

Admaston Council

The By-law was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. C. Brown, That the By-law now read be read a third time and passed.

The By-law was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That the Collector be instructed to pay into the hands of the Clerk what money will meet the liabilities of the municipality as soon as he shall have received the same.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, That this council do now adjourn and meet again in this place on the 13th day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
Township Clerk.

masters that they had performed

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND TO-
WARD DENMARK.
The Daily News has been very indepen-
dent members of the House of Lords, and is not
to be deterred by misrepresentations or ob-
liquity from keeping the action of the Gov-
ernment in the dispute between Denmark
and Germany fairly under the control of
Parliament. In the conversation in the
House of Lords on the intelligence has
been received of another battle fought
to the Danes, as all battles must be won
to the present circumstances. The conquest of
Denmark is going on, and soon the king-
dom will be dismembered. And thus
withstanding the thoroughly persuaded not
to be deterred by the eloquence of the
House of Peers, that Denmark is not a
material assistance to expect from Russia.
Denmark is alone in the world, and if
we have been able to obtain from her is at
out of a Conference, to be carried on with
out any cessation of hostilities. If the pre-
sent opportunity is neglected no one can say
that it will ever recur. The loss of war-
ships and the loss of the fleet, and the loss of
one lot to sea, sweeps before it all that
Denmark may neglect to negotiate for
peace until nothing is left for negotiation.
The Times thinks it necessary to explain
that it is not the apologists of Germany be-
fore the world that it is. It would have
every evidence that that Germany would
succeed, but the question is not whether
of justice but expediency. It would be il-
lusion to console to Denmark that she was
ruined, even in defence of her just rights.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

less manner of bestowing such burial, was may be doing a great deal of good by calling attention to a festering parasite, which states, to our great astonishment, that large fortunes have been made every year since the commencement of the war out of the dead horses of the army of the Potomac. The popular idea is that when the Rosinians take you up the ghoul, she is buried in some field or on the roadside into mother earth in the words of the poet, "and there she has made her last charge, and gnawed her last last race, but there is from \$20 to \$40 in the old stimal yet. A contract for \$40 the purchase of the dead horses in the Army of the Potomac for the ensuing year, was made a few days ago to the highest bidder at \$100,000, delivered at the factory of the contractor. The factory was cleared on the contract, and this cleared on the contract, and this thought, \$100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of about fifty per

Arrival of the "Americas"

they are usually worth 50c a set. Then the hoofs are cut off; they bring \$2 a set. Then comes the caudal appendage, worth 50c. Then the hide; we don't know what that sells for. Then the tallow, if it be possible to extract tallow from army horses which is extremely doubtful, unless they die immediately after entering the service. And last, but not least the shin bones are valuable, being convertible into a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure iron.

The Times says that there is good

Queen's College.
The ceremonial which marks the close of the medical season in Queen's College—the laureation of graduates—will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 31st inst. The examinations for degrees are now over, having lasted twelve days. We understand all the candidates in the primary examinations were successful: and that out of sixteen candi-

and had not entered into any combi

didates in the final examinations all save one passed the examiners, and will be recommended to the Senatus for the degree of M. D. In the examination for the House Surgeoncy of Kingston Hospital, Dr. Richard Reeves carried off the palm against two other applicants, and will be recommended to the Governors of the Institution for appointment. The successful students will receive their diplomas on Thursday, and the event, which in times past has had its attractions for the public, can hardly fail on that day. Principal Leitch, who is to

Mr. Bright said Mr. Roebuck's

may, is too seriously ill of a cardiac affection to permit him to attend to deliver, as he has been his custom, the valedictory address on this year we hear it is to be delivered by one of the medical professors. Dr. Dickerson's resignation of the chair of surgery takes effect on the day of graduation, and it is not improbable that he may say a few parting words to the students who have seen him under him.—News.

The Wooden Spoon.

We have said that a rigorous account is kept of all the divisions and that every one of every member of the Government is expected. We will now tell our readers what is done with this list. Every year, at the close of the session, as our readers know, the Ministers dine together at the Professeurs' Hall, after dinner the chief whip produces a list of the names of those who have failed; and it is then that the man whose name appears on the division list the smallest number of times has a wooden spoon presented to him. When the Duchesnois were in power last year St-John Pakington, the unwarmed, was the successful candidate for the spoon. Mr. Pakington is now the right honorable member of the Government, and the right honorable Baronet with infinite honors.

Why a wooden spoon is said we cannot tell. Perhaps in ancient times the poet said that and nothing else. If any of our

an armistice; the arms refrain.

The one of the demands was partially heard before the House of Lords on the 11th. The Lords adjourned until Monday the 14th, when it is expected the argument

After ten days of plotting and maneuvering, Messrs. Macdonald & Co. have succeeded in patching up a Government! The fact was announced last night in the House of Assembly,—the personnel and policy of the new Ministry have been declared by Mr. Cameron in English. The new Ministers are as follows:—

[Sir E. P. Tache, Premier—Receiver-General, and Minister of Militia.

[Hon. G. E. Cartier—Attorney-General East.

[Hon. A. T. Galt—Finance Minister.

[Hon. J. C. Chapais—Commissioner of Public Works.

[Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee—Minister of Agriculture.

[Hon. Hector Langevin—Solicitor-General East.

[Hon. John A. Macdonald—Attorney-General West.

[Hon. Alexander Campbell—Commissioner of Crown Lands.

[Hon. M. H. Foley—Postmaster General.

[Hon. Isaac Buchanan—Chairman of the Committees of Council.

[Hon. John Simpson, (Niagara)—Provincial Secretary.

[Hon. James Cockburn—Solicitor-General West.]

The first thought that must occur to the mind of every one who reads this list and knows anything of the men, is the absolute control that Mr. Cartier and Mr. John A. Macdonald will wield over the new Cabinet. There is not another man in it who has one political or personal enemy, except one, except poor Michael Foley. The whole concern has Cartier Macdonald stamped on its very feature. Cartier and Macdonald could turn out any one of the make-wright to-morrow, and the loss of one vote would be the full result of his indignation. True, there are a few others, the Cartiers and the Rosses, the Helliens and the Rosses, are wanting; but every one of the chief actors of the old Corruptionist Company is there in full life. The change is merely in the scene-shifters and candle-snuffers.

Another notable point that cannot fail to strike every one, is the enormous share of the political Department. Mr. Cartier has appropriated for his own section of the Province. The thing is really indecent. Lower Canada gets:—

The Premiership,

The Receiver Generalship,

The Militia Department,

The Police Department,

The Public Works Department, and

The Agricultural Department.

While the only offices of any public importance assigned to Upper Canada hands are:—

The Crown Lands, and

The Post Office!

The Chairmanship of the Committees of Council, and the Secretaryship, promises sincere, without either patronage or political influence attached to them. But, perhaps, we should not wonder at this. The new Government has been formed in the full knowledge that it has not, and never can have an Upper Canada majority, it has been formed on the determination to rule (Upper Canada) French Canadian votes—and why, then, should not the official power and patronage be centred in Lower Canadians?

But a still more remarkable feature is the wholesale gathering of old Railway traffickers—faded collected in this Cabinet. One could fancy from the list that a Railway saturnalia was about to begin again; and that the French Canadian voters of the Province had crowded into the remarkable Government to be ready for the scramble. Only look who we have:—

Col. TACHE who was the paid servant of the Grand Trunk Company, as a Government Director, from the 20th of October, 1852, up to the very end, and would still earn his salary by voting through thick and thin for every Grand Trunk inquiry!

GEORGE E. CARTIER—the well fed Solicitor of the Grand Trunk, and the unscrupulous agent of its will in the Assembly, from the first day of that company's existence up to this hour!

A. T. GALT—the old Government Grand Trunk Prospector—the Grand Trunk Director who voted himself a Grand Trunk contract—the Grand Trunk Director who made an enormous sum by the scandalous Portland lease, and by an early knowledge of its scandalous conditions. The Canadian Finance Minister who perished by the remarkable hundred thousand dollar transaction in Montreal Grand Trunk Debentures, and who over and again put his hand in the public chest in defiance to law, and gave vast sums of money out of it to the Grand Trunk Company!

J. C. CHAPAIS—the paid servant of the Grand Trunk Company, Government Director from 1852 to 1857, and the ready instrument in Parliament of that Company in all their attacks upon the public chest!

JOHN A. MACDONALD—the right hand man of the Grand Trunk in Parliament; the secret partner of Gowski & Co. in their Grand Trunk speculation; the gentleman who bought 8000 acres from the Ordnance Department for £2300, and sold it to the Grand Trunk a few months after for the reasonable advance of thirty thousand pounds!

MICHAEL FOLEY—the ally of James Morin, the darling of John A. Macdonald in the startling disclosure of the Great Southern Railway!

ISAAC BUCHANAN—the wholesale corrupter of Railway managers—the man who bought up the Woodstock Directors by a bribe of \$100,000—and who made the same proposition to Mr. Rankin of his own backbones!

JOHN SIMPSON—the of the Niagars and Fort Erie Railroad!

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE—the fierce advocate of the intercolonial Railway—the fast ally of the Brydges and Watkings of the Grand Trunk.

Who will wonder that such men go recklessly in for the intercolonial Railway at a first cost of \$2,000,000 to start with, and a second cost of \$1,000,000 to keep it open! It will still less surprise us to hear that they have re-opened the Grand Trunk Postal Subsidy question and are prepared to listen to Grand Trunk persuasions.

And what a broad burlesque in the whole affair, if we regard departmental fitness! Col. Tache, a country physician from the Province, occupies the seat of the Receiver-General, the man who has pompously millions of the public money; Mr. Chapais, who was never out of Kamouraska in his life—and who but he ever was in Kamouraska?—is to erect the Ottawa buildings, deepen the canals and construct the Intercolonial Railway; Mr. D'Arcy McGee, a political lawyer, who never raised a cabbage in his life, is to be the champion scurrilous of Young Ireland, to be the man in the advancement of agriculture! Mr. Campbell, a Kingston lawyer, who, since he was a student, has not crossed his office door except to go to the Court House, is appointed to manage the Crown Lands, to find new surveys, and dispose of the Crown

Parliamentary privilege he was wont as vehemently to denounce! Mr. McGee, *Ans.* will find it pleasant, for he will enjoy much an admirable opportunity of making further investigations into the habits of these indigenous Canadian rascals, now that Mr. Cartwright's leader, Mr. Cockburn's old philippics in Northumberland against Caster McDonald Corruptionists will be very agreeable reading for the recreation of his colleagues! And after all D'Arcy McGee's denunciations of secret societies, who could have hoped to see him enlist under the policy of "Sir and brother" McDonald, or basking behind the skirts of Mr. Cockburn's Grand Master of all the orangemen, doing the amiable as his spokesman! and then what about the measures? Is Isaac Buchanan to have a prohibitory tariff, an irredeemable paper currency and an American Zouave? or is Mr. Cadell to maintain his position that all these are the duties of a statesman, and their advocate an ignorant politician? *Ans.* That's the word. Does Mr. Foley, too, proceed with his bill to abash Niagara and his colleague, Mr. Simpson along with it? And what about the Intercolonial? Does Mr. McGee still adhere to the policy of '02, and Mr. Foley still denounce it? *Ans.* Yes, Mr. Foley still denounces it, and Mr. McGee still adheres to it. As for a partial subsidy?—Does he still maintain the \$100 a mile is too much, or does he now see through his leader's apoplexies that \$150 is too little? Oh, a charming time of it these twelve Ministers have before them.

These are the men who have taken office as the first step to rule Upper Canada, the Lower Canada, and the entire continent of the wishes of Upper Canada! These are the men who are about to bring back the days of extravagance and jobbery and Corruption of Double "Shuffles," Norfolk Shrievelites, Russell Frauds, and annual deficits! Are the Electors of Upper Canada to be asked to vote for the repeal of such scenes? Six constituencies are to be asked to vote for these gentlemen for re-election—ought they to be re-elected?—ought not every man them to be indignantly rejected? It is for of the electors to say. The sectional issue has been simply put by the French Canadians—and we are not prepared to sink down to the same submission to racial Canada, and are resolved that the French Canadians shall not form our Governments and rule our country now, is the time to strike!—*Globe.*

Parliamentary Correspondence.

Quebec, March 31, 1864.

I was only enabled to give you the heads of the new programme in yesterday's letter; the details, however do not amount to much. You will see that the first item 't that of the Militia, and that it is stated that "improvement in the Militia will require an outlay, not increasing the actual expenditure." The only clue to what his meant is found in the declaration made by Col. Tache, a member of the liberals, whose aid he desired in the formation of a Cabinet. On that occasion he said a new Militia bill would be introduced, making it compulsory on men to serve, and to allow substitution in foreign Canada, and at the sound of the bugle.

I do not profess to know much about such matters, but how this can be expected "without increasing the actual expenditure." I am at a loss to conjecture. Are men to be compelled to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at any moment and yet get no pay? The general impression is that the system "without" in the country, seems to be, that no real progress can be made in organizing a Militia, until the men are paid a sufficient sum to indemnify them for the actual loss of time occasioned by attendance on drill. But how is this to be accomplished "without increasing the actual expenditure?"

The next item in the intercolonial question is very vague. Indeed no mention is made of the railroad project. Sir E. P. Tache however has declared it to be the intention of the Government to push on that undertaking; it would have been better had Mr. Cauchon been authorized to state the facts.

As to the paragraph respecting the Reciprocity Treaty and the bonding system, that must have been put into force for show more than anything else since we have no control over those matters.

The other points touched upon, merely show that the Government purposes to pursue the same course as their predecessors.

As for the last, the "free lock and key" public business is merely the desire of a set of men to occupy the places of another set of men. Parliament is brought to a stand, with about 300 bills on the order of the day, and cannot proceed for five weeks to come. Ministers called to be supported by sixty five votes (including their own)—forty from Lower, and twenty-five from Upper Canada. It is, however, a forgone conclusion, that Mr. Foley will be defeated, that will leave ministers 64, opposition 64, with one seat vacant, and the other, [Mr. Speaker] vacant. What hope, then, is there that the public business can be forwarded during this session of Parliament.

The Lower House has passed one bill on a thing called the Upper House has done nothing, and till to-day have to add another five weeks's holiday to the fortnight they have already enjoyed. Aside from all political bias, this is a most serious aspect of affairs.

The report in the papers of this morning fails to bring out an incident of yesterday evening that is of some importance. We understand it. It is said that the Hon. Mr. McGee cried "carried, carried," when a motion was issued for an election writ. You will wonder how it came that Mr. McGee had anything to say on the floor of the House, seeing that he had vacated his seat by resigning. The answer is, that he had the privilege of sitting as a *non* provided for their use, on either side of Mr. Speaker even when they have ceased to be members, but one ever abused that privilege until yesterday.

When Mr. McKenzie called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there was a striking similarity between the names of the members as he had no right to do, the new Minister of Agriculture swooped being taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, by dodging into the Speaker's room.—*Witness.*

DAY BY DAY

A DOG KILLED BY A CAT.—On Thursday last a cow owned by Mr. Morrison of Port Dalhousie, was quietly taking her noon siesta on the street near his residence, "chewing the end of sweet and bitter fancy," when some boys who were playing near by conceived the idea of having some fun by tying a cat to the animal's head, and catching a cat eye prey on the spot. The cat was fastened, as soon as the cat was fastened, and the boys left, and the cat endeavored to follow their example, when the detention on her tail caused her to scratch the cow, which immediately commenced running and bellowing and running at a fearful rate, she ran all the time scratching and biting the cat and legs, and this continued until the cow lay down and the cat lay on its back. The cow died next day.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.
WHEAT.—No. 1, **\$2.75** to **\$2.90**; **1864**.
FLOUR.—Pollard's, **\$2.75** to **\$2.90**; **Midlings**, **\$2.10** to **\$2.25**; **Wine**, **\$2.50** to **\$2.70**; **Super No. 1**, **\$2.35** to **\$2.55**; **Super No. 2**, **\$1.90** to **\$2.10**; **Patent**, **\$4.50** to **\$4.75**; **Extra**, **\$4.25** to **\$4.55**; **Pancake**, **\$2.25** to **\$2.50**; **Super**, **\$2.25** to **\$2.50**.
WHEAT.—U. S. Spring, **92s** to **94c** extra; U. S. Winter, **85s** to **91s**.
BARLEY.—70s to 75s per 50 lbs.
PEAS.—Good, 65s to 70s per 66 lbs.
OATS.—About 40s per 32 lbs.
BUTTER.—18s to 19s 10s to 23c.
EGGS.—per 100, 13s to 15s.
POKE.—New Mex \$16.00 to \$17.00; Old Mex \$15.50 to \$16; Prime \$12 to \$13.50.
DEERHOOGS.—\$6.50 to \$6.75.
LARD.—Barrels, no sales, nominally 84c; kegs, 82c to 84c.
TALLOW.—8s to 8½c. Fair business doing.
CUT-MEAT.—Hams, sugar-cured, canned, 12½c to 13c; uncured, 10c.
ASHES per 100 lbs. **Pots** **\$9.50 to \$9.95**; **Inferior**, **\$6.25 to \$6.35**; **Clear** **\$6.25 to \$6.35**.
SOLUBLE.—Dall at 25c to 30c; little doing.
SHEDS.—Cloves, 82½c. per lb. dull. Timothy, 117s, to 12s per bushel.
JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
 Produce & Commission Merchants,
 270 St. Paul Street.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.
 Montreal, April 1, 1864.
 The business of the week has been a fair average. All speculation—in anticipation of changes of Tariff—are at an end for the present, owing to the political events of the week. There has been no extensive inquiry for Colored Java Teas and Spices. Demand for U. S. market, mainly in anticipation of large increases of duties there on most goods. Teas are held for full prices. A steady trade is doing in this staple, and imports continue light. Though the extreme rates at which finest Pungencies, of the new crop, were offered to the London market, have not been maintained as per "America's" advice, yet, prices generally continued above relative rates, still putting importation of fine Teas out of the question. Present London prices may be set down, on the average, for fine Teas, 44 to 64 higher than last season. Uncolored Japans are now the best value, being but little moved, while Colored kept at extreme prices.
SUGARS.—A further advance is reported in New York; but there is no change to note here; except that holders are not desirous of pressing sales at current figures. The cost of a good ordinary Cuba Sugar laid down here now, at present prices abroad, would be, for No. 10, 9½c. No. 11, 9c. No. 12, 8½c. No. 13, 8c. No. 14, 7½c. No. 15, 7c. No. 16, 6½c. No. 17, 6c. No. 18, 5½c. No. 19, 5c. No. 20, 4½c. No. 21, 4c. No. 22, 3½c. No. 23, 3c. No. 24, 2½c. No. 25, 2c. No. 26, 1½c. No. 27, 1c. No. 28, ½c. No. 29, ¼c. No. 30, ¼c. No. 31, ¼c. No. 32, ¼c. No. 33, ¼c. No. 34, ¼c. No. 35, ¼c. No. 36, ¼c. No. 37, ¼c. No. 38, ¼c. No. 39, ¼c. No. 40, ¼c. No. 41, ¼c. No. 42, ¼c. No. 43, ¼c. No. 44, ¼c. No. 45, ¼c. No. 46, ¼c. No. 47, ¼c. No. 48, ¼c. No. 49, ¼c. No. 50, ¼c. No. 51, ¼c. No. 52, ¼c. No. 53, ¼c. No. 54, ¼c. No. 55, ¼c. No. 56, ¼c. No. 57, ¼c. No. 58, ¼c. No. 59, ¼c. No. 60, ¼c. No. 61, ¼c. No. 62, ¼c. No. 63, ¼c. No. 64, ¼c. No. 65, ¼c. No. 66, ¼c. No. 67, ¼c. No. 68, ¼c. No. 69, ¼c. No. 70, ¼c. No. 71, ¼c. No. 72, ¼c. No. 73, ¼c. No. 74, ¼c. No. 75, ¼c. No. 76, ¼c. No. 77, ¼c. No. 78, ¼c. No. 79, ¼c. No. 80, ¼c. No. 81, ¼c. No. 82, ¼c. No. 83, ¼c. No. 84, ¼c. No. 85, ¼c. No. 86, ¼c. No. 87, ¼c. No. 88, ¼c. No. 89, ¼c. No. 90, ¼c. No. 91, ¼c. No. 92, ¼c. No. 93, ¼c. No. 94, ¼c. No. 95, ¼c. No. 96, ¼c. No. 97, ¼c. No. 98, ¼c. No. 99, ¼c. No. 100, ¼c. No. 101, ¼c. No. 102, ¼c. No. 103, ¼c. No. 104, ¼c. No. 105, ¼c. No. 106, ¼c. No. 107, ¼c. No. 108, ¼c. No. 109, ¼c. No. 110, ¼c. No. 111, ¼c. No. 112, ¼c. No. 113, ¼c. No. 114, ¼c. No. 115, ¼c. No. 116, ¼c. No. 117, ¼c. No. 118, ¼c. No. 119, ¼c. No. 120, ¼c. No. 121, ¼c. No. 122, ¼c. No. 123, ¼c. No. 124, ¼c. No. 125, ¼c. No. 126, ¼c. No. 127, ¼c. No. 128, ¼c. No. 129, ¼c. No. 130, ¼c. No. 131, ¼c. No. 132, ¼c. No. 133, ¼c. No. 134, ¼c. No. 135, ¼c. No. 136, ¼c. No. 137, ¼c. No. 138, ¼c. No. 139, ¼c. No. 140, ¼c. No. 141, ¼c. No. 142, ¼c. No. 143, ¼c. No. 144, ¼c. No. 145, ¼c. No. 146, ¼c. No. 147, ¼c. No. 148, ¼c. No. 149, ¼c. No. 150, ¼c. No. 151, ¼c. No. 152, ¼c. No. 153, ¼c. No. 154, ¼c. No. 155, ¼c. No. 156, ¼c. No. 157, ¼c. No. 158, ¼c. No. 159, ¼c. No. 160, ¼c. No. 161, ¼c. No. 162, ¼c. No. 163, ¼c. No. 164, ¼c. No. 165, ¼c. No. 166, ¼c. No. 167, ¼c. No. 168, ¼c. No. 169, ¼c. No. 170, ¼c. No. 171, ¼c. No. 172, ¼c. No. 173, ¼c. No. 174, ¼c. No. 175, ¼c. No. 176, ¼c. No. 177, ¼c. No. 178, ¼c. No. 179, ¼c. No. 180, ¼c. No. 181, ¼c. No. 182, ¼c. No. 183, ¼c. No. 184, ¼c. No. 185, ¼c. No. 186, ¼c. No. 187, ¼c. No. 188, ¼c. No. 189, ¼c. No. 190, ¼c. No. 191, ¼c. No. 192, ¼c. No. 193, ¼c. No. 194, ¼c. No. 195, ¼c. No. 196, ¼c. No. 197, ¼c. No. 198, ¼c. No. 199, ¼c. No. 200, ¼c. No. 201, ¼c. No. 202, ¼c. No. 203, ¼c. No. 204, ¼c. No. 205, ¼c. No. 206, ¼c. No. 207, ¼c. No. 208, ¼c. No. 209, ¼c. No. 210, ¼c. No. 211, ¼c. No. 212, ¼c. No. 213, ¼c. No. 214, ¼c. No. 215, ¼c. No. 216, ¼c. No. 217, ¼c. No. 218, ¼c. No. 219, ¼c. No. 220, ¼c. No. 221, ¼c. No. 222, ¼c. No. 223, ¼c. No. 224, ¼c. No. 225, ¼c. No. 226, ¼c. No. 227, ¼c. No. 228, ¼c. No. 229, ¼c. No. 230, ¼c. No. 231, ¼c. No. 232, ¼c. No. 233, ¼c. No. 234, ¼c. No. 235, ¼c. No. 236, ¼c. No. 237, ¼c. No. 238, ¼c. No. 239, ¼c. No. 240, ¼c. No. 241, ¼c. No. 242, ¼c. No. 243, ¼c. No. 244, ¼c. No. 245, ¼c. No. 246, ¼c. No. 247, ¼c. No. 248, ¼c. No. 249, ¼c. No. 250, ¼c. No. 251, ¼c. No. 252, ¼c. No. 253, ¼c. No. 254, ¼c. No. 255, ¼c. No. 256, ¼c. No. 257, ¼c. No. 258, ¼c. No. 259, ¼c. No. 260, ¼c. No. 261, ¼c. No. 262, ¼c. No. 263, ¼c. No. 264, ¼c. No. 265, ¼c. No. 266, ¼c. No. 267, ¼c. No. 268, ¼c. No. 269, ¼c. No. 270, ¼c. No. 271, ¼c. No. 272, ¼c. No. 273, ¼c. No. 274, ¼c. No. 275, ¼c. No. 276, ¼c. No. 277, ¼c. No.

Birth.

At Lyn, on the 26th inst., Mrs. James Cassady, of a male child.

Marriage.

At Ogdensburg, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. F. Hickox, John Robinson, to Miss Mary of Kings, both of Kitley.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. T. Stanton, Rector of Frankfort, Mr. George Legerwood to Miss Mary Stanley, both of the township of Drummond.

Died.

In Ottawa City, on the 23rd inst., William Henry Humphries, eldest son of George Humphries, Esq. of North Augusta, in the 23rd year of his age.

At Brookville, on the 20th inst., in the 87th year of his age, Hallel, relict of the late Abigail Lothrop, and mother of F. L. Lothrop, Esq. of this town. Mrs. Lothrop has gone to her rest at a ripe age, amid the love and respect of all who know her.

In the Township of Pakenham, of Consumption, on a Saturday, the 20th day of March, after a protracted illness, which she bore with patient resignation, the will of her Heavenly Father. Elizabeth, the daughter of James Connor, in the 27th year of her age.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But still we trust that better home
He can all our sorrows heal.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of death is fled,
Then, in Heaven, with joys to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

At Hastings, C. W., on the 17th March, 1864, John Henry, youngest son of Mr. Alfred Edwin Harty, (late of Port Hope,) Editor and proprietor of the *Hastings Messenger*, aged three years and three months.

The Canal Board has adopted a report in favor of enlarging the Erie and Oswego canals. The plan is to widen these canals and enlarge the locks so as to admit larger vessels, a State debt of \$9,000,000 being contracted for the purpose. If this proposition passes to the Legislature, the project must be submitted to the people of the State of York.

Mr. John Rislop, merchant, has been appointed by the Postmaster-General to succeed Mr. Faulkner, as postmaster of the Arkwright post-office.

The house of Mr. Pearn, of Derby, was consumed by fire on Monday night. The *Owen Sound Advertiser* says all the furniture was consumed.

MARKETS.
Corrected Regularly.
Brookville, March 30, 1864

Fall Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	\$2 50	@ 2 25
Spring Flour	2 25	" 2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85	" 0 90
Oats $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 34 lbs.	0 35	" 0 40
Indian Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 lbs.	0 65	" 0 70
Barley $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 lbs.	0 55	" 0 65
Fall Wheat	0 90	" 1 00
Potatoes	0 20	" 0 25
Rye	0 45	" 0 60
Oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	0 30	" 0 00
Oats	0 45	" 0 60
Peas	0 35	" 0 40
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	10 05	" 12 00
Straw $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	4 00	" 6 00
Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	5 00	" 6 00
Pork, Prime Mess.	12 00	" 14 00
Wool $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 30	" 0 40
Butter	0 18	" 0 18
Eggs	0 10	" 0 12
Turkeys	0 40	" 0 50
For sale by post	0 10	" 0 30
Geese	0 20	" 0 30
Dried apples	0 10	" 0 12
Sausages per 22 lb.	1 50	" 2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75	" 2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb.	1 25	" 1 50
Lard	0 10	" 0 12
Tallow	0 08	" 0 10
Hardwood	2 30	" 2 00

Ottawa April 1, 1864

Wheat—Spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	\$4 00	\$1 00
Fall	3 75	" 00
Flour—Extra, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.	5 00	5 25
Superfine No. 1.	4 75	5 00
" No. 2.	4 50	4 25
Farmers'.	3 00	0 00
Oatmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 196 lbs.	\$2 50	\$0 50
Rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 56 lbs.	0 50	0 55
Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 48 lbs.	0 65	0 70
Oats $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 34 lbs.	0 30	0 35
Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 60 lbs.	1 00	0 05
Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1 25	1 50
Corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	0 60	0 65
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	0 20	0 25
Hay $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	8 00	10 00
Straw $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.	5 00	0 00
Corn $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	7 00	0 00
Beef $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.	5 00	0 00
Pork per lb.	10 00	0 05
Mutton per lb by the gr.	0 04	0 05
Ham	0 10	0 11
Tallow per lb.	0 08	0 10
Lard, per lb.	0 00	0 10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	5 50
Fowls, per pair	0 25	0 30
Wool, fleece washed	0 00	0 25
" pulled.	0 30	0 35
Apples per bbl.	2 75	3 00
Geese, each.	0 30	0 40
Butter—Fresh per lb.	0 18	0 15
Tub	0 16	0 18
Eggs per dozen.	0 00	0 25

Perth March 30th, 1864.

Pot Ashes per bushel	\$ 30	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess.	5 50	6 00
Do. Prime	5 00	5 50
Beef do 100 lb.	3 38	4 00
Wheat per bushel	0 85	0 00
Oats do.	0 35	0 00
Peas do.	0 60	0 00
Barley do.	0 60	0 00
Potatoes do.	0 25	0 00
Flour per barrel	3 75	4 00
Oatmeal do.	5 50	6 00
Easter per lb.	0 15	0 00
Eggs per doz.	0 15	0 00
Fowls each.	0 12	0 00
Geese each.	0 25	0 00
Turkeys each.	0 40	0 60
Hay per ton.	10 00	12 00

Pembroke, March 29, 1864.

Flour, per bbl	\$4 75	\$5 25
Wheat, per bushel	0 90	1 00
Mess Pork, per bbl.	16 00	17 00
Prime Mess Pork.	15 50	16 00
Hops, per 100 lbs.	6 00	6 50
Oats, per 100 lb.	4 50	5 00
Peas, per bushel	0 35	0 40
Geese, per bushel	0 30	0 35
Onions, per bushel.	1 50	0 00
White Beans, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 30	0 35
Butter, per lb.	0 15	0 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 12	0 15
Hay, per ton.	10 00	12 00

DIRECTIONS FOR THE

Seed. The best seed is that of the green color, and of medium size and color. If the seed is too small, it will not grow. If the seed is too large, it will not grow. If the seed is too old, it will not grow. If the seed is too new, it will not grow. If the seed is too

The "Tribune" claims that Detroit is the greatest far market in the American Union.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1864. BROCKVILLE 1864.

To the West.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION
Company will, during the Present Season, run their Line of **FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN STEAMERS** between Brockville and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Leaving Brockville after the arrival of the train on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, calling regularly at Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent and Oswego.

PASSENGERS AND FAMILIES Moving West, can embark with their **Luggage**, **Trunks**, **Ac. Ac.** and **luggage** together without disturbance, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of the many changes, delays and exorbitant charges of other routes.

These **EXTRAMORE** have **LARGE CABINS** and **STATE ROOMS**, simply and neatly furnished for **First Class Passengers**, and **Second Cabins** with **cozy** and comfortable accommodations for **passenger-farmers** who may wish to furnish their own provisions.

No efforts will be spared to maintain the Reputation of this as **THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.**

For **Through Tickets** &c., apply to **Hiram F. Johnson**, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brockville, G. W. Office adjoining the Brockville and Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub-agents:

WILLIAM KELLY, D. C. STONE, JOHN HARRINGTON,	Carlton Place. Merrickville. Summersville. Almonte. Perth.
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List of Letters
Remaining in the Carlton Place Post Office, on the 4th of April, 1864.

Beck, Mrs. E. K.	McArthur, Miss C.
Baily, Mrs. Mary	McCallum, Miss A. C.
Clark, James	McGregor, John
Clance, Prof. Geo. J.	McGregor, Peter
Daniel, Daniel	McDonald, Samuel
Dobson, John	McKinnon, James
Crohn, Thomas	McLaren, Peter
Dunlop, Elizabeth	McQuarrie, James
Elerushan, John	McTavish, Miss M.
Fanning, Mrs.	Nagle, John
Fyfe, D.	Nagle, Thomas
Gillan, Thomas	Nesbitt, John
Grumam, John	Neukitt, John
Grimes, James	Pittard, Joseph
Griffith, Robert	Sinclair, Dugald, sen.
Hedley, Dennis	Simsen, N. P.
Hodge, John	Sheppard, James
Hodges, James	Storrey, James
Hoff, James	Stern, Thomas
Jackson, Elizabeth	Stephenson, Joseph
Kilpatrick, James	Thompson, Margaret
Kings, James	Thompson, Jacob
Knap, G. M.	Wilkie, W. W.
Leckie, Wm.	Willis, Sarah
Leckie, James	William, Mrs.
Moore, John James	Witford, John
Moore, Jonathan	Wright, Miss Mgt., 2
Morphy, Louisa	Yull, John
Martin, John	Yull, Alex.
Marshall, Eliza	

P. STUBBS,
Postmaster.

Auction Sale.
THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction at his residence on Lot No. 5 in the 7th concession of Beekwith on Thursday, the 14th inst., at Two o'clock, A. M., his Stock and Farm Implements, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale—Under \$4 cash, \$4 and over, twelve months credit by furnishing approved Joint Notes.

RONALD McDONNELL,
Beekwith, April 1st, 1864. 30 s.

Bakery to Rent.
ROBERT WILSON, wishes to rent his Bakery in the Village of Almonte. It is in good order. Terms reasonable. Apply to,

SAMUEL TOOLEY.
Almonte, April 4th, 1864. 30 s.

LAND FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 6th con., Township of Bromley and County of Renfrew, situated about two miles from the village of Douglas, where are Stores and Mills. The land is of excellent quality, about 15 acres cleared and cultivated. There is a good substantial new Dwelling House, a Barn and Cow house and Cattle Shed, with a never failing well on the lot.

Apply to R. R. Smith, Esq., Douglas, who has full authority from the undersigned to sell the land.

ROBERT CARSWELL.
March, 1864. 30 s.

1864.
Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

G. H. TURNER & CO., next door to C. Willson House, Brockville, have just received direct from England, the following Seeds, all warranted growth of 1863—

100 lbs Stirling improved Sward Turnip
100 lbs Purple Top Rata Bags "
100 lbs Green "
50 lbs White Aberdeen Turnip.
100 lbs White Globe "
50 lbs Altringham Carrot.
50 lbs White Belgian "
50 lbs Long Orange "
100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel.
50 lbs Sicilian Beet.
50 lbs White French Sugar Beet.
50 lbs Long Blood Beet.

With a large assortment of Garden Seeds in packages and papers.

The above Seeds will be sold at the very lowest prices, 25 per cent lower than ever offered in Brockville.

G. H. TURNER, & Co.
Brockville, March, 1864. 30 s.

KINGAN & KINLOCH.
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Sts.,
(In the premises lately occupied by Messrs.
Mills, Martin & Co.)
Montreal.

JOHN KINGAN,
Wm. KINLOCH.
30 y

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the erection of a **BRICK CHURCH**, in Westmonte, until 2 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday the 14th of April next.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at my office. The Committee is not bound to accept the lowest Tender.

M. M. DREW, Secretary.
Westmonte, 14th March, 1864. 30

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.
Sowth of the preceding year, plump, heavy, and so many seeds of a light drab chocolate should be taken to clean the seed soil before sowing.

Well drained; no wet soil to be allowed to be well pulverized; it should be ploughed in early in the Spring. After sowing to be well and evenly covered, so as to diffuse the seed in the soil.

It is a mistake to think that the seed should be sown in a bushel. It is a mistake to think that the seed should be sown in a bushel. It is a mistake to think that the seed should be sown in a bushel.

[illegible]

to sow an acre, when designed for fibre

— Soon after the bolls are formed the combs yellow from the bottom about half its height; if suffered to stand much longer than that, will rot and free from stones, it being taken to cut it very near the core must be taken to keep the ends perpendicular sim bundles. Flax comes to maturity

— soon as the plant is sufficiently dry by being fixed on to a plank, or the hand may machine. Care must be taken not to break the great bugbear in growing Flax, it be injury. This, however, is not the case, and is performed by spreading the Flax in even rows for about ten days, it is then turned in it is completed. When the color becomes dark and when the fibre breaks off short from the ends, care must be taken that the flax is placed sized bundles. In the rotting process a whangflay the straw will keep for years.

— at a moderate estimate :
..... \$18 00
..... \$18 00.

\$36 00.

— straw have been raised in favorable seasons may, for ploughing, pulling, thrashing, experiments in Flax culture are rapidly commensurate cost that they can cultivate, to be returned at harvest time; he will have to sell, and will purchase their straw Mill at Almonte.

Flax cultivation the undersigned will pay

1864.....\$20 00
.....\$15 00
.....\$10 00

— appointed by the Agricultural Society for

ROBERT WATSON.

Account with the Municipality with.

	2	s	d
.....	144	17	10
.....	102	15	0
.....	179	15	7 1/2
.....	44	0	0
.....	247	2	4 1/2
.....	175	18	10 1/2
.....	19	9	1 1/2
.....	2	0	0
.....	116	15	0
.....	113	0	0
.....	41	15	0
.....	49	9	0 1/2
.....	2	0	0
.....	0	15	0
.....	12	15	0
.....	0	10	0
.....	13	12	6
.....	0	10	0
.....	0	10	0
.....	1	5	0
.....	1	0	0
.....	15	0	0
.....	65	5	0
.....	23	17	2 1/2
.....	44	10	0
.....	2	10	0
.....	60	2	0
Total.....	2142	4	7
.....	2	0	0
No. 2.....	38	10	0
Reeve's order.....	2	0	0
.....	0	10	0
Teacher.....	75	0	0
S. Reeve's order.....	0	5	0
.....	3	2	6
and No. 11.....	1	10	0
Truett's order.....	46	8	10 1/2
Reeve's order.....	27	2	0 1/2
.....	3	17	4
.....	19	12	7
.....	2	2	6
Reeve's order.....	20	12	0 1/2
S. No. 11 Reeve's order.....	5	6	0
do do do.....	20	17	6
Chief Surveyor.....	1	0	0
hand-bill, Reeve's order.....	100	0	0
.....	0	15	0
Printing, do.....	10	0	0
selection of Jurors.....	2	15	0
fees 1862.....	2	10	0
do.....	2	5	0
season do.....	2	0	0
S. No. 7, Reeve's order.....	21	2	2
Truett's order.....	12	0	1 1/2
S. S. No. 1, Reeve's order.....	27	15	2
S. S. No. 1, Reeve's order.....	19	19	7 1/2
er S. S. 3, Pro. of Ist.....	5	6	0
S. S. 5, ".....	36	8	4 1/2
Assessor, ".....	10	15	0
.....	2	10	0
union S. S. 5, Trustees' order.....	10	2	2 1/2
S. S. 10, Reeve's order.....	24	3	0
interest.....	13	5	7
overcharge of taxes.....	0	5	0
Reeve's order.....	2	0	0
.....	0	8	7 1/2
aster's order, taxes overcharged (pd 31st Decemr, 1862).....	78	7	7 1/2
Reeve's order.....	0	15	0
.....	306	2	0
Reeve's order.....	1	6	8
do.....	2	16	0
for do.....	2	0	0
for do.....	36	0	0
for making special Assessment.....	4	10	0
Reeve's order.....	2	0	0
Wilson, Sign Boards, &c.....	2	10	6
Reeve's order.....	1	15	6
for taxes, 1862.....	5	0	0
Reeve's order.....	5	0	0
do.....	2	0	0
.....	5	1	9
.....	3	2	6
Reeve's order.....	0	10	6
Reeve's order.....	2	0	0
.....	0	5	0
.....	0	5	0
.....	0	5	0
.....	115	0	0
.....	1	10	0
Total.....	2137	18	5 1/2
.....	138	2	5 1/2
.....	2142	4	7
	2	s	d
.....	82	18	0
.....	115	0	0
.....	600	0	0
.....	100	0	0
.....	2897	18	0
.....	60	2	0
.....	15	0	0
.....	200	0	0
.....	160	0	0
.....	127	18	0
.....	2897	18	0
.....	15	0	0
.....	115	0	0
.....	600	0	0
.....	100	0	0
.....	2897	18	0
.....	60	2	0
.....	15	0	0
.....	200	0	0
.....	160	0	0
.....	127	18	0
.....	289		

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding edge. The right side is a light-colored page area. Faint, illegible text is visible along the left edge of the page area. A small, dark, rectangular mark is located near the bottom center of the page area.

