

Death of Mr. Peter Brown.

(From the Globe.)

It is our painful duty to record to-day the death of Mr. Peter Brown, well-known throughout Canada for nearly a quarter of a century in connection with this and other public journals. For a year past Mr. Brown had been in very feeble health, resulting a few weeks ago in an attack of congestion of the lungs, from which he never fully recovered; and yesterday, in consequence of a return of his weakness, he sank peacefully and happily to his rest. The day previous to his death was the 79th anniversary of his birth, and the 50th of his marriage.

Mr. Brown, in his earlier years, was a merchant in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and an active politician on the Liberal side in the days of borough-reform agitation. He emigrated with his family to New York in 1836, where he resided for five years. While there he contributed to the editorial columns of the New York "Athenaeum," and afterwards became editor of the British Chronicle. While in New York he published a volume that attracted much attention at the time, under the title of "Fame and Glory of England vindicated." It was intended as a reply, and it proved a most successful reply, to the well-known production of Mr. C. Edwards Long, "The Shame and the Glory of England." In 1843, at the solicitations of the prominent ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, Mr. Brown consented to remove to Toronto and establish the Toronto Banner as an independent organ of liberal Presbyterian views in Church and State. The first number appeared on the 1st of August, 1843, and the journal was successfully maintained for many years under Mr. Brown's editorship with great vigor and ability. From 1844 up to 1849, he also contributed largely to the columns of the "Globe."

It may not be for us to speak publicly in praise of one so near and so beloved. And yet, ought his literary associates of many years, who knew him well, be debarred from laying a tribute on the bier of one so prominent among Canadian journalists, to the uprightness of his character, his love of justice, his hatred of wrong, his clear judgment, his manly firmness, and his genuine kindness of heart? Mr. Brown was possessed of a large and generous mind—ever on the side of freedom. He was a good classical scholar, and an earnest student to the last week of his life. He was an accurate historian, and especially in the constitutional and biographical history of the past century he was thoroughly versed. As a writer, he was vigorous and logical in thought, bold in expression, but ever, even in the heat of controversy, kind and courteous in his language. There are hundreds yet living in the backwoods and towns of Canada who talk with enthusiasm of his editorials in the "Banner," in the controversy of days bygone.

No man is exempt from weaknesses. Mr. Brown did not possess the faculty for business detail, and his proud spirit unfitted him for meeting difficulties which the lack of that faculty entailed. He had, however, the unpeppable happiness before his death, of knowing that the end and aim of his life had been accomplished, and the sacred obligations of former years entirely fulfilled. Through the trials of life he held fast by the Christian's hope, and he died peacefully and happily, resting with assured confidence on the atonement of his Redeemer.

Mr. Brown's partner in life preceded him to the tomb a year ago; but he leaves behind him a large circle of fondly attached children and grandchildren, to cherish his memory with gratitude and pride. And we venture to believe that few citizens of Toronto have carried with them to the tomb more sincere respect and kindly remembrance than does he who has just departed from among us.

Not Easily Frightened.

The shepherd's wife, who attends to the wants of travel, at Birkhill, Scotland, is a character worth knowing. She is strong-minded and strong-voiced; and a number of authentic anecdotes are told of her prowess. The following is one of the best.

Her house is solitary, no other dwelling being within miles of it, and during the day, when her husband and one or two of the boys, she has sometimes strange visitors for the road passing the door connects the east with the west of Scotland in that district. When the Hawick branch of the North British Railway was making, navies often passed this way from the Caedonian line towards Hawick, and of these she generally had a call. A solitary Irish man came in one day when she was alone, saying a little girl, a grand child. After lighting a pipe, and staring round him for a time, the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, missus," said he, "you have some mighty nice hams there."

"Nice hams," was the dry response.

"Faix, I think I'll have one, missus!"

"Ye'll no get any, ye man."

"Pat, nothing daunted, put his foot upon a stool for the purpose of taking one down from the ceiling, where they hung, and he did so boldly, for he saw no one with in the house but the woman and child. With a stern face, however, she suddenly stepped before him and said:

"Did any body ever come in here?"

"The devil a one," was answered defiantly.

"And the devil a an'll see ye gang out again! Bring me the axe, lassie!"

In a moment the blackguard was out at the door and off leaving her to enjoy a hearty laugh at the success of her ruse.

A REMEDY FOR MELON BUGS.—A gentleman who has had much experience in raising melons, informs us that the best thing to keep bugs from the vines is—

Sulphur, 1 tablespoonful.

Yellow soap, 1 tablespoonful.

Cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoonful.

Ground mustard, 1 tablespoonful.

Mix the whole with half a pint of water, and apply to the plants when they are moist.

GLANDERS.—The following paragraph occurs in Dr. Dadd's new book on the Horse:—

Whoever undertakes to attempt the cure of this awful malady must remember that he is running a great risk of losing his own life, for the absorption of the least particle of the virus will cause death in one of the most horrible of all forms; and many cases are on record going to show that whole families have been destroyed by absorbing the glandered virus.

"This smacks of heaven!" said a youth as he kissed the maiden's cheek. "Well, you're plenty of lip, I'm sure!" replied the maiden. "Yes and you're plenty of cheek," responded the youth, as he repeated the declaration.

What is the difference between a gambler and a bill-sticker? Ans.—A gambler is a card-player, and a bill-sticker is a placarder.

What is the difference between a devoted swimmer and a diving board? Ans.—One is a diving board, and the other is a loving swimmer.

What is that of which there are two in every year, and yet there are only two in every day in the week. Ans.—Vows.

A Famous Land.

If there be a part of the world which ought to tempt the traveller, it is assuredly that region of Asia, which lies between the Caspian and Black seas. Tradition declares as this to be the cradle of the human race, here, as the Persians and Armenians, was the Garden of Eden; here, as every one knows, stands the mighty Ararat, from which mankind spread after the deluge. Here are the bones of the most undeniable physical evidences of that astonishing catastrophe. Here hunted the Nimrod, here Noah planted the vine. Here languished Prometheus chained to the rock, with vultures ever gnawing at his liver. Hither sailed Jason and Argonauts, and hence departed the enchantress Medea. One of the rivers of this region still bears the name of Cyrus the great. Alexander of Macedonia is a household word among the Caucasian villagers. Hence flowed Greeceward that stream of gorgeous fables which widened into Hellenic mythology. Here Pompey conquered, and the soldier died in vain. Here Gregory preached, and the Turkish and Georgian Kings spread the word of Allah; the Turks uprooted the Genoese on these shores, to be themselves uprooted in due time by the more opportune Russians. Over the Caucasian wall, at the dread hour when Allah's time shall sound, Gog and Magog shall cross to put an end of Islamism on earth, and destroy the kingdom of true believers. When the Russians sweep away the Georgian throne, 1809, learned men at Tiflis exclaimed in their anguish that the fallen monarchy had existed without interruption since the time of Abraham; there is good historical evidence to prove a line of kings extending over a period of 2,245 years.

The Army of the Potomac.

The most extraordinary event in the United States at the present moment in the retirement of General Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac. While the generals of the army in the west have met with a series of successes, and have marched victoriously through whole regions of country in rebellion, driving the rebel forces before them, the Army of the Potomac has not yet had a general able to lead it to victory. With the finest material of which any army was ever composed, it has been sadly deficient in leaders. It is the opinion of many persons that had that army been led by European generals of experience, the probability is that Richmond would have long ago been occupied by Federal troops, and the Confederacy by this time almost at an end. Why Hooker resigned is at present a mystery. Whether he lacked confidence in himself, or had lost the confidence of the Executive, or whether he found his plans frustrated by the War Department, or himself the object of jealousy on the part of rivals, nothing is known by outsiders. Every one is amazed at the retirement of a leader of an army in the face of an invading force.—Windsor.

News by the China.

Paris papers announce that merchandise consigned to Mexican ports occupied by the French will be subject to only half import duty.

It is reported that the Galway contract is at length signed.

The steamer Southern which attracted suspicion and was searched at Hartlepool in the belief that she was intended for a southern cruiser, was loading at Liverpool for Nassau and was vigilantly watched.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor of London was being signed, urging him to call and preside over a meeting to petition Parliament to promote the restoration of peace in America.

Spence, the Southern financial agent, had resumed letters to the Times. He contends that the North has effected little or nothing as yet, and the policy of extension will affect the North worse than the South.

The Army and Navy Gazette says there is no use in being impatient, the civil war will last a long time yet.

Polish affairs are debated in the House of Lords.

Stratford de Redcliffe had little faith in diplomatic measures.

Russell said that the notes of the three Powers were despatched to Russia on the 17th.

Malmesbury and Chelmsford attacked the Government for a rupture with Brazil. Russell defended his course.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Windsor.

The King of Sweden had congratulated Napoleon on the fall of Puebla.

The Council of the Austrian Empire was opened by a speech from the Emperor, giving a satisfactory exhibit by the nation.

It is probable that the answer of Russia to the three Powers will be eagerly canvassed in some rumors say it will be favorable; others the reverse.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening.

An influential deputation has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the establishment of postal service between Australia and Panama.

Czarnow, 20.—Wellonski with 140 Polish insurgents came at their way through 6,000 Russians by whom they were surrounded.

Bonesa and his followers have had a skirmish with a cavalry force at Gory. The losses on both sides were trifling. Bonesa was surrounded.

The Consuls of the Don are discontented, and intend to return to their own country with the large quantity of booty they have obtained by pillage.

Frankonski having recovered from his wounds has been executed by the Russians at Lublin.

Mr. Radwell has been arrested at Lough.

A SLAVE CAPTURING HIS MASTER.—A Vicksburg correspondent of the Post, giving an account of the late fight at Milliken's Bend, mentions the following: "Among the incidents of the fight worthy of note was the capture of a rebel soldier by a negro who was his slave three months ago. The Texan was caught in a tight place by one of Col. Lieb's men, who cried out to him, 'Hold on dar and put down your gun, or I'll shoot.' The rebel surrendered unconditionally; but, after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner for any one else. 'That's just the man to guard you. And Jim, [addressing the soldier] if he don't behave himself, shoot him down.' The dusky warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master."

The wheat crops never looked better than they do this year, and our remark is equally applicable to all the crops. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that the fall wheat in some instances have tapered. The spring wheat also looks exceedingly well, spring wheat also looks prospects of a hay crop that there has been for some years.

North East Hope Correspondence of the Stratford Beacon.

Mr. Abbey, skipper of Port Robinson, died suddenly on Monday morning. He went to bed in apparent good health on Sunday evening, and was found a corpse the next morning.

Capture of a Wagon Train within fifteen miles of Washington.

A letter dated Georgetown, D. C., Sunday afternoon, says:—

On the Rockville pike toward Frederick, about three miles this side of Rockville, this forenoon, I overtook a train of 140 wagons (all six mule teams) under charge of Capt. Page, who was proceeding toward Frederick. When within three-quarters of a mile of Rockville, Capt. Page rode ahead to the brow of a hill, and halted. Soon he saw a force of one hundred rebels on the rise at the edge of the town. They sent out scouts, who advanced rapidly to within six hundred yards, and then quickly deployed into an open field on their left, while their main force lay behind the hill. The scouts then rode a few yards nearer, and fired a few shots at us. Capt. Page ordered the teamsters to turn about.

The rebels soon saw the turning wagons, and came down with lightning speed upon the unarmed teamsters, firing as they came. The train turned first toward Berlin, and then came down at a thundering rate of speed upon those in the act of turning, taking off wheels, breaking the tongues, upsetting sometimes half a dozen wagons, and then themselves becoming a total wreck. The rebels in the meantime spurred for the rear of the train with utmost speed, and shot such did not get their command. Two ambulances containing some officers and a mail carrier were in the rear of the train, and are undoubtedly captured. Fortunately, the wagons were nearly all empty. Up to 3 P. M., the time that we left Tennallytown, about fifteen or twenty made their way in, having escaped in various ways. The capture of this train is quite a serious loss, as the mules were in splendid condition.

Three things as good as their better.—Dirty water to quench a fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

An honest man's the noblest work of God; but the edition is small, suggests the New Orleans Picayune.

John Milroy, tried for killing David Watson, at Quebec, has been acquitted.

General Sir J. Hanbury, colonel of the 93rd Regiment, died in London on the 7th of June.

A frightful tragedy is reported to have taken place in the neighborhood of Plymouth. A widow lady, who belonged to a family known to be afflicted with insanity, attempted to destroy her only daughter, and afterwards succeeded in cutting her own throat.

On Tuesday last, as Mr. George Clemens, of Waterloo township, and his son-in-law, Peter Erb, Jr., were driving along in a buggy, about 10 miles from Berlin, a man named Montgomery, who is said to have been drunk, drove into it, throwing out Messrs. Clemens and Erb. The latter was so seriously hurt, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. C. is 90 years of age.—Hamilton Evening Times.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

Loyalty and Disloyalty.

We know nothing more thoroughly despicable than the cry of disloyalty which the Tory corruptionists try to raise against their opponents when they are thoroughly beaten and know not what else to say. They know that the Reform party are more truly loyal to their Queen and attached to the connection with the Mother Country than themselves, but they are aware also that there are some ignorant, unreasoning people, who are still filled with the ideas of 25 years ago, and that there is no more effective way of rousing their passions than to cry rebel and rebel they cry accordingly. If British connection were in danger, the course taken by these broad and loyalists would be the most effectual means of increasing the peril. Constantly to cry that the party which embraces a large majority of the people of Canada, is disloyal and desires annexation to the United States is to encourage the Americans to believe the annexation is possible and to invite them to take steps to bring it about. The cry has also a tendency to weaken the slender affection which the English people have to us, and to familiarize our own population with ideas which should not be entertained for a moment.

We have never seen a worse specimen of the kind of misrepresentation to which we have referred than we find in the following extract from the Montreal Gazette:

"For our own part we have no hesitation to espouse the cause which we held to be right—to support the man whom we suppose to be most able to guide the destinies of the country. We believe them certain of success, because we are sure the people of Upper Canada were true British subjects. And above and beyond all other questions, we have regarded with apprehension [an apprehension which our advisers from Great Britain only serve every day to increase] the present condition of our relations with the mother country. We regret to find that the loyal people of Upper Canada have not been awakened to what is impending over us in that regard, else they could not have returned so many supporters of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who as Minister of Militia has repressed popular feeling in favor of an increased force, and fettered the esteem and alienated the good-will of statesmen [as well as more politicians] in the mother country. Great Britain is being goaded into an extreme course—which may some day end in the withdrawal of her troops—which will end in that course whenever she can see her way to retreat with honor. We are told by a British subject residing at Quebec that there is no disloyalty in Canada, that no one wishes to join the Great Republic. Pursue the present policy for two or three years longer—continue to manifest indifference to the necessities of our position—let the party now opposed to colonial empire be further urged to the point of self-surrender of cutting us off, and we shall be surely abandoned to our fate. Shall we then have a choice? We shall be at the mercy of our neighbors; and they may find it profitable to make conquest of two and a half millions of new taxpayers to bear a share of the burthens to be divided now among the Northern States."

There are some very palpable and distinct untruths in this statement. Perhaps the most glaring is the allegation that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, as Minister of Militia, "has repressed popular feeling in favour of an increased force." Mr. Macdonald has

on the contrary, sought to develop the feeling of the people in favor of the volunteer system, and has gone all the length in providing arms and clothing for the men which the finances of the Province, deeply embarrassed by the action of our precious loyalists, would allow. He has done everything effectual, in fact, which has been done to provide for the defence of the Province. The "loyal" government of Cartier, Macdonald and Galt neglected the militia while they dined and talked up office with incapable partisans, and made the service a laughing stock in the eyes of all men of sense, and finished their work by introducing a Militia Bill which could never have been carried into effectual operation, and which was kicked out of Parliament by the "loyal" friends of the Opposition. If we were disposed to judge harshly of the Corruptionist Government, it would be easy to make out a strong case against their loyalty, or at least indifference to the defence of the country. We content ourselves, however, with showing that whereas the Macdonald-Cartier Government made a bungler of the whole Militia business, the present Ministry brought order out of chaos, organized an effective force, and have now 25,000 men enrolled, armed and equipped as the law directs, with the prospect of an addition of many more when the necessary enactments can be passed. If the Corruptionists had not broken up the Government, refused the supplies, and thereby compelled the Reformers to appeal to the people with the result we have lately seen, the new Militia Bill of the Government would now be in operation with great advantage to the volunteer force. If the Bill is now postponed for another year, which we hope will not be the case, people will know whom to blame.

There is something very castly in this attempt to serve a party purpose, by spiking the people of England believe, in spite of the plain facts, that the Canadians have not provided and will not provide for their defence. Mr. John Rose's special patron of the Montreal Gazette and has gone into the same line of business. He has aspirations after a colonial governorship, and systematically plays the toady to a certain set of Englishmen to the injury of Canada. He is the only man in the country who is in Canada, and inspires them now with such ideas as were developed in an article which we recently copied from that journal. He fancies that by systematic toadying he may ultimately attain his personal object. A dull man, a mere third-rate politician in Canada, he has a faculty for repetition. It does not hurt him to repeat the same ideas over and over again, and he repeats them twenty times over. Time after time, in defiance of the plainest facts, he has declared that the present Government have not done enough for the volunteers. It is useless to contradict him, and in Canada he has so little influence that no one feels the necessity of asserting in English, through his organ, the very best authority for stating that the course pursued by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald on the Militia question has injured Canada in the estimation of statesmen in England. On the contrary, we have the very best authority for stating that entire confidence is reposed by the present Ministry to provide for the defence of the country.

It is a remarkable fact that while the Gazette is accusing the Reform party of weakening the ties which bind us to the mother country, the Tory Corruptionists whom it speaks for, have done and are doing more to injure British connection than any other set of men. There can be no doubt that the part of the British foot which is most severely pinched at this moment is that which is affected by the Canadian tariff. The British merchant says "we are fighting for you, and treat you as if you were our enemy." The Tory Corruptionists whom it speaks for, have done and are doing more to injure British connection than any other set of men. There can be no doubt that the part of the British foot which is most severely pinched at this moment is that which is affected by the Canadian tariff. The British merchant says "we are fighting for you, and treat you as if you were our enemy." 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AMERICAN NEWS.

Carlisle, Pa., July 1, 3 p.m. The last of the rebels left here this morning about 12 o'clock. They numbered about 12,000.

The enemy did not appear to be in any particular hurry to leave.

All quiet here. The enemy is said to have left Shippensburg, and Chambersburg people have been made to suffer greatly.

A heavy engagement since nine this morning between the rebels and the Union forces near Gettysburg.

Philadelphia, July 1. Gov. Curtin arrived this evening and addressed a large crowd in front of the Centennial.

The Herald has the following from headquarters of the Potomac July 1st.

Herold's Washington Special despatch states that apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take the line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washington before it can be reached by the Union army.

Philadelphia, July 2. The Press has the following—Columbia, July 1.—The 1st New York, 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia and 18th Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday.

Philadelphia, July 2. A special to the Mississippi, dated Grand Rapids, June 24th, announces the arrival of 82 prisoners taken by Chalmers.

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Philadelphia, July 3. The Bulletin learns that a party who have arrived in this city the following particulars:

The fight opened at Gettysburg when our forces were about half a mile beyond the town.

During the night about 7,500 of Gen. Reynolds' forces came up and took favorable positions for re-opening the battle on Thursday morning.

Philadelphia, July 3. The Press of this city has the following: Rumors from Fort Mifflin by the old point has given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Gen. Dix and probably captured.

Philadelphia, July 3. A craft and Alfred Day, members of Company E, N. Y. artillery, were drowned to day at this place while bathing.

Washington 3. An official despatch was received this evening from Major Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 11 p.m., July 2nd, which says: The enemy attacked me about 1 o'clock p.m. to day, and after one of the severest contests of the war was repulsed at all points.

Washington 3. A later despatch has been received from Major General Meade, dated Gettysburg, this morning, which says: The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line.

Washington 3. Two candidates bearing the same family name have been contesting the County of Assumption, namely, Messrs. Louis and Alexandre Archambault.

Washington 3. The details of yesterday's engagement were reported by the 2nd army corps as moving up from Hanover this morning.

Washington 3. The Tribune's Washington special says a despatch from Gen. Meade, received to-day, says all appearances indicate a pitched battle between the two armies to-day.

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Paris, June 28. The Courrier du Dimanche of to-day has an article upon the despatch of the Western Powers to St. Petersburg, in which it says:—The French note is marked by the same want of moderation which characterized the first French communication.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. THE Board for the Examination of Teachers, will meet in the School House, at Carleton Place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Agricultural Notice. The Directors of the Beekwith Agricultural Society, will meet in the School House, Carleton Place, on Monday, 13th July, inst., at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Bees for Sale. PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING Starns of Bees, in the Improved Movable Comb Hive, can be supplied by applying immediately at the office of the "C. P. Herald."

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in payment of certain moneys secured to and by a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, made between William C. Scott of the Village of Almonte, in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, Printer of the first part, and Matthew Anderson of the Village of Almonte, County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, John McIntosh of the same place, Manufacturer, and James Wallace of the Township of Ramsay, County and Province aforesaid, yeoman, of the second part, upon all those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situated, lying and being in the Village of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, being composed of building lot number Thirteen, north of William street, containing one fourth of an acre more or less, and building lot number Twenty, containing one-fourth of an acre more or less.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to and by a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and made between William Campbell Scott, of the Village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, Printer of the first part; and Matthew Anderson of the Village of Almonte, county and province aforesaid, Merchant, John McIntosh of the same place, Woolen Cloth Manufacturer, and James Wallace of the township of Ramsay, county and province aforesaid, yeoman, of the second part, upon all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situated, lying, and being in the village of Carleton Place in the County of Lanark and Province of Canada, being composed of building lot number thirteen north of William street, containing by admeasurement one fourth part of an acre or less, the same more or less, also building lot number twenty on the west half of lot number fifteen in the twelfth concession of the township of Beekwith, containing by admeasurement one fourth part of an acre more or less, which said parcels or tracts of land and premises are more fully described in the said Indenture of Mortgage.

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The Brockville and Ottawa Railway. EXCURSION TO SMITH'S FALLS!

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863. FOR the accommodation of Orangean and others, who may wish to visit Smith's Falls on the 13th inst., this Company will run Excursion Trains to and from Smith's Falls on that day as follows: Leave Almonte for Smith's Falls and intermediate Stations at 7 A. M. Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and intermediate Stations at 7:30 A. M.

RETURNING. Leave Smith's Falls for Perth, Almonte, Brockville and intermediate Stations at 6:40 P. M. Passengers will be conveyed to and from Smith's Falls by the above Trains at One Fare.

THE RIFLE MATCH. Also Excursion Rates for Brockville to attend the Rifle Match to commence on the 14th July. Passengers will be conveyed from any Station to and from Brockville by the Regular Trains at One Fare. Tickets good for the trip from Tuesday the 14th to Saturday the 18th instant inclusive.

A. BROOKS, Eng. & Supt. Brockville, July 3, 1863. 44c.

FARMERS, GET THE BEST. THE Subscribers beg leave to call the attention of the FARMERS to the Buckeye Mower and Reaper manufactured by them, for the harvest of 1863, and to the valuable and important improvements made since last year.

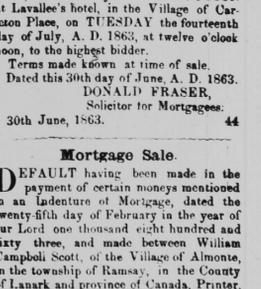
OF the improvements deserving special mention, are:—The addition of a lever at the side of the Driver, by means of which the machine may be instantly thrown in or out of gear without the stopping of the team. The use of CAST MALLEABLE IRON-GEARS, lined with a Steel plate, and which with the latest construction, secure a perfect shear-cut, and prevent any possibility of clogging, in any kind of grass.

As a REAPER, the important improvement, has been made may be seen from the above engraving. The Platform is of a circular form. The Reaper is placed on the Machine, on a comfortable seat, his weight directly on the axle of the Machine, where it is most easily carried, and does not weigh all side-ways; and, with a frame of peculiar construction, he can, by an easy and natural movement of the arms, leave the grass in a good condition for binding and cutting out of the way of the Machine on its succeeding course.

By the use of an overhauling Reel, the extra Reel support is dispensed with and the objection of dragging the cut grain obviated. To parties intending to purchase for the coming Harvest, we would advise before giving their orders, to examine our Machines, as we have no hesitation in stating that they are the BEST ever before offered to the Farmers of Central Canada.

We would also call attention to our DOUBLE GEARED HORSE POWER THRESHING MACHINES (from 4 to 10 horse power) and from our long experience, our determination to make each article the best of its kind, in the regularly increasing probability of our machines, wherever they are used, and in our unrestricted warranty, we trust the public will continue to find the strongest guarantee that can be given, that our Machines are UNRIVALLED IN THE QUALITY OF THEIR WORK, DURABILITY, CONVENIENCE AND CHEAPNESS.

FROST & WOOD. Smith's Falls, July 2nd, 1863.



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