





From the Buffalo Express, July 9.

Very concerned in the salvage of the iron chest, and on forcing open the chest, and finding the contents in a condition to be made available, the law, they ought to have gone before a United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposition of the money, &c. But this they omitted to do, and the Express Company, through their Attorney, represented the case to them, showing them wherein they had erred, and offering them the terms of a compromise, to which the salvors at once acceded. In the fulfillment of this stipulation, the salvors were put in possession of the gold coin recovered, \$5,000, and \$2,000, in bank notes, making the sum of \$7,000 paid over to them by the Company. Besides this sum, there is missing, said to have been lost by carelessness or want of skill in drying and handling the bills recovered some \$2,800 which makes the loss to the Company, and the Express Company, the sum of \$9,800. The bills having in their possession the Company's bond of indemnity, as collateral security for the bank notes re-issued on the supposed total loss of the money. Should these notes really have been destroyed the Company's loss will be covered of course, by the amount of \$7,000 paid to the salvors. The total sum in the safe, when the steamer went down, was about \$30,000.

We were shown part of the contents, which had lain in the water for nearly four years. The bank notes, most of which were entirely new, and some actually glowing, but as if they had been slightly stained and dried. The faces of the bills are not injured in the least. The messenger's way bills are turned completely black on the outside, but within the entries all are perfectly legible, and even the check-marks in pencil are as plain as when written. Besides the money there was a parcel of Michigan State Bonds; a warrant on the United States Treasury, drawn in favor of J. N. Games, Paymaster, U. S. A., for \$10,000 No. 2,541, dated Aug. 11, 1862; four watches, and some minor articles. The Treasury warrant will be returned, as it has been returned to Government, and involving the bonds will be decided by the re-appearance of the property at issue, but the watches are valueless, except for their cases.

RAISING OF THE ATLANTIC IN LAKE ERIE.—The money and contents of the Atlantic Express Company's safe, which was lately raised from the wreck of the Atlantic, are now at the office of the Company in this city. The property recovered is as follows:

Bills on the Bank of Erie.....	\$2,600
Bills on the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor.....	7,000
Bills on Burlington, Vt.....	4,000
Sheets of bills on the Bank of America (George Smith's), Chicago.....	10,000
Michigan State Bonds.....	4,600
Gold.....	5,000

Total.....\$32,600

The paper money was, when raised, wet through, but since has been carefully dried, and all is fresh and fair-looking as when lost. The signatures are plain and distinct, and give little evidence of the ordeal through which they have passed. The bills of lading which were also in the safe, show the writing upon them plainly, even to pencil marks.

#### ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

An Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective. Reserved for signature of Her Majesty's pleasure 10th May.—The Royal Assent given by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 24th June, 1856; and Proclamation made by His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker, Kt., Governor General in the Canada Gazette of the 14th July, 1856.

Whereas by an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, chapter one hundred and eighty-two, "To empower the Legislature of Canada to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that Province, and for other purposes," it is enacted, That the Legislature of this Province may change the Constitution of the Legislative Council of the said Province, and make other provisions relative to the same subject to and other subjects therein mentioned: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. The Legislative Council shall hereafter be composed of the present Members thereof, and of forty-eight members to be elected, in the proportion and at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided, and to this end the province shall be divided into forty-eight Electoral Divisions, twenty-four in Upper Canada, and twenty-four in Lower Canada, in the manner set forth in Schedule A.

II. The present Council shall continue to hold their seats as heretofore, subject to the conditions contained in the Imperial Act of the third and fourth Victoria, chapter thirty-five, to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada.

III. The Elective Members shall be elected for eight years.

IV. No person shall be eligible or shall sit or vote as Legislative Councilor, unless he be a British Subject, by birth or naturalization, resident in Canada, of the full age of thirty years, and be legally or equitably seized of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in fee, franc alleu or route in this Province, of the value of two thousand pounds currency over and above all debts, charges and dues, or unless his residence or his lands or his tenements as aforesaid to the value aforesaid, be within the limits of the Electoral Division for which he shall seek to be or shall have been elected.

V. No person shall be elected a Legislative Councilor who is a public defaulter, or shall have been convicted of felony, or for any infamous crime.

VI. No Member of one House shall be elected a member of the other.

The seat of an elective Legislative Councilor shall be forfeited in any of the following cases: if he be a public defaulter, or become a bankrupt, or insolvent, or take the benefit of any law whatsoever, in relation to insolvent debtors, or shall cease to hold a property qualification required by the fourth clause.

VIII. Upon or before the first day of September next following any day on which this Act shall receive the Royal assent, the Governor shall issue Writs for the Election of Twelve Legislative Councilors to represent the twelve Electoral Divisions first entitled to return members to the Legislative Council as hereinafter provided; and the said writs shall be transmitted to the Returning Officers by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and be returnable on the first Tuesday of November following; and in every second year thereafter, Writs for the periodical elections shall be issued on or before the first day of September, and returnable the first Tuesday in November.

IX. The Writs of election shall be in the form of schedule B.

X. The Governor shall appoint the Returning Officers for the electoral divisions among those persons who might by law return members at elections of member of the Legislative Assembly for places with limits of such divisions.

XI. The returning officer for any of the electoral divisions shall fix a place as nearly as in the centre of such division, for the election of candidates and the proclamation candidate elected.

XII. The Electors of Legislative Council shall, as regards their qualifications, be the same as those of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and shall vote at places at which they ordinarily at the election of the latter; the time and extent of electoral divisions are by schedule A.

XIII. The laws relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, as regards the qualification of Electors, the issue and return of Writs, the duties of Returning Officers, and the duties of Deputy Returning Officers, as Election and Poll Clerks—the prevention of bribery and of undue influence, and all matters connected or incidental to elections, shall, except such laws may be inconsistent with this Act, apply in analogous cases to Elections of Legislative Councilors.

XIV. Every Candidate for election to the Legislative Council shall, if thereunto required by another candidate, or by an elector, by the Returning Officer, make in person, or by a written declaration in form of Schedule C, a written declaration in form of Schedule C, and the provision of the Election laws prior to the passing of this Act related to declaration of qualification of candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, shall, with the exception of amount of property qualification, apply in a precisely similar manner to the declaration of qualification of the candidate for election to the Legislative Council.

XV. The period for which the Legislative Councilors shall serve shall commence on the day of the return of the writs, and end upon the day next preceding the return of the writs for the election of the next session.

XVI. Every Legislative Councilor shall, before taking his seat, take the oath in schedule D, before the Clerk of the Council.

XVII. The order in which the electoral divisions shall be entitled to return members to the Legislative Council shall be determined by lot, as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, in the manner provided in schedule E, and shall forthwith be made known by proclamation.

XVIII. For the purpose of such determination by lot, the electoral divisions shall be united in groups of four each as in schedule F.

XIX. Periodical elections of the Legislative Councilors to represent the several electoral divisions shall take place in order determined by lot and made known by proclamation as aforesaid; the twelve electoral divisions named in the list of the "First Drawing" being those first entitled to return members to the said Council, and so on.

XX. An Elective Councilor may resign his seat in the same manner and under the same circumstances as a member of the Legislative Assembly; and he may hold his seat until the day next preceding that of the return of the writs for the election of his successor. In case of his resigning or going out at the expiration of the period for which he is elected, he may be re-elected subject to the conditions contained in this Act.

XXI. Executive Legislative Councilors shall, under the same circumstances as members of the Legislative Assembly, be subject to the laws for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

XXII. The acceptance by a Councilor of the Office of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, shall not, however, vacate his seat.

XXIII. In cases of accidental vacancy provided for by Sections twenty and twenty-one of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the several members thereof, shall have the same powers and duties as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the several members thereof; and the Writs shall be returnable within fifty days at furthest from the issue thereof.

XXIV. Any accidental vacancy of the seat for any Electoral Division happening within the three months next before the regular periodical vacancy of such seat, shall not be filled until the time appointed for filling said periodical vacancy.

XXV. In case of any accidental vacancy of the seat for any electoral division, not provided for by the next preceding section, the period of service of the Councilor elected to fill such vacancy, shall be that at which his predecessor would regularly have sat out.

XXVI. The Speaker of the Legislative Council shall, as heretofore, be appointed by the Governor, and shall be selected from amongst the Members of the said Council.

XXVII. The Councilor who shall be Speaker at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be so until he be replaced by another.

XXVIII. Each General Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly shall make a new Parliament, as heretofore.

LAYING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMARINE CABLE.

Sidney, C. B. July 12, 1856.

The submarine telegraph cable to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company was successfully laid down the coast of the New Brunswick, Captain Goodwin, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Canning across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray, N. B., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of eighty-five miles, in fifteen hours. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore.

[We understand that the Company have about 700 men at work at Newfoundland and on Cape Breton. The Newfoundland land line from St. John's to the point where it intersects with the lines of the American Telegraph Company in Nova Scotia, will be about 600 miles in length, and it is confidently expected that it will be completed and in successful operation by the first of September, as from arrangements already completed, it is also, we understand, confidently expected by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, that the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland will be laid down during the ensuing year. The best electrician in the world, Mr. John P. Galt, is at the telegraph station at St. John's, and the telegraphers entering no doubt but that the extraordinary grunting telegraph recently invented by Mr. Hughes has been moved every serious obstacle in the way of triumphant success of the transatlantic line.

We understand that Cyrus W. Field, one of the prominent members of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. will leave for Europe this week to complete arrangements for the immediate commencement of the transatlantic line.

## The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE, JULY 24, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Our readers are aware that an act passed the House of Assembly in May last, making the Legislative Council elective. The bill, which we publish to-day, provides that the present members shall retain their seats, and that their number shall be augmented by the addition of forty-eight new members—twelve of whom are to be elected every second year. For electoral purposes, the country is divided into four divisions; each of which elect twelve members every eighth year. The order of election was decided by "a drawing," which took place, with the following result:

FIRST DRAWING.

1, Laurzon; 2, Les Laurentides; 3, Wellington; 4, Mille Isles; 5, Rougemont; 6, Desalabery; 7, Western; 8, Saugeen; 9, Burlington; 10, Queens; 11, Trent; 12, Rideau.

SECOND DRAWING.

1, Gulf; 2, La Salle; 3, Saurel; 4, Remington; 5, Montarville; 6, Alma; 7, Tecumseh; 8, Gore; 9, Erie; 10, York; 11, Catarqui; 12, St. Lawrence.

THIRD DRAWING.

1, Grafton; 2, St. Alphonse; 3, De La Valliere; 4, Inkerman; 5, Bedford; 6, Rigaud; 7, St. Clair; 8, Brock; 9, Niagara; 10, Kings; 11, Newcastle; 12, Bathurst.

FOURTH DRAWING.

1, De La Durantaye; 2, Chaudiere; 3, Kennebec; 4, De Loucheville; 5, De Lorimer; 6, Victoria; 7, Malahide; 8, Thames; 9, Home; 10, Midland; 11, Quinte; 12, Eastern.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The mystery connected with the exciting affair which occurred in Mirickville has been cleared up. It has turned out, as we thought it would—to be the work of some of the medical men at that place. We learn from the "Chronicle" that this idea was entertained by many people in the village of Mirickville, and that a great number of graves were opened to ascertain if the bodies had been removed. Every woman, we believe, who had red hair, and had died within the last few years, was disinterred and examined. No empty sarcophagus, however, was found. Public opinion, therefore, fixed it as a case of murder. But all this time, it appears, an old widow woman of the name of Connors, residing in Marlborough, near Burritt's Rapids, entertained the idea, that one of her daughters who died a few months ago, was the person found. From all we can learn, this girl had some very peculiar malady, which baffled the skill of the physician in attendance. Of its singular features, we know nothing, beyond an excessive voracity of appetite, great thirst, and a remarkable wasting away, followed by sudden death. So strange was the case deemed, that we are informed, several physicians went to see the girl unolicited, previous to her death. Constable Dowdall having heard that Widow Connors imagined her daughter's body had been removed, proceeded to Burritt's Rapids, and with the assistance of one of her sons, commenced to open the grave. The first insertion of the spade in the mould, struck the coffin. This showed emphatically that the grave had been opened, as the coffin only lay some fifteen inches from the surface; and when first interred it had been lowered to the usual depth. On uncovering it, a portion of the lid was found to have been broken off and pierced with augur holes—the body was gone—but the shroud and the dead apparel, even to the white stockings which were on the corpse when confined, were all there. The body found in the Rideau answers the description given by the family; and it may be now taken for granted that no murder has been committed.

We also learn that the girl who was missing, and whose carpet bag was advertised, has turned up and claimed her property. It appears that she also went to Mr. Kelly, Esq., for the purpose of taking out warrants against her tormentors. But not being able to swear positively to the identity of the parties, and not having money and time at her disposal, she declined proceeding any further in the matter. If these persons be known to any of the inhabitants of that village, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the place, they will hand them over to justice, without delay.

We are much gratified in having this, to say the least of it, very strange affair, cleared up. But we are not quite done with it yet. We think the medical man who deposited the body in the river, deserves to be severely censured. When we speak thus, we do not mean to say that it is not sometimes highly desirable for surgeons to examine the remains of persons who have died of extraordinary diseases; but after performing the post mortem examination, they should have the humanity and decency to return the body to the grave; instead of leaving it in the revolting condition in which it was found. But there is a worse feature than even this in the case. An innocent man was accused of a most heinous and bloody deed, and but for the exertions on the part of his friends, might have been incarcerated in goal, to stand his trial for that alleged crime. He might even have been tried and pronounced guilty by a jury of his country. We say he might have been even condemned; for such was the feeling against him in some of the Townships along the Rideau and in the neighborhood of Addison, that many of the people in these places, had him already tried and condemned in their own minds, and if called to sit on a jury in the case, would be almost incapable of forming a correct judgment. In these remarks we refer to persons who expressed their minds very freely in the matter after the investigation in Mirickville. Some of them went so far as to say that if Mr. Stewart was discharged from the guilt which was imputed to him it was because his friends perjured themselves in his favor. Others investigated all kinds of stories to corroborate the testimony which was given against him. His country, his religion—even his virtues were all thrown in the scale against him. It is amazing to what lengths men will sometimes allow themselves to be carried out of the way, by false impressions. Previous to partaking of some refreshments, before leaving home with the constable, Mr. Stewart asked a blessing on the food set before them. It is quite common to do so in this part of the country, but even this was brought to bear against him, and was published in the Mirickville paper, in such a way, as to give the impression on the public mind, that he was hiding his guilt under a cloak of hypocrisy.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who resides near the Rideau, set him down as a quack, because he was Highlandman, and he set no value upon the evidence of those who proved an *adieu*, because he said, "the Highlandmen were so clannish, that if one of them stole a sheep he could get a dozen of his friends to swear that he didn't." Could anything be more unjust and unfair, and yet these men pretend to think they are honest!

While all this was going on, the medical practitioner to whom we have referred, if such he was, looked on unmoved, when he might easily have allayed the anxiety which disturbed the public mind—and in this view of the case we think his guilt is peculiarly aggravated. The editor of the "Chronicle" has done him no injustice when he says that "his must be a cold unsympathizing nature—guiltless of all high human feeling—unscrupulous in thought, and word, and deed. Who would wish him near their family? But not only does he merit condemnation for an unheeded butchery; he has exhibited other qualities which give him, if possible, a notoriety more ignominious. Who, with a spirit above that of an assassin, could have coolly contemplated the proceedings in the case of the man Stewart, and not have moved to his release?"

A GOWAN DODGE.—We learn from the Toronto Globe that a public meeting was held lately in that city, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the alleged dismissal of Wm. Howe, from a situation in the Educational Department, by Dr. Ryerson. The Hall was well filled. His Worship the Mayor presided. On the platform were Mr. O. R. Gowan, Alderman Crooks, Alderman Hutchison, Ald. Dempsey, Councilman Wilson, Mr. D. B. Read, Mr. John Holland, and Mr. Jas. Cotton. The Mayor, at the commencement of the proceedings, read the following letter in explanation of the affair, which he had received from Rev'd Dr. Ryerson:—

To His Worship the Mayor, or to the Chairman of the Board of Education.

SIR,—As I do not wish that any person should be misled by misrepresentations, and as I see it stated in a requisition for a public meeting to be held this evening in St. Lawrence Hall that I had dismissed a servant for having exercised his rights as a British subject on the 12th inst., I beg to say no person has been dismissed by me during the current month—that Mr. Gowan was assured by this fact last Monday morning—that if the man whom I supposed to be referred to in the requisition has not returned to his employment, it has been from his own choice, or the influence of the advice of others. In a letter which has appeared in the daily papers of this city, I have sufficiently explained the regulations according to which I have administered this department during the last ten years.

I am told that it has been stated, and that the statement will be made at the meeting this evening, that I had allowed Roman Catholic servants of this department to walk in procession on St. Patrick's Day. I have to state that no such permission was asked from me—that, as I am assured no Roman Catholic has ever walked in a procession of any kind since my employment in this department—that the only permission I ever gave Roman Catholic servants to go out to any service or ceremony whatever, on a week day, was to attend church on an Ash-Wednesday—a permission granted alike to Protestant and Roman Catholic, it being a legal holiday, although I worked in the office myself—a permission, however, which was at too late an hour to be of service to the Roman Catholic servants; of the service of the church commencing at nine instead of eleven, as in the Protestant churches.

I will thank you to have the kindness to read this note to the public meeting this evening immediately after reading the requisition calling it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. RYERSON.

Mr. Ogle R. Gowan then addressed the meeting, giving a history of the part he had himself taken in the case, and hearing abuse on Dr. Ryerson, whom he describes as being "slippery as an eel," and more capable than any other man in Canada of going round a great many falsehoods, without positively telling one. He also ridiculed Dr. Ryerson for alluding in his letter published a few days ago in the city papers, to the resistance he had offered to Bishop Charbonnel's anti-Protestant schemes, and concluded by saying that he was authorized by the Executive Government to intimate that Howe was restored to his situation, if he chose to accept it, without promise, compromise, pledge or understanding of any description. On this point he called upon Alderman Hutchison, to corroborate his statement. Mr. Hutchison having done so, Mr. D. B. Read took the floor, and proceeded to defend Dr. Ryerson, from Mr. Gowan's attack on him. He adverted to the services Dr. Ryerson had rendered to the cause of Protestantism, and denied that he had dismissed Howe. Whatever blame there was in the matter, he considered was attachable to the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. John Holland was the next speaker. He looked upon the rule which had been brought up on this occasion, as a most unjust and oppressive one, but like Mr. Read he was very much disposed to exonerate Dr. Ryerson from blame.

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Another heart-rending calamity occurred recently at Philadelphia, by which some lives were lost. Over a hundred men, women and children, had, at 11 o'clock in the evening, gathered together one of the wharves to enjoy the cooling breezes of the Delaware, and were congregated, the piers and bridge fell with a tremendous crash, and a large number of persons were killed or injured. In an instant not less than 100 persons were precipitated into the water, and others were seriously injured, that about 30 persons were killed.

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of Public Instruction, as he was informed by one of their number, and Dr. Ryerson merely acted as their servant, in seeking to carry out Mr. Dempsey was the next speaker, and improved the occasion to heap fulsome adulation on the "noble stand" they had taken in promising that Howe would be restored to his situation (from which he has never been dismissed). Mr. D. occasionally branched off from his topic, but invariably returned to it again almost immediately, with fresh vigour and new superlatives, as if he thought it hard to convince his audience that any praise-worthy act could be with truth attributed to his Excellency's present advisers. Mr. Dempsey also reminded the meeting that some members of the Government were Roman Catholics, and he hoped this was but the commencement of a give and take system, and that Protestants in their turn would be willing to give in to Roman Catholics to all reasonable Protestant lengths. Mr. Powell, M. P. P., was next called upon to speak, and in reference to Mr. Dempsey's remarks, said he could not attribute much credit to the Government for their action in the matter, for the Orangemen of Canada, were now in a position that no Government durst deny their rights! This sentiment was received with loud applause. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for calling the meeting and presiding.

The "Cleveland Herald" reports the case of Charlotte Riley vs. Anthony Kary, in which a very just verdict was rendered. The facts as we learn them are these: Kary was once injured by the cars of the C. C. & O. Railroad Company and the girl Charlotte nursed him. An attachment sprang up between them, and under promise of marrying her when he should obtain a verdict against the railroad company, which he had then sued. The suit against the company was successful, and resulted in a final verdict of \$6,000 for Kary. He pocketed the greater part and decamped for Ireland leaving Charlotte in the lurch. She brought a suit for the breach of promise, &c., and attached the balance yet due him from the railroad company, and as we have said, gained a verdict against him of \$3,000. She will leave soon, we are informed for Ireland, with the record of judgment, and pursue him in law there, if he does not comply with her just demands without.

STEAMER BURNED.—We learn from Kingston, that about ten o'clock on the night of the 17th, a bright light was seen in the neighborhood of the Islands called the "ducks," which, after a little time, was ascertained to be a freight boat, the "Jinto," going up the lake, that was on fire. After burning for some time a fearful explosion occurred, throwing a mass of the burning timber in the air, and shaking the houses in the western part of the city.

Several steamers put off to sea assistance, but could render no aid, as the flames had done their work too effectually.

The burnt vessel drifted past the harbor, a grand and terrible sight.

It is reported that ten lives have been lost.

APPALLING DISASTER.—We learn from Philadelphia that about 9 o'clock on the 17th a frightful collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train and an excursion train which left the city with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c., who were going into the country to enjoy a picnic. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons.

The regular passenger train for the city left Wyndesh at 6 o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstoren, the conductor, determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles and more. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck—mingling with that of the locomotive—looked fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two apt cars, after the three that were wrecked outright, took fire and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimates based on the number of killed at fifty, it was feared the dead aggregate would be one hundred.

Another heart-rending calamity occurred recently at Philadelphia, by which some lives were lost. Over a hundred men, women and children, had, at 11 o'clock in the evening, gathered together one of the wharves to enjoy the cooling breezes of the Delaware, and were congregated, the piers and bridge fell with a tremendous crash, and a large number of persons were killed or injured. In an instant not less than 100 persons were precipitated into the water, and others were seriously injured, that about 30 persons were killed.

We learn from the London Press, that it is a contemptible Volunteer Highland Brigade, number of persons have their names, and three or four of the Company will be in the line in question and organized with the 50th.

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The Belleville Chronicle states that agricultural laborers were never in so great demand in that part of the country as at present. Every farmer wants one or two assistants at this season, and enquiry is daily made for them. This year they have had no immigration, and although there are daily arriving hordes of Germans and other foreigners at Quebec, nothing has been done to direct any portion of them to the Bay of Quinte. Five hundred farm laborers, at present, could find employment in the neighborhood of Belleville alone, at remunerating wages; but those from the British Isles, from their speaking English, would command the highest rates."

From Nicaragua the news is very important. At the election on the 24th ult. Gen. Walker was chosen President of the Republic, over his competitors, Rivas and Galaz. Rivas, and his Minister of War, Jerez, probably anticipating the result of the popular vote, left town on the 12th, and shortly afterwards raised the standard of revolution at Chinandega. At the head of a small force of natives, Rivas proceeded to Leon, and ordered the Americans to evacuate the city. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession, with one hundred and twenty men. Most of the members of the former cabinet adhered to Walker, who had proclaimed the Rivas party traitors.

News by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 2nd and Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. confirms the publication of a decree that the clergy are not permitted to hold property, and that it was issued in Mexico on the 28th ult. The people in general congratulated President Comonfort on this important step. The Spanish difficulties were settled. The Spanish Minister was received officially on the 26th. The Mexican







Perth, July 17.  
Potatoes, per cwt. 30 0 0  
Butter, per cwt. 40 0 0  
Pork, per cwt. 24 0 0  
Oats, per bushel. 3 1 4  
Wheat, do. 25 0 0  
Flour, do. 20 0 0  
Rye, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Barley, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Potatoes, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Vest, per 100 lbs. 37 0 0  
Lard, per cwt. 22 0 0

Ottawa, July 18.  
Flour—Millers' Superfine 32 0 0  
Wheat—Fall per bushel. 6 0 0  
Spring, do. 5 0 0  
Oats—per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Rye, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Barley, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Potatoes, per bushel. 1 0 1 3  
Vest, per 100 lbs. 37 0 0  
Lard, per cwt. 22 0 0

MANUFACTURES.  
WOOL CARDING  
AND  
CLOTH DRESSING.  
IN CARLETON-PLACE.

ALLAN McDONALD,  
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general that his WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT is now in first rate order, and that he is prepared to complete all orders with the utmost accuracy, in the best manner and at the lowest price. He has also a stock of excellent cloth on hand which he proposes to exchange for wool or sell cheap for cash.  
Carleton-Place, June 9th, 1856. 39-4f

Wool! Wool!!  
50,000 lbs. WOOL  
WANTED!!!  
By the Subscriber,  
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST MARKET  
PRICE IN CASH WILL BE PAID.  
JAMES ROSAMOND.  
May, 1856.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHS  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
Would invite the attention of Farmers to his large and without exception, THE BEST  
Stock of Cloths,  
Ever offered in this neighborhood,  
which he offers for sale at a  
GREAT REDUCTION  
on former prices.  
He is also prepared to Manufacture  
Cloths, Sateenets, &c.,  
AT A REDUCTION  
of at least 12 1/2 per cent, on former rates.  
JAMES ROSAMOND.  
May, 1856.

CARDING  
AND  
CLOTH DRESSING!  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
Department.  
JAMES ROSAMOND.  
Victoria Woolen Mills,  
Carleton-Place,  
May, 1856.

IMPORTANT  
News to Farmers:  
MOWING  
AND  
THRESHING MACHINES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
HAVE just received a lot of Superior  
Improved Mowing Machines—  
Manufactured by  
GEORGE N. OILL,  
ST. CATHERINES.  
The above Machines are warranted to  
cut and spread with one span of Horses  
and Drive—from ten to twelve acres of  
Grass per day—They are also warranted  
to be made of good materials, and  
superior to any other Machines now in use.  
—PRICE—  
WITH TWO SETS OF KNIVES  
\$120.  
The subscribers have also received a few  
of GEORGE N. OILL'S Improved  
Threshing Machines  
PRICE—\$300.  
G. M. COSSITT & BROS.,  
Smith's Falls,  
June 14th, 1856.

SEPARATORS!  
These Machines are acknowledged to be  
superior to any other Threshing Machine  
ever brought into this country.  
PRICE—\$300.  
G. M. COSSITT & BROS.,  
Smith's Falls,  
June 14th, 1856.

GOOD NEWS!  
Woolen Factory  
AT  
Innisville!!  
75,000 lbs WOOL WANTED.

The Subscribers would most respectfully  
inform their numerous customers  
and the public, that they have their  
WOOLEN FACTORY  
in full operation at present, and are  
manufacturing  
Woolen Cloths,  
Sateenets,  
Tweeds  
Flannels,  
Blankets, &c.,  
of the best quality offered in this part  
of the country for many years past.  
They have on hand at present a good supply  
of the above cloths, which they intend to  
dispose of at a low remunerating profit  
for Cash, or in exchange for  
WOOL.

at the highest market price. They  
would also call the attention of Farmers  
and others who intend getting their  
WOOL manufactured during the season  
to give them a call before going  
elsewhere; as they are prepared to  
manufacture cloths 12 1/2 per cent cheaper  
than what has been done in this  
part of the country heretofore.

A. & G. CODE.  
WOOL CARDING  
AND  
CLOTH DRESSING  
Carried on as heretofore. Reduction  
in Carding, 2d Cash 2 1/2 credit.  
A. & G. CODE.  
Innisville, June 2nd, 1856.

Thomas Leckie  
HAS much pleasure in again thanking  
his friends for past favors, and in  
informing that he is now opening out for  
sale his usual large and varied assort-  
ment of

Summer Goods,  
which have been selected with the greatest  
care, of such qualities, and at such  
prices, as will, he trusts, enable him to  
supply the wants of all who may be  
pleased to favor him with their patron-  
age with as much if not greater satis-  
faction than heretofore.

IN FANCY AND STAPLE  
DRY GOODS,  
His Stock will be found very fully as-  
sorted, containing amongst an almost  
endless variety of articles, a very fine  
lot of

Parasols,  
Bonnet Ribbons,  
Chambré Shawls,  
Muslin Dresses,  
Ashton's warranted Prints,  
Delaines,  
Collars,  
Gloves,  
Hose,  
Drills,  
Tweeds and  
Cassimers.

In Groceries,  
He offers a full stock, including  
Rice,  
Currants and  
Raisins.

In the purchase of his Teas he has  
been reckoned generally fortunate; and  
on this occasion in particular he is able  
to guarantee satisfaction to every pur-  
chaser; the best proof of which is that  
any TEA bought at his Store, that may  
by possibility fail to please may be re-  
turned.

In Hardware,  
Every article suited to the season, and  
adapted to meet the wants of the general  
Public, including—  
Cut & Wrought Nails,  
Spike Nails,  
Scotch Iron,  
Sawed,  
Best Horse-shoe  
Hoop, Steel &  
NAILS.

Moore's Grass & Cradle Sythes, Rakes,  
Forks and Snaiths.  
Of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.  
A large assortment will be at hand in a  
few days, particularly a great variety of  
Ladies' and Children's wear.  
IN CROCKERY GLASSWARE,  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.  
His stock will be found as usual fully  
assorted.

OF SOLE LEATHER,  
A Load of Coleman's Best expected about  
the 15th of next month.  
Leckie's Corner, Ramsay,  
May 31st, 1856. 38-4f

BUTTER!  
WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY!!  
FOR WHICH  
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE  
WILL BE PAID.  
THOMAS LECKIE.

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON  
A Beautiful Stock  
OF  
NEW GOODS!!  
IN  
Printed Mullins,  
Muslin de Laines,  
Orleans,  
Prints, &c.  
Fancy Bonnets & Hats,  
Caps, Cent's Hats, &c.,  
Dress Silks,  
Ribbons,  
Laces, &c.,  
Shelf-Hardware  
Stone & Glass-  
Ware, Station-  
ery, &c.

IN GROCERIES:  
Black & Green Teas,  
Muscovado & Crushed Sugar,  
Tobacco, &c. &c.  
DRUGS & MEDICINES  
of all descriptions.  
All of which they will dispose of at prices  
as low as can be afforded, with  
liberal discount for cash.

The very Highest Prices paid for  
BUTTER  
according to quality.  
At the Store formerly occupied by  
Messrs. Gemmill & Menzies.  
Ramsay, 31st May, 1856. 38-4f

ATTEND TO THIS.  
Coulter & Bell,  
CLIFTON, RAMSAY.

Bell & Coulter,  
DOUGLAS & EAGLEVILLE,  
Respectfully announce to their customers  
in the above places that they are now re-  
ceiving their  
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK  
OF  
GOODS,  
which comprises a full assortment of all  
the varieties of the Season; and as they  
intend to confine themselves to the  
READY PAY SYSTEM,  
as much as possible, they are determined  
to  
SELL GOODS  
at the lowest possible prices. They  
will also pay the highest price for  
Butter, Potash,  
and all descriptions of  
MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.  
Those in want of GOODS would do well  
to give them a call and examine the qual-  
ity and prices of the Goods before pur-  
chasing elsewhere.  
June, 1856. 38-4f

J. & J. WYLIE,  
Are now receiving their Summer supplies,  
comprising a very extensive assortment  
OF  
FANCY DRY GOODS,  
STAPLE  
Do.  
Straw Goods,  
Gardware, Iron and Nails!  
CROCKERY, GLASS  
CHINA & CRYSTAL WARE,  
SOLE LEATHER, &  
GROCERIES of the very best descrip-  
tion, all of which will be offered at the  
lowest remunerating prices.  
The public are respectfully invited to  
call and examine them.

The market price will be paid for any  
quantity of GOOD BUTTER during  
a season.  
Ramsay, May 26. 37-4f

MERCANTILE.  
SPRING ARRIVALS!!!  
Per Steamers  
"EU" and "CANADA."  
AT BOSTON.  
Subscriber has just received, per  
above Steamers the first of his  
LONG IMPORTATIONS!!!

LONDON BONNETS,  
(Latest Fashion.)  
AND  
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!  
OF  
PARASOLS.  
Large variety of Dressers, and  
ANCY ARTICLES!  
He also has received from the St.  
Lawrence, on the opening of  
navigation, a full and complete as-  
sortment of all description of GOODS,  
Direct from  
3 AND MANCHESTER,  
the facilities he possesses in  
the English markets, he flatters  
the Public on inspection will be  
that they can buy from him 10 per  
cent cheaper than heretofore—and 15  
lower than any Shop in this  
hood.

JOHN SUMNER  
April 18th, 1856.

Un  
1856  
N  
W GOODS!  
George Dunnet  
RE  
PECTFULLY invites the  
of this Village, and District,  
to an inspection of the  
VERY LARGE STOCK  
OF  
NEW GOODS,  
received by him, the superior  
quality of which, together with the  
LOW PRICES!!!  
he is resolved to sell during the  
will, he thinks insure a rapid  
clearance.

allowing forms part of the pre-  
paration, viz:  
A New Style, Fancy & Plain  
DRAW BONNETS!  
AT FROM 10c to 40c.  
AND SQUARE SHAWLS,  
dressed of Naples, Neck-ties,  
dressed Silk for Caps, &c.,  
Blouses, Demi & Long Vails,  
Silks,  
Flowers,  
Ribbons,  
Trimmings,  
For Stained Mullins & Cambrics,  
COLORED STAINES AND BANDS,  
DOLLOPS, TWEEDS AND  
DOCKINGS,  
A L M L E A F  
AND OTHER  
HATS.  
An assortment of Fresh Groceries  
&c. &c. &c.  
Carleton-Place,  
16th, 1856. 37-4f

NEW GOODS  
Low Prices!!  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
is offering a Fresh Stock of Goods,  
consisting of  
Mullins  
in de Laines,  
Robe Dresses,  
Gros de Naples,  
Prints,  
Cobourgs,  
Orleans  
Summer Shawls,  
Ribbons, &c.,  
FANCY BONNETS!  
(NEWEST STYLE.)  
Silk Hats,  
low Hats,  
Mimes' Gipsy Hats,  
Girls' Hats,  
GROCEIRIES!  
Best Twankey,  
ld Hyson,  
Congo,  
Muscovado Sugar,  
Crushed do.  
Tobacco,  
Pipes, &c.  
BOOTS & SHOES!  
Purcella Boots,  
may Lead Shoes,  
Slippers,  
Gent. Call Boots & Shoes,  
Children's Shoes.  
HARDWARE!  
Seyth, Sicks,  
Forks,  
Grindstones,  
Wire Riddles,  
Glass, (all sizes),  
Putty, &c.  
J. MENZIES.  
Carleton-Place,  
May, 1856. 36-4f

NEW GOODS  
NOW OPENING AT  
Campbell & Morphy's.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING  
OF  
L E N D I S T O C K !!!  
New Spring Goods.  
SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS,  
CAPES, BONNETS, FLOWERS,  
Prints, Hosiery, Mens' Hats,  
LADY-MADE CLOTHING!  
Boots and Shoes!!  
In addition to their Stock of  
GROCERIES!  
WARE!! & CROCKERY!!!  
CAMPBELL & MORPHY.  
Carleton-Place,  
22nd, 1856. 32-4f

REGRESSIVE POLICY.  
T E F U L for past patronage, the  
subscriber takes pleasure to inform  
abundantly of Smith's Falls and sur-  
rounding country, that he has received  
an instalment of his Spring Stock;  
embracing the latest styles and  
as in Ladies Bonnets, Mens' Hats,  
dressed Robes, Cobourgs, French  
sues, Printed and Sewed Mullins,  
and a large variety of Boots and  
Shoes. Fully satisfied of the excellency  
ready pay system, I am deter-  
mined frequently visiting the best  
wholesale markets, in the course of  
my purchases, the Latest Styles  
in Goods, and selling at a small  
profit on cost, to meet the wants and  
of all who desire to purchase to  
their advantage.

Of a superior kind from anything heretofore  
offered to the public.  
N. B.—They will Card, Spin and Oil  
Wool at 8d. per lb. cash, 9d. credit.  
Carding Bolls, 2d. cash, 2 1/2 credit.  
50,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.  
At the  
Woolen Factory,  
RAMSAY.  
Almonte, May 27, 1856. 37-4f

REID & MCINTOSH,  
While returning thanks to their  
numerous customers, and the public gen-  
erally, for the large share of patronage  
with which they have been favored,  
since they commenced business, beg to  
acquaint them of their having on hand a  
supply of  
Cloths,  
Cassimers,  
Chucks,  
Sateenets,  
Gala Plaids,  
Blankets,  
Flannels,  
&c. &c.  
Of a superior kind from anything heretofore  
offered to the public.  
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Wool at 8d. per lb. cash, 9d. credit.  
Carding Bolls, 2d. cash, 2 1/2 credit.  
50,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.  
At the  
Woolen Factory,  
RAMSAY.  
Almonte, May 27, 1856. 37-4f

Water Lime.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large  
quantity of Lead Plaster and  
Water Lime, of a superior quality, which  
he will sell low.  
JAMES SHAW, Jr.,  
Smith's Falls, May 29, 1856. 37-4f

MANNY'S  
PATENT COMBINED  
Mowing & Reaping  
MACHINE,  
With Massey's Improvement.  
Price \$130.  
The Subscriber begs to invite the  
attention of Farmers to the above  
Machines, which have been greatly im-  
proved by him, during the past year, and  
are now, as nearly as practicable brought  
to a state of perfection. He would also  
direct attention to  
BURRALL'S PATENT REAPER,  
Which he is manufacturing, with all the  
latest improvements. Price \$100!  
ALSO,  
KETCHUM'S  
Mowing Machine.  
Price \$85.  
Reference is respectfully made to the  
following named gentlemen, who have  
purchased and are using their Machines,  
and can testify to their superiority over  
all others, viz:—J. Simpson, Esq., Bow-  
manville; G. Smart, and Bradford  
Bowen, Esqs., Clarke; G. Lyall, Hope;  
J. Caruthers and Riggs, Esqs., Haldimand;  
B. Leonard, Esq., East Gwillimbury;  
Urquhart Young and C. G. Reesor  
Esqs., Markham; Joseph Walton and  
J. Stevenson, Esqs., Peterboro'.  
For further particulars see circulars  
and posters distributed through the  
Province.

Caution to the Public!  
Farmers will find it to their advan-  
tage to call and examine these Machines  
before giving their orders elsewhere, as  
there are parties in the country who are  
copying our last year's advertisements  
verbatim, but are manufacturing a differ-  
ent quality of goods, and are destitute  
of all the recent improvements.

H. A. MASSEY.  
Newcastle, April 3, 1856. 42-4f

WOOL CARDING!  
SPINNING,  
Manufacturing  
AND CLOTH DRESSING,  
AT REDUCED RATES.  
REID & MCINTOSH,  
While returning thanks to their  
numerous customers, and the public gen-  
erally, for the large share of patronage  
with which they have been favored,  
since they commenced business, beg to  
acquaint them of their having on hand a  
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Cloths,  
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Chucks,  
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Carding Bolls, 2d. cash, 2 1/2 credit.  
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Carding Bolls, 2d. cash, 2 1/2 credit.  
50,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.  
At the  
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RAMSAY.  
Almonte, May 27, 1856. 37-4f

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Chucks,  
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RAMSAY.  
Almonte, May 27, 1856. 37-4f

MERCANTILE.  
J. & J. WYLIE,  
Have received a nice assortment of  
SPRING GOODS,  
—ALSO—  
A LOT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.  
The Public will do well to  
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.  
Ramsay, April 23rd, '56. 32-4f

NEW & FRESH GOODS!  
AT THE  
Economical Mart.  
THE Subscribers thankful for the liberal  
patronage received during the past Sea-  
son, to acquaint their numerous Customers  
and the Public in general, that they have now re-  
ceived a Large, Complete and well assorted  
Stock of  
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS  
Ladies' and Maids' Plush Bonnets,  
&c., &c.  
Furs—A great variety, from Caps,  
Victories & Boas, down to Foot  
Muffs.  
SHELF HARDWARE,  
Stone & Glassware, Drugs and  
Dye Stuffs, Stationery,  
BOOTS, RUBBERS, MOCCASSINS, &c.  
GROCERIES.  
Will be found to be of the very first  
quality. The qualities and prices of which, they  
trust themselves, will stand a comparison  
with any other in this neighborhood; being all  
of the Fall's Importations, as well as of the new-  
est styles and patterns.

The Highest Price paid for  
Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.  
McFARLANE & ANDERSON.  
Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1855. 10-4f

BRICKS!  
A FEW THOUSAND BRICKS,  
suitable for inside and outside work, yet  
on hand at the Perth Brick Yard.  
A. McMillan.  
Perth, April 28th, 1855. 33-4f

Wool, Wool, Wool!  
100,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED,  
For which the highest market price will  
be paid in CASH.  
JAMES SHAW, Jr.,  
Smith's Falls, May 29, 1856. 37-4f

CANADA  
MINERAL WATER!  
FROM  
THE ARTESIAN WELL  
550 FEET IN DEPTH,  
AT  
ST. CATHERINES,  
CANADA, WEST.  
For further particulars, see Ham-  
bills, &c. For Sale by  
A. McARTHUR,  
Carleton-Place.

NOTICE!  
EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, in Bar-  
rels, for Sale, by  
A. McARTHUR.  
Carleton-Place June 2 55.

HIGH WINES! HIGH WINES!!  
THE Subscriber has a large quantity of  
HIGHER WINES, which he will  
sell low for Cash, by wholesale.  
JAMES SHAW, Jr.,  
Smith's Falls,  
April 15th, 1856. 31-4f

WATER LIME.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large  
quantity of Lead Plaster and  
Water Lime, of a superior quality, which  
he will sell low.  
JAMES SHAW, Jr.,  
Smith's Falls, May 29, 1856. 37-4f

MANNY'S  
PATENT COMBINED  
Mowing & Reaping  
MACHINE,  
With Massey's Improvement.  
Price \$130.  
The Subscriber begs to invite the  
attention of Farmers to the above  
Machines, which have been greatly im-  
proved by him, during the past year, and  
are now, as nearly as practicable brought  
to a state of perfection. He would also  
direct attention to  
BURRALL'S PATENT REAPER,  
Which he is manufacturing, with all the  
latest improvements. Price \$100!  
ALSO,  
KETCHUM'S  
Mowing Machine.  
Price \$85.  
Reference is respectfully made to the  
following named gentlemen, who have  
purchased and are using their Machines,  
and can testify to their superiority over  
all others, viz:—J. Simpson, Esq., Bow-  
manville; G. Smart, and Bradford  
Bowen, Esqs., Clarke; G. Lyall, Hope;  
J. Caruthers and Riggs, Esqs., Haldimand;  
B. Leonard, Esq., East Gwillimbury;  
Urquhart Young and C. G. Reesor  
Esqs., Markham; Joseph Walton and  
J. Stevenson, Esqs., Peterboro'.  
For further particulars see circulars  
and posters distributed through the  
Province.

Caution to the Public!  
Farmers will find it to their advan-  
tage to call and examine these Machines  
before giving their orders elsewhere, as  
there are parties in the country who are  
copying our last year's advertisements  
verbatim, but are manufacturing a differ-  
ent quality of goods, and are destitute  
of all the recent improvements.

H. A. MASSEY.  
Newcastle, April 3, 1856. 42-4f

WOOL CARDING!  
SPINNING,  
Manufacturing  
AND CLOTH DRESSING,  
AT REDUCED RATES.  
REID & MCINTOSH,  
While returning thanks to their  
numerous customers, and the public gen-  
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