

Carleton Place Herald.

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No. 33.

"WILL GOD BE LOOKING?"

These words were spoken by a little boy three and a half years of age. It was a cold winter morning, and the family had been unusually late in their domestic arrangements. When breakfast was over, Mrs. Lauman proposed having prayers as usual, but one or two members of the family excused themselves by saying they must prepare for church, and she remarked, "I will omit prayers this morning."

"Shall you have prayers?" said Charlie, firing his bright black eyes upon his mother. "No my dear, we shall not have prayers this morning."

Charlie waited a moment, his little mind occupied by thought, and then said, "Will God be looking?"

"Yes, God will see us," was the only reply his mother could make.

Precious child, how little he knew of the power of the rebuke he had given. How earnestly his mother resolved in future to teach her son by example as well as by precept to love and serve God. Charlie had been taught daily to offer his little prayer.

"Will God bless little Charlie and forgive his sins, and make him a good boy, for Christ's sake."

"Do you think God will bless me?" he often said after repeating his little prayer.

May the blessing of God rest upon this child, and may the thought be ever present with him, "Thou, Lord, seeest me."

ENGLAND AS A MILITARY POWER

Her army is small in number, though composed of well drilled soldiers who are not surpassed for bravery. The army, not half so large as the United States, have brought into the field in six months—widely scattered over the world, nor can they be collected and brought into one body. More than eighty thousand are in India and must be kept there, whatever wars occur elsewhere, or the country might be in rebellion, and the labor and cost of a century to annex it to the British empire lost in a day.

After providing defenses for India they have but 145,000 men left; not so many by ninety thousand as McClellan moved from the banks of the Potomac the other day.

With the 145,000 the North American Provinces, the British West Indies, Malta, Gibraltar, Australia, New Zealand and Cape of Good Hope, must be defended; and very few of them can be spared from where they are to-day. England, then, as the United States a year since, in case of an attack would have a small army—so small as to be nothing before the armies of Russia, France, Austria or Prussia. She would have old soldiers enough for the nucleus of an army, and would be forced to rely upon volunteers or troops obtained abroad.

Some of the old regiments could be replaced by new ones, to bring the experienced men into the field.

England is only strong in war upon the water; she is really mistress of the seas, and no other nation has been able to cope with her for generations. She has a greater number of ships and more guns and the best sailors the world ever seen. Her ships have been of the three kinds—strong and swift, and not an improvement has been made in the formation or propelling of a vessel that she has not turned to her account. It is a wonder and admiration to see how quickly she has fleets at any point where they may be needed.

Suddenly can an Englishman go out of sight of the English flag, or out of the sight of the English gun; and never is a right of his invaded but she is ready to answer from the broadsides of her navy. There she has been supreme; but now the whole mode of naval warfare is to be changed by the mail-liners, and this may change the balance of power among the nations, though she will not be behind in this line. When however, the fighting comes to be under cover, where the naval officer is changed for the engineer, and the sailor for the fireman and coal-heaver, the greatest commercial nation of the world, made the greatest naval power by the superiority of her seamen, will have no advantage over Europe or the United States.—Newburyport Herald.

FORTUNES NEARER HOME.—Now that the oil wells at Niles are spouting at such a great rate, we would advise our friends who are preparing to invest capital in British Columbia to reconsider their intentions, and also to bring into question the advisability of seeking fortunes nearer home. Now, if each man were to take the money necessary to carry him to British Columbia, and incidental expenses, and invest it in the oil trade he would by energy and perseverance, reap a sure and rich harvest. If some two score of these fortune-hunters were to form a "Canada Oil Company," and patronize home products—appreciating petroleum as it should be appreciated—then proprietors of wells should be specially relieved from present difficulties, the oil trade would increase, and capitalists would soon enter into the spirit of the movement, and the speculation would no doubt prove immensely beneficial. On an average each man leaving for British Columbia carries with him from four to five hundred dollars. We offer this suggestion, and hope it will meet with public consideration.—London Free Press.

AN EAGLE.—About a week ago, on the premises of Elisha Rutan, Esq., Adolphus, a large eagle was caught in a trap set for that purpose. For several days the bird has been seen flying around the farm—no doubt by the chance of a calf, attracted no doubt by the appearance of something attached to his body. Curiosity being excited to discover what it carried, they conceived a plan for entrapping the poor bird, which succeeded. It had a small chain, six feet in length, attached to its right leg, and the under part of its right wing clipped, so that it could only fly a few feet, and the prisoner was released and permitted to roam once more at will.

DESERTION.—We regret to learn that a private of the Rifle Brigade, stationed here, has so far forgotten his own interest as to give the crime of desertion, at least his carcass indicates that such is the case. His uniform was found on a vacant lot on Hughes Street, and it is probable that he has absconded. Our citizens are proud of the battalion stationed in this city, and justly so for they are a well-behaved, bold, and manly set of fellows, and if a black sheep is found among them, they can only regret a fact, which does not militate against the esteem in which the men are generally held.—Hamilton Spectator.

MR. LITTLE, of Portland, late President of St. Lawrence Railroad, died on Wednesday last.

MEASURES WHICH THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT FROM PARLIAMENT.

NO. 3.—A LAW TO LIMIT MORTGAGES.

It is a law which has recognized the danger of allowing the property of the country to be locked up in any considerable extent in mortgages, or in other words, to pass into the hands of Corporations, for the following reasons:—

1. Corporations never die. If a wealthy individual who is yearly adding house to house and field to field out of his surplus income, were to have his life and vigor prolonged for hundreds of years, he might in that time buy up several counties with their villages and cities, and have their entire population for his tenants. Yet, this supposed case of individual ascessity, that of a Corporation if uncheckd, is a religious Corporation about Montreal, for instance, have large surplus revenues and are constantly buying up, as opportunity offers, desirable properties, which still farther increase their surplus revenues; so that the process of accumulation goes on in accelerated ratio.

2. Corporations never divide their property. The individual proprietor dies, and his property, however large, is divided among his heirs; but Corporations, as already said, do not die, and they have no heirs. The only dissolution of Corporations mentioned in history, is caused by political convulsions, and the only heir to their property is the State. In many countries this process has been gone through after ecclesiastical Corporations had absorbed amounts of property which endangered the State, and in all, the change has been highly beneficial; but what a terrible blotter in statehood to create and foster Corporations which must, in the nature of things, acquire undue wealth and influence, and which can only be put down by revolution!

3. Corporations are not liable to the vicissitudes of commerce. They do not speculate or sell out their property, however tempting the offer, unless it be to invest the amount in other and better property. They are constantly acquiring, and all they acquire they retain. This renders them the most dangerous class of proprietors that can exist in a country.

4. Corporations, with power to hold property, are a landed aristocracy, and that of the most objectionable kind. In Britain, the laws of primogeniture and entail have been the cause of the most objectionable families; and the operation of those laws is to bring the whole landed property of the country into fewer hands every generation—so that a comparatively small class of proprietors own nearly the whole island. Canadians would not like to see any laws of this kind in operation; but our ecclesiastical Corporations are more objectionable and dangerous order of proprietors than those created by primogeniture and entail.

5. Individuals can only accumulate by their own industry, skill and management. They have no power to persuade or coerce others to give or bequeath property to them; and to be able to give or bequeath absolute property, he must have the power, or we might even say, coercive power, than which nothing can be more dangerous to the public welfare. The State cannot interfere to prevent the people from believing what they choose; but it can and should limit the power of corporations, which are things of its own creation, to hold real estate in mortmain, except so much as is necessary for their own occupation and use.

For these reasons it must be quite obvious that, however good may be the object to which many of the ecclesiastical corporations among us are devoted, it is a grievous blot on our political economy and enlightened statehood to allow them to accumulate real estate in mortmain. It is true that this is to some extent restricted in Acts of Incorporation granted in Canada, nearly all of which place some limit to the annual income to be derived from property; but the limit is quite illusory, for three reasons:—

First, because annual revenue is quite indefinite. A corporation might invest in wide townships of wild lands which would yield no revenue, but which might be sold half a century hence for ten times the price paid; or by a system of leases at nominal rates, with heavy fines on renewals, as in England, the annual income might be kept up.

Second, because no investigation is made by Government to ascertain whether the corporations are adhering to their charters or not. And third, because though each corporation might be limited, yet the number of corporations in connection with a particular church, all virtually under its control, may be so multiplied as that the aggregate will be virtually unlimited.

If these reasons command themselves to our legislators, they will not act upon the ground that this country, from perhaps the greatest danger that threatens it—namely, the accumulation of property in the dead hand of ecclesiastical corporations?—Wisness.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

The suggestions of the Duke of Newcastle with regard to the election of a property qualification from electors, instead of the candidate, have not been unheeded by the legislature of Prince Edward Island, to whom they were addressed. The House of Assembly of the Island, in committee of the whole, on the despatch of the Duke relating to the Elective Legislative Council Bill, has adopted a resolution requiring that any person to be entitled to vote for a member to serve in the Legislative Council must be at least twenty years of age, and must be a freeholder or leasehold, or partly freehold and partly leasehold, to the value of one hundred pounds currency, and must have been in possession of the same for a period of at least twelve months previous to the election.

Another resolution was adopted, requiring that a candidate to be qualified for election to the Legislative Council must be thirty years of age, a British subject and at least five years resident in the Colony prior to the issue of the writ.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—In the short space of four days Mr. Richard Pense, of this town, has been bereaved by death of his wife, of his eldest daughter, a young woman of eighteen or twenty years of age, and of an infant child. The disease, if we have been correctly informed, was measles, which was very prevalent in this neighborhood at present, and which was unusually violent, as we have heard of several cases in which they have terminated fatally.—Victoria Herald.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

As fuller accounts in this issue appear that the Federals claim little more than a nominal victory. And this is not due so much to superior generalship, or the great or bravery with which the Northern soldiers fought, as to the reinforcements which came up on Monday. On Saturday the Southern had driven back the Northern forces in every quarter and Gen. Grant might well call for "Buell or night." With the latter came the former; and although the battle on Monday lasted nine hours, the Federals simply regained what they had lost on Sunday. The accounts in reference to the number of the slain are quite exceedingly contradictory. One report, which professes to be near the truth, gives the Northern loss at 10,000 killed and wounded, and the Southern some 5,000 more. The probability is that the disparity is of a very trifling nature. The South took more prisoners than the North.

It is admitted that the Southerners, instead of being cowed by the result of the battle, are anything but conquered in the South-west. Without all this disparaging the bravery of the Northern forces engaged at Pittsburgh Landing, it must be confessed that their opponents carried themselves through the contest like heroes. The Southern generalship is admitted to have been admirable. Beauregard has added to his fame, already of no mean kind, by the skillful manner in which he filled up the blanks in his columns and struck at the weak points of the enemy. Had the Confederate soldiers been as well armed as those of the Northern army—though, in this respect they proved they were much better provided than has been generally admitted—the first day would doubtless have decided the fate of the battle. As it is, however, the Confederates do not appear to be much disheartened. They are preparing for a fresh struggle, and hard work is yet in store for the North before even Tennessee is wrested from the grasp of the Southern Confederacy. Beauregard—if not dead, as reported, and if we are indeed to doubt—will probably fall back upon Corinth and there concentrate all the available forces in the South, although this morning's despatches are somewhat to the contrary effect. President Davis has also taken to the field. He is in the man; so that before a week is over Tennessee will, in all probability, be the scene of another great and bloody battle.—Leader.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER COUNTRY.

The Memphis Appeal of the 23rd ult. says: The topography of the country of the Tennessee is very diversified, especially as regards the valley of the river. The landings of the Tennessee River, about the mouth to Pittsburgh, are peculiarly unfortunate for large settlements or towns on the banks. The great portion of the banks at these points are low, marshy and subject to overflow. The high bluffs descending to the river are very fertile, and the crops, which are conveyed through high hills, deep ravines, and different roads to the interior, where the plantations exist. Hence the want of great towns on this river; also the want of large settlements. From the unhealthy state of the climate in summer, after the large spring overflows, agues and fevers are very prevalent along the shore.

Corinth is a very important strategic point. It is situated in a hilly, semi-mountainous country, a branch of the Appalachian range, which diverges from the Alleghany Mountains, and forms the mountains and gold-bearing regions of Georgia and Alabama. Here also is the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mobile and Charleston Railroad and forms the instant communication of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, and which is very important to us, as it would be to the Yankees, were they ever masters of this point.

STARTLING NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

The scene of the surrender of Cornwallis is destined, it seems, to be the theatre of a still mightier and more momentous struggle. The fate of the rebellion is to be decided within the next week upon the York peninsula, as is clearly indicated by the news from Fort Monroe, which we print elsewhere. The rebels seem at length to be thoroughly informed as to the plans of Gen. McClellan, and are making an immense army to dispute the possession of Yorktown. All their best and most seasoned soldiers have been hurled down the James river, and at least 100,000 men—the very flower of the southern army—will be in position to dispute Gen. McClellan's advance to Richmond.

So far everything has conspired to aid the rebels. The movement of an immense army from Washington to Fort Monroe was necessarily a slow operation. When about to make the attack, Gen. McClellan's movements were delayed by the setting in of a terrible storm, which flooded the swamps and made the roads impassable; and now, in addition to most unfortunate physical difficulties, he is confronted by fortifications of immense strength and a mighty army—the best and bravest at the command of the rebels Confederacy. All things considered, it is perhaps well that matters have turned out as they have. The destruction of this army will end the war beyond all peradventure—and destroyed it will be. The army under McClellan is the finest ever put in the field, all things considered, and there cannot be a doubt its complete annihilation would be a disaster to the country.

To General McClellan is now committed the sacred task of ending by a final blow this most unnatural rebellion. He had his pick of the whole army of the Union for his immediate command, and he has chosen a force that will have no enemy to fight, or be deprived of the honors justly due. From this time forth until the close of the struggle all eyes will be turned eagerly but confidently to the York peninsula.—N. Y. World.

THE HON. MR. FATTON arrived in Southampton last Saturday, having come on that day from Orono. Some of his best friends at Kibbey, Invermay, A. Wright, &c. So far his progress has been a perfect ovation; he met a large number of his supporters at Southampton on the evening of his arrival, to whom he explained some of his views in a most satisfactory manner. On Monday he left for St. John's, where he was met by the influential men in that village, and having visited the wharf, &c., left for Paisley.—Bruce Vindicator.

COUNTERFEIT "QUINTERS."

There have been frequent complaints made recently concerning the quality of spurious silver coins now in circulation; and our attention has been called to the fact that a considerable quantity of counterfeit English shillings are being passed off in Montreal. It is believed, either that a large number of these bogus coins have been recently imported here, or that some private mint has established among us, the owners of which are doing a flourishing business. At any rate, the worthless coins probably in more extensive use than many would suppose, and the detectives should at once bestir themselves; in the meantime, store-keepers and retailers in general had better keep a sharp look-out. To aid them in their endeavor to detect spurious coin, we have had a business man who has furnished some attention to this subject:—

"All of these coins which have come under my notice have apparently been cast in the same mould. They purport to belong to the reign of George IV., and are dated 1820. They are lighter than the good coin, and a little sharper, and have a somewhat blurred appearance on the obverse side. In general appearance and color they are such a good imitation as readily to pass with the careless, or impose on the unpracticed; but those who are doubtful can detect at least one of the following peculiarities by a sharp look-out. To aid them in their endeavor to detect spurious coin, we have had a business man who has furnished some attention to this subject:—

"The present is a good time for to agitate the immediate passage of a law establishing the value of the English shilling at 24 cents as well as for the establishment of a Provincial mint, so that all the old and depreciated coin with which Canada is flooded might be called in and recoined according to the (at present nominal) decimal standard of the Province.—Witness.

PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

In a number of the leading towns and cities of Spain there are secret congregations of from three or four to two hundred Christians, who meet regularly for religious worship and instruction. These followers of Christ are exposed to imprisonment and the galleys, as the laws of Spain prohibit the profession or teaching of any other religion than that of the Roman Catholic Church. At Granada, four or five leading Christians men have been sent to the galleys. At Seville, sixteen are in prison. Among the latter is one of the ablest teachers in the highest school in the city, in which he had read and explained the Word of God. His pupils had after a time reported the fact to their parents. The arrest followed, and an examination of his house was made, and the result was that he was the Vice President of the Protestant Junta, of Seville, an Association of more than two hundred members, regularly organized as a Church, with articles of faith, and forms of worship—similar to those of our Churches.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia papers give accounts of a horrible accident which took place in that city. Jackson's Carriage Factory exploded, wrecked the building, which took fire, and the spectators who were first upon the ground, saw men, boys and girls creeping from the ruins with their persons burned and blackened, and, in some cases, with their clothing on fire, writhing in agony.

A number of persons were killed outright by the explosion, and the bodies of most of those were blown to fragments. Heads, legs and arms were hurled through the air, and in some instances were picked up hundreds of feet from the scene. Portions of flesh, brains, limbs, entrails, &c., were found in the yards of houses, on roofs and in the adjacent streets. The walls of several houses in the vicinity had blood upon them, and the fragments of the bodies had struck.

About seventy persons had been badly burned or bruised by this accident. Some of them cannot possibly survive their injuries.

THE INGRESS CHRONICLE SAYS.

The Ingress Chronicle says that a number of persons in the parish of West Oxford have recently been, it is feared, swindled out of a few of their dollars. It was in this wise:—A person—intelligent and honest looking, we are told—giving his name as Edward Pherson, and stated that he had visited in Ingersoll, called on his name, and solicited their names to be subscribed to Godley's Lady's Book, and the Rural New Yorker, offering to furnish the former for \$1.50 per year—just half the regular price for single subscriptions, and just 50 cents less than the lowest club rates—and the Rural for 1.50 a year, postage paid in all cases. The consequence was, that, at these low rates, he succeeded in duping many persons, and he had in his pocket the money paid, some four or five weeks ago—and as the books and papers have not yet come to hand, it is naturally presumed that the so-called Pherson is a swindler, and that this means of replenishing an impoverished pocket.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

are about to expend £120,000 sterling in the promotion of emigration from the British Isles, from the Melbourne Argus, we learn that of this sum two-thirds will be absorbed in payment of passage warrants to be issued to purchasers of land under a bill which has been passed relative to the disposal of lands. This holds out encouragement to small farmers who may possess a little capital. If they have any portion of an adventurous spirit, they might do well to buy a ticket, and an interest in the land. No less than 4,961 individuals will be assisted to emigrate by the fund in question, to the mutual advantage of both themselves and the colony. The emigrants are to be carefully selected, and when they arrive, to be sent to the banks, and to be placed on emigration in England, Scotland and Ireland; the Argus pointing to the provoking builders of the British press, in their references to colonies as proof of the general ignorance that prevails upon the subject.

A FELLOW WAS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

the other day for cutting his wife's throat. On Saturday he was arrested, and on Sunday he was committed to the jail. He was a most wretched and pitiable creature, but he refused to testify against his husband.

THE WIFE OF MR. PATRICK DOYLE.

Drummond died very suddenly a few days ago. She went out to the water closet, and fell down dead.—Courier.

IN THE VILLAGE OF AMSTERDAM.

the other day was examining the working of one of his water wheels, in the factory of Mr. Maxwell, when his beard, which has an extraordinary growth, caught in the springs, and he was killed.—N. Y. World.

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THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The vast region to the west of Lake Superior has long been of great interest to Canadians. We of the Upper Province especially, and our desires, depend upon the use we make of it. If, on the one hand we allow it to slip from our grasp, and to pass it certainly would do, into the possession of the United States, we may make up our minds that Canada will never raise to that greatness in the future for which her people look. These Provinces are but a small portion of North America, and all the rest of the continent acknowledges the sway of the Republic, we should be unable to contend with her. Our ultimate absorption would be a foregone conclusion. But let us imagine the regions of the Saskatchewan and the Red River peopled as thickly as the Western States of the Republic now are, by Canadians how magnificent a power we should appear!

With the great west united to us, our future will be as grand as the most earnest patriot can desire. All that the west has been to the United States, would the great west be to us. There is no necessity for us to be a British territory, repetition of the marvellous progress which has extended for our neighbors the wonder and admiration of the world.

That the now almost desolate waters of the Saskatchewan will one day flow through cultivated land and by numerous cities is as certain as anything human can be. Shall the names of any other but Canadian territory, repetition of the marvellous progress which has extended for our neighbors the wonder and admiration of the world.

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Arrival of the Norwegian.

Portland, April 14. The steamship Norwegian from Liverpool on the 3rd, via Londonderry the 4th, arrived here at 9:15 to-night.

The steamships City of Washington and North American arrived out on the 2nd inst.

The Canada arrived out on the 30th ult. and the Hammonia on the 3rd inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The brig Adelaide and Mary Wright both arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd, having successfully run the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 3rd of March. They had between them about 1,400 bales of cotton, 200 boxes of hacco, and a considerable quantity of rosin.

They left Charleston in Company with the barque Etwaac and four Schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin.

They

Arrival of the "Canada"

The Canada from Liverpool on the eve of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock a. m. She has eight passengers for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday.

The French and continental, as well as the English press, discuss the great importance of the experience gained by the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor. It is generally admitted that maritime warfare has undergone a change, and that the Monitor is a solution of the question between wooden vessels and iron ones.

It is officially declared that the Spanish Government has most resolutely determined not to attempt to infringe on the sovereignty and independence of the Mexicans.

A confidential letter from the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War is published, urgently requesting the reduction of the military budget by two and a half millions in order to remove the present additional taxes.

The steamship Hammonia, from New York reached Southampton on the night of the 3rd.

The Great Eastern is advertised to leave Milford Haven for New York on the 6th of May.

In the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year England would have ten effective armaments of vessels afloat and in the course of next year, five or six more.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Mr. Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to our relations with Mexico.

Lord Palmerston announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Easter recess from the 11th to the 28th April.

Mr. Gladstone made his financial report he stated that the actual expenditure of the Government during the past year were £70,838,000—the revenue £69,674,379, showing a deficiency of £1,163,621.

Lord Palmerston announced that the duty of playing cards is to be reduced from 1s. to 3d. Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to pay 3 per cent.

The other changes are merely modifications of sundry licenses and wine duties.

The 15th of September is the day fixed for the repeal of the hop duty.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of his speech adverted to the great drawbacks from the American crisis, which had turned out worse than was anticipated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature to England.

A blockade had of course been expected, but it proved far more rigorous and extended than anticipated, and its effect had been to nearly double the price of cotton.

The loss on American trade was great, the exports have declined from nearly £22,000,000 in 1860 to only £5,000,000 in 1861. Trade with America according to recent returns, was however, improving.

In the House of Lords on the 4th inst., the Marquis of Normandy again referred to the Italian grievances, and Lord Kinaird adverted to Russian violence in Poland.

Earl Russell gave some explanations, but declined going into a general question of the two countries.

Mr. Sturt said that the government had received official information, that a convention had been entered into between the Commissioners and the allied powers and government of Mexico, and it was true that the British forces had withdrawn from Mexico, except a small body of men.

That they should take any part in the expedition into the interior, and they would all be brought home except about 100 men who would be left there for the performance of ordinary duties. Her Majesty's government did not approve of all the articles of the treaty of Guadalupe, and it generally.

Mr. Denham called attention to the Polish question.

Lord Palmerston in response reviewed the position of Poland, and expressed sympathy with the Poles, but recommended them to wait patiently, and he believed that the kind feelings of the Emperor would ultimately grant their desires.

The subject was one with which England could not wisely interfere.

Mr. Osborne moved a resolution, that it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed fort at Spithead till the value of iron-ore should be ascertained.

He returned to the exploits of the Merrimac and Monitor, and claimed that the invention belonged to Capt. Coles, whose plans were long since submitted to the Admiralty, and reported favorably on, and then shelved.

He opposed the permanent fortifications, and hoped that the government would not plunge into needless expenditure on them.

Mr. Sturton Peto seconded the resolution. Lord Palmerston admitted the great importance of the question, and rejoiced that it was not brought forward in a party spirit.

The question had occupied the earnest attention of the Government. He did not think that the serious consideration of the Merrimac had taught the lesson, but since it had done that in one direction, it had also given a warning in another, as showing what they could not do, as well as what they could do.

He pointed out the drawbacks of the Monitor, and what England was doing with iron ships, and said that tenders had not been sent out for the construction of a ship on Capt. Coles' principle.

He questioned the expediency of entirely neglecting fortifications, and favored both forts and floating batteries. He said that the government was not to be expected to suspend the works at Spithead for a time.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, April 23, 1862.

The circulation of the Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having property for sale or to be sold, should consider their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

We have frequently taken occasion to find fault with the unfair and one-sided policy of our Government, in regard to emigration.

What we have objected to is that Catholic agents, paid with public money, are sent home to the old countries, by our Government, for no other purpose than to induce emigrants of that persuasion to come to this country.

We see no reason why our waste lands should not be settled by a mixed population, without our Government going to so much trouble and expense to induce an exclusively Catholic population to come to our shores.

A sample of the working of this agency appears in some of the late Dublin papers over the signature of "E. J. Charlton, Emigration agent for the Government of Canada."

Several other articles not officially signed, also appear, easily traceable to the pea, setting forth in strong terms that Lower Canada is a better field for emigration than Upper Canada—that it is more healthy, and its soil and climate equally as good.

It is well known that these statements are false and calculated to deceive the people among whom they are circulated. But what else could have been expected from such an agent as Mr. Charlton, or what else did the Cartier government, who are completely under the power of the priesthood, intend him to do than to puff up the hierarchy of Lower Canada, and use his influence to keep emigration, except of his own kind, away from Upper Canada.

Or what could any right thinking man expect from the appointment of one of the ringleaders of the attack upon Chalmers' Church in Quebec, when Gavazzi lectured there, to the office of emigration agent. Let those who have confidence in the ministry support them, we despise such "knuckling under" to priest power.

We say it is grossly injurious to Upper Canada, to have money spent in fitting out emigration agents, paying their salaries, their expenses and advertising bills in the Dublin Catholic papers, and the sole object of these agents and advertisements being to elevate Lower Canada at our expense.

No one would object to the waste lands in Lower Canada being occupied, but every thinking man, not under the influence to which we have referred, would condemn any system by which these lands were being placed, by government agency and public money, in a better position than the waste lands of Upper Canada.

After referring the publications to which we have referred, in the Dublin papers, no one would suppose that there were any lands for sale in Canada except those in the Lower Province.

As we have said before, we consider it very unfair, to have the advantages which Upper Canada holds out to emigrants, underrated by agents paid with Upper Canada money, and, seemingly, for no other object, than to divert emigration from Upper Canada and lead it into L. C. for the purpose of maintaining the control of public affairs in both sections of the Province, which the French Canadians have so long possessed.

We have it from a reliable source that

the ministry are not at all pleased at the prospect of an inquiry into the affairs connected with the new Parliament buildings, and the enormous expenditure of the funds appropriated for that purpose.

If everything be fair and square, we see no reason why they should shrink from an investigation. The sudden stoppage of the works indicates that something is wrong; and if things are in the position they are represented to be, there should be no hesitation, on the part of any member in the Ottawa valley to oust the Ministry, at once, and let their places be supplied by better men.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose, that the completion of the buildings is, in any way, connected with, or dependent upon, the retention of office by Cartier & Co. They never seriously desired to have the seat of Government at Ottawa and were only compelled to give their assent to it by the pressure of public opinion, and the tone of feeling in the House.

And had they been compelled to resign, years ago, we believe the Ottawa buildings would now be much nearer finished than they are; and so much of the money, voted for their erection, would not have been uselessly squandered.

Although, it is generally considered too late to look the stable after the horse is stolen, it might, even now, be well for those members who seriously desire to advance the interests of the country, in general, and those of the Ottawa section, in particular, to "put their heads together," and consult whether or not their objects would not be sooner carried out, by changing, at once the occupants of the Treasury benches, and have them supplied with men who will be able to command the confidence of the country and a majority of the House, without such a lavish expenditure of money and government patronage.

We believe that the water is unusually high this year, owing to the great quantity of snow which, a few days ago, covered all the ground. A portion of the Town of Perth, has been completely flooded with water, so that, it is said, canoes had to be used on the streets.

An unfortunate woman for a county town, in the middle of a location, before the erection of the new buildings, in contemplation, it might be well to consider the propriety of moving the public offices connected with the county business to some more suitable locality.

One of the rising cities on the Mississippi river might be selected, in which the streets are dry and clean. Some change appears to be necessary, as the "Tay" is getting "too strong" for the Perth people.

Talking about high water reminds us that the muddy little "Jock" is overflowing its banks, just now, and carrying off bridges mill dams and everything before it.

In Ashton it seems to know no bounds, but is sweeping through gardens and orchards. What the Nile is to Egypt, we trust the "Jock" may prove to Beckwith and Goulbourn, fertilizing the ground and leaving undreamt of riches in store to reward the toil of the many thrifty and industrious farmers who reside on its banks.

The Mississippi, as if competing with her sister streams, has swollen to its usual height and broken through booms and other restraints, from Hubble's to the mouth of the river, carrying all the timber into the Chats' lake. So far as we have yet heard "nobody is hurt" and none of the timber will be lost, it having been all secured again in booms.

We understand that the Rideau river has also been "cutting up some shins" near Ottawa. Two or three bridges above the railway were carried off, and the accumulation of ice had so damaged the masonry and piers of the railway bridge, on the Ottawa and Prescott road, that it was deemed unsafe to run the cars across, and the mails and baggage were conveyed on hand-cars, the passengers having to go on foot.

Something of a similar nature occurred near the Bellamy Station, on the B. & O. Railway; but the Grand Trunk seems to have suffered most severely, and must now be in a very bad condition, if we may judge by the irregularity of the mails, both from the East and the West. It is said that a portion of the track near Cobourg has been entirely swept away.

The late rains will doubtless increase, for the present, the flow of water, but the season is now far advanced, and it is reasonable to suppose that the floods will soon begin to abate and dry up.

We publish, to-day, a letter, signed "Citizen," in reply to a former letter, signed "Civis," in reference to a disturbance recently caused in Smith's Falls, by some young ruffians, whom our correspondents have dignified by the name of "hopefuls."

There ought to be no sympathy with such scoundrels, and we are surprised that neither of our correspondents have mentioned their names, as well as that of the cowardly wretch who left his wife to be "beat and abused" in the manner described. He, too, must be a heartless, unmanly fellow. We do not know who the parties are, but we despise their conduct, if it be such as is described, and we think such bipeds ought to be publicly exposed and their names held up to the execration and contempt of MEN.

We have not yet heard from all the places composing the Rideau division; but as there was no oponent in the field in opposition to James Skedd, Esq., of Ottawa, it is reasonable to infer that he has been elected by acclamation.

The contest in Toronto has terminated in the election of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Bowes having retired on the morning of the second day.

There is, according to the Signal, great roudism going on in Rochester.

The last issue of the "Pembroke Observer"

contains the most nonsensical article we have ever seen in print, being a tirade of abuse of two members of the House—Bell and Patrick, who are therein accused of trying to upset the Queen's decision on the seat of Government, and not allowing the "business of the County to be proceeded with."

We should notice the article at length, but we are assured that very few intelligent persons ever see the "Observer," and nobody, at all, will be deceived by the ravings of the editor, whose periodical fits, in favor of the ministry, or in favor of getting into some snug government office, are increasing in intensity, and becoming more frequent, of late.

It is a fact, well known to everybody, except the editor of the Ministerial apologist in "Pembroke," that Messrs. Bell and Patrick invariably voted for Ottawa as the seat of government, and have always been in favor of carrying out the Queen's decision: In reference to "obstructing the business of the county," we are sorry he did not mention the name of the "county" to which he refers and the particular business which is being "obstructed."

The same issue announces that Mr. John L. Morris has resigned the editorial chair of that paper, which he filled since the 8th of January last, and that it is now to be carried on with a "one man power."

During Mr. Morris's connection with the "Observer" there was always something worth reading, some brilliant thought or new idea, which it was a pity to see thrown away in such dim and musty looking columns, and in support of such a miserable set of men as compose the present Cabinet of Canada.

We are much afraid that, if the number before us be a sample of what the "one man power" is to be in future, the readers of that paper will soon begin to see that, though the man is "long headed," he has "uncolour lungs!"

We understand that Bonle's Saw mill, on the Indian Creek, in Pakonham, was burned, one night last week. How the fire originated is not positively known, but is supposed to have been caused by some evil disposed person.

We have been told that the property was mortgaged, and was likely to fall into other hands. It is said that no fire had been used on the premises for some time past, and that it could not have been the result of accident. We trust that some clue may yet be found to the origin of the fire, and that the guilty party, whoever he may be, will be brought to justice.

EARLY SOWING.—We have been told that Andrew Dickson, Esq., of Pakonham, sowed eight or ten bushels of wheat on Saturday and Monday last; and the land being dry and in fine condition. Friend Dickson seems determined to fill his new barn.

Parliament will meet again on the 24th instant, after the two weeks recess. We may then reasonably expect something interesting, at present there is on news, political or otherwise.

The planet Venus can now be seen at noon day by the help of a telescope or with the naked eye, by means of a piece of smoked glass. Look for a few days to come to the South Western sky, and it may be seen by those whose eyes are strong enough to bear the glare of the sun's light.

The London Morning Post advertises for sale "the most beautiful cat in England; price three hundred guineas." Rather an expensive cat-her.

An overseer, at Archer's Mills, Caprague accidentally got four of his fingers sawed off while in the act of showing a visitor a circular saw operation.

The three men belonging to the Royal artillery who, by means of a piece of iron, were Kingdon a few weeks since have been tried by Court Martial and sentenced to six months penal servitude.

A young man named Stephen Wyldie was killed near Cayuga on Friday morning while shooting pike, by carelessly leaning on his gun, which went off; the charge entering his breast and passing upward into his head.

Rev. Geo. Gordon, late of Galt who has been elected in jail in Cleveland for a long time refused to accept the President's pardon for his offence, which was assisting in the escape of a slave.

A deserter from the British army was captured at Sandwich on Tuesday last by a look-out party of the 63rd Regiment, under command of Corporal Woods, stationed at Sandwich.

An inquest was held by Coroner Panot, at St. Ronoul, last week on the body of Easter Garty, aged 38 years who died suddenly, during confinement. The jury returned a verdict of "natural death."

Henry Watson, a married man, has been committed to take his trial at the Huron Assizes for the murder of Helen Turner, a resident of the township of Eramosa.

It is believed that about fifty loaves of wheat taken within the last few months of vessels laden with grain from New York, Montreal, and Philadelphia. The cause of the disasters is believed to be defective stowage and consequent choking of the pumps.

ROBBERY.—A man named Edward A. Slattery, supposed to be a deserter from the United States Army, perpetrated a rather cool robbery in Galt, C. W., on Thursday evening last. He had been staying at Barahard's Hotel, and on the evening in question, on some pretence, went up stairs, where he seems to have appropriated a gold watch and a quantity of clothing belonging to the boarders.—Galt Reformer.

A new product, which bids fair to compete with, if not to supersede turpentine, has recently been obtained. It is distilled from petroleum and asphaltum. The asphaltum company have succeeded in producing this spirit, which can be used in place of turpentine, without danger or fear. And it can be obtained at one third of the price of turpentine, it is likely to be extensively consumed.—Mechanics Magazine.

The divorce case of the Marquis of Westmeath, which has attracted public notoriety, came on for hearing on the 21th. The Marquis who was old enough to be the grandfather of his wife, married in 1858 the lady against whom the present suit is instituted. She was then a Miss Maria Jarvis. The correspondent in the case is the son of the British consul at Dieppe. The court assessed the damages at £500, and pronounced a divorce nisi with costs.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor.—Matters, domestic, political and financial, in the County of Renfrew are in a peculiar state in the most philanthropic mind could desire. The face of nature has assumed a most unnatural appearance, and is unbecomingly ghastly.

Sketches of black, with occasional patches of white, alternately marking the slow retirement of stern winter from our country. The Roads are indescribable, oceans of water with a diminutive island rearing its barren surface here and there, crooks assuming the proportions of rivers and rushing impetuously in unknown channels.

In a word, transit is almost stopped, and Her Majesty's mail is the only steady traveller in this portion of the dominions. In matters political, dame rumor had put the people on edge for another exhibition of Cayley extravagance, in the shape of waddy bills of current Banks finding their way among the loaves of the bank country; but, alas! their hungry maws are likely to be disappointed as it is the general opinion that Mr. James Skedd will be elected by acclamation on Monday next.

It is rumored, however, that should Mr. Robinson, be defeated in Toronto he will try the Rideau Division, but again it is said that in that great Mr. Skedd will retire. This is improbable as Mr. Skedd has been brought forward as the Government candidate. There are queer reports of a financial arrangement having been effected by a certain M. P. P. previous to Mr. Skedd's being brought forward. In this country Mr. Skedd would have been in a minority opposed by Mr. Griffin. The story of "Lamberton vs. Settler" in the wild land connection would have worked strongly against him. It is supposed that he has been pushed forward by a large mercantile house heavily engaged in the lumber trade.

By his election the Ministry gains a vote to the Upper House; but little doubt exists that his efforts will be mainly directed towards the interests of the Ottawa country.

Throughout the county farmers are making preparations for the spring work, and everything betokening a busy spring. The fall of the lumber trade the coming season, are cheering, immense sales having been effected in England, and the money market being easy in that country. The Lumber Merchants generally, on the Ottawa River and tributaries, have been highly successful in the prosecution of their business during the past winter, and it is considered that as a general thing, the lumber has been taken out at a low figure. Should an early finish be put to the American war, our province would be one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth.

Yours, M. McNab, 18th April, 1862.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

The Clayton Annual Spring Fair came off on Wednesday, the 16th instant. The day was a beautiful one, but business was unusually dull, on account of the bad state of the roads and the scarcity of money.

The number of cattle offered for sale was smaller than usual. One pair of large shaggy ones, belonging to Mr. Craig, of Rosetta, were the best on the ground. Another pair of a smaller size, suitable for farming purposes, was sold for \$70. Cows brought from \$18 to \$24 each. The day passed off quietly till towards evening, when some of those professing the "manly art of self defence," commenced to display their science. The first affray occurred between two boys, and was pretty well contested. Several others of the same sort took place, in the last of which "de Jocks," a loafer of the first water and a pugilist, when with those for whom he imagines himself an overmatch, was "beaten hollow" and made a regular Bull Run. With these exceptions things passed off peaceably. SHAKE.

Clayton, 18th April, 1862.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received

a letter from Abdel Kader, in which the Emir announces that he is sending to the Emperor Napoleon two horses from Yemen, of the purest breed which exists in Arabia, and which, according to the writer of the letter, are descended in a direct line from the famous mare of the Prophet. The precious stallions are shortly expected in France, and it is said to be the Emperor's intention to place them in his breeding stud in the South, where the Arab blood succeeds admirably in regenerating the French race of horses.

Rumors from Paris and Belgium refer to the critical state of the health of King Leopold. The Paris correspondent of the Globe writes:—"First-class surgical attendance has been supplied from Paris to Brussels, whose valuable life is still imperilled. An operation for the stone has been found unavoidable at the royal palace of Loeken and though the operation by the method of the late Dr. Brabant has not continued his route from Alicante to Madrid, but had re-embarked for Cadix, and his prompt return may be looked for."

A few days ago Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Colonel Hood, was taking a carriage drive in the neighborhood of Old Windsor and Egham, when on passing over Runnymede her attention was attracted by the stock-in-trade of a poor Italian vendor of images. The carriage was ordered to be stopped, and with her characteristic consideration and kindness Her Majesty became a purchaser of several of the images. But when the Queen ordered the Italian to be liberally rewarded it was discovered that none of the party had sufficient cash to furnish the sum required. The money, however, was soon afterwards procured, and when the poor Italian understood who his customer was he became overwhelmed with emotion.

Two men named respectively McNeely and Joseph Pebar, were lodged in the Perth goal on Saturday last, on the charge of murdering a man named Halley, in the County of Renfrew. It appears that the two prisoners were travelling in a ship, when overboard Halley, who sailed them for a ride. This they refused; but Halley persisted in getting on the slight when an altercation took place, which resulted in one of the prisoners striking Halley with a small hatchet, the blow causing his death. We are not in possession of all the particulars. The witnesses are now going on, and the trial will take place immediately.—Essexport.

The Hamilton Times says:—Last night, at the witching hour of twelve, when gypsy jawn, a, and everybody else ought to yawn, unless they are asleep, a party of enterprising young men might have been seen and heard, discoursing sweet music, under the windows of the Western Female College.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Smith's Falls, April 19th, 1862. Sir.—With your kind permission, allow me through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to give the public the real facts of the case referred to by your correspondent "Civis," in your issue of the 16th inst., that they may judge aright of his motives in coloring his communications, so as to make the four "hopefuls" he has taken under his benign patronage, appear as if they were "bad fellows" after all. His attempt to make light of the matter, by stating they were under the influence of "Morton," and committed their depredations on somewhat disreputable characters, find no countenance either in law or amongst the respectable inhabitants of this place. The only plausible reason that can be assigned for his appearing as their apologist, is that he may have some "hopeful" blood in his own veins. A mere relation of the principal points of the testimony sworn to, at the examination before the magistrates, will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the four "hopefuls" were "bad fellows" after all. The sympathy manifested in their behalf by Mr. Skedd, during the examination and subsequently, is anything but creditable to the parties concerned, and cannot fail to sink them in the estimation of every right minded person.

These four "hopefuls," between one and two o'clock in the morning, burst open the front door of a respectable dwelling, in the cooking stove and bed, and whilst in a half naked condition he runs barefooted over the frozen ice for a constable, leaves his wife to the tender mercies of these "hopefuls," who beat her and abused her in the most shameful and criminal manner, and instead of "dispensing" quietly, as "Civis" states, remain until they ascertain that a constable is at the door, then they make their escape by breaking through a window in an adjacent house, and immediately afterwards when on the platform in front of the house, they must yell like demons, no doubt thinking they had done a wonderful act. Will any honorable minded man blame the magistrates for committing such characters to stand their trial at the first higher court, that the due punishment awarded there might be a lesson to them and not a few other "hopefuls" in this village.

A few words about "Civis's" "Indecorous scene." When the constables were about to remove the prisoners to the County Jail, a large crowd, composed of boys whose heads are not very short, and a great many calling themselves men, occupied the door and front hall of the "Town Hall," as well as the council room where the prisoners were, and gave such unmistakable signs of their intention to rescue the prisoners, that the constables determined not to take the prisoners out. A messenger was despatched for the Mayor, who, on his arrival, requested the people to leave the Town Hall and not interfere with the constables in the discharge of their duty. After repeatedly requesting the people to disperse he was assured by many of them, with threatening language, that they would not. Determined that the prisoners should not be rescued, he then went to get the "Riot Act" and in company with R. Harper, Esq., (who sat on the examination) proceeded to the Town Hall, after requesting silence, Mr. Harper read the "Riot Act," afterwards the Mayor read it in the council room, when many of those ready to rescue the prisoners had gained an entrance. "Civis" in his great wisdom styles the reading of the "Riot Act" an "absurd proceeding," and assigns as a reason that "all the Mayor had to do was to order the prisoners back to their cells until a more favorable moment should occur for their arrival." Such an order would have been keeping with the wisdom of such a man as "Civis," but no rational man would give such an order, when the hall through which the prisoners must pass to the cells was crowded with men and large boys, who were ready to lend a helping hand to the prisoners, who repeatedly threatened to go before they would go back to their cells or to the County Jail. That the reading of the "Riot Act" prevented the rescue of the prisoners, and in all probability saved human life, none but the "interposed" men, who sympathized with them, can truthfully deny. If any error was committed it was in the leniency of the magistrates and in their failure to both prisoners and sympathizers, a favor which is not likely to be repeated in future. The ruinous effects of the sympathy and assistance given these four "hopefuls" are, that on their being admitted to bail, they broke the Smith's Falls at an untimely hour of the night, and with their assistance some of their friends paraded the principal streets, making all manner of hideous noise and threatening, and since then, instead of being ashamed to be seen in day light, they walk the streets in idleness, glorying in their shame and transgression.

Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. I am yours truly, A CITIZEN.

ADVENTURES OF A GAY DECEIVER.

A damsel of dashing demeanor has been lately practically teaching the good people of Glasgow, Scotland, that "all is not gold that glitters." The observer arrives in that town one day last December by rail, and tipping lightly on the platform from a first class carriage, she directed a porter to bring her luggage into the ladies' waiting room, and then putting her hand into her pocket for her purse exclaimed, "did you ever—my purse gone again for the second time during the last three days?" "No, madam," replied the porter, "but I can tell you, when she said I could not take care of myself, simple girl that I am." Turning to the porter she said, "go, air, and tell the (railway official) that a lady wishes to speak to him."

To the B. O. she sweetly said that she was the niece of General Williams, who was her guardian and whom she expected to arrive at Smith's Falls in a few days by the ship William Gillies, she having left the ship at Southampton to pursue her journey by rail; adding that she had dropped her purse and would be under the most lasting obligations if he would direct her to a hotel and show her the use of some money until the General's arrival. The B. O., completely fascinated by the charming manner of the lady, acceded to her request, and advanced her a couple of sovereigns.

Two or three days passed, when the call on the pastor of a neighboring church, and took his heart by storm by praising his church, &c., at the same time informing him that she was niece to Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, and while on a visit to Montreal she started on a girlish freak to visit a friend at St. Croix; adding the former story about General Williams, her guardian. Having won the reverend gentleman's heart, she laid siege to his breakfasts and dinners, on the plea that she did not like hotel life, and thus being almost constantly domiciled at his house, soon had a choice party of other reverend gentlemen whose gaudy dinners she managed in some way to leave for her own benefit. The influence of her friends was becoming oppressive, so she must tear herself away if only one day. Most positively pay a visit to the young Earl of Eglington. The Earl is notified by the coming charmer; but the Earl is not at all taken, so his steward replies, "My circumstances are such that I cannot go. We shall not lose our delightful friend, and she shall remain here as usual. All with her own consent, she is to be congratulated on the slightest regard to expense they immediately inaugurated a round of festivities to commemorate the event.

On Wednesday afternoon last the mill dam of J. Haggart, Esq., of this town, gave way, and the flood of water passing through caused an extraordinary rise in the river below. The mill dam is situated at the upper end of the town, and as the flood passed down, the whole of the lower end of the town became submerged, and has now the appearance of a large lake dotted with houses. Fortness of Mill Street, and Colborne-street, Heriot, Drummond, Bow, and Sherbrooke Streets, are submerged, and are being navigated with canoes and boats. The lower flats of several houses are flooded, and the inmates have had to take refuge in the upper stories. A considerable amount of damage has been done. At the time we write, the water is beginning to fall a little, but it will be several days before the flood can pass off.—Courier.

M. Verdi, the composer, who is now in Paris, is the object of great attention by the elite of musical society in the capital. It is said he proposes a brief visit to London before his return to Italy. Verdi has been made to him for a new opera, from Mt. Calasdo, of the Italians, and from the Grand Opera; and also, it is understood by Mr. Gye.

According to the Rev. Dr. O'Brien which is well known as the founder of Young Men's Catholic Societies in Ireland, the "National Brotherhood of St. Patrick's," which has been in nearly every important town in the Kingdom, is "disreputable" and its principles and aims appear to be "anarchical, infidel, and revolutionary." The society alluded to denies that its objects are secret or illegal.

What vein is like the going up of a balloon? Am.—A cork.

DEATH OF A \$10,000,000 ENGLISH MISER.

London, March 11, 1862. I have been so much struck today by a case of post mortem justice, that I cannot refrain from narrating it in the hope that some living miser may lay the lesson to heart. The subject of the following obituary was the son of a poor wood-chopper, and died in the possession of \$10,000,000. The London journals, it seems, are not afraid to engrave the truth on a man's tombstone. The shipping and mercantile interests were deeply shocked to learn of the sudden decease of Mr. Duncan Dunbar, the well-known ship owner and merchant. His death took place this morning just before leaving home for business, at the moment when his servant was helping him on with his coat. Mr. Dunbar was the owner of fifty-two vessels, chiefly of a large size, and his property of every description is roughly calculated at \$2,000,000 sterling. He was a merchant as well as a ship owner, a speculator on the Stock Exchange as well as in foreign and colonial produce; and a director in several public joint stock companies, a man firm and severe, just and honest, paying to the utmost farthing and exacting the same. With all his wealth, he is not known to have contributed to charitable objects. Where money was to be made, he was foremost, but one of his rich alone, he had some few years ago, lost £100,000, and the market for that produce has never been the same as it used to be since he went into it. He was induced to embark in the speculation in expectation of the Crimean war lasting for years. Under this impression he purchased no less than twenty-five large teak built ships at Rangoon, and chartered the whole on his account, with a view to a large profit. Before the arrival of the war was over, rice, which previously was selling at very high prices, at once fell in value, and continued to do so. The stock on hand was generally in excess of the demand. It became unobtainable, and the loss was extensive. Mr. Dunbar's investments in various joint stock companies were so large that the prospect of his shares being thrown upon the market has lately depressed several particularly the marine insurance companies. With abundant means, and influence at command, he leaves behind him no lasting or grateful memorial of his name, occupation or character. Making money and keeping it was his occupation. He heaped up riches which he neither enjoyed himself nor allowed to others, and knows not who shall scatter them. In a few words, he was a man of great wealth but no heart, and his epitaph might be written—"He was born; he lived; he died, he was buried."

This large fortune will fall into the hands of a few misers, and London will be all the richer for the mean. It is a pity that only a few days since that he said

THE SCENE OF THE NEXT GREAT CONFLICT.

The scene of the surrender of Cornwallis is destined, it seems, to be the battle-ground of a still mightier and more momentous struggle. The fate of the rebellion is to be decided within the next week upon the York peninsula, as is clearly indicated by the news from Fortress Monroe, which we print elsewhere. The Confederates seem at length to be thoroughly informed as to the plans of Gen. McClellan, and are making an immense army to dispute the possession of Yorktown. All their best and most seasoned soldiers have been hurried down the James River, and, at least, 100,000 men—the very flower of the Southern army—will be in position to dispute Gen. McClellan's advance to Richmond. So far, everything has conspired to aid the Confederates. The movement of an immense army from Washington to Fortress Monroe was necessarily a slow operation. When about to make the attack, Gen. McClellan's movements were delayed by the setting in of a terrible storm, which flooded the swamps and made the march impossible; and now, in addition to most unfavorable physical difficulties, he is confronted by fortifications of immense strength and a mighty army—the best and bravest at the command of the Confederacy. All things considered, it is perhaps well that matters have turned out as they have. The destruction of this army will and the war will be a sad venture—and destroyed it will be. The army under McClellan is the finest ever put in the field, all things considered, and there can not be a doubt of its complete success.

To McClellan is now committed the sacred task of ending, by a final blow, this most unnatural rebellion. He has his pick of the whole army of the Union for his immediate command, and he has chosen his own battle ground. There is no longer a fear that he will have no enemy to fight, or be deprived of the honors justly his due. From this time forth until the close of the struggle all eyes will be turned eagerly but confidently to the York peninsula.—N. Y. World.

Yorktown, a port of entry, capital of York county, Virginia, is situated on the right bank of York river, eleven miles from its mouth, and seventy miles east by south of Richmond. It was settled in 1705, and was once flourishing. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1853, amounted to an aggregate of 5911 tons, enrolled and licensed, and all employed in the coast trade. Before the commencement of the rebellion, Yorktown was a quiet, unobtrusive little village of between twenty and thirty houses, and a few stores. The shipping of the district, however, was destroyed during Cornwallis's visible everywhere. The American breast-works were nearly obliterated, while the more permanent intrenchments of the British were still comparatively perfect. The works which the latter were compelled to evacuate on the night of the 29th of September, and which the British had in the possession of the town, and are probably still in good preservation. They were strong positions, and their abandonment must have left the portion of the town in which they were situated in a very exposed condition, and the American officers, when they took possession of them, expressed much surprise at their being voluntarily given up. The more eastern of the redoubts, stormed by the allied forces on the 15th of October 1781, being near the river, has nearly been washed away; that on the French portion of the army may still be traced. The capture of these redoubts rendered the destruction or surrender of the British force inevitable, and on the 17th Cornwallis solicited a truce and agreed to capitulate. The main works, situated on the eastern edge of the town, were in excellent keeping in 1854, and must have been formidable when bristling with cannon and occupied by soldiers. The main bank of the river, which was fortified by cannon shot, and too steep to be scaled by an assailant. The field where the formalities of the surrender occurred is a respectable inclosure of some hundred acres, and it was about the same in 1781. It joins the town on the south. The very spot where the British were to have been set up his sword and apologized for the absence of Cornwallis, is now marked by two poplar trees, which were planted in commemoration of the event. The field itself is nearly a plain, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of drill and parade. From the top of the hill on which the British were situated there is an excellent view extending into the Chesapeake Bay, and reaching almost to the Virginia Capes. Yorktown formerly enjoyed quite a valuable West India trade. The great natural capabilities of the place as a basis for military operations early attracted the attention of the British, and there can be no doubt that the intrenchments constructed by the British in 1781 have been materially strengthened since the rebellion. When Yorktown falls, the fate of the peninsula is sealed, and the route to Richmond opened.—N. Y. Times.

After the enormous amount of boasting of the ability of the "Monitor" and "Naugatuck" to destroy the "Merrimac," it is a little curious that those two invulnerable batteries should have made so visible a display of the white feather, and should have shown the Confederates that in Hampton Roads to capture three Federal vessels without an attempt to prevent or avenge an insult perpetrated in the face of British war ships not accustomed to allow themselves to be defeated with impunity. One would have supposed that the "Monitor" and "Naugatuck" would have seized the opportunity to prove their superiority by at once advancing to the combat which was offered to them; instead of which they sheltered themselves under the guns of Fortress Monroe, and supplemented the loud boasts of a month by an act of cowardice rarely witnessed in naval warfare. They were evidently afraid to meet the "Merrimac" in a fair field; they knew that for the combat she invited she came prepared with solid shot instead of the shell which in the last encounter she compelled the "Monitor" to seek safety in flight, and were probably satisfied that it would make short work with them; but the officers and men of the French and British war steamers must have formed a low estimate of the invulnerability of the Federal vessels, and the courage of those on board them, when after so much boasting they kept four miles of water between them and the despised enemy.

THEIR TROUBLES BEGINNING.—A Western correspondent of the Chicago Times says that sickness is increasing greatly in the Federal army, and is destined to become a serious matter. The prevalent complaint is chronic diarrhea, brought on by salt diet, malaria, and drinking the swampy miasmatic water of the Mississippi. The men are said to suffer greatly and are fast falling to the hospitals. He also says:— "The weakening effect of the malarial cannot be imagined. It is virulent in its attack, and makes quick work of the victim. A few days' continuance makes it chronic, and then typhoid fever sets in, and, if life is saved, it is only by months of suffering and weakness. It is destined to prove the scourge of the army. There are five thousand men from Gen. Grant's army in the Cairo and Mount City hospitals from this malarial disease."

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BRASS FOR BEAUREGARD.

The appeal of Gen. Beauregard to the people of the Mississippi for brass, to be melted and cast into cannon, has touched the hearts of our people, and already responses are being freely made.

Yesterday the stewards of the St. Francis street Methodist church met and agreed to tender to Gen. Beauregard, through Gen. Jones, commanding at this post, their fine bell for this patriotic purpose.

A gentleman of Summerville brought to one office a quantity of brass (some thirty or forty pounds weight) as the donation of his wife to the cause. We notice in the list several brass tops of andirons, and this suggests the idea that a good deal of brass might be secured in this way. Another source of supply is thus stated by a lady correspondent:—

MEMS. EDITORS.—I see Gen. Beauregard has called for bells, to be manufactured into cannon. Cannot the ladies assist by sending all their bell metal—preserving kettles? I send mine as a beginning. A SOUTHERN WOMAN.—Mobile Advertiser.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

All estimates on this subject says the Boston Courier, whether official or otherwise have failed to reveal the growing magnitude of the expenditures of the Government, and the amount of debt already incurred. Mr. Chase commenced last summer by estimating \$280,000,000, if we recollect aright, as needed for the year. Then the President asked for \$500,000,000. When the next session commenced in December, the expenditure was estimated at \$600,000,000, the army alone consuming one and a half millions per day. Now we are told by the Hon. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, that for some time past the expenditures have been three millions a day, and that the debt on the coming July will not be less than \$800,000,000. I suppose one million more than a thousand millions? Mr. Stevens' position in the House gives to his statement "official" authority. This brings us to the direct question. How much must be annually raised to pay such interest? If the war was to end now, it would take sixty days to pay our debt very nearly. I suppose our debt on the 1st of July next will not be less than eight hundred millions. When, sometime since, I had occasion to address the House on the Treasury note bill, I stated our daily expenditures at two millions. They are now and have been for some time past, over three millions a day. It is plain, therefore, that I have stated will be rather below than above our indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year. The interest at seven and thirty hundredths will require about sixty millions annually. How much this will be increased by the necessary sacrifice of our credit, and the amount of the debt, is hard to conjecture. The ordinary peace expenses of government will not be less than seventy millions, which added to the annual interest on our debt, sixty millions, will make it one hundred and thirty millions independent of the advance on our position. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) estimates the revenue from this bill and from customs at one hundred and sixty-three millions. We have been so little accustomed to national taxation that our statistics and means of ascertaining the actual product of this little bill are very scanty. It is probable that the amount will be far in excess of the estimate. Much depends on the amount of trade and prosperity of domestic industry. I am fearful that my colleague has over-estimated the amount for the fiscal year. For the second year, when the stock on hand which will escape this year, shall have been consumed, the amount will be considerably above his estimate. But, as the amount of interest for the first will be considerably less than the second year, I have a confident hope that this bill with our other revenue will raise at least fifteen millions beyond the interest of the debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government."

THE PRESIDENT IN A STRAIT.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce under date of the 8th inst., writes as follows:— "I am more convinced than ever, that the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is destined to become a head. Hundreds of people residing here, who would favor its passage at any other time, will not do so now. A very strong influence from Maryland represented by the Hon. Beverly Johnson, Senator elect, has been brought to bear upon the President, to advise and warn him as to the danger of action. His order to sign the bill should it get through the House, they think will greatly strengthen the Republican party; and, on the other hand, they think if he does sign the bill, he will make one enemy to one friend, greatly weaken his influence in the Southern States and otherwise do much harm. At this juncture, when almost every sunrise heralds the tidings of the new victory on the part of our splendid army, it does seem as if the most ultra slave-haters might afford to be magnanimous. The more I know of Mr. Lincoln the more I like him, and I do not believe he will sign the bill. On some future occasion, I would be the first to urge its passage, but not now, not now."

BROWNLOW ON ZOLLOFFER.—In his speech in Cincinnati, Parson Brownlow said of the late General Zolloffer:—"Now I don't know whether you take the case, I take the case, that I have known him for twenty-five years, and a more noble, high-toned, honorable man was never killed on any battle field. He was a man who never wronged an individual out of a cent, in his life—never told a lie in his life—never gave a man personally as Andrew Jackson ever was—and the only man I ever knew him to fight with to join the Southern Confederacy and fight under such a cause."

An enterprising New York paper the other morning gave an analytical report of a lecture which the Rev. Dr. Cheever did not deliver the evening previous, before the Twentieth ward Republican Association. Dr. Cheever, who believes that he died and spent the whole evening with a friend, under the impression that the lecture he was announced to deliver had been postponed, would be a little astonished at seeing himself in print, and learning that he was before the Twentieth ward Republican Association, delivering his views with characteristic argumentative power, frequently interrupted with applause."

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the Federal troops at Manassas:—"The troops in the advance of McDowell's division are in good health and spirits. At Manassas, however, great disorder prevails. The neighborhood is devastated by bands of drunken soldiers against whose violence the remembrance of the trustworthiness of any militia is forgotten. Officers and men of the 5th Pennsylvania are seen mingling in the most disgraceful exhibition of drunkenness."

One of the Memphis papers gives solemn warning that the people of that city, before they will surrender to the Federal troops, "will demolish it and see its site with all." Prentiss says, "It is amusing to hear fellows talk in that way who can't get enough lead to cure their peck, or even scotch their snuff and boiled eggs."

WHY THE MONITOR DID NOT PURSUE THE "MERRIMAC."

Since the success of the Monitor in her capture of the Merrimac, on the 9th of March, many persons have expressed their astonishment that the "sheeshoo" did not pursue the retreating Merrimac and sink her before she arrived at Norfolk. We have no doubt that such a commendation would have caused intense rejoicing through the press. There are indications that it will be either speedily abolished, or essentially modified.

Fortress Monroe, April 16. No signs of the Merrimac. Copies of the Richmond despatch and Norfolk Day Book, were received last evening. The despatch contains a telegram from Beauregard dated Corinth, 9th, stating that he was strongly entrenched, and prepared to defy the Federals in whatever number they might attack him. He claims the battle at Pittsburg Landing as a most important rebel victory. He says he captured 6,000 Federal prisoners and 36 cannon.

The despatch, commenting on the above, thinks the total rout of General Buell and Grant is certain. No mention of Beauregard being wounded. The despatch says in reference to the affairs in the peninsula that no anxiety need be felt as to the result of the forthcoming battle. The Yankees are to be totally vanquished by the forces under Generals Lee, Johnston and Magruder.

The Richmond Despatch has some comments on the Merrimac, which it says spent two days in the Hampton Roads, waiting for the Monitor and Yankee fleet to come up from the shelter of the batteries. They claim the Merrimac is the master of Hampton Roads.

The exploit of the Jamestown in seizing three of the Merrimac's guns, is being shown the terror with which the Yankees regard the Merrimac. The despatch says: "considering it not worth while to waste any more coal to entice the Monitor into a conflict, the Merrimac has returned to her anchorage. The belief is very general here that the Merrimac received some injury during the recent raid which compelled her to go back to Norfolk."

In conversation with one of the English sailors—an experienced gunner—he assured me the last shot the Merrimac fired the shell exploded before it left the vessel. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board, and the escape of smoke from her portholes.

One of the garrisons who escaped from Fort Pulaski is represented as contending that the federal batteries contained one gun that would put its shells through the walls of the fort at any point, at which it was suspended, the working of the guns almost impossible. The barbette guns were all dismantled, and most of them bearing on the attacking batteries were in a similar condition before the fort surrendered. The garrison consisted of 4,500. The rebels have for several days building large fortifications on the northern side of the York River, about two miles from Yorktown, and within sight of our gunboats to shell the works. About 1000 men were at work on the fortification and the mortars were not of sufficient range to check the operations. Yesterday morning, however, the gunboats were ordered to open fire on a 100-parrot gun, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed they could be seen falling in their midst and exploding with fatal effect.

The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their dead and wounded in the night, and the British were seen to be suspended, the men retiring out of range, at every attempt to renew the work they were driven back.

The guns mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river number not less than fifty 100-pounders, and some of them rifled, being directly on the line of our gunboats at present about two miles below the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown and the Bedard sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy by their unerring aim. The captured arms were seen to be driven back with heavy loss. As to arrangements for the final siege we need only say the work goes bravely on.

Belleville, April 17. The bay is now clear of ice opposite this place. The ferry steamer commenced crossing this morning.

The steamer McClellan arrived here from Port. The following is the account of the capture of Fort Pulaski:—"On the morning of the 10th Gen. Gilmore sent a flag of truce to the fort demanding an unconditional surrender. Col. Olmsted replied he was placed there to defend not to surrender the fort whereupon our batteries immediately opened fire. A few rounds shot away were fired, but it was replaced, and firing kept up till sunset. Gen. Gilmore then placed a battery at a point only 1600 yards from the front to breach the walls, and commenced firing at midnight, for that purpose, with Parrot and James guns on the wing of the 11th line. Breaches were discovered on the South-east face of the fort, which at noon assumed huge proportions and about 2 o'clock the rebel flag was hauled down and the white flag hoisted, and the fort surrendered. Col. Olmsted stated that it was intended to hold out longer, our rifle shots reached the magazine and most of her guns being dismantled. The 7th Conn. regiment took possession that night. Union loss, 1 killed and one slightly wounded, rebel loss, 3 badly wounded and 385 prisoners."

It is stated that the Nashville only changed its name but hoisted English colors, and the asserted cargo consists of arms, the white flag hoisted, and the contract was purchased by the rebels in England, sailed on the 6th.

The steamer Economist arrived at Nassau on the 6th, from Charleston with 1100 bales of cotton.

Nassau papers to the 5th state that the steamer T. L. Wagg, late Nashville, from Charleston, arrived there on Sunday morning the 30th.

The rebel account of the Merrimac's success in Hampton Roads were received there by the Nashville—by stating that the Merrimac cannot be bored, she threw a large stream of boiling water, and she is probably now at sea running down the Southern coast.

THE ASSIZES.

The Court opened on Tuesday last, Judge Richards presiding, and J. Deacon, Jr., Esq., Crown Prosecutor. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury: Jas. Young, Foreman; Jas. McLaughan, Jr., C. McParland, W. J. McLean, John Caldwell, W. Purden, John Gihilly, John Paterson, H. S. Leokie, James Keer, Thos. Scott, James Templeton.

When the Grand Jury Panel was called over, there were not a sufficient number present to compose the Jury, and Messrs. James Young, H. S. Leokie, and J. McParland were called upon by the Sheriff to make up the number.

In charging the Grand Jury, His Lordship remarked that there were three persons before the Grand Jury charged with the murder of John James, a man of the law in relation to capital offences. When one person caused the death of another, the law presumed that it was done willfully, and it was incumbent upon the defendant to prove that it was not. Malice was not a necessary element to constitute murder, and the presence or absence of malice was generally determined by the circumstances accompanying the act. If a man acted in self defence in taking the life of another, or if the result of accident, it would not constitute murder. One of the parties to be tried was charged with causing the death of his infant child. A child might be abandoned in such a way as not to constitute murder, as for instance, in a public thoroughfare, or at a person's door, where it would be certain to be found and taken care of; but if the abandonment and desertion were such as to be certain to cause death, it would constitute murder. The other two parties were charged with causing death by violence in a riot. If the deed had been done in self defence, or in the heat of passion, it would not constitute murder, but if the instrument were known to be a deadly weapon, and carried about by the person killed, the fact of a riot having occurred would be no excuse—the crime would be murder. It would be their duty to inquire into the facts of these cases and frame their Bill of indictment accordingly.

The law required that certain classes of misdemeanors should be investigated by Magistrates before being brought before the Grand Jury; this was to prevent parties suffering from frivolous charges, and the time of the Court being taken up with them.

It would be the duty of the Grand Jury to visit the Jail, and see that it was properly managed and attended to. The Government contemplated starting local Reformatories for juvenile offenders, which would have the effect of relieving the County Jails very much. He referred to the contemplated improvements in the Perth Jail, and the peace of the country, and alacrity with which all classes of the people, as well as the Home authorities, had bestowed their efforts to a threatened invasion.

He adverted to the loss the nation had sustained in the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, Her Majesty in her affliction, had received the sympathy of the entire civilized world, as well as that of her own subjects, and no nation had expressed a warmer sympathy for her than the United States.—Courier.

LIABILITIES OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce the following important decision: LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES FOR DELAY IN SENDING MESSAGES.—VERDICT OF \$13,000 AGAINST THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Jonathan C. Bryant, Captain Bismarck, of the steamer Augsburg, sued The American Telegraph Company. This is an important case, as showing the possible evils that may result in the delay of telegraphic messages, and the liability of the Telegraph Companies therefor. The plaintiffs in 1860, were creditors of J. A. Sturdy & Co., of Providence, R. I., to the amount of \$12,000 on certain promissory notes, which they had been unable to collect in consequence of the irresponsibility of the defendants. One of the partners in defendant's firm, Mr. Preston Bonnet, owned a house and lot in Providence, fully worth the amount of the indebtedness of the firm, upon which there was an unrecorded mortgage. By the laws of Rhode Island, a debtor's property cannot be attached while he is in the State. On the 23rd of February, the plaintiffs discovered that Bonnet was in the city. He left in the Stonington line of boats and railroad, and arrived within the State of Massachusetts on the 24th of February, at 8.35 P. M. of the same day, the plaintiffs deposited in the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city, a despatch directed to Abram Payne, Providence, R. I., directing him to proceed with out delay to attach the house and lot belonging to Bonnet, before the Stonington train started for Boston. The intimation was paid for the transmission of the message, and defendants were informed of the necessity of its being sent without delay; and it was further agreed in order to insure immediate transmission that the plaintiffs should pay whatever additional charges should be necessary for that purpose. The message was not delivered at Providence until three hours and twenty-five minutes after it was deposited in the New York office—too late to be of any avail. The mortgage on the house and lot was subsequently recorded and the property sold to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim. The plaintiffs thereupon sued the Telegraph Company for the amount of Sturdy & Co.'s indebtedness and interest. The defendants generally denied all the allegations made by the plaintiffs. The Judge left the question to the Jury whether there was time to commence attachment proceedings between the hour of depositing the message and the starting of the train in the State of Rhode Island. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$13,481.90, amount claimed and interest.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE. We have at last something like an authentic account of the revolt at Syra. The London Standard of the 15th March says:—"The steamer which the day before yesterday brought us our correspondence from Trieste brought also the news of an insurrection at Syra. A movement would have seemed more likely in any other town of Greece than in that of Syra, a town of commerce; it, however, broke out on the 12th of March, but, as the telegraphic wires were cut, we were not known of it here. "On the morning of the 12th a First-Lieutenant in the army, named Leonzacos, commanded the detachment quartered at Syra, consisting of 30 men, and belonging to the battalion which raised the standard of revolt at Nauplia, gave the signal for the insurrection. He was joined by a Second Lieut. Moraitinis son of the President of the A-sopagus of Athens. Both officers ordered the contract of the 12th of March, and were, though acquitted by the tribunals, under the surveillance of the police.

"During the whole of the day Syra resounded with shouts of 'Liberty!' 'Death to Tyrants! &c. A number of men out of employment, ignorant of the cause, were recruited by the insurrection. The Government functionaries fled to Upper Syra, the Catholic portion of the town. The rebels found support from the rich merchants of the town, and the navigation Company of that town seems also to have initiated in the conspiracy, for it at once placed two steamers at the disposal of the insurgents.

"The first attack was directed against the Custom House, which contained 500 Minie rifles ordered by the Government, but oncoed afterwards to the arsenal of Kloebe and Co. The rebels seized the arms and the money chests, and then attacked Austrian Lloyd's, where they pillaged everything; they then sacked the national Bank, the Government Treasury, and embarked on board the steamer, belonging to the Greek Navigation Company, and made for the Isle of Tinos, with a view to gain to their cause the detachment of 20 men quartered there. The sergeant in command, however, suspecting treason, prevented the rebels landing. On being called upon by the rebels to take an oath to help them in things established at Athens, he replied that he only took an oath once in his life, and assisted by the inhabitants of the island, he compelled the rebels to depart. They then proceeded to the island of Thermon to liberate the 25 or 30 individuals banished from Athens and confined in the island.

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PREMIUMS TO BE OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the year 1882.

STOCK CLASS 1st.

Table listing various stock items and their corresponding prize amounts, including categories like 'Best single set silver mounted do.', 'Best pair of horses for general use', and 'Best pair of oxen'.

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WINTER GOODS, 1882. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving and opening a large and well selected STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found a very fine assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Hosiery material.

FRANCIS LAY, ALLEE, Cooper, FINE LIVERCOCK, &c. is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in his line of business, and to supply at short notice, any number of Pairs of Boots, Shoes, &c. made in a workmanlike and of the best material.

JOHN DRAGON JR. BARRETT & AUSTIN AT LAW. CONVEYANCERS, &c. Perth, County of Lanark. APPEARERS: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal. Wm. Lyman & Co., "

THOMAS W. POOLE, CORONER. NORWOOD, C. W. WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER. Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

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