. Howell, Esq., of a daughter.

At Brockville, on the 29th inst, Mrs. C. French of a daughter.

A Brockville. on the 30th inst., Mrs. A, C. M'Intyre, of a son.

In Perth, on Thursday last, the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. William Hicks, hotel keeper, of a son.

In the Township of Drummond, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Finlay Sinclair of a daughter.

Married.

At Brockville, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Smith, M.A., H. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., son of the late Hon. Dr. R. Gordon, New Brunswick, to Annie, second daughter of Robert Edmondson, Esq., Surgeon.

Died.

In Kingston, this morning, Elizabeth, wife of Sergeant W. Hindmarsh, band-sergeant of the Royal Canadian Rifles, aged 24 years.

At Gananoque, on the 18th inst., Sydney, only son of Robert Brough, Esq., aged 2 years and eight months.

In Perth, on Tuesday the 29th of August, John, second son of the late John Allan, aged 16 years.

At Millbrook, August 24th, Mr. James Johnson, formerly of the township of Drum, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

At Oxford, on the 17th ult., at the hour of ten in the forenoon, Henry J. Cassels, School Teacher, aged 42 years and 8 months.

MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1865.

Flour, Superior Extra	$7 10	a	$7 25
Extra	6 50	a	6 65
Fancy	6 20	a	6 25
Welland Canal Supper	5 15	a	5 25
Sup No 1 C Wheat	5 30	a	5 50
Sup No 1 W Wheat	0 00	a	0 00
Sup No 2 W Wheat	0 00	a	0 00
Bag Flour	0 00	a	0 00
Wheat, Canada	1 10	a	1 12
Western	1 07	a	1 09
Oats, per 32 lbs.	0 00	a	0 00
Barley, per 48 lbs	0 65	a	0 67
Butter, Dairy	0 19	a	0 20
Store packed	0 17½	a	0 18
Ashes, Pots	5 10	a	5 15
Pearls	5 30	a	5 35

Ottawa Sept 2nd, 1865.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$1 00	$0 00
" Fall	1 05	0 10
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5 00	6 00
Superfine No. 1	5 75	0 00
" No. 2	4 25	0 00
Farmers'	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 200 lbs	5 50	0 00
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 00	0 00
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 00	0 00
Oats, ℔ bush. 50 lbs	0 00	0 00
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 70	0 00
Beans, ℔ bush	1 25	0 00
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 00
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 00	0 00
Hay ℔ ton	14 00	15 05
Straw ℔ ton	0 00	0 00
Pork, Mess, per bbl	24 0	00 00
Prime mess per bbl	19 00	0 00
Hog ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	6 00
" per lb	0 00	0 00
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 05	0 00

Perth, August 30, 1865.

Flour per bbl	5 00	5 50
Oatmeal per brrl	5 50	6 00
Wheat per bushel—Spring	1 10	1 15
Fall	1 20	0 00
Peas do	0 60	0 65
Barley do	0 55	0 60
Oats do	0 30	0 35
Pork, Mess	18 00	20 00
Pork, Prime Mess	17 00	17 00
Do. Prime	13 00	14 00
Beef per 100 lbs	5 00	8 00
Lard per lb	0 10	0 00
Tallow per lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter per lb	0 17	0 20
Cheese per lb	0 10	0 11
Eggs per doz	0 9	0 10
Wool per lb	0 35	0 00
Hides per 100 lbs	3 00	0 00
Calf Skins per lb	0 03	0 00
Pot Ashes per cwt	5 00	0 00
Potatoes per bushel, new	0 50	0 60
Hay per ton	8 00	0 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



TIME TABLE NO. 11.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 11, 1865

MAIN LINE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. A.M.	No. 3. P.M.
Brockville	8.00	4.50
G. T. Junction	8.07	4.57
*Fairfield	8.24	5.20
*Clark's	8.30	5.28
Bellamy's	8.40	5.42
*Jelly's	8.47	5.50
*Bell's	8.52	5.56
*Wolford	9.00	6.06
Irish Creek	9.16	6.26
*Story's	9.30	6.40
Smith's Falls	9.40	6.50
*Ferguson's		7.07
Franktown		7.20
*Beckwith		7.34
Carleton Place		7.50
Almonte		8.10
*Snedden's		8.28
Pakenham		8.55
Arnprior		9.30
Sand Point.......Arrives		10.00

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS,	No. 2. A.M.	No. 4. P.M.
Sand Point.......Leaves	8.40	
Arnprior	9.10	
Pakenham	9.45	
*Snedden's	10.12	
Almonte	10.30	
Carleton Place	10.50	
*Beckwith	11.07	
Franktown	11.23	
*Ferguson's	11.35	
Smith's Falls	11.55	8.30
*Story's	12.05pm	8.40
Irish Creek	12.17	8.54
*Wolford	12.34	9.14
*Bell's	12.41	9.24
*Jelly's	12.46	9.30
Bellamy's	12.52	9.38
*Clark's	1.02	9.50
*Fairfield	1.08	9.58
G. T. Junction	1.25	10.21
Brockville.......Arrives	1.30	10.28

PERTH BRANCH.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Smith's Falls..Leaves	9.40	11.55	6.50
*Pike Falls	10.00	12.15	7.10
Perth	10.20	12.35	7.30

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Perth.......Leaves	11 05	6.00	7.50
*Pike Falls	11.25	6.20	8.10
Smith's Falls.Arrives	11.45	6.40	8.30

——* Flag Stations.

☞ All Trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with Trains to and from Perth. No. 2 Train leaves Sand Point after the arrival of the Steamer from Portage-du-Fort, and arrives in Brockville in time to connect with the G. C. R. day Trains going East and West. No. 3 leaves Brockville after arrival of G. T. R. day Express Trains from Montreal and Toronto.

R. P. COOKE,
Managing Director.

Brockville, Sept. 3rd, 1865. 50.

Grand Temperance Pic-Nic!

A PIC-NIC UNDER THE AUSPICES of
Carleton Place Temple, No. 122, I. O. of G. T.
Will be held in the grove of Mr. McRostie, on the West side of this village, on
FRIDAY Next, 8TH SEPTEMBER, Inst.

Chair to be taken at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Several talented speakers are expected to be present to deliver addresses.

Music will be furnished by Holmes' Appleton Brass Band, and a Choir of Singers.

Parties are expected to provide their own eatables, which may be handed to the Committee on the ground. Should any persons not be in a position to do so, they will be furnished by the Committee on payment of 25 cents each.

Friends of the cause are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

☞ The members of Carleton Place Temple are requested to meet at the Hall, at 9 o'clock, A.M. ☜

By Order,
J. J. BELL, W.S.

Carleton Place, Sept. 4th, 1865. 51c

NOTICE.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Township of Beckwith Agricultural Society will be held on
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT
AT TEN O'CLOCK.

☞ All animals or articles offered for competition, must be on the ground, and reported to the Secretary before 10 o'clock on the day of Exhibition.

☞ The Directors of the Society are requested to be on the ground by 9 o'clock.

A. McARTHUR,
Secy. & Treas.

Carleton Place, August 5th, 1865. 51

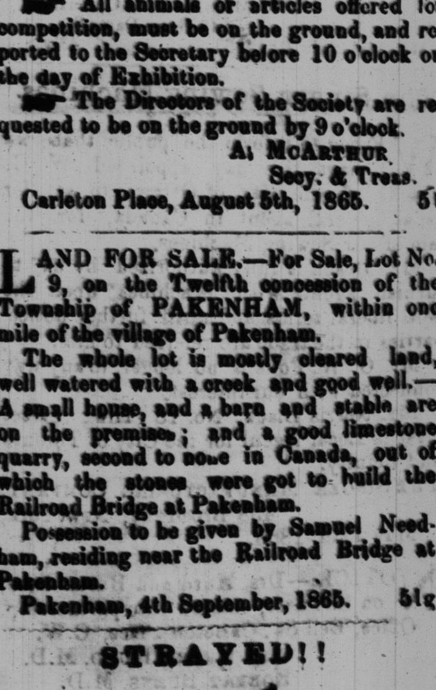
LAND FOR SALE.—For Sale, Lot No. 9, on the Twelfth concession of the Township of PAKENHAM, within one mile of the village of Pakenham.

The whole lot is mostly cleared land, well watered with a creek and good well.—A small house, and a barn and stable are on the premises; and a good limestone quarry, second to none in Canada, out of which the stones were got to build the Railroad Bridge at Pakenham.

Possession to be given by Samuel Needham, residing near the Railroad Bridge at Pakenham.

Pakenham, 4th September, 1865. 51g

STRAYED!!



REWARD.—A Reward, of a leather medal, is hereby offered for any intelligence in reference to the whereabouts of the "prominent" member of the Almonte Infantry company who is said to be lost.

PAT.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

Reid vs. McIntosh.

IN PURSUANCE of the Decree in this cause will be sold with the approbation of Robert J. Turner, Esquire, accountant of this Honorable Court, on

Saturday, the Thirtieth day of September next,

At one o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr William Gilmour, Auctioneer, on the premises in the

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE,

The property known as

The Almonte Woolen Factory,

Situate in the Village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, now or lately in the occupation of John McIntosh—containing about an acre and a quarter.

On this is erected a large wooden building 72 ft. x 48 ft. (with a stone dye-house) formerly used as a woolen factory, and well adapted for a large manufacturing business; also a large drying house, dwelling house, offices, &c., which are all in a good state of repair.

The property is situated on the bank of the river Mississippi, about 100 yards from the station of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway at Almonte, and there is a never failing supply of water with a head of about 8 feet.—This property will be sold in one parcel.

Also the machinery and fixtures belonging to the said mill, at present in an adjacent building, and which consist of a water wheel, gearing and fixtures, a fulling mill and gearing, Boiler and Steam pipes, 6 looms (Crompton's patent), 3 check looms, 1 broad loom, 2 warpers, 1 spooler, 1 gig, 1 shearing machine, 1 press and press papers, 1 spinning Jack (240 spindles), 1 spinning Jack (150 spindles), 1 hay scale, 1 set of broad carding machines and a variety of other articles which will be produced at the time of Sale.

The above premises will first be sold and if the amount realized thereout be not sufficient to pay all the claims found due by the report of the said accountant, made in the above cause, with subsequent interest and subsequent costs, the said machinery and articles will then be offered for sale.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor or his Solicitors, and the balance in one month after the day of Sale with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

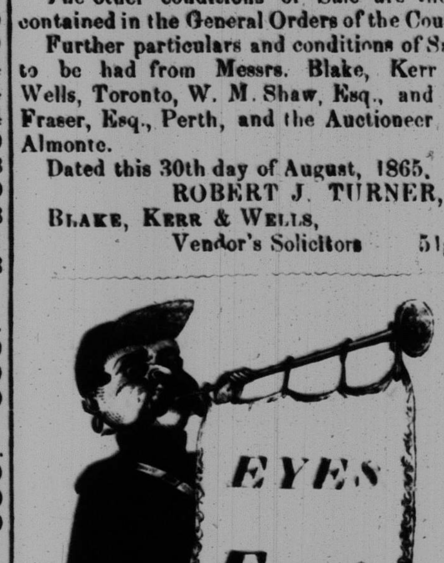
The other conditions of Sale are those contained in the General Orders of the Court.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale to be had from Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Wells, Toronto, W. M. Shaw, Esq., and D. Fraser, Esq., Perth, and the Auctioneer at Almonte.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1865.

ROBERT J. TURNER,

BLAKE, KERR & WELLS,
Vendor's Solicitors 51g



MEMBERS OF THE CARLETON PLACE RIFLE COMPANY, who have not returned their Great Coats and Accoutrements to the Armoury, will require to do so before noon this day (Wednesday.) and attend in uniform for inspection at 4 o'clock, P.M, sharp time.

WANTED—5000 SHEEP PELTS, For which will be paid either Cloth or CASH, at Henderson's Weaving Shop in Beckwith. Also, wool taken in exchange for Cloth, or for work, or in payment of accounts.

ROBERT HENDERSON,
9th line Beckwith,

September 4th, 1865. 51tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Twenty-sixth day of March, A D., 1860, made between Robert Metcalf of Carleton Place, in the Township of Beckwith, in the County of Lanark, Innkeeper, of the first part; Alice Metcalf, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part, and Allan McDonald, of the same place, Woolen Manufacturer, of the third part; upon all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situated, being, and lying in the Township of Beckwith, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one-sixth of an acre, be the same more or less, which said one sixth of an acre is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the South-west half of lot number fourteen in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the South-west side of the public road, at a post one hundred and twenty five feet from the river Mississippi; then North thirty-six degrees, West fifty-two feet; then South fifty-four degrees, West two chains, then South thirty-six degrees, East fifty-two feet, then North fifty-four degrees, East two chains to the place of beginning,

And whereas the said Mortgage, and the lands and premises therein described, were by Deed bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of June, A.D., 1864, duly assigned and transferred by the said Allan McDonald to William McNarin Shaw, of the Town of Perth, in the said County of Lanark, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said Mortgage, the above described parcel or tract of land and premises will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
METCALF'S HOTEL
In the Village of
CARLETON PLACE,
ON
WEDNESDAY THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1865,

At the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, unless the money due be sooner paid.

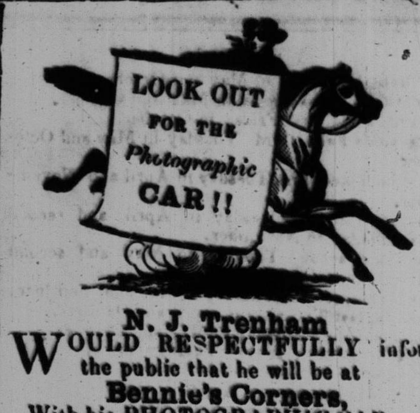
☞ Terms made known on the day of Sale. ☜

Conveyance such as the power contained in such Mortgage enables the said William McNarin Shaw to give.

☞ The Mortgage may be inspected at the office of W. M. Shaw, Solicitor, &c., Perth.

51 W. M. SHAW.

Dated this 31st day of August, A.D., 1865.



N. J. Trenham

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he will be at
Bennie's Corners,
With his PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1865.
Photographs, Ambrotypes and "GEMS" executed in any of the latest styles.
☞ Stay limited to ONE WEEK. ☜
Carleton Place, Sept. 5th, 1865. 51c*

NOTICE—The subscriber will be in the Village of Renfrew, on the 4th & 5th days of October next for the purpose of purchasing butter. All the good dairy butter that will be brought in firkins on those days will be taken at the highest market price at the time. All butter will be received at the store of William Halpenny, Esq.

JAMES HARTNEY,
Pakenham 4th Sept. 1865. 51g

FARM FOR SALE.—Being the East half of Lot No. 26, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 100 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared and under good cultivation. The land is situated within two miles of White Lake Village.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES HEADRICK,
On the premises.

August 30th, 1865. 51

THE NORTH RIDING OF Lanark County Agricultural SOCIETY

WILL hold its ANNUAL EXHIBITION, on the Society's Ground,
ALMONTE,
ON TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER,
1865.

For the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry.

Grain and Field Roots, and other Horticultural products, Implements and Manufactures.

Ladies' Fancy Work, Paintings and Drawings.

&c., &c., &c.

☞ Exhibitors will please have their articles on the Ground by 10 o'clock, A.M.

☞ The Directors will meet at the Secretary's office at 9 o'clock, A.M.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Ramsay, 29th August, 1865. 50

CAUTION.—I hereby forbid any person to purchase a note of hand for $39, dated Bristol, C. E., July 24th, 1865, payable one month after date, to Rachael Presley, signed by William Shirley, as School Commissioner. As I have lost said note I will look to the maker thereof for payment.

RACHAEL PRESLEY.

Beckwith, 28th August, 1865. 50e*

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale 100 acres, being the east half of lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of the Township of McNab; about 20 acres are cleared.

☞ Liberal Terms can be Given. ☜

Apply to
DUNCAN McGREGOR,
Prospect P. O.

Beckwith, 19th August, 1865. 49tf

NOTICE.—THE MUNICIPAL Council of the Township of Ramsay, will hold a meeting in the TOWN HALL, for transaction of business, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of SEPTEMBER,

At ten o'clock, forenoon.

Pathmasters who have not made their Reports, will please do so, on or before the above date.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.

Ramsay, 21st August, 1865. 49g

$10 A DAY TO AGENTS—LLOYD'S GREAT TOPOGRAPHICAL RAILWAY and COUNTRY MAP of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES—Six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000, and four years' time was finished July 28. and is the best map ever made since the world was formed—shows 200,000 cities, towns, market places, post offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our engineers, draughtsmen and photographers, sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country, the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2). No map at $20 can compare to this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men with a small capital, to go to Canada. Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to sub-agents. Eighty thousand copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way.

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt street, N. Y., and No. 1 Strand London. 50g

BY-LAW

PROVIDING FOR THE RESTRAINING OF DOGS FROM RUNNING AT LARGE WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LANARK, DURING A CERTAIN SEASON OF THE YEAR 1865.

Passed 12th August, 1865.

THE Municipality of Lanark Township, by its Council, enacts as follows:

First, That after the publication of this By-law it shall not be lawful for any dogs to run at large within the said Township of Lanark, during the two months next ensuing, after the date of such publication; and all owners of dogs within the said Township are hereby enjoined to keep their dogs dogs securely confined during the said term.

Second. That if, after such publication, any dogs are found running at large during the said two months, next ensuing after such publication, any person may kill such dogs so found running at large.

JOHN RYAN,
Reeve.

Lanark, 23rd August 1865. 49a

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
(Late CHAS. HUDSON,)
RENFREW, C. W.
JOHN SMITH,
49 6m Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—A REAPER and MOWER, which has been very little used, and will be sold at a bargain by the subscriber.

The article may be seen at Victoria Farm, Perth.

EDWARD G. MALLOCH.

Perth, May 7th, 1865. 39-tf

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sept'ber.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bonnechere Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September.
Arnprior, First Thursday in March and October.
Ashton, first Thursday in March and October.
Merrickville, first Thursdays in September, October, and November.
Eganville, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Township of Lanark, for the year 1864.

To amount received by Treasurer from all sources, as annexed $1346 26

—DR.—

	$	cts.
To Road Money	5	00
Auctioneer License	8	00
Gross amount of Taxes	782	82
Legislative grant	274	00
Amount of fines	8	00
First payment of V. Hall	159	00
Land Improvement Fund	26	00
Rent of Hall	4	00
Non Resident Land Tax	79	44
	$1346	26

—CR.—

	$	cts.
By amount paid for Municipal purposes	399	10½
School Cheques	274	00
Non Resident Rate	1	53
Roads and Bridges	146	37
Excess paid W. Fraser, R. R. Rate	7	71
Balance due Treasurer at former audit	212	38
Balance in Treasurer's hands	305	16½
	$1346	26

We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the Treasurer's Account, of which the above is an abstract, and find the same to be correct.

JOHN BLACKBURN, } Auditors.
JAMES STEWART, }
49a

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Arnprior, McNab, and surrounding country, for their very liberal patronage given to him for so many years past in his business, as Harness Maker; and would now call their attention to the very large Stock of HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Now on hand at his SHOP IN ARNPRIOR, Made of the very best Material and Workmanship, and which he will dispose of on liberal terms to suit the times, and at very low rates.

☞ Repairs done on the shortest notice possible.

A. H. DOWSWELL,
Corner of Elgin and Harriet Streets,
49 Arnprior.

Young Ladies' Academy of the Grey Sisters.
OTTAWA CONVENT.
Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete education in their mother tongue and at the same time, in another tongue that is foreign.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end, and the ample and honourable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort have been successful.

Among many means employed to develope the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodian, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonah Painting, and the different kinds of Drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supercede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.

The Classes will re-open on the First September.
Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 46-cg.

Insolvent Act, 1865, In the matter of James Evans Cathbert, of White Lake, C. W., an Insolvent.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the above Insolvent are requested to settle with me, at my office, No. 17, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, or with Messrs. Deacon & Morris, of Perth, C. W., without delay, to save legal expenses.

JOHN WHYTE,
47tf Assignee.

DR. ANDERSON, (Formerly of Inkerman, Dundas Co.) Graduate of Queen's College, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office.—That building next door to Shields store.
Main Street, Smith's Falls.
Smith's Falls, August 2nd 1865. 47.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale that valuable and pleasantly situated property known as Coulter's Store, in the village of Clayton, with dwelling house, store and store house, stables and sheds, with all appurtenances belonging thereto, all of which is in a complete, thorough, good state of repair, and one of the best business stands in said Village.

ALSO—That property in the Village of Ferguson's Falls, known as Doyle's Tavern. The house is fitted up for either Store or Tavern, having ample accommodations, such as dwelling house, barn, stables and shed, and two acres of excellent land. Title of both properties indisputable, and terms easy.

For further particulars inquire, if, by letter post paid, of

MRS. MARGARET McNIECE,
Ferguson's Falls P.O.,
or W. W. AUSTIN,
Eganville P.O., Co. Renfrew
July 20th, 1865. 45u

APPRENTICE WANTED
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN MENZIES, Conveyancer, &c., Commissioner for taking affidavits in Queen's Bench.
Office,—At the Registry Office, N. R. Lanark, Almonte. 49tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING and opening a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods which he offers to sell at VERY LOW PRICES, for Ready Pay or Short Credit, amongst which are

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods in Great variety, Plain and Fancy Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins, Plain and Fancy Drills, Checks, &c., Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., Plain and Fancy Ladies Hats, and Bonnets, Plain and Fancy Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, Mantles, Jackets, Shawls, Plaids, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. with a large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Leather, Salt, &c.

A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, May 8th, 1865. 34

INSOLVENT SALE of LANDS.

PURSUANT to the Statute in that behalf Public Notice is hereby given that on the TWENTY-SECOND day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the undermentioned lands, being the property of Thomas Isaac, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Hardware Merchant, an Insolvent, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at my office, corner of Sparks and Metcalfe Streets in the *CITY OF OTTAWA.*

Being composed of Lots number Six, Seven and Ten on the South side of Alexander street, and lot number one on the North side of Augusta street, in the village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark; as laid down in a plan or subdivision of Park Lot Number Three, in Block Letter C; Drawn by George F. Austin, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, being dated the tenth day of April, A. D., 1863. The said Block Letter C being part of the South-west half of Lot number Sixteen in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Ramsay, as laid down in a plan thereof, drawn by Josia Richey, Provincial Land Surveyor, and fyled with the Registry Office, the fifth day of April 1861.

Together with other lands in the Township of North Gower and Nepean, in the County of Carleton.

Dated, at Ottawa, this Ninth day of June, A.D., 1865.

WILLIAM BARCLAY.
39 Official Assignee.

NEW STORE: NEW GOODS IN ARNPRIOR.

Brown & Wilson,
GENERAL STORE.

Situated on John Street, near Messrs. Wait & Ward's Drug Store.

BEG respectfully to announce to the people of Arnprior, and the public generally, that they have opened their NEW STORE in Arnprior, and are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. A call is solicited to the following stock, viz.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Oils and Paints, Drugs & Medicines, Sole and Upper Leather, Stationery, &c.

Arnprior, 17th July, 1865. 44cg

Argylle House.
RENFREW VILLAGE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened an hotel, situated in the centre of the village, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort and requirements of those parties who may favor him with a visit he may merit a continuance of their patronage.

The bar will be supplied with the best wines and liquors that can be obtained.

☞ Good Stabling. ☜

JOHN McLEAN.
Proprietor.
July 5th, 1865. 44c

British American COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Corner of King and Toronto Streets, *TORONTO, C. W.*

"Teach your Sons that which they will practice when they become men."—Ages.

THE advantages offered by this Institution for acquiring a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION are superior to any Commercial College in British America. The Branches taught comprise everything necessary for the Book-Keeper and Business Man; they include—Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Commission, Foreign Exchange, Steamboating, Railroading, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, Spelling, &c., &c.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT Is the most complete arrangement of its kind, being furnished with two BANKS, a MERCHANTS EMPORIUM and an EXCHANGE OFFICE, which are open every day for the transaction of Business.

This Department is under the charge of a teacher who has had years of experience as a Practical Accountant.

☞ Classes in TELEGRAPHING, every day—in PHONOGRAPHY, semi-weekly. ☜

For Monthly CIRCULAR, specimens of WRITING, &c., address (enclosing stamp),

MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
42ly TORONTO, C. W.

House for Sale in Carleton Place.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and premises, formerly occupied by himself, at present by Mr. Tenant. There is a large garden in good state of cultivation, a good well; a barn; milk-house small shop and other outhouses on the premises.

JOSEPH BOND.
Almonte, July 27th, 1865. 46tf

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the North Riding of Lanark County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Village of Almonte, ON TUESDAY, 12th day of SEPTEMBER, At two o'clock, afternoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Sec. & Treas. N. L. A. S.
Ramsay, 22nd August, 1865. 46g

W. TENNANT & CO., ALMONTE,

ARE now receiving a large and general stock of New Spring Goods, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, White Fish, Leather, 3 crates Crockery and Glassware, Iron Nails, Glass, 20 dozen Milk Pans, 4s 6d to 6s 3d per dozen: 5 cases Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each, 30 Stands, (Cribs) and Rockers, 25 Bedsteads, 150 feet Window Blinds, 2,000 lights Window Sash, all sizes, Pannel Doors, Double and Single Harness made to order, 1 Double or Single Buggy, 200,000 Pine Shingles, and 200,000 feet Pine Lumber.

All will be sold low for Cash or Ready Pay. No credit on any terms whatever, our friends will please not ask us for it.

We expect to do a great business as prices will be beyond competition from this out.

Our friends will please not feel nervous if we have two large Auction Sales each year for the benefit of our customers.

Pork, Wheat, Oats, Butter and Wool will be bought as usual.

W. TENNANT & Co.
Island Store, Almonte, }
20th March, 1865. }

FOUNDRY.
Ploughs, Ploughs.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the Public that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Waggon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.

DAVID FINDLAY.
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32

LOWEST CASH PRICES AND LEADING STORE.

FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND VARIETY, ☞ GO TO W. CARSS'S, ARNPRIOR. ☜

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds, 20 per cent. below former prices.

Dress Goods are so cheap every person is buying.

Ready made Clothing to fit every person for size price and quality.

For Gent's, Ladies, or Misses' Hats, *GO TO W. CARSS'S.*

125 Hoop Skirts, very Cheap. at a
Mantles and Shawls can be g t W. Carss's, at a small advance on cost.

50 different Styles and Patterns in English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.

Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Gent's and Misses'.

Teas and Sugars that only require a trial to insure a continuous usage

Coffees—unrivalled.

Turnip Seeds of all kinds.

Crockery & Glassware, latest designs and Lowest Prices.

GO TO W. CARSS'S AND TAKE A LOOK THROUGH.

W. CARSS.
Arnprior, May 20, 1865. 36-

Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.
PATERSON & ROSAMOND,

BEG to call attention to their large and varied Stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they offer to sell at very low prices for *CASH OR READY PAY.*

The Stock consists in part as follows:—Fancy Dress Goods, Cobourgs, Shirtings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Drills, Checks, &c., Cottons, Prints, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets in every variety, Shawls, Plaids, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, with a large assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, LEATHER, AND BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ HIGHEST price paid for BUTTER and other Farm Produce.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND.
Almonte. 8th May, 1865. 34.

NO FARM WITHOUT A BAROMETER.—Every farmer should have a Barometer, as if this valuable instrument was in general use in this country there would be very little hay and grain spoilt by the rain. By attentively observing its indications the right time to cut can be told almost to a certainty.

The Barometer is now placed within the reach of every one as I am now selling a beautiful article in solid Rosewood, marking alterations in the column to the 100th of an inch, with correct thermometer attached, for $7.

The following is the best proof of the excellence of this instrument.

"CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby certify that I have had one of Mr. C. Hearn's Barometers in the Observatory for some months, for comparison, and I find the indications very correct; the tube is clear and well filled, and the scale and the other parts of the instrument are well got up. I can confidently recommend such Barometer as well adapted for popular observation.

"CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D., D C.L., Professor of Meteorology in the University of McGill College.

"Montreal Observatory, July 20th, 1864."

CHAS. HEARN,
Manufacturing Optician,
242 Notre Dame St.
Montreal, July 4th, 1865. 43ly

The Singer Sewing Machines.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have this day appointed W. G. Beach, of the city of Ottawa, to act for us, as general agent in Canada, for the sale of our Sewing Machines.

Mr. Beach is fully authorised by us to furnish agents with Machines upon the most liberal terms and until further notice, parties in the trade are referred to him.

Mr. G. W. Folts is no longer, in any way connected with our interest.

Mr. Norris Black, No. 18 King Street East is Local Agent for the City of Toronto and vicinity.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York,
May 12th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hurd and Burns have, on this date, entered into partnership. Office, Bell St., Carleton Place, C.W.

WM. HENRY HURD, M.D.
ROBERT BURNS, M.D.
July 17th, 1865. 44tf

THOMAS HOBSON & Co., Produce, Commission Merchants, MONTREAL.

THOMAS HOBSON. WILLIAM RILEY.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Thomson, Claxton & Co.; Messrs. Ira Gould & Sons; Messrs. Smith & Cochrane; A. W. Hood, Esq. 45ly '65

FARM FOR SALE.—Being the Westerly half of lot number 14, in the 10th con. of Pakenham, containing one hundred acres, 45 acres cleared. There is a house, barn and stable on the premises. It is within one mile and a half of the village of Pakenham.

For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MICHAEL DEVINE.
Pakenham, July 5th, 1865. 43tf

For Sale or To Let.

IN the village of Clayton, a TAVERN STAND, for a term of years. There is a good House, Bar-room, Shed, Stable and a Blacksmith's Shop and Garden on the premises. Apply, if by letter prepaid, to

THOMAS McMULLEN,
Clayton.
34tf.

WARREN'S MELODEONS FOR SALE—4½, 5 & 6 Octave. Also—Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second to none in Canada.

☞ TIME GIVEN IF REQUIRED. ☜

W. TENNANT & Co.
Almonte, 10th April, 1865. 30ly

Hurrah for Good Times.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING YOUR HARNESS AT CANTON'S HARNESS SHOP, PAKENHAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his most sincere thanks to his old customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last year, and would now call their attention to his large Stock of READY-MADE WARE, consisting of Carriage and Gig Harness, Silver plated and Japanned; also a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises.

Carriage Trimming done to order.

All my Stock of Leather is of the best quality. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada. All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent off his old prices for cash down.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. H. CANTON.
Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864. 10yr

LOOK HERE!
COTTONS DOWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a New and General Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. All Cottons and Dress Goods will be sold at lower prices than has been offered here for two years.

Groceries of all kinds, Crockery, Medicines, Wall paper, Window Shades, Stationery, Best No. 1 Sole Leather, for 21c. Butter Firkins, A large stock of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing & Clothes.

Butter, Pork, Eggs, Wool and Hides will be bought as usual. Cash paid on No. 1 new Butter in Firkins.

How are Goods sold so low? Because all are sold for Cash or ready pay only.

E. TENNANT.
Carleton Place, April 24th, 1865. 32

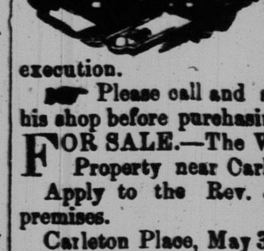
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Capital—One Million Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICES.
LONDON—73 & 74 King William Street.
LIVERPOOL—Brown's Buildings, Exchange.
MONTREAL—50 St. Francois Xavier Street.
With numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the World.
CANADA BRANCH.
CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq.
Alexander M. Delisle, Esq.; B. H. Lemoine, Esq.; John Redpath, Esq.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Gen. Agents, Montreal.

Insurances against Fire on most liberal terms. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted on liberal terms, and at very moderate rates compared with other Institutions.

No Fire or Life Insurance Office hitherto established either in Europe or America, has attained to the success of the London and Lancashire, in point of income or strength of position, in the same space of time. Its progress has been entirely unprecedented. The increase of Government duty for 1863 over 1862 was larger than any London Office, and the percentage of increase more than doubled that of any other Fire Office in Great Britain.

Farm property insured for 3 years at very low rates.

W. A. DOYLE,
30ly Agent at Almonte.



BROCKVILLE Marble Works, BY L. DeCARLE, Monuments, Gravestones and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution.

☞ Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere. 9-

FOR SALE.—The Wesleyan Personage Property near Carleton Place. Apply to the Rev. J. Masson on the premises.

Carleton Place, May 30th, 1865. 38cg

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale Eight Hundred Acres of Land in a GOOD STATE OF CULTIVATION. Any person in want of such would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

W. W. AUSTIN,
Eganville P. O., Co. Renfrew, }
May 25th, 1865. } 37

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Subscriber on the first day of March last yast, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts due or they will be handed over for collection.

Merchantable farmer's produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864. 48

FARM FOR SALE.—On liberal terms Lot No 21 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 100 acres. There are 70 acres cleared, well fenced and in good condition; also a good Barn and House on it, and is well watered. It is situated within eight miles of Pakenham village and within one mile and a half of Mr. D. Stewart's Saw mill; also convenient to an excellent School.

☞ An undisputed title will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN FERGUSON,
on the premises.
Pakenham, July 1st, 1865. 43tf

FARM FOR SALE.—In the Township of Horton, Lot No. 17 and 18 in the 4th con., containing 150 acres, 100 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

☞ The Farm is on the Main Road from Renfrew village to Pembroke. Title undisputable.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

WILLIAM COLE,
Proprietor.
Horton, June 26th, 1865. 42cg

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, at Sand Point. Apply to J. W. Munson, Sand Point, or to the proprietor,

JAMES GRAHAM,
Bristol, C. E.
Sand Point, 22nd March, 1865. 30

SCABIES OR ITCH, cured in half an hour by the use of HAWKES' GOLDEN WASH.

☞ Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. 26-ly.

DR. GREEN'S
Vegetable Tolu Syrup.

THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others had proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.

USE IT FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CATHARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup first made its appearance; and even then in its primitive and imperfect state produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is, A FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases "to which flesh is heir" originates from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause.

ADULTS SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP THIS FAMILY PHYSICIAN at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.

Sold at every Drug and County Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD.
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Dr. Ward's DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY.

(CERTIFICATE.)
Albany Medical College }
December 15, 1862. }

I do hereby certify that I have analysed Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and to the public I would say that they contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the youngest infant. They are entirely vegetable, and possess those truly anthelmintic qualities which above all others are preferable as exterminators of the common Tape Worm.

J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,
Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

This Medicine has been prepared by the proprietors for a number of years; has been used with the most decided success in numerous families of the first respectability, and has received the approval and recommendation of several eminent medical gentlemen. The most alarming symptoms of the disease arising from the prevalence of worms in the intestines have been speedily and entirely removed by the use of the VEGETABLE WORM CANDY.

Dreadful indeed are the effects of these pernicious vermin on the constitution, destroying the appetite, vitiating the nourishing principles, and their certain consequences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage of the growth, etc., and often followed by consumption and decline. Even where worms are not discharged, this medicine acts as a gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing the passages of whatever is noxious, introducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quickly as common candy.

Price 25 cents.

Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

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 & Lamps, Burning Fluid, Lamp Chimneys and Wick, Tilden's Extracts, Concentrated Eclectic Medicines, Trusses and Shoulder Braces, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS. Gold Foil, Precipitated Silver, in Foil, Tube Paints of every Colour, Camels' Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c., &c., &c.

NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE, BROCKVILLE. 8

NEW TINSHOP IN ARNPRIOR.
[Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.]

Stoves and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.

Please call and see for yourselves.

☞ The Highest Price in Cash Paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur. ☜

J. S. BELLAMY.
Arnprior, May 17th, 1864.

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

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines, Buckeye Mowing and Reaping Machines, Stumping Machines, Straw Cutters, Road Scrapers, Dog Power 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

MATTHEW ANDERSON, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c., issuer of Marriage License, Conveyancer.

Conveyancing done as usual with correctness and promptness, at his Office, Queen street, Almonte.

Credit System Abolished.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his numerous customers in and around Pakenham that he has totally abolished the Credit System, and having made a great reduction in his prices he will hereafter sell only for Ready Pay.

He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately.

ALEX. GORDON
Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865.

UNION HOTEL.
(Late Willson House,)
SMITH'S FALLS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has opened the above Hotel, where will be found, at all hours, every accommodation that may reasonably be expected in a First class Hotel.

☞ Carriages to and from the Railroad Station free of charge.

HENRY LAKE.
January, 1865. 18tf

COLE'S HOTEL.
ALMONTE.
JOHN K. COLE,—PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity of announcing to travellers that he has opened his new Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate visitors in a first class style—travellers conveyed to and from the cars free of charge. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Stages leave the House daily on the arrival of the CARS, for Pakenham and Arnprior.

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.

R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for past favours, having made great improvements in his House, Stables and Yard, is prepared, with increased facilities, to accommodate the travelling community.

He can also, as heretofore, supply the public with the very best Maitland Highwines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities.

Carleton Place, 17th Dec., 1864. 15

FOUST'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Beckwith and travelling public, that he has reopened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalf, where he will be prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors, and his table furnished with the best the market can afford. Particular attention will be given to the stabling department.

W. A. FOUST.
Carleton Place, Sept. 20. 1864 2tf.

ALMONTE HOUSE.
ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and have fitted it up in first-class style for the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and good Liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent Stabling in connection with the house. By strict attention to the wants of their guests they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

MAGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PUMP.

We still continue the manufacture of the above Pump, all orders for which will receive strict attention as heretofore.

We also manufacture an excellent article of Piping for draining lands, conveying water to desired places in Gardens, &c. This piping can be manufactured so as to be used in drilled wells. We are prepared to furnish the latest improved Dog Power Churn.

HAMLIN & ROBINSON.
Almonte, February, 1865. 22ly

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned would notify his friends and customers that he has refitted and opened the old Glascott Stand, Perth, where he hopes to merit as good a patronage in Hotel and Livery Business as he had at the well known Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS.
Perth, Jan. 13th, 1865. 18

REMOVAL.

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

WILLIAM DICKSON.
Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

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 in 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.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL!—Cash. paid for any quantity of good CLEAN WOOL, at the New Factory opposite John K. Cole's Hotel.

GILBERT CANNON,
Almonte, May 30th. 1865. 3

CASH! CASH! CASH!

THE HIGHEST Price paid in Cash for WOOL, SHEEP PELTS and COW HIDES. Cotton and Woolen Rags taken in exchange for Tinware.

Also Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Stove Ovens lined with neatness and despatch. Stove Pipes 12½ cents and all other articles cheap in proportion.

WM. TAYLOR, Tinsmith.
Carleton Place, September 12, 1864. 1-ly

Row's Royal Patent Coffee Pot
MANUFACTURED AT ARNPRIOR BY
JOHN BUTLER.

HE also has a large stock of TINWARE and SHELF IRON of all kinds, got up in the best style, and of the best quality. A large and constant supply always on hand at the Arnprior Tin Ware Rooms, every article in the trade made to order and on hand, sold Cheap for Cash or ready pay. Sheeps Pelts, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER'S Ware Room is on the corner of Madawaska and Harriott Streets, a little west of Lyon's Hotel.

Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864. 13-ly

A HOUSE TO LET.—The Subscriber will let for any number of years that may be agreed upon, that new Stone building in the village of Pakenham (formerly occupied by the Rev. C. P. Emery,) either in whole or in part, as it may suit the occupant.

As the house is laid off so as to accommodate one or two families, and a business place, having a commanding position, lying convenient to the Railway station and close to the Grammar School, a large shed and yard, well enclosed, also a garden if required, a well of pure water in the house, having altogether sixteen apartments.

Application if by letter post paid to the proprietor,

THOMAS ELLIS, Sen.
Pakenham, June 8th, 1865. 33tf

DEACON & MORRIS, Barristers and Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark, C. W.
JOHN DEACON, Jr., ALEX. MORRIS
Late of Torrance & Morris Montreal
August, 1864.

FRASER & BEYNON, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Office—Allan's Buildings.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c.
Arnprior, County of Renfrew. 17-yr

E. B. GIBSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Pakenham, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W.

JAMES PATTERSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Provincial Licentiate Physician, Surgeon, &c., Coroner for Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W. 33-

J. SWEETLAND, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Coroner, issuer of Marriage Licenses Pakenham, C. W.

J. CHANNANHOUSE, M. D., Graduate of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas

G. D. NORTHGRAVES, Watch and Clockmaker, Jeweller, &c. Mill street, Almonte, Duplex, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Jewellry of all kinds neatly repaired
☞ School and other seals engraved.
Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

KINGSTON COFFEE and SPICE STEAM MILLS, GEO. ROBINSON & SON, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, Kingston, C. W.
Manufacturers of Dandelion Coffee, Coffees, Spices, Cream Tartar, Blacking, &c. 22-cg

KINGAN & KINLOCH, Wholesale Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento streets, In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mills, Mattice & Co., MONTREAL,
JOHN KINGAN, WM. KINLOCH,
30-ly

GEORGE REID, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German Hardware, Brockville, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nails, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO., Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather. French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Morocos, Roans, Bindings, &c. Shoemakers Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valises and, Carpet Bags, Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, Ottawa.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries.

GEORGE FOSTER, Tailor & Clothier, Smith's Falls.
Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 17

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.

A. LEISHMAN, Auctioneer, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay.

J. McVEAN, M. D., C. M., (*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal,*) Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c., Carleton Place, C. W. 36

MISSISSIPPI WOOLEN MILLS, Bredin and Teskey, Manufacturers of Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c.
The highest price paid for Wool.
Appleton, July 1st, 1864. 43ly

MONEY to loan on first-class security. Apply to W. M. SHAW, Barrister, &c.
Perth, 2nd July, 1864. 43

LABATT BROTHERS, Brewers, Prescott, C. W. India Pale, Kennett and other Ales and Porter. 37-ly.

J. F. KENNEDY,
DENTIST, PERTH.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
CAPITAL £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to,
RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham,
December 13, 1861.

Star Life Assurance Society.
Office......48 Moorgate Street, London.
Annual Revenue, £120,000.

NINE-TENTHS of the profits ascertained every five years are divided among the policy holders, having paid three annual premiums.
Agent and Medical Referee,
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, C. W. 49

INSURANCE AGENCY.

INSURANCES effected in the following Companies at rates as low as those of any reliable Company:—
LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Company.
HOME & COLONIAL Fire and Life Assurance Company, (of London, England).
BEAVER MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association, of Toronto, for the Insurance of *Farm property alone.*

W. A. DOYLE, Almonte,
18tf Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

Medical Hall,—Pakenham.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICAL, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, &c., kept constantly on hand
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, Aug. 14, 1864.

Medical Hall & General News Agency, Pakenham.

A. FOWLER, Chemist and Druggist, Pakenham, invites public attention to his stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES & DYE STUFFS the best quality and reasonable in price.

A. F. having opened a News Agency, offers to supply United States papers and Magazines at publisher's prices, free of postage.
Pakenham, 21st November, 1864. 11-cg

PATERSON & ROSAMOND, Agents for the sale of B. & W. Rosamond's WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ The higest market price given for any quantity of good clean WOOL, either in CASH or Cloth.
Almonte, 8th May, 1865. 34.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETON PLACE*, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communication, 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.

ADVERTISING.
[BY THE LINE.]

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; up to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

The number of lines in an advertisement to be ascertained by the amount of space which it occupies in a column.

Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.