Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIV. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., SEPTEMBER 16, 1863. No. 2

SABBATH READING.

Funeral Requiem.

"Man dieth and wasteth away,
And where is he?" Hark! from the skies
I hear a voice answer and say—
"The spirit of man never dies."
His body which came from the earth,
Must mingle again with the sod;
His soul which in heaven had birth,
Returns to the bosom of God.

No terror has death or the grave,
To those who believe in the Lord—
Who know the Redeemer can save,
And lean on the strength of his word:
While ashes to ashes, and dust,
We give unto dust in our gloom,
The light of salvation we trust,
Which hangs like a light in the tomb.

O Lord God Almighty! to thee
We turn as our solace above;
The waters may fail from the sea,
But never thy fountains of love;
O teach us thy will to obey,
And sing with one heart and accord—
He gave and he taketh away,
And praised be the name of the Lord.

The Living Spring.

"As the water which flows from a spring does not congeal in winter, so those sentiments of friendship which spring from the heart are not frozen by adversity."

Glad and bright the murmuring
Of the living crystal spring,
Sparkling, bubbling, see it rise!
Singing pleasant melodies:—
The sound of its familiar chime,
Brings back the days of joyous glee—
Those days of youth and summer-time,
When beat our heart as pure and free.

Ceaseless gushing night and day,
Naught can stop its upward way,—
Deep and hidden is its source—
Free and changeless is its course.
All other founts may cease to flow—
For winter chains the sluggish tide,
But powerless are the frost or snow
This living spirit to seal or hide.

Thus when springing from the heart
Sentiments of friendship start;
They will flow unchecked unchilled,
Though all feelings else are stilled:—
Adversity can near congeal
True friendship—'tis a loving spring
No power of time or change can seal—
A pure, undying, holy thing.

Owning Books.

If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, I find the reason why he has cheap carpet and very plain furniture to be that he may purchase books, he rises at once in my esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved etagere or side board.

Give me a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both if you can, books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. It is not pitiable to see a man growing rich, and beginning to augment the comforts of home, and lavishing money on ostentatious upholstery, upon the table and upon everything but what the soul needs?

We know of many and many a rich man's house where it would not be safe to ask for the commonest English classics. A few garish annuals on the table, a few pictorial monstrosities, and that is all! No range of poets, no essayists, no selection of historians, no travels or biographies; but then the walls have paper which cost three dollars a role, and the floors have carpets which cost four dollars a yard! Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them! Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it; and the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices.

Let us pity those poor rich men who live barrenly in great bookless houses! Let us congratulate the poor, that in our day books are so cheap that a man may add a hundred volumes to his library for the price of what his tobacco and beer costs him. Among the earliest ambitions to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library, growing larger every year is an honorable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.

A man has a right to picture God according to his need whatever it be. This being shut up by ecclesiasticism to a narrow way of coming to God has stifled many a soul. The whole round of symbols has been employed to represent God to us, the loftiest as well as the lowest things. The bird that fans the sun, and the bird that hides from it under the leaf, are alike taken to symbolize Jehovah.

A man has a right to go to God by any way which is true to him. If you can think it out, that is your privilege. If you can feel it out, that is your privilege. One thing is certain: the child has a right to nestle in its father's bosom, whether he climbs there upon his knee or from the chair from behind; any way, so that it is his father. Wherever you have seen God pass, mark it, and go and sit in that window again.

The discipline of this world is to take a creature born in a physical condition, and to develope in him the higher life of the affections, until he can use the inward facilities, instead of the outward senses, to recognize truth. This is called faith; and instead of faith being a difficult thing, a man has to throw the dead wood of logic and of scepticism right across the current of his life to prevent him from exercising it.

Character like porcelain ware, must be painted before it is glazed. There can be no change after it is burned in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chaudiere Gold Region.

We (Montreal Advertiser) have been permitted to copy the following interesting items from a letter written on the 1st instant from the Chaudiere by a gentleman well known in this city, who is engaged in mining operations there.

He says that many parties are at work, and are averaging from $2 to $48 per day each party of from two to eight persons; Poulin's claim is still doing well; on Monday they took out a $90 nugget; and on the 1st instant Mr. Scott of Quebec, took $50 out of his claim before three in the afternoon. During the season, 35 pounds weight of gold, worth $8000, was taken from three quarters of an acre on the river Gilbert. An extensive prospect has been made since the 1st of August by experienced California miners in the employment of an American Company, who have bonded extensive tracts of mining lands on the Chaudiere; they have examined the Chaudiere, River du Loup, Millbrook, Metgermette, Famine, and other streams tributary to the Chaudiere, and report gold everywhere.

Some adventurers who went down not finding gold as large as potatoes lying about loose, left in disgust, declaring the whole thing to be a humbug, but real workers with an ordinary amount of knowledge are all doing well.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for a perusal of this letter, showed us a good proof of the richness of the Chaudiere region, in two nuggets weighing about half a pound, worth $126, recently taken from the Famine river; they are of irregular shape, thin, smooth, and much water worn, the largest being about two inches long by over an inch broad, and about a quarter of an inch thick. The gold, like all that of the Chaudiere is light in color, and is 875 fine, the alloy being silver. A little quartz is adhering to one of the pieces, and the lode from which it was detached cannot be far from where it was found.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York,—6th.

S. S. City of New York from Liverpool 26th, and Queenstown 27th, arrived here this morning. It is reported that a Rebel man of War is reparing at Breast.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says it is reported that sundry vessels modeled after the Alabama are quietly building in French Ports.

He also alludes to the canard that instructions have been sent to Mercier to protest against the continued recognition at Washington of the Juarez Mexican representative.

A committee of the Emancipation Society on the 25th, memoralized Earl Russell to stop the departure of two steamers designed for the Confederate service, constructed by the builders of the Alabama, and ready to sail from the Massey. They allege that one was to sail on or about the 27th of August, and be received by the Florida, which was hovering on the coast for the purpose.

They also allege that another iron clad is approaching completion on the Clyde and call upon the Government to promptly interfere and apply the law with vigor.

The Daily News backs up the memorial.

Seward in responding to the address of the anti-slavery conference at Manchester to Lincoln says, their arguments furnish the President additional motive to put down the insurrection.

Nothing new in the Polish or Mexican question.

It is reported that the conference of German Princes has adopted most important recommendations of Austria.

Liverpool, Aug. 26, p. m.

Flour dull and a shade easier.

Wheat—Moderate demand, but partially 1d. to 2d. per cental lower for winter and red western; old 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.

Corn very quiet and 3d lower; mixed western 26s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

Beef quiet but steady. Bacon rather favors buyers.

LONDON MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, and Wheat 1d. to 2d lower than on Friday.

Sugar active and firm.

Money—The Funds were without any variation. Consols on the 26th 93¾ to 93¾. American securities flat.

(Latest via Queenstown.)

London, Aug. 27.

The Herald says: "We are induced to believe that the rumors which anticipate that the South has an intention of arming the negroes are in all probability premature."

The Advertiser's correspondent from Germany says Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the King of Prussia urging on him the advisability of a change of policy.

The Confederate frigate Allanla, which put into Breast for repairs, having no bill of health on board, has been forced to go into quarantine.

Liverpool, August 27.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady, Provisions steady.

London, August 27.

Consols closed 93¼ to 93⅜ for money. American Securities firmer but quiet.

London, August 27.

It is reported that the U. S. Minister Mr. Dayton, has received instructions from his Government to protest against the French proceedings in Mexico.

European political news is unimportant.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamer Olympus, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., received by the "City of New York:"

A steamer supposed to be the Florida was seen passing down the Channel off Queenstown on the 23d of August, evidently in the track of American vessels.

It is stated that Mr. Slidell had an interview with Drouyn de L'Huys on the 20th and 21st of August.

The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester, has issued a manifesto strongly urging recognition and friendly mediation.

The Times in its City Article says there is no belief in the threats of the Washington Government against France in regard to mediation. The general belief is that the American protest will be feeble and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threats against Napoleon would be the signal deliverance of the Confederates.

The daily news says it is stated that not the least doubt can be entertained that Maximilian has accepted the throne, and that a European loan has been proposed to start the new Government and pay the overdue liabilities.

The notes of the western powers have been delivered to Gortschakoff. There has been no response as yet.

It is rumored in Paris that Russia may simply content herself by acknowledging their receipt.

The Conference of the German Sovereigns continues at Frankfort. The rumors of important dissent from the Austrian scheme are contradicted. Progress is making towards a common understanding. Prussia holds entirely aloof.

It is stated that Garribaldi's health is perfectly restored.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's 8th.

The steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool via Galway, passed Cape Race. She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated Press, and the following news obtained:

The Liverpool Mercury professes to have reliable information that the Vanderbilt was sunk by the Alabama on Aug. 13th, in lat. 47 long. 45.

The Times, editorially, admits that the question of ships for the Confederates is becoming serious and urgent. No concession can be made to menace. Laws must take their course.

The Times hopes that if the rams are really for the Confederates the law may be strong enough to stop them.

Dates from Japan to July 4th are received. There was a report to be growing affinity between the Tycoon Government and the foreign ministers. The Tycoon has chartered a British steamer to convey troops.

POLAND.—Warsaw, 29th August.—The National Government has issued a decree forbidding the exercise of the censorship at Warsaw.

The Chief Censor, M. Tobiac Zecreanzki has tendered his resignation.

FRANCE.—Paris, August 31st—A decree has been issued for striking a medal commemorative of the Mexican expedition, to be distributed to all who have taken part in the campaign.

TURKEY.—Vienna, August 31st—Commercial houses in this city have received telegraphic intelligence of a large conflagration at Monaster in Turkey.

RUSSIA.—It is reported in Paris that Russia will not reply to the three notes, but will give a constitution to Poland.

GERMANY.—In Frankfort is is thought that if the Congress of Princes does not prove satisfactory to the German people, a revolution may follow.

POLAND.—After burning a Polish village, the Russians sent to Siberia all its inhabitants, men, women, and children, a thousand souls in all, and confiscated their estates for executing a Russian spy caught near the village.

Galway, Sept. 1.

The Polish insurrection is still raging. Telegraphic advices report a great victory at Kaxow, on which side it is not stated.

The Richmond Government had made a pressing appeal to the Spanish Government to obtain the recognition of the Confederate States, offering to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish Government declined.

The Times to-day says in regard to the destination of the suspicious and powerful armour-clad frigates in Laird's yard:—We do not think it morally right that ships like these should leave our ports for such service as that for which they are intended. We do not wish to see any more of them sail on the same errand.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, August 59,—Consols 93⅜ to 93⅝.

New 3 per cents 93⅛ to 93⅜. Foreign securities generally well sustained.

Confederate loan steady 26 to 24 discount.

The French bourse very firm; rentes 68f 15c.

(Latest via Galway.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Noon—Rather more demand for Breadstuffs.

Consols 93½ to 93⅝.

The Seat of Government.

While there is yet time, we hope that Mr. Currier will calmly and dispassionately consider the danger of an obstructive policy towards the government. We say it advisedly, that, in his opposition to the government, after their frank and open declaration of policy on the seat of government question, and in the presence of the dangers from the Toronto agitation, he has not the sympathies of his constituents. It is said in this city that the late member for this city has declared that the government, by its open announcement, has disarmed even his hostility. The people of this city deeply deplore Mr. Currier's factious opposition, for they dread the dangers that threaten the whole community. If the Western and Eastern friends of the government determine to punish Ottawa for its senseless opposition to a friendly government, nothing is easier. Even political consistency need not be outraged to effect this. What is a few years' delay to all who have no interest in Ottawa? To Ottawa and its citizens, a few years' delay is the rock upon which its hopes may be shattered. War, federation, repeal of the union, may step in to complete the wreck. To say that Ottawa is safe is humbug of the veriest kind. No man who has a pecuniary interest at stake will admit it. It is only the reckless and their dupes that hazard such an idea. In the last debate Mr. Scatcherd a Western member, declared that Ottawa ought not to be the seat of Government—that Montreal or Quebec were preferable. If leading western members can pronounce such opinions, what will eastern men say to the preference of Montreal or Quebec.

Toronto, it is said, calls upon its members to resign or oppose the Government on this question. In Ottawa, we fold our arms and smile at the suicidal course of our own representative. If the proprietors, the business men, and the humble artizans, who see ruin staring them in the face, allow this to be consummated, it is not without warning. —*Ottawa Union.*

The above remarks apply with equal force to the member for South Lanark, who is systematically opposing the Ministry, for no other reason than because they are reformers.

Arrangements are being made to place the statue of Napoleon I., sent from Paris to Quebec, on the monument on St. Foy Road, erected in memory of the braves who fell in 1760.

Messrs. D. G. Morison, Kierskowski, and Delorme, are mentioned as candidates for St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Morison is Mayor of the town, and Mr. Delorme a respectable farmer residing in the parish of the same name. Mr. Kierskowski was once member for Verchores.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, September 2nd.

The Estimates for 186[illegible] have been laid on the table and are as follows:—Total expenditure, $15,119,200; vote required for the year, $3,918,500. The items are the same as Mr. Howland's Estimates except the following:—Prisons, &c., $146,708; hospitals and charities, $[illegible]3,675; militia, &c., 402.119; agricultural societies, 108,000; public works and buildings, $237,850; roads and bridges, $69,5[illegible]; miscellaneous, $343,800; collection of customs, $330,000; excise, $35,000; territorial, $160,000; colonization of roads, reduced to $25,000 in each Province; $50,000 for the North-west communication not in the estimate; road across Caughnawaga reserve, 1,500; Toronto gaol, from Upper Canada Building Fund, $18,000; legislation, $3[illegible]787.

Mr. Sanford Fleming has been selected by the Government to conduct the preliminary survey, on the part of Canada, for the Intercolonial Railway. The Lower Province will appoint a second Engineer, and the Imperial authorities a third.

It is reported that Messrs. Tilley and Tupper, the representatives of the Lower Provinces, have asked Mr. Walter Shanly to act as their Engineer.

Mr. Cockburn has given notice of motion for Wednesday, that this House feel it their duty to express deep regret that His Excellency should have been advised to make a judicial appointment, by which a vacancy has been recently created in the representation of St. Hyacinthe, under circumstances calculated to prejudice, if not destroy, the independence of the House, and to corrupt at its source our system of Parliamentary Government.

Atty.-Gen. Macdonald introduced the Volunteer Bill. He explained the advantage of having it separate from the Militia Bill, so that men of each branch of the service might easily ascertain the rules and regulations and conditions applicable to themselves. One of the principal complaints against the Bill of last session was that the Government did not sufficiently encourage the volunteer movement, because they did not provide for receiving more than 25,000 of those who offered their services as volanteers. This Bill gave the Commander-in-Chief power to increase the number to 35,000. With regard to the volunteer force already clothed and equipped, he felt free to confess that the organization in some respect had failed to accomplish all the Government had hoped from it, although he must say they had not been at all disappointed as to the amount of zeal shown voluntarily to enter the organization for the defence of the country. He gave figures showing the great increase of the volunteer force since the present Government assumed office. There were now altogether 268 volunteer companies in Upper Canada, comprising 14,780 non-commissioned officers and privates; and 185 in Lower Canada, with 10,230 on the rolls, being a total for Canada of 453 companies, and 25,000 men. Offers had been received more companies, making an aggregate of nearly ten thousand men. He referred to the excellent spirit shown by the volunteers in forming themselves into battalions, and the success with which this was carried out as shown at the recent reviews in Prince Edward and Brantford. Already 172 companies have been formed into 13 battalions of infantry and 10 battalions of rifles, comprising about 9,500 men. The principles of the present Bill were the same as those of the one introduced last session, in order to fully test the efficiency of the volunteer system, and whether the estimate which had been made of its usefulness and advantage to the country, would be realized to a greater extent than heretofore. He entered into various details as to the cost of the volunteer organization. The additional 10,000 would involve an additional cost of $200,000 for accoutrements and clothing. This and other additional expenses would be included in the supplementary estimated. He stated that the intention of the Government to provide drill sheds in the principal cities at a cost of $20,000, would be carried out. The Bill would also authorize the Commander-in-Chief to provide proper rifle ranges, both in cities and in rural distrcts, where ball practice could be carried on with safety. The system of fines would be continued, as it was impossible to maintain discipline unless there were strict rules enforced by fines. The drill instructors had cost, for the year ending August, about $60,000. He referred to the clothing supplied for volunteers, and said no army in the world was so well equipped as the volunteer force of Canada. The whole expense of coat, pantaloons and shako, all made of the best materials, only $9 55 for each man. The Government had also made arrangements by which officers were supplied with uniforms for cost, so that they obtained them 50 per cent cheaper than they could have supplied themselves. The Government had advanced $32,000 for efficient uniforms, and up to the 7th September $14,000 had been received from officers in Canada who had purchased outfits through the Government. He referred to the proposition which had been made, that the volunteers should be called out for drill and paid, and he said he would be prepared to argue that question when it came up.

After some remarks by Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Rose and McGiverin, the Bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Holton introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting the partition of township lands held in common.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved that the report of the Committee of Supply be received.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Holton said he would make his financial statement in Committee on Friday.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to establish an institution of Credit Froncier in Lower Canada.

Mr. Brown said the institution which this Bill proposed to establish was to be authorised to lend money on real estate, payable back at long periods in instalments, added to the annual interest. He thought this would very advantageous for farmers, provided the institution could raise the money, but there was a clause allowing it to issue bank notes, constituting it a banking company, without the restrictions applicable to other banks. In the old world whole sections of the country had been entirely ruined by such real estate banks. Clause 57 provided that the Credit Foncier might issue notes for not less than one dollar, payable to bearer on demand, to double the amount of its capital stock paid in, and to the amount of its debentures negotiated. He moved that the clause be struck out.

Mr. Street also spoke against the 57th clause as very dangerous.

Mr. Joseph Dufresne, who had charge of the Bill, offered to strike out the clause, "and to the amount of its debentures negotiated."

Mr. Brown said that it was not sufficient if the Bill was to accomplish the object aimed at. Its provisions should be carefully considered, and with that view he suggested that it should go to the Committee on Banking. If passed in its present crude state, it would be found impossible to raise one shilling from European capitalists.

Mr. Dunkin also urged the mover to allow its reference to the Banking Committee.

After further discussion,

Mr. Street said he would be willing to lend his best to assist the promoter of the Bill in what he aimed at, provided he struck out the clause giving the institution banking privileges unaccompanied by proper securities.

Mr. Dufresne said, that having received the promise of Mr. Street's assistance, he would withdraw the 57th clause.

Mr. Brown objected to the 65th clause, which empowered the Credit Foncier, for arrears, to seize the crops, whether standing or harvested, and also farming stock and implements. He said under this clause the property of the tenant could be seized for the debt of the owner of the land.

Mr. Dufresne agree to strike out the clause.

Some other changes were made, and the Bill was finally reported to the House as amended.

Mr. Dufresne moved that the report be received on Thursday.

Mr. Brown said some parts of the Bill were amended but still it was full of absurdities. He moved that the Bill as amended be referred to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. Langevin, in French, spoke against Mr. Brown's interfering with this Lower Canada Bill, and said his object was to kill it.

Mr. Dunkin thought Mr. Langevin's remarks were not just to the member for South Oxford; at the same time, as the clauses giving banking privileges were struck out he did not think it necessary to refer the Bill to the Banking Committee.

Mr. Brown said he desired that the Bill should be put in a right shape, and would be glad to have a similar Bill passed for Upper Canada; with that view he had urged its reference to the Banking Committee, on which were the members most familiar with finance, and had stated to Messrs. Dufresne and Turcotte that he would then lend his best efforts to make it a good working measure.

Mr. Dufresne believed the member for South Oxford in the proposition he made was not actuated by hostility to the Bill, at the same time he (Mr. Dufresne) was only one merely according to his own judgement. If the House were to adjourn soon, the progress of the Bill might be delayed if it went to the banking Committee, and the responsibility of its not passing would then be thrown on him.

Mr. Brown's amendment was lost on a division, and the report ordered to be received on Thursday.

The House adjourned at a quarter to twelve.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

September 7.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock, and the House sat for nearly two hours discussing a question of privilege.

The Speaker reported as unobjectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions against Mr. Wright, for Ottawa County, Mr. Geoffrion for Vercherres, Mr. Powell for Carleton, Mr. Cartier for Montreal East, Mr. Pinsonneault for Laprarie, Mr. Bell for Russell, Mr. Cornellier for Joliette, Mr. Beaubien for Montmorency, Mr. Cauchon for Montmorence, Mr. Turcotte for Three Rivers, Mr. Street for Welland; also the recognizances attached to the petition of Mr. Rankin claiming his seat for Essex. He likewise reported that the petition against Mr. Langevin for Dorchester had been withdrawn.

Several private bills were introduced and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne of Iberville a writ was addressed to issue for St. Hyacinthe to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of a puisne judgeship of the Superior Court of Lower Canada by Mr. Sicotte.

Mr. Bigar brought in a bill to amend the fishery act of Upper Canada; also a bill to amend Municipal Law of Upper Canada respecting the lock-up houses in townships.

Mr. Dickson introduced a bill to increase the representation of the united counties of Huron and Bruce.

Mr. Cockburn introduced a bill to explain Section Eighteen of the Delinquent Debtor's Act.

Mr. A. Smith of Toronto introduced a bill to regulate the inspection of hides and skins.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 7.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

In answer to an enquiry from the Hon. Mr. Rose, Hon. Mr. Blair said it was the intention of the Government to resume the York Roads.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—

By the Hon. G. Duchesnay—Bill relating to the inspection of shingles in Lower Canada.

The following bills were then read a second time:—

Bill to render valid the deeds of deceased Notaries in Lower Canada, wanting the signature of the counter signing Notary.—Hon. Mr. Lacoste.

Bill to reunite the North and South Ridings of Watorloo, for registration purposes. Hon. Mr. Alexander.

To amend the Joint Stock Companies Act—Hon. Mr. Currie.

The House then adjourned.

Quebec, Sept. 7.

Mr. Brown's motion for a Committee to enquire into the condition of the Ottawa buildings coming up this evening,

Mr. Bell of Russell, appealed to the mover to postpone his motion in consequence of the thinness of the House.

Mr. Brown refused.

Mr. Ferguson suggested that the evidence on which the Government declared their belief that their buildings would be ready for the session of 1865, should be laid before the House—this would save the expense of an investigation by Committee.

Mr. Jones thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Scatcherd thought that outside of the city of Toronto no special interest was felt in this case. Montreal or Quebec should be the seat of Government, and certainly pending the dangers of invasion, it was better it should remain Quebec. There was no need of a committee.

Mr. Powell shewed that ere the removal from Toronto, Mr. Brown and his friends had urged that any removals except to the permanent capital was a monstrous waste of money.

Mr. Bell moved an adjournment till Thursday, which was lost—Yeas 37, Nays, 53.

After a long debate,

Mr. Morris moved, in amendment to have the motion brought down.

After a long debate, and adjournment was carried at a quarter past twelve.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 8.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Boulton, the bill to amend the Saving's Bank Law was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McCrae, the bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Sept. 8.

The Speaker took the Chair to-day at three o'clock.

Mr. McKeller from the General Election Committee, reported that Messrs. Joly, Cockburn, Notman, Dunkin, Scatcherd and Denis, had been agreed to as the Chairmen's panal for the select Election Committees.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Hon. Mr. Cameron: bill to amend the division Courts Act of Upper Canada, also, a bill to amend the law of Upper Canada respecting witnesses and evidence.

Mr. Joly: bill for the protection of insects, worms, and other birds beneficial to Agriculture; also a bill to provide for the preservation of timber.

Mr. Coupal: bill to amend the Act relating to the Division of Lower Canada, into Counties, in so far as relates to the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Brown: bill to explain section seventy of the Joint Stock Company's Road Act of Upper Canada.

Mr. Stirton Bill to prevent the spread of Canada thistles in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Abbott: bill entitled an Act respecting juries and jurors.

Mr. Pope: to amend the Act respecting the bureau of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

Mr. J. B. E. Dorion: to permit the taking out of actions of nullity against patents for Crown Lands in certain cases.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the next fortnight three sittings of the House be held from 10 to 1, from 4 to 6, and from half past seven until the business of the sitting is completed; and that the 19th rule of the House in so far as relates to the days on which Government Orders take precedence, do apply to each of said sittings as if they were separate Government days. After some discussion Hon. J. S. Macdonald expressed his readiness to so amend the motion as to provide for two separate sittings on each of the three Government days and on the other two days of the week.

Mr. Jones moved an amendment to the effect that there should not be three sittings on the one day; but that the present session should be an entire session in order to facilitate the business of the country, and to give the time necessary for the consideration of measures for the welfare of the country. After debate Mr. Jones withdrew his motion and the motion of the Hon. J. S. MacDonald as amended was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 8.

Last night after our report our left, the following other bills were introduced and read first time.

Mr. Cockburn to amend the law of Dower in Upper Canada, also a bill to confer further powers on the Municipal Corporations of Upper Canada.

Mr. McKellar to amend the 279th section chap. 54 of the consol. statutes of Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Rose drew the notice of the Government to an infringment of the foreign enlistment act by the circulation of placards in the city of Montreal, offering special inducements to parties enlisting in the United States army.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said the government would give immediate attention to the subject.

Mr. Wells asked whether the Government have taken any steps for the collection of moneys due by the York Roads Company, and if so what amount has been collected—(if any) and how much still remains due by the said Company.

Hon. Mr. Holton said the Government had recently obtained possession of the York Roads in consequence of the failure of the company to make any payments whatever, since the modified arrangement entered into between them and the late Government three years ago, and a suit was pending against the company in the Assize Court for the recovery of arrears.

On motion of Mr. Powell a committee was appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the Survey of the Township of Canonto.

On motion of Mr. Conger an address was voted for statement of annual cost to this Province of the office of the general superintendents of colonization roads.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Brown—The 84th standing order of the House was amended by striking out the words "on questions," and all words thereafter so as to permit of the yeas and nays being taken on questions of adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille an address was voted for the name of the person who carried the writs for the last election for the counties of Gaspe and Bonventure to the district of Gaspe, &c.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, an address was voted for a return of moneys expended on making and opening a road at or near the connecting boundaries between the counties of Grey and wellington extending from the east side of the Owen Sound road, to the eastern limits of the said counties.

On motion of Mr. Jones an address was voted for a copy of all petitions, papers, and reports in possession of the Government in relation to a Bridge over the Rideau at or near Beckett's Landing. On motion of Mr. Bell, (Russell) an address was voted to his excellency for copies of all correspondence and communication between the minister of Finances or the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada since the first day of June last, on the subject of the detention by the Government of certain bonds, the property of the Company deposited with the Government in the year 1860, in security for a special advance then made; and copies of all accounts and statements in connection with such communications.

The House resumed further consideration of Mr. Brown's motion for a select Committee to enquire and report forthwith as to the present position of the Public Buildings now erecting at Ottawa.

Mr. Bell (Russell) moved that the motion be not now considered, but that it stand till Thursday next and be then the first order of the day.

The House then divided. Yeas 37; Nays 53. The question being put on the main motion.

Mr. Morris moved in amendment an address—that all copies of reports of any officers of the Public Works Department, made during the present working season, and other evidence in the possession of the Government relating to the time in which the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings at Ottawa can be completed, and the other motion to left out.

Mr. Powell moved that the House do now adjourn.

After some discussion the motion for adjournment was agreed to, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past midnight.

Quebec Sept. 8th, 1863.

Mr. Sanfield McDonald introduced his bill for the regulation and enlargement of the volunteer force. He traced the rise and progress of the force, showing how much it had increased in the two last years. It now had four hundred and fifty eight companies, or twenty five thousand men enrolled and ten thousand more offered. The reason why the services of these men had not been accepted was that the government had no money to meet the expense. They proposed now to bring down the supplementary of two hundred thousand dollars to equipe this additional force. He proceeded to claim great merit for the Government in the economy of their clothing contracts. To render the force efficient, it was necessary that there should be battalion as well as company drill. This had been tried a good many places 95,000 men were thus organized and drilled now. They also proposed to expend $20,000 to provide drill sheds &c. and would also make arrangements for rifle ranges and butts; for the remaining provisions were substantially the same as those respecting the volunteers bill of last session. He dwelt on the necessity of some stringent regulation to compel attendance on drill &c., and prevent violation of the regulations, otherwise they could not have discipline and efficiency. Upon the proposed scale a force would require an annual grant of from $300,000 to $400,000 per annum. He proposed to meet the suggestion of gentlemen opposite, to take the second reading of the two bills on Friday, and pass the two through committee at the same time, so that one discussion would serve for both.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald suggested that the constitutional position of the Volunteers, as a part of the Militia force of the country should not be lost sight of. There was great jealousy in Britain to keep the distinction between that force and the regular army. He also pointed out an omission in this, and in his own and previous bills, of any provision for the machinery of regimental and other court martials.

Mr. Rose was sure all the members in the House would be glad to aid in perfecting the bill. One suggestion he should like to make. He thought it better to let corps clothe themselves, and receive an allowance when they had clothed themselves and learned drill rather than to furnish them clothing. They would take better care of it, and make it go farther. He called attention to the fact that one Brigade Major had reported the men wore coats &c., off duty. It should be stopped.

Attorney-General said orders had been issued against it.

Mr. Rose suggested that power should be given to take drill instructors away from places where they were not wanted—places where they could be of use.

This evening the Credit Foncier bill was considered in Committee. The fifty-seventh clause giving powers to issue notes was struck out. All the other clauses granting banking powers except for receiving deposits and dealing in exchange were struck out. The bill then passed through a Committee to be reported on Thursday.

A motion to send it to Banking Committee was lost on a division.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, 10th.

Last nigt after our report left,

Mr. Dufresne (Montcalm) moved for a copy of all accounts filed at the various public departments, either by J. B. E. Dorion or his wife, or by any other proprietor or co proprietor of the newspaper "Defricheur," for Government notices inserted in the said newspaper since its establishment or for any other services rendered or work done by the proprietor or co-laborer of the said newspaper, and the amount of various amounts paid to this date.

Mr. Mackenzie, for Lambton, moved an amendment that the following words be added thereto, "and also copies of all accounts presented to the government by the proprietors of the "Colonizateur" newspaper for printing and advertising and a statement of the amounts paid thereon. The date these accounts was presented and the amounts paid.

The motion and amendment were debated until six o'clock, when pursuant to the rule of the House, the Speaker left the chair. After the recess some routine business was transacted, and the House then resumed the further consideration of the Hon. Mr. Brown's motion for a select committee to inquire and report forthwith as to the present position of the public buildings now erecting at Ottawa; the progress now making towards the completion; the time when they will be ready for occupation, and the sum of money required to complete them. And the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time, and of Mr. Morris's amendment. "that all the words after 'That' in the motion be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: 'An humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House copies of all reports of any affairs of the Public Works department made during the present working season, and other evidence in the possession of the Government relating to the time within which Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings at Ottawa can be completed.'"

The amendment was adopted on the following division—yeas 56; nays 52.

The main motion as amended, was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven.

Quebec, Sept. 10.

The speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

In reply to the Hon. Sir. E. P. Taché,

Hon. Mr. Letellier said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Agricultural Societies.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald the Waterloo County Registration bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. de la Terriere moved the second reading of the bill to amend chapter 3 of the consolidated statutes,

Hon. Mr. Currie moved that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day three months. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 13 to 11; and the bill was consequently lost.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. A. Duchesnay the bill to regulate the sale of shingles was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 10th.

The Speaker took the Chair to-day at three o'clock and reported as unobjectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions, complaining of the undue election an return of Mr. Huot for Quebec East, Mr. Remillard for Bellechasse, Hon. Mr. Dorion for Hochelaga, Mr. Labreche Vigher for Terrebone, and Mr. Perrault for———.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time.

Mr. D. A. Macdonald: bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, in regard to statute labor on county roads.

Mr. Webb: Bill to increase the representation of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe in the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Cameron to amend the common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada; also a bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada.

In reply to Mr. McFarlane,

Hon. Mr. McDougall said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the re-establishment of the improvement Fund of Upper Canada. The Colonization grants made from year to year being intended to stand in its stead.

In reply to Mr. Parker,

Hon. Mr. Holton said it was not the intention of the Ministry to introduce during the present session any measure to regulate the value and circulation of American silver in this Province, or to make the same a legal tender, but the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Conger a return was ordered of despatches and other correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial authorities respecting the means of providing for, or employing emigrants and especially the Lancashire operatives in this Province.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne (Montcalm) a return was ordered on the suject of the inquiry instituted against Didace Tasse, Esq., Revenue Inspector and Coroner for the district of Iberville.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Alleyn a return was ordered of petitions to his Excellency by any person indebted to the Province under the Quebec Fire Loan Act and the answers thereto.

Quebec, Sept. 10.

After the recess,

Mr. Dufresne, of Montcalm, moved that the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish a landed credit institution in Lower Canada be received. Carried.

Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, moved to amend the Assessment Act of Upper Canada in respect to arrears of Taxes on Lands. After some remarks on the part of the mover.

Mr. McKellar moved in amendment that the Act be referred back to the committee, to be amended by inserting a clause to the effect that the taxes be paid from 1854, instead of from 1863.

A long discussion rose on the amendment, which was lost by 28 to 12.

Mr. Jackson moved in amendment that the report of the committee be received and recommitted to a Committee of the whole to insert a clause placing the statute labor to which persons were liable, on each of the country roads under the Corporation of the County, and enabling said corporations to commute such labor for fifty cents per day per head.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the main motion carried

On motion, the third reading of the bill was fixed for to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Mr. Desbarats, president of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, to the Speaker and Legislative Assembly to attend the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal next week. Laid on the table.

Some private bills were before the House when our report left at ten minutes past eleven.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Quebec, September 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Bill to reunite the Ridings of Waterloo for registration purposes; the bill to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada; and the bill to render valid the deeds of certain notaries deceased, were read a third time and passed.

Hon Mr. Christie introduced a bill to relieve persons who may refuse, or be unwilling from conscientious motives, to be sworn.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Resor, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the subject of offering the York roads for sale to the united counties of York and Peel, had not yet received the consideration of the Government.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Renaud, the bill for the punishment of fraudulent venders of grain, was read a second time, and the House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 8th.

Last night after our report left,

Hon. J. S. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting the Volunteer force.

Mr. Huntington introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the partition of townships lands, held in common.

A resolution that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, passed in Committee of the Whole on Friday last, was reported and agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Holton, the house resolved to go into Committee on Friday next to consider of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

Bill to establish an institution of landed credit in Lower Canada, was considered in Committee of the whole, and amended.

Mr. Dufresne, of Montcalm, moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill be received on Thursday next.

Hon Mr. Brown moved in amendment that the report be not received on Thursday next, but that the said bill be referred to the standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, which was negatived on a division.

Hon Mr. Holton delivered a message from his Excellency, transmitting the estimates for the service of the year 1863, and the same were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned at a quarter before twelve.

Quebec, Sept. 9th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

By Mr. J. Dufresne—Bill for the protection of farm laborers.

Mr. Somerville—To amend the law respecting sheriff's sales of real property in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. A. McKenzie, a committee was appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of constructing a canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by way of Lake Simcoe and Lake Scugog.

The order was then read, for the motion of which Mr. Cockburn had given notice, that this House feel it their duty at once to express their deep regret that His Excellency should have been advised to make the judicial appointment by which a vacancy has recently been created in the representation of the county of St. Hyacinthe under circumstances calculated to prejudice if not destroy the independence of this House and to corrupt at its source our system of Parliamentary Government.

Mr. J. Dufresne said that he hoped the motion would be postponed until he had made a motion of which he had himself given notice for the production of the papers.

The Government insisted that Mr. Cockburn should proceed with his motion at once or remove it from the paper.

Mr. Cockburn said that such being the case he would allow the motion to be struck off, but he would cause it to be restored when the papers were brought down.

Mr. Dufresne (of Montcalm), then moved for copies of all correspondence between the Government and Hon. Mr. Justice Bruneau. 1st. In relation to the leave of absence obtained by the latter during last year. 2nd. In relation to the notice given to the Government by the said Judge that he would hold the sittings of the Court during the next term in the several districts and counties in which he was in the habit of so doing before obtaining his leave of absence. 3rd. In relation to the arrangements made between the Government and the said Judge and which have resulted in the resignation by him of his Judgeship.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said the papers would be brought down to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McGee a return was ordered of the report of the Chief Superintendent of Emigration on his official visit to England during the present year, with other papers relating to the same subject.

Quebec, Sept. 9.

Mr. Dunkin argued that the Committee ought not to be granted.

Mr. Bell, of Russell, and Ross, of Dundas, spoke on the same side.

Mr. Perrault supported the amendment.

Mr. Dunkin thought justice ought to be done to the country.

Hon. John A. McDonald pointed out the very different course taken by Mr. Brown when it was a question of the removal from Toronto to Quebec, and that the Committee was merely an excuse to get evidence and a report, which would enable Mr. Brown to force the Government to change its policy. They had changed it on several other very important issues, why not on this?

Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, argued that the buildings could be finished, but it would be injurious to the buildings themselves to hurry them so much.

Mr. Cameron opposed the amendment, and would support the main motion, as justice to the west.

Mr. Jones would vote against both motions. The Government should take the responsibility and have no interference to relieve them of it.

The vote was taken.

YEAS—Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell (Russell), Bellerose, Blanchet, Brousseau, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Cornellier, Coupal, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Duckett, Dufresne J., Dunkin, Evanturel, Ferguson W., Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Joly, Jones, Knight, Labreche, Viger, Lajoie, Langevin, LeBouthillier, J. A. McDonald, McIntyre, Morris Paquet, Perrault, Pinsonnault, Pope, Poulin, Poupart, Powell, Price, Robitaille, Rose, Ross J. J., Ross J. S., Shanly, Street, Tasse, Turcotte, Webb, Wright Alonzo—56.

NAYS—Bell (Lanark), Biggar, Brown, Burwell, Cameron, Caron, Chambers, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion A. A., Dorion Eric, Dufresne Alex., Dunsford, Ferguson Thos., Foley, Fortier, Holton, Houde, Huntington, Lemaitre, Macdonald D. A., Macdonald John, Macdonald J. S. McKenzie Alex., McKenzie Hope, McConkey, McFarlane, McGivern, McKeller, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Parker, Remillard, Ross, Walker, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scobie, Simpson, Smith A. M., Smith J. S., Somerville, Stirton, Sylvain, Thibadeau, Thompson, Wallbridge T. C., Walsh, Wells, White, Wilson, Wright Amos—52.

The House then adjourned.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

Nothing very interesting has occurred in Quebec, further than what is published in our columns. The leaders of the old Coalition and their supporters are getting tired of the factiousness of their opposition to the government, and are allowing the business of the country to proceed. The Militia Bill and an act for the regulation of the Volunteer force have both been introduced by the Attorney General and have passed the second reading without opposition.

A most disgusting debate has taken place on the seat of government question in which sectional influences seem to have had more to do, than the interests of the people. The respective interests of Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec were largely expatiated on; but the inconvenience and loss resulting from the perambulating system, was not considered worthy of notice. While the government have boldly and manfully announced their policy of pushing on the works and making a removal to Ottawa at the very earliest possible moment, they are met in opposition by a number from the west who want a removal to Toronto; and by Mr. Morris, from South Lanark, Mr. Currier, from Ottawa, Mr. Bell, from Russel, and a number of others, all of whom are governed by such a party feeling and a desire to oust the government from office that they seem perfectly willing to sacrifice the best interests of their constituents on the shrine of their "factious" opposition to a Reform Government.

The people of Ottawa are becoming alive to the position in which their representative in parliament is placing them, in opposing the only government that has shown any real desire to finish the buildings and make Ottawa the permanent seat of government; and after remonstrating with Mr. Currier, a requisition has been got up asking him to resign. A similar expression of public feeling should be got up in South Lanark and in every constituency in what is called the "Ottawa Valley," or "Central Canada," in which the members are allowing their partizan feelings to supercede the interests of the people.

Our Schools.

A few weeks ago we promised our readers another *stave* on the school question and we are not so dishonorable as to break any of our promises. We are in favor of three hours schooling, and three only, in each day. That children would learn more in three hours study than in six, we have already asserted, and it is the opinion of some of the best teachers in the world.

We are quite satisfied that such an idea will be hooted at by a majority of the "Board" of the Carleton Place and other schools; but that says nothing either for or against the principle. Many of the Trustees of schools require to be taught, themselves, as well as the children. It is quite possible for a man to be learned in the highest schools of the country—to be well versed in Latin, Greek, French and English, and yet be deficient in either Philosophy or common sense.

A very remarkable pamphlet made its appearance in England some time ago containg statements of facts which ought to commend themselves to the attention of the civilized world. It was written by E. Chedwich, Esq., C. B. and published pursuant to an address of the House of Lords. It is devoted to different departments of Education; but one, in particular, has attracted our attention—"The hours of study:—"

"Struck by the frightful disproportion between the powers of childish attention and length of school hours, he has directed questions to many distinguished teachers. Mr. Donaldson, head master of the Training College of Glasgow, states that the limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are, with children of from 5 to 7 years of age, about 15 minutes; from 7 to 10 years of age, about 20 minutes; from 10 to 12 years of age, about 55 minutes; from 12 to 16 or 17 years of age, about 30 minutes;" and continues, "I have repeatedly obtained a bright voluntary atttention from each of of those classes, for 5 or 10 or 15 minutes more, but I observed it was always at the expense of the succeeding lesson."

The Rev. J. A. Morrison, Rector of the same College, speaking on the same subject, says:—

"I will undertake to teach one hundred children, in three hours a day, as much as they can by possibility receive; and I hold it as an axiom in education, that no lesson has been given until it has been received; as soon, therefore, as the receiving power of the children is exhausted, anything given is useless; nay, injurious, inasmuch as you thereby weaken instead of strengthen the receiving power. This ought to be a first principle in education. I doubt it is seldom acted on."

The truth of these pregnant remarks is made more and more evident by the testimony of all competent witnesses. We respectfully submit to all commissioners, teachers and parents who may read these statements, that they are not of a character to be glanced at and tossed aside, but are worthy of being thought of and acted upon. From Carlyle's pictures of German schools, and from all descriptions of the English schools, there is no doubt that in both those countries there is a lamentable want of understanding on the part of scholars of the subjects which they attempt to learn. The matter is still worse in France and Austria, and it is the prominent vice which pervades the whole American system of education.

Our failure to secure an understanding of the things which we try to teach is, doubtless, in part owing to the fact that we endeavor to teach too much in a given time, but is also in part attributable to the circumstance that we waste more than three-fourths of the time trying to impart ideas when the mind of the pupil is not in a condition to receive them.

This journal has heretofore advocated the practice of having recesses in schools of ten or fifteen minutes every hour, but from the experience of the oldest and ablest teachers in Great Britain, it seems that the recesses ought to be granted even to the oldest scholars, as often as once in half an hour. A teacher might as well expend his efforts upon carved wooden images of children as upon scholars after their minds are tired out.

We desire, respectfully, to call the attention of parents of children and our readers, generally to these facts. We are firmly convinced, by all we have seen, that children will learn more when they study three hours a day, than when they study six. We have long been convinced of this, and hesitate not to say that no more momentous truth can be disseminated amongst the community.

When a child comes in fresh from his play, with the blood bounding through his veins, his brain is full of life and vigor, his ideas are all clear, and he can learn more in fifteen minutes than he can in two hours after his brain is fatigued and his whole system has become languid by confinement at his desk.

From pretty extensive inquiry we are satisfied that the present murderous system of long confinement in school is continued by a want of frankness between parents and teachers. Nearly all the parents are opposed to the practice, but it is kept up by the teachers under the mistaken idea that they will give dissatisfaction by reducing the hours of their own labor.

Not only should the gross amount of study be greatly diminished, but recesses should be more frequent. Thirty minutes is quite long enough for any young child to study, and one hour for a child of any age. The human brain is not like a steam engine that the longer you run it, the more work you get out of it. What the brain can do depends wholly upon its condition. Any person can accomplish more mental labor in one hour when the brain is in a healthy and active state, than he can perform in a month when the brain is tired and exhausted.

In the papers to which we have above alluded it is postively stated, that, "the present practice of long hours of teaching is a wide cause of enervation and predisposition to disease, and induces also habits of listlessness and dawdling. The half-time system is found to give nearly if not quite, as good education as the whole time; and common sense tells us that a boy who has acquired the same amount of knowledge in half the time of another boy must have obtained a proportionately superior habit of mental activity. It is this alertness, combined with bodily aptitudes created by drill, that gives the comparatively stunted boys of the town a preference over the strong robust lads from the coast. Good schoolmasters say that about three hours a day are as long as a bright, voluntary attention on the part of children can be secured, and that in that period they may really be taught as much as they can receive; all beyond the profitable limit is waste. Hence it is urged that part of the present long school hours be devoted to gymnastic exercises or drill, as part of the system of education, or that the half-time system be more adopted. It is a frequent complaint by runaway apprentices and vagrant children that the work to which they were first put was really very painful to them; but children, while at school, might be gradually introduced and accustomed to labor and exertion. Early physical training would remove or diminish congenial defects or bodily weakness. It is estimated that an addition of at least a fifth might be made to the efficiency and value of a boy as a laborer in after life—an addition equivalent, in the mass, to the produce of the labor of one-fifth more of population, without the expense of additional food, clothes or shelter, to maintain them. Drill is very strongly recommended by many eminent men, who give their testimony in these papers. It improves the health, the carriage, the manners, even the character, sharpens the attention, gives habits of obedience, promptness, regularity and self-restraint. Sir F. B. Head writes:—"No animal, whether on four legs or two, can be of any use in the workshop of man until he has been sufficiently divested of that portion of his natural inheritance called a "will of his own." A system of military drill in our schools would prove so beneficial that, if once adopted, an undrilled young man, like a raw unbroken horse, would be considered unserviceable." "I should consider a youth of double value," says Mr. Whiteworth, "who has had the training of the nature of a drill; he attends commands; he keeps everything he has to do with in a high state of cleanliness; defects are corrected, and special qualifications brought out."

It is maintained in the papers that much more might be made of the existing means of education by a system of union and consolidation and gradation of schools, and a division of educational labor; and with improvements of this nature, and contemplating the striking results of education in the district half-time industrial schools for paupers—schools which are emancipating children from hereditary pauperism and crime by methods of training which might be so much more widely adopted—"men like us, past the middle period of life," writes Mr. Chadwick, "might expect to see in a few years a change in the whole moral and intellectual condition of the population, as great as any change produced by improvements in physical science and art in our time."

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 11th Sept., 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The appointment of Judge Sicotte has caused no small amount of excitement in the political world, and here, you may be sure, it exhibits itself in its greatest intensity. When the fact was announced on Saturday last, the opponents of the government were perfectly thunderstruck. They could scarcely believe that such a masterly piece of generalship should have been devised by J. S. Macdonald. All political parties are compelled to acknowledge that Mr. Sicotte is eminently qualified for a Judge; but certain gentlemen cannot endure the idea of having him slip through their fingers, when they felt so sure that they could make use of him to forward their favorite schemes for damaging the Reform Administration.

The only person who has ventured, officially to find fault with the government, for the recent appointment, is Mr. Cockburn, the member for West Northumberland. He gave notice of a motion, equivalent to a vote of want of confidence; but when it came up, he did not venture to move it, although called on by the Premier to do so. Indeed, the opposition is evidently afraid to make a direct attack on the government.

The Standing Committees of the Legislative Assembly are all at work in earnest, and a good deal of business has been disposed of this week. A large number of private and local bills have been introduced and carried through several of their preliminary stages. You will observe that a very large number of the private bills are for the incorporation of Mining and Smelting Companies; an evidence that the mineral resources of the country are about to be developed, and that capital and enterprise are being attracted to this new source of wealth.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, during his visit to this city, honored the Legislative Assembly with a visit this week. He is a very modest, unassuming gentlemen, and if you should meet him on the street, you would never suspect that he was a nobleman and a British Ambassador.

The announcement that the Government has taken the York Roads out of the hands of Beaty & Co., and commenced a prosecution against them for the arrears of interest will be received with the most lively satisfaction by all the friends of honesty and good government.

Yours, E.

Sheriffs' sales of lands for taxes are advertised in the *Canada Gazette* to take place as follows:—Huron and Bruce, at Goderich, on 27th October; Norfolk, at Simcoe, on 16th November; Lambton, at Sarnia, on 27th October; Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, at Cornwall, on 17th October; Oxford, at Woodstock, on 3rd November; Perth, at Stratford, on 10th November; Kent, at Chatham, on the 1st of December; Ontario, at Whitby, on 7th December. Individuals having lands in these counties should look into the official *Gazette*, to ascertain whether their lands are included in the list. We believe that every magistrate receives a copy of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Sicotte's appointment to a vacant judgeship has filled the Opposition press with surprise and indignation. They think there must have been more bribery and corruption. In their view, it is impossible to do a just act to a political opponent without a corrupt motive. Yet they cannot but acknowledge that Mr. Sicotte is, both in ability and character, eminently fitted for the honorable position to which he has been elevated. The Quebec correspondent of the *Gazette* has dealt with the character of Mr. Sicotte so freely, that that journal cannot insert the letter without expressing disapproval of its tone.

THE YORK ROADS.—The Government, by order in Council passed yesterday, resumed possession of the York Roads, on account of continued default. No payment whatever has been made since the new arrangement concluded on Mr. Galt's recommendation in 1860. The warrant of the Sheriff went West yesterday. It is understood the Government is favorable to the York Roads passing into the hands of the Municipalities.—*Globe, 5th instant.*

The foregoing will be read with great satisfaction by all who know anything of this great job. The animosity of the *Leader* towards the present administration, and its sensation articles, to damage the Government, will be better understood when it is learned that the principal proprietor of that journal is the individual who has so long been in default to the country. We hope there will now be an end to all those speculators and jobbers who have for many years been living upon the country.—*Witness.*

The Mercury of the 5th says:—"The government have received statements from practical and thoroughly competent men which leave no room to doubt that the departmental buildings may be rendered fit for occupation in little more than twelve months from this date, and that the building assigned to the legislature will be ready early in 1865. The reports in possession of the Government are full and emphatic."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.—The Provincial Bank of Canada, having its office at Stanstead, announces that it is about to wind up its affairs. All its notes may be redeemed at the office at Stanstead, or at Mr. Nutter's in Montreal. After the 1st of October, they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial securities.

The New York Journal of Commerce speculates upon the recent warlike outbreak in Japan, and expresses the opinion that it may lead to a total expulsion of all foreigners from that country, and a consequent war with the European nations will ensue.

Mr. Dunkin has introduced his bill of last session to amend the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors. This bill gives Councils the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. We should like a clause introduced, to give, say, two-thirds of the legally qualified voters, the right to vote for no license, upon which vote the Councils shall be required to prohibit the traffic.

SOUTH AMERICA.—News from the countries of South America has been received. Chili is quiet; a native company has been formed to run a line of steamers on the coast. British mail steamers are the only ones running there at present. Papers give extraordinary accounts of the richness of gold and silver mines in the North. There are some difficulties between the Chilian government and that of Bolivia. Hostile steps have not been taken, but the Press of both countries is discussing the matter in dispute in the bitterest language—a pretty sure way to make matters worse. The dispute is about territory, and as Chili will not yield what she considers her rights, war seems very probable.

ROBBERY BY A RAVEN.—A few days ago, a gentleman residing in Hendon was informed by a passer by that a raven had flown into his bedroom, the window of which was open. The gentleman, scarcely crediting the story, went up stairs, and found, sure enough, "a stately raven of the saintly days of yore" perched upon his dressing table and pecking away at a cravat, from which he speedily drew forth a gold breast-pin, and made towards the open casement. The gentleman sprang towards the impudent and ingenious thief and aimed a blow at it; but the bird was too quick for him, and it flew away towards New Hendon with the glittering pin in its mouth.

The Buffalo Courier learns that an immense amount of fifty cent United States currency notes is manufacturing in New York. The officers in that city are on the alert for the distributors of the trash. It is said that no less than forty thousand dollars of this counterfeit currency was in Buffalo no later than two weeks ago.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR—I noticed in your issue of August 26th a short paragraph stating that the small reddish louse which has infested the oat crop for the last two years has again made its appearance. Now as I have studied the history of this insect to some extent, and as the extent of the injury which it does is often overestimated, perhaps a few remarks on its nature and habits may not be uninteresting to your readers

This insect, which is now proved to be identical with the *Aphis Avenae* of Europe, first made its appearance in Canada in 1861. In 1862 it played over again the same part as it took in the previous year, and as it has also appeared this season, doubtless it has become a permanent colonist. In 1861 it created great alarm among the farmers, but they have now become better acquainted with it, and know that it is not capable of doing much mischief, as it merely sucks the green juicy grain. It does not gnaw the stem and leaves of the plant like caterpillers, nor like the wheat midge, injuriously affect the young grain, but simply sucks the juices of the exposed part. The plant necessarily suffers to some extent, its energies are weakened, the leaves and other parts shrived and blister, and an inroad is formed for other diseases; but while this insect is highly injurious to thin and succulent plants, the compact tissue of wheat and other grains, hardened also by the presence of silica, is not so liable to suffer, and a vigorous healthy crop of grain will not sustain much injury. No doubt the yield is lessened by the presence of the insect in large numbers, and the quality of the grain slightly deteriorated, but the injurious effects are by no means so great as the formidable appearance of the insect would indicate. In Britain the Bean crop is often attacked by an allied species, and they are often so numerous that they spread over the country, darkening the air with living clouds, yet they do not seriously affect the crop.

The insect, like all Sphides, are individually minute, but their presence in vast numbers give them a formidable appearance. The fly presents itself chiefly in the wingless form. They cluster in great numbers on the upper parts of the culms and panicles of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and have been observed on indian corn and other grasses. Most of them are stationary, but some move about with an awkward motion. They are of various sizes, according to age, some so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye, and others as large as the letters on this page. Some are of a pale apple green colour, others brownish yellow, and many, especially the older and larger ones, are of a deep brick red colour, which renders them very conspicuous. The wingless insects which are so numerous during the summer are all females, but some of the females have wings. The way in which the species is preserved from one season to another is so remarkable as perhaps to go beyond the credulity of some of your readers, but it is nevertheless true. The females during the summer bring forth living young without intercourse. Late in the season winged males are produced. The sexes pair, the females lay eggs which remain dormant during the winter and in Spring are hatched, the young issuing from them being females, which repeat the same process.

In 1861 many farmers fearing the total destruction of their crops from the aphis, resorted to such expedients as smearing the standing grain with gum arabic, pulverized hellebore, aloes, &c., which, however obnoxious to the aphis, would not have improved the flavor of the grain and flour. A marked decrease in the number of insects was observed after a very heavy rain. The aphis has many insect and other enemies, which are busy in lessening its numbers. These have been described by Dr. Fitch, from whose description I give the following extract:—"On many of the wheat heads may be noticed from one to half a dozen of these lice, which are very large, plump and swollen, of the color of brown paper, standing so natural that you would suppose they are alive. Touch them with the point of a pin, you find they are dead. Pick off a part of their brittle skin; you will find inside a white maggot doubled up. Put one or two of these wheat heads in a vial, closing its mouth with a wad of cotton. In a week's time or less, you find actively running about in the vial some little black flies, like small ants. These you see have come out from the dead lice through a circular opening which has been cut in their backs. Drive one or two of these flies into another vial, and introduce to them a wheat having some frish lice. See how the fly runs about among them examining them with its antennae. Having found one adapted to its wants, watch how dexterously it curves its body forward under its breast, bringing the tip before its face, as if to take aim with its sting; an egg has been lodged under its skin from which will grow a maggot like that first seen inside of the dead swollen aphis. And thus the little fly runs busily around among the lice on the wheat heads—stinging one after another till it exhausts its stock of eggs, a hundred probably or more, thus insuring the death of that number of lice." In another part of this article he says: "A pretty little beetle, nearly the size and shape of a half pea, of a bright yellow or red color, with nine small black spots, has all seasons been common in our grain fields, it and its larvae feeding on this aphis." He goes on to describe other insects which prey upon this aphis, but I think I have already shown that this insect is not so much to be dreaded as the wheat midge and other insects, which do more real injury to grain; and the aphis has numerous enemies which are constantly at work reducing its numbers.

Trusting these remarks may interest some of your agricultural readers,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

Provincial Parliament.

THE VOLUNTEER'S BILL.

Sept. 8th.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then rose to introduce the Volunteer Militia bill, and remarked that the importance of dealing with the question of the militia force of the country in two bills would be apparent to all, when it was considered that only by that means could the provisions relating to the two distinct branches of the force be at all times kept apart in the minds of those affected by them. All the provisions relating to the Sedentry Militia would be found in one bill, and all those relating to the volunteers would be found in a separate enactment In the bill which he had now the honour to introduce, the plan embraced the bill of last session, a considerable amount of complaint had been made against the Government on account of alleged innitation to the volunteers, but without due cause. The non-reception of many companies, whose services were tendered the government, was a fruitful source of dissatisfaction, but it ought only to have been necessary for the Government to state, as they had done that the Act passed at last session, and which was at that time thought of a sufficiently expense character, did not authorise them to accept more than they had already accepted and equipped. The Government had accepted and clothed and equipped the 25,000 men in a manner that had given universal satisfaction. In regard to the measure of last session itself, however the Government felt that it failed in some respects to give satisfaction to the country or the Government, and the bill now introduced was intended to provide a remedy for its defects, as well as to extend its provisions. He was only disappointed that the people of the country had manifested a disposition to come forward and enroll themselves to such an extent as that the bill of last session was quite inadequate to their requirements. And this of itself, he thought, was a sufficient reply to the charge of neglect or the volunteer movement, which had been made against the Government. In order to enable the House to comprehend the position of the volunteer movement when the present Government came into power, and also to establish in the minds of all the fact that when the House provided the means there was a disposition among the people to meet all responsible expectations that may be formed of them, he would give a few figures relating to the volunteer movement throughout the country. In 1855, at the time hon. gentlemen opposite brought in their Militia Bill, there were fifteen Volunteer companies in existence in Upper Canada, and six in Lower Canada. In 1856, after the offer of arms and other inducements, thirty companies were formed in Upper and thirty in Lower Canada. In 1857, there were only five companies formed in Upper Canada, and five in Lower Canada. This shewed a falling off after the first excitement was over, just as had been the case after the subsidence of the "Trent" excitement. In 1858, three companies only were formed in Upper Canada and none in Lower Canada. In 1859, one in Upper and none in Lower Canada. In 1860, four in Upper and five in Lower Canada. In 1861, twenty-two in Upper twelve in Lower Canada. On the 24th of May 1862, there had been formed since the commencement of the year, thirty-four companies in Upper Canada, and sixty-two in Lower Canada. During the remainder of 1862, there were sixty companies formed in Upper and twenty-three in Lower Canada, up to the 54th of May of the present year, there had been 94 companies formed and accepted in Upper and 42 in Lower Canada, making a total of 185 companies in Lower Canada and 268 in Upper Canada. Altogether, a total of 453 companies from the whole Province, the offer of whose services had been accepted by the Government. The 268 companies from Upper Canada represented a force of 14,760 officers and men and the 185 companies from Lower Canada a total of 10,230, making a total for the Province of 25,000 men accepted up to May last. Besides the above 181 companies of Rifles and Infantry had been formed, representing nearly 10,000 men, and tendered to the Government, but they were not in a position to accept them until Parliament should make provision for them. It was very gratifying to find that the spontaneous offsprings of the people had rendered the efforts of the Legislature to meet the demands of public opinion in England, in this direction, so successful. The interest taken in the Volunteer movement had been greatly enhanced by the recent gathering of battalions and companies at Hamilton, Prince Edward and Brantford. It might seem like disappointing the hopes of many, but it was admitted on all hands that proper discipline was sadly wanting among the Volunteers, and that system was not calculated to promote proper military subjection on the part of the men to the commands of their officers. Notwithstanding the large figure they made upon paper, there was no denying the fact that very many companies had failed to make any respectable proficiency in drill or discipline. Many of the officers and men had fulfilled their agreements at the time they joined the force, as to attendance at drill and subordination, but this would not be found to be generally the case. But even company drill was nothing more than introductory. That was not sufficient to prepare men for usefulness in time of war. There was great difficulty in getting anything more, however, in the rural districts, where so much time was taken up in attention to the labors of the farm; and even proper company drill was in many instances far frombeing attended to. The Government had not been unmindful of the necessity of forming battalions whenever they could be organized. There had been 172 companies formed into 13 battalions of infantry and 10 of Rifles, comprising a total of 9,500 men, all of whom were receiving instructions in battalion drill. Very few battalions had been formed previous to a year ago, the thing scarcely being possible except in Montreal, Toronto and the more populous places. No time had been lost by the Government in receiving, clothing and equipping the companies in the order in which they were offered, until the whole number provided for had been accepted. In respect to old companies the Government had decided to clothe those of Class A whose clothing had been worn out. Many Companies of class B had furnished themselves with clothing, and they asked the Government to pay them for it. The Government did not feel at liberty to do so, as no provision had been made for that purpose by the Legislature. But they ordered the companies to perform a certain number of days drill per annum, when they would be paid the $6 allowed to Class A. This would give them $2.50 more than the clothing would have cost the Government. The Act of 1862 having not yet been a year in practical operation the Government felt that if they made any great change in the plan they would be charged with not having had time to give the system a trial. They proposed giving to the Commander-in-Chief power to receive an additional number of 100,000, so that the bill would make a provision for a total of 35,000 volunteers. To accept, clothe and equip this additional 10,000 would involve a considerable amount of expense. The sum needed at least be $200,0000, and Supplementary Estimates would have to be brought down by the finance Minister. The bill provided for the exemption of volunteers from service as jurors, because it was felt that so much time was demanded of them in perfecting themselves in drill that they ought to be exempt from calls upon their time in some direction to which others were liable. The Government proposed making further provision for Rifle Practice and for erecting drill-sheds in the cities and larger towns, so that the companies could carry on the drill at times best suited to their means. A good deal of complaint has been made about the rifle practice throughout the country, without proper butts for receiving the balls—a practice fraught with danger of human life. The Commander-in-Chief would therefore be empowered to construct suitable ranges at proper places for target practice. It was found impossible to enforce proper attendance at drill among the volunteers. Many men were in the habit of absenting themselves time and again, after the first excitement had passed off and the consequence was that the time of the drill sergeants and of the men who were regular in their attendance, was wasted while the others were being brought up to those who attended regularly. The consequence was that not only was there very unsatisfactory progress made in company drill but battalion drill was almost impossible. There ought to be some means of enforcing attendance on the part of those men who had agreed to attend to the duties required of them when they were enrolled. The Bill would be found to contain provision for imposing fines for non attendance at drill, which it was hoped would tend in

some measure to produce the desired result.

It being six o'clock the Speaker here left the Chair, until half past seven.

After the recess.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald proceeded to state in detail the cost of the drill sergeants between the months of September of last year and August of the present year. The total amount for that period was 25,916, including transport postages, and all other contingent expenses. Probably, when the whole expenditure was made up, it would be found to amount in round numbers to $600,000.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald—Does that include the Adjutant General's Department?

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—The drill instructors only.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald—But it includes the Brigade Major's pay?

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—Not at all. The amount he had stated was the expense of drill sergeants only; and hon. gentlemen would see that it formed a very considerable item of the appropriation voted by Parliament. Hear. He would now proceed to give some details of the expense connected with the clothing of the Volunteers. The Government had determined that the clothing of our volunteers should not be excelled by that of any army in the world, and they had been able to carry out their wishes in this respect by the exercise of the most rigid economy. The Government had succeeded in obtaining for the Volunteers of this country, clothing of the same materials as those used for sergeants in the British army, and at a less cost than was paid for regular troops. All of the uniform but the pantaloons had been made in Great Britain. But the pantaloons had been made in this country, and at the low contract rate of $2.80c per pair. Altogether, the tunic, pantaloons, and shako—all of which were of the best materials—did not exceed $9.55 the outfit; and he would be bound that there never was a body of men better and more cheaply provided with clothing, than were our Volunteers. The Government had also undertaken to provide uniforms for the officers at cost price, so that they might appear on parade at the head of their men in proper outfits. The amounts expended in Limerick in clothing, was £28,000 sterling for the men, and $7,173 sterling for the officers, making together £36,742 sterling. And of the $32,000 invested in officers' uniform, he was happy to say that up to yesterday as much as $14,000 of this amount had been paid by officers throughout the county for outfits they purchased from the Government. Hear, hear. By purchasing for the Volunteer officers the Government had been able to effect a saving for the Volunteer officers to the extent of at least 50 per cent. The cost of the clothing of each infantry company of 55 men was $521 96c; but of the companies, the expense was a little more, being $9 67c per man. He had gone into these details to show that the Government had exercised both care, and economy in the expenditure of the appropriation entrusted to them, and to afford also an indication what 10,000 men additional to the present force, would cost. He might mention, as instance of the economy exercised, that when he came into office he found the expense of the Adjutant-Generals department to be $12,008 annually, and in one day he made a yearly reduction in that department by upwards of $8,000, having cut down the cost to $12,905. Hear, hear. And although the business of the Department had increased three-fold, the present staff was more than ample sufficient for every purpose. (Hear, hear.) He would state some of the principal items metinoned in the estimates just brought down. For drill instructors, the amount set down was $61,333, and for Brigade Majors, $27,650. There were 2,000,000 percussion caps obtained in England at 90c. per 1,000. And whilst speaking of what has been done by the Deputy Adjutant General by way of purchase in England and elsewhere, he must do that gentleman the credit of saying he was as efficient a man as he (Mr. Macdonald) had ever met with in any office. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could exceed the earnestness, zeal ability and economy he exercised throughout the negotiations in the purchase of clothing in Great Britain, and in the general management of his departments. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. Madonald) did not desire to detract from the merits of any man; but he was prepared at all times to give praise where praise was due.

Hon. Mr. Cartier [with a sneer]—That is to say he is a very good tailor.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald—The hon. gentleman sneeringly said he was a good tailor. But the hon. gentleman was himself far more like a tailor than was Col. Powell, (Hear, hear and laughter.) Tailor or not the duties which he discharged in England were such as were imposed in that country upon military men of position and distinction. But to continue his remarks on the items in the estimates. For great coats, $25,739 would be required; and for accoutrements, $112,009. The accoutrements were rather a heavy item, costing $5 50 for each man. The Home Government supplied the arms free of expense, but charged for the accoutrements. Then $80,000 would be required for drill sheds and armories, and $2,000 to be appropriated as prizes for drill and target practice. As to the clothing, $200,000 had been previously appropriated for that purpose, but owing to the economy and good management of Col. Powell, only $173,000 of that amount had been expended. The clothing item for the year was $71,444. Altogether the appropriation for the year would be $462,11c besides the appropriation of $130,000 in 1862. Thus the expenses of the Militia amounted to nearly $600,000, and honorable gentlemen could see for themselves if they had value for their money. It had been said that it would be necessary to go further to pay the volunteers. On that subject he should speak when the proper time came.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec Sept. 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Christie moved that when the House adjourns this day it do stand adjourned till Monday next.

The motion was negatived.

Several private bills were advanced a stage after which the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock to-day, and reported as unobjectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions complaining of the undue election and return of the Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau, for Quebec Centre; also, of Mr. Chambers, for Brockville, and as unobjectionable the recognizances attached to the petitions of Mr. Caron for Lislet, and Mr. Thompson for Haldimand. He also stated that the petition against Mr. Street, for Welland had been withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Rose introduced a bill to amend the law of Lower Canada respecting Tavern Licenses; also a bill to regulate the conditions on which wives separated from their husbands, may carry on business as traders in Lower Canada.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Galt, Hon. Mr. Holton said he intended to open his budget immediately after the Militia and Volunteer Bills should have passed a second reading.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then moved the second reading of the Militia Bill.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 10.—The steamer New York arrived to-day from Morris Island, and reports that she left at three o'clock on Tuesday p. m. Morris Island had been completely in our possession since Sunday. We captured 11 guns and 75 men. Five monitors and the ironsides were besieging Fort Moultrie. When the New York left it was reported that we had blown up the magazine of Moultrie.

Washington, 10th,—A telegraphic despatch, received at eleven o'clock this morning from the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap surrendered yesterday afternoon at four o'clock without the firing of a gun.

Washington, 10th—The following was received here this afternoon:

Department of the South, Headquarters in the field.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide. About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cummings Point in small boats. Captured despatches show that the fort was commanded by Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between one and two hundred. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,800 men, remains in tact after the most terrible bombardmert to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor, &c,

Q. A. GILMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

San Francisco, September 7th.—The steamer Brother Jonathan, from the Northern Coast, brings $106,000 from Victoria and $135,000 from Oregon.

From further accounts it appears that the Japanese Government attempts to avoid a war on the foreigners, it having not only paid all the indemnity demanded by England but also made a satisfactory apology, but this displeased the Danois and much discontent existed throughout the country.

A Damio who owns the territory along the strait of Simouskski, in the province Mangot, and whose forts command both the western entrances to the island from the sea, commenced recklessly firing upon ships of all nationalities that passed. He had also two steamers fitted up as war vessels, with heavy guns, aiding the forts in their attack. These are the vessels destroyed by the Wyoming.

At the latest dates a large British fleet was lying at Kanagawa under Admiral Keeper, and was about to sail for the straits of Simoneski.

There was the greatest fire of many years at Yeddo on the 18th of July. The residences of 30 damios, several temples, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.

Washington, Sept. 9.

Major.-Gen. Resecrau's report of the operations in Middle Tennessee, is promulgated It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the rebels out of that portion of the State, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies. Our loss was 85 killed, 462 wounded, and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, 3 field pieces, 6 caissons, 3 limbers, 3 rifled seige pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry, and in Qr. Masters stores, 89 tents, 89 flags, and 350 sacks of corn and corn meal. The total number of prisoners taken was 59 commissioned officers, 1575 non-commissioned and privates.

The following report has been made by Gen. Averell to Gen. Kelly:

Hutonville, Va., Aug. 30th

General,—I have the honor to report the safe return of my command to this place after an expedition through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Bath, Greenbrier, and Pocahantas. We drove Gen. Jackson out of Pocahontas, over the Warm Spring Mountains, in a series of skirmishes, destroying their saltpetre works, burnt camp north west, and a large amount of arms, equipments and stores. We fought a severe engagement with a superior force under command of Major-General Samuel Jones and Col. Patten, at Rocky Gap, near the White Sulpher Springs. The battle lasted during two days. We drove the enemy from his first position, but the want of ammunition and the arrival on the second day of three regiments to reinforce the enemy from the direction whence the co-operation of Gen. Scammon had been promised, decided me to withdraw my command. It was withdrawn in order with the loss of only two men during the operation. Our loss in the battle was probably over 100 officers and men killed and wounded. Great efforts up to noon to-day have been made by the combined forces of Imboden and Jackson, to prevent our return, but without success. We have brought in over 30 prisoners. Also a large number of cattle, horses, &c.—I am, &c., (Signed),

W. Averill, Brig.-Gen.

The following is from the Richmond Whig of the 8th:—Charleston, 7th.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assualt battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had compled their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and cannister. At dark on Wednesday the enemy having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed about 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noislessly in 40 barges. Only one barge, containing 12 men, was captured. All quiet this morning.

A despatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the surrender of that Fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto, and states that Gen. Beauregard has transmitted to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren, that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming

6 p. m.—The ironclads and monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those of Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.

A special despatch from Trenton, Ga., on the 9th says at 12 o'clock, Gen. Crettendon took peaceable possession of Chattanooga.

General Wood was put in command of the place.

The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning, their cavalry remaining till this morning.

The headquarters of the department will probably be at Chattanooga to-morrow.

The rebels are in rapid retreat, but our combinations are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our passage over the mountains.

Our advance threatens the Georgia state road, which is the rebel line of retreat.

The Quarter Sessions.

From the Courier.

These Courts opened on Tuesday last before His Honor Judge Malloch. The following gentleman composed the Grand Jury:

Messrs. John Craig, *Foreman*; Alex. Comrie, B. Caldwell, J. Couch, Jr., John Cameron, Thomas Edmunds, Peter Ferguson, John Givens, John Storey, Peter Thompson, Joseph Warren, James Hartney, William Hawkins, Patrick Leonard, Charles Mair, J. McCreary, Thomas McLachlane, D. McEwan, Jas. Robinson, E. Sutton, E. Tolman.

Kelly vs. Patterson et al.—Assumpsit.—It appeared from the evidence that the defendants in the month of November last forcibly entered the barn of the plaintiff, in the Township of Ramsay, and took therefrom a quantity of wheat the property of Pltff. The Defts. pleaded on the Record that neither the barn nor the wheat was the property of Pltff.; but offered no evidence at the trial to substantiate the plea, and the jury returned a verdict for the Pltff. for $37. W. O. Buell Att'y on the Record, and W. M. Shaw Counsel, for the Plt'ff; D. MacMartin for Def'ts.

Prieur vs. SeLaunhac.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover the value of a quantity of pork, flour, fish, &c., sent by the Plaintiff to one of the newly settled localities above Pembroke for the purpose of starting a store. The Plaintiff changed his mind, however, and left the goods with the defendant a Roman Catholic Priest, to sell for him. The goods were sold, mostly on credit, and the action was brought to recover the whole amount of the sales, which it appeared the defendant had not been able to collect. After the examination of the first witness, the question being one of disputed account, the Judge referred it to arbitration of Thomas Hall Johnson, Esq., of Pembroke, by consent of the parties, taking a nominal verdict for 1s. damages.—Thomas Deacon Attorney on the Record, and J. Deacon Jr., Counsel for Plt'ff. D Fraser for Deft.

Allyn vs Laurie.—Assumpsit.—Action brought to recover the amount of a promissory note, against which the Defendant put in a set off of money and goods paid on account of the note. Verdict for Plaintiff for $197 95. W. M. Shaw for Plt'ff; D. Fraser for Def't.

E. Burniston, Appellant, E. Nesbit, Respondent.—This was an appeal case from the Conviction of two Magistrates in the Township of Beckwith. On the 13th of July last, the excursion train on the B. & O. Railway, from Almonte to Smith's Falls, stopped at the Beckwith crossing to take on passengers. Mr. Nesbit was about to go on one of the closed cars, when Burniston the the Conductor, caught hold of him and told him to be off, the closed cars being reserved for ladies. For this, Nesbit had Burniston hauled up before two magistrates and fined. Burniston appealed. The jury evidently thought no more force or violence had been used on the occasion than was necessary, and quashed the Magistrate's conviction. J. Deacon, Jr., for Appellant; W. M. Shaw for Respondent.

The Queen vs. Thomas Keenan,—The Prisoner was indicted for obstructing the B. & O. Railway by taking, about 11 o'clock at night, a locomotive left in his charge at Smith's Falls, and running it to Carleton Place and back again. He was a watchman in the employ of the Railway Company. An account of this strange midnight —— appeared in our columns a few weeks ago. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in Common Jail at hard labor. D. MacMartin for Crown; W. M, Shaw for Prisoner.

The Queen vs. John Wilson and James Wilson—On the 13th of July last, there was a large gathering at Mr. Wark's tavern in Westmeath, when the Prisoners were behaving in a disorderly manner, and a Constable named Campbell arrested John Wilson, when they both assaulted him and escaped. There being no evidence to convict John Wilson of a joint assault under the indictment, he was discharged by direction of the Court, and the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty against James Wilson. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, the latter amounting to about $89. D. Mac Martin for Crown; J. Deacon, Jr., for Def'ts.

The Queen vs. Narcisse Larvque—The Prisoner had been boarding at the Hotel of one Larose in Pembroke, and on the evening of the 22nd of August last was behaving in a disorderly manner, when Larose put him out of his house; while in the act of doing so, Larvque stabbed Larose with a knife, inflicting not a very serious wound. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to 3 months Imprisonment in Jail at hard labor. D. MacMartin for Crown.

Meeting in Admaston.

On Monday the 31st day of August, 1863, a meeting of the Ratepayers and Inhabitants of the Township of Admaston, was held in the Township Hall in that Township, for the purpose of taking into consideration the By-law to be adopted by the Provisional Council of this County on the 16th of November next, for raising another $20,000 on the credit of this County and memorializing the Legislature of this Province to pass a Bill for removing the site of our County Town from the Village of Pembroke, to another place in the County that would be more central and convenient for the great majority of the ratepayers therein, which meeting was appointed to be held on the above day in answer to a requisition signed by twelve Freeholders and other Ratepayers resident in the Township of Admaston, ordered to Thomas Whelan, Esquire, Reeve of the Township, and Archibald Patterson and Alexander Brown, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, resident in the said Township.

Mr. John Potter moved, second by Archibald Campbell, Esquire, and, Resolved, That Thomas Whelan, Esq., Reeve of this Township, preside over this meeting as chairman, and that Mr. George Brown, Municipal Clerk for this Township, act as Secretary.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and, Resolved that great discontent prevails throughout this County in consequence of the injudicious selection of the site of our County Town and the extravagant contract entered into by our Provisional Council for the year 1862, as well as the attempt now being made by the present Provisional Council to raise a second sum of $20,000 without the consent of the Ratepayers.

Mr. Patterson moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and, Resolved, That it was unexpedient as well as impolitic to refer the decision of a purely local question to His Excellency the Governor of this Province on a matter on which the people of, this County from their local knowledge were much better qualified to decide as is proved by the selection of the Village of Pembroke as the County Town for this County.

Mr. McCormick moved, seconded by Mr. Lyons, and, Resolved, That in as much as the Village of Pembroke is situated at the Northern boundary of the lands in this County that are fit for or will be occupied by settlers, it would be expensive and very inconvenient for the great majority of the Ratepayers and inhabitants therein to travel to this out of the way corner of the County on their Municipal and Judicial business which might be avoided were the County Town placed in a central position in the County.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Bremner, and, Resolved, That whereas the lands, in this County, to the North and West of the Village of Pembroke are quite unfit for settlement, while the lands in the County, to the South thereof, from their superior fertility will, for all time to come, be the chief seat of the population of this County, that for the confirmation of this fact we have only to refer to the Surveyor's Reports of the Townships of Rolph, Pittewawa &c. as well as to the map of the County prepared by Andrew Beil, Esquire, civil Engineer, showing that the assessed value of the rateable property and the population in the Townships South of Pembroke from their natural capabilities, is and ever will be enormously greater than these Townships can ever hope to be. The population in McNab alone in 1861 being 2,675, and the population in all the Townships North and West of Pembroke, via Rolph, Buchanan, McKay and Pittewawa being only 629, and the assessed value of the Rateable Property in the Township of McNab being $264,227, while in the said Townships the assessed value of the Rateable Property only amounted to $40,760.

Mr. Kelly moved, seconded by Mr. Brill, and. Resolved, That extravagant and unnecessarly expensive County Buildings were contracted for and commenced to be erected at the Village of Pembroke by a party in our Provisional Council who did not represent a majority of the Ratepayers and whose proceedings would not have been sustained by either the Council or the Ratepayers had their designs been understood, they having entered into a contract without acquainting the Council or consulting the ratepayers, for a sum exceeding that which they were authorized by law to do, which proceedings this meeting do most unqualifiedly condemn.

Mr. McCormick moved, seconded by Mr. Gorman, and, Resolved, That taking into consideration the immense debt which this County is already liable for it is unexpediant and very reprehensible to contract debts for the erection of County Buildings on the expensive scale purposed to be expended at the Village of Pembroke which cannot be less including the Architects salary &c. &c. than $50,000 while less than the one half of that sum would be sufficient to erect County Buildings that would meet the wants of this County thus saving to the already over-burdened ratepayers therein the large sum of $30,000

Mr. Carswell moved seconded by Mr. Stewart, and, Resolved, That the party in the interest of Pembroke finding that the pretence upon which they had beguiled a small majority of our Provisional Council into acquiesance with their scheme would not enable them to carry the same to completion, they moved in Council on the 20th day of July last that the additional sum of $20,000 should be raised by a By-law authorizing a second issue of debentures for this amount and that this second By-law for the raising of this second sum of $20,000 without the consent of the Ratepayers would make this County liable for the sum of $40,000, making it evident to every person of the least comprehenson that if our Provisional Council be permitted to carry their designs into execution the County will be made liable with architects salary &c., in the first place for $50,000 and interest thereon, at the end of twenty years amounting to $80,000, which would increase our debt to the enormous sum of $130,000 and this not calculating the loss the County would undoubtedly sustain by the discount that would require to be made on the debentures which could not be expected to sell at par.

Mr. Samuel J. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. James Brown, and, Resolved, That every effort should be made by the Ratepayers in the County to impress upon His Excellency the Governor of this Provice the propriety of not permitting our Provisional Council to contract debts which from the present circumstances in which this County is placed it is impossible for the ratepayers therein to liquidate.

Mr. McGrath moved, seconded by Mr. Enright, and, Resolved, That from the paternal solicitude which the executive and Legislative authorities of this Province have manifested to avoid involving this Province in liabilities which it could not readily meet that they will be pleased to approve of this our desire to defeat the designs of a party who would inconsiderately and recklessness involve this County in ruinous debt.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Hamessy, and, Resolved, That the peace and prosperity of this County can alone be depended upon by the Legislature of this Province interfering to prevent the wasteful expenditure of the funds of this county by Buildings at the village of Pembroke and removing the site of the County Town from that village to a more central place in the County.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson, and, Resolved, That for the reason brought forward in the motions passed by this meeting that the three branches of the Legislature of this Province be Memorialized praying that the location of our County Town at the Village of Pembroke be annulled and located at some more central place in our County, the said place to be decided by a vote of the Ratepayers therein, and praying that His Excellency the Governor of this Province will not allow any more money to be raised on the credit of this county until a vote of the Ratepayers be taken on the subject.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and, Resolved, That the memorials addressed to the three branches of the Legislature of this Province now read by the secretary be adopted by this meeting, signed by the Ratepayers in this Township and forwarded to the proper parties for presentation.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and Resolved, That as Robert R. Smith, Esquire, is now present at this meeting, that the chairman request Mr. Smith to give this meeting any information he may deem expedient respecting the Bill of costs incurred on the suit raised in the Court of Chancery for the protection of the rights of the Ratepayers in respect to the erection of the proposed County Buildings at the Village of Pembroke and the late proceedings of our Provisional Council.

Mr. Smith at considerable length gave the meeting the information required from him and answered several questions satisfactorily that was put to him.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and Resolved, That after the clear and full explanations that Robert R. Smith has made regarding the proceedings and measures that he and the Ratepayers committee adopted for the protection of the interests of the Ratepayers in this County by entering a suit in the Court of Chancery to prevent a selfish and interested party from saddleing this county with a ruinous debt, that this meeting deeply regret and most unqualifiedly condemn the action which Mr. Smith's enemies have taken, which is at once discreditable and unfair and which no man with the least pretentions to the character of a gentleman would have adopted and all with the vain hope of attaching blame to Mr. Smith respecting the Bill of costs for the chancery suit which this county is called upon to pay, in as much as he, Mr. Smith, could not compell our Legislators to enact that the payment of these costs should be made by the defendants to the suit who were the cause of the ratepayers adopting this measure for their own protection from the consequences of their, the defendants, blundering and illegal acts, and who ought to have been made to feel that such acts would not be allowed to be perpetrated with impunity.

Mr. Brill moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, and Resolved, That Messrs. James Carswell, Mark Cardiff, Donald Stewart, James Dunne, John Gorman, Thomas Gorman, Jun., Joseph Kelly, Thomas McLean and the chairman and secretary be a committee with power to add to their number for the purpose of dividing this township into sections, over each of which a fit and proper person may be appointed to take up the signatures of the Ratepayers in this Township to the memorials adopted by this meeting.

Mr. Robert Brown moved, seconded by Mr. George Brown, and Resolved, That a copy of the proceeding of this meeting be sent to the editor of the Carleton Place "Herald" with a request that he would give them a place in his extensively circulated and popular journal.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and Resolved, That the chairman do now leave the chair and that Mr. Campbell take the same.

Mr. Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, and Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting is justly due and respectfully tendered to Thomas Whelan, Esquire, for his urbane and gentlemanly conduct while discharging the duties of chairman at this meeting, and to Mr. George Brown for his efficient services as Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned which was numerously attended by the Ratepayers of the Township, considering the busy season of the year, and by the Reeves of McNab and Bromley with a goodly number of friends to the cause from the village of Renfrew and other places.

GEO. BROWN,
Secretary.

Admaston, Sept. 7th, 1863.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Ottawa, Sept. 11 1863.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush.	$1 00	$1 10
" Fall	0 98	1 00
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl.	5 00	5 25
Superfine No. 1	4 75	5 00
" No. 2	4 00	4 25
Farmers'	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5 00	5 25
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 55
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 55	0 60
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 30	0 35
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 60	0 00
Beans, ℔ bush	0 50	0 55
Corn, ℔ bush	0 55	0 69
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 20	0 25
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	12 00
Straw ℔ ton	8 00	9 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	6 25
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	6 00	7 00
" per lb	0 06	0 10
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 08	0 10
Ham	0 08	0 10
Tallow per lb	0 08	0 00
Lard, per lb	0 10	0 00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	4 50	5 00
Fowls, per pair	0 25	0 30
Wool, fleece washed	0 25	0 35
" pulled	0 27	0 30
Apples per bbl	2 00	2 25
Geese, each	0 45	0 55
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 12	0 15
Tub "	0 10	0 12½
Eggs per dozen	0 10	0 13

Perth, Sept 10, 1863.

Pot Ashes per cwt	$5 20	0 00
Pork, Prime Mess,	11 00	0 00
Do. Prime	9 00	9 00
Beef do 100 lb	4 00	0 00
Wheat per bushel	0 85	1 00
Oats do	0 25	0 30
Peas do	0 50	0 00
Barley do	0 55	0 00
Potatoes do	0 30	0 00
Flour per barrel	4 75	5 00
Oatmeal do	5 00	5 00
Butter per lb	0 12½	0 00

Married.

At Lochaber, C. E., on the 29th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Keough, Mr. James G. Black, of Brechen, Scotland, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of D. McDonald Esq., of Goderich, C. W.

Died.

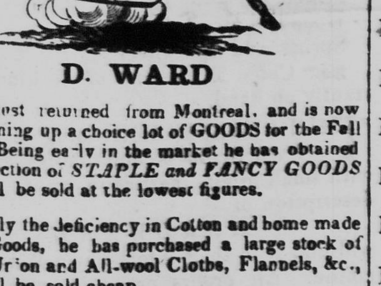
At Ramsay, on the 14th inst., Maria, only daughter of Mr. W. W. Wilkie, aged 1 year.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS.



D. WARD

HAS just returned from Montreal, and is now opening up a choice lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade. Being early in the market he has obtained a good selection of *STAPLE and FANCY GOODS* which will be sold at the lowest figures.

To supply the deficiency in Cotton and home made Woolen Goods, he has purchased a large stock of English, Union and All-wool Cloths, Flannels, &c., which will be sold cheap.

His Stock of DRY GOODS will be found complete and adapted to suit the tastes of the fastidious as well as the plain.

His *STAPLE GOODS* consist of Blankets, fine all-wool Flannel, Union Flannels, All-wool and Union Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, cheap, plain and checked Winceys, Mantle Cloths, Coatings, &c.

In *FANCY GOODS*, Plain and Printed Cobourgs Printed Alpaccas and Lustres, Plain Alpaccas, cheap Delaines, Ladies' Hats, Flowers and Ribbons—all new and in fashion—Woolen Hoods, Head Dresses, Scarfs, Garribaldi's, &c.

100 men's and boy's Caps, 200 pairs Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yarn, &c.

The usual stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE CROCKERY, &c.

CASH paid on Good Dairy BUTTER, WHEAT, and SHEEP PELTS.

CALL AND TRY!

Almonte, 11th Sept., 1863. 2-y

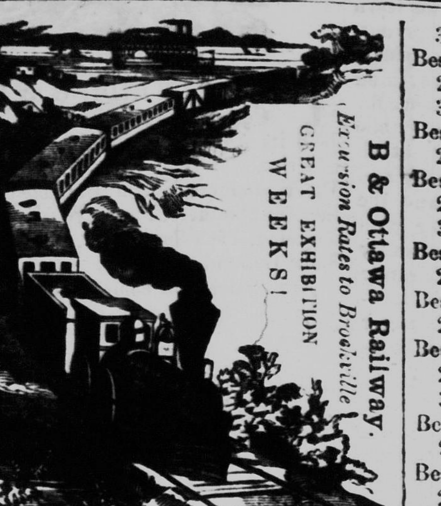
Bee Hives

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Price $8 per hive.

For Sale, at this Office.

A WANZER COMBINATION SEWING Machine, warranted in first rate order, and capable of sewing anything from the finest Muslin up to the heaviest cloth, Leather or Buckskin. A trial will be given of its work; and instructions in the proper manner of using it.

September 15th, 1863.



IN order to accommodate parties intending to visit the

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition,

and the

GRAND RIFLE MATCH

at Montreal, from Tuesday 15th to Friday 18th inst., the

BROCKVILLE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday and Thusday, the 16th and 17th inst. And the

GREAT PROVINCIAL FAIR,

at Kingston, from Tuesday the 22nd to Friday the 25th inst., passengers will be conveyed over this Road to and from Brockville by the regular trains AT ONE FARE. From Monday 14th inst., to Saturday 26th inst., inclusive, thus giving them a splendid opportunity of visiting all three of the Exhibitions.

Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. and articles intended for Exhibition will be carried at Single Rates, (prepaid) and returned free, provided they have not changed owners.

A. BROOKS, Eng. & Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Brockville,
Sept., 7th, 1863.

1,000 SHEEP PELTS WANTED AT A. GORDON'S

CASH STORE, PAKENHAM,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID. 2o

Real Buckskin Mitts

INDIAN Tannage, for sale at this office. Price 6s 3d per pair.

A Large Stove

FIVE AND A-HALF FEET LONG for Sale at this office.

Auction Sale.

THE following will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Margaret Leech, 9th Line Beckwith, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, 1863;—

One span of Horses, 1 Colt, 1 Double Buggy, 1 sett Double Harness, 1 sett Single Harness, 1 Double Sleigh, 1 Cutter 2 Cows, 2 Heifers, 8 Sheep, 1 Washing Macnine, 1 Clock, 1 Single Stove, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Plough and Harrows, 1 Kettle, 63 Sap Buckets and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Any amount under $10, Cash—all over $10, one year's credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

2-p MARGARET LEECH

Counterfeits

SOME vile swindlers have been palming off upon the inhabitants of the Canadas, counterfeits of my universal remedies—*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.* I therefore warn all Druggists, Apothecaries, &c., that I have placed a stamp upon my remedies, can fail to see the difference between the old and the new. Therefore dealers will consult their own safety by buying no more old style Pills and Ointment, as I cannot warrant for their being genuine. To those who have the old style on hand, if they are in unbroken packages, I will exchange them for new style, at my own expense—that is to say, I will pay the freight to my depot and back, if returned to me before the 1st day of November, 1863

80 Maiden Lane, New York.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, for general business. All Overseers of Highways are required to hand in their Road Returns on or before the above date.

By order of Council,

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, September 15th, 1863. 2

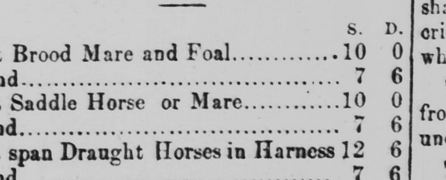
Notice.

THE Township of Beckwith Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition for competition of prizes for Live Stock Agricultural and Dairy Products, Farm implements, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work, &c., on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at the Show Ground, Carleton Place.

All articles for competition are required to be on the ground by 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. McARTHUR,
Secry. & Treas. B. A. S.

Carleton Place, Sept 14th, 1863.



PRIZE LIST.

	S.	D.
Best Brood Mare and Foal	10	0
2nd	7	6
Best Saddle Horse or Mare	10	0
2nd	7	6
Best span Draught Horses in Harness	12	6
2nd	7	6
Best 3 yr. old Gelding for general use	7	6
2nd	5	0
Best 2 yr. old Filly for general use	7	6
2nd	5	0
Best 1 yr. old Colt for general use	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best Bull 3 years old	10	0
2nd	7	6
Best Bull 2 year old	7	6
2nd	5	0
Best Milch Cow over 3 yr. old	10	0
2nd	5	0
Best 2 yr. old Heifer	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best year old Heifer	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best yoke Working Oxen	10	0
2nd	7	6
Best yoke 4 year old Steers	7	6
2nd	5	0
Best yoke 3 year old Steers	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best yoke 2 yr. old Steers	3	9
2nd	2	6
Best 2 yr. old Ram	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best 1 yr. old Ram	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best Ewe 2 yr. old and upwards	3	9
2nd	2	6
Best Boar 1 yr. old and upwards	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best brood Sow over 1 yr. old	3	0
2nd	2	6
Best pair of Hens and Cock	2	6
2nd	2	0
Best bushel Fall Wheat	5	0
2nd	3	9
3rd	2	6
Best bushel Spring Wheat	5	0
2nd	3	9
3rd	2	6
Best bushel Oats	2	6
2nd	1	6
3rd	1	0
Best bushel Barley	3	0
2nd	2	0
3rd	1	6
Best bushel Buckwheat	3	0
2nd	2	0
Best bushel Peas	3	9
2nd	2	6
3rd	1	6
Best ½ bushel Timothy Seed	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best 2 bushels Indian Corn in ear	3	9
2nd	2	6
Best bushel Potatoes	2	6
2nd	1	3
3rd	1	0
Best 12 Swedish Turnips	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best 12 Common Turnips	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best ½ bushel Onions	3	9
2nd	2	6
3rd	1	6
Best ½ bushel Parsnips	2	6
2nd	1	6
Best six Cabbages	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best ½ dozen Pumpkins	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best dozen Blood Beets	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best ½ dozen Squashes	2	0
2nd	1	0
Best dozen Tomatoes	1	6
2nd	1	0
Best ½ dozen Citrons	2	0
2nd	1	0
Best ½ bushel White Beans	2	6
2nd	1	3
Best Cheese 12 lbs or over	7	6
2nd	5	0
3rd	3	9
Best Butter 15 lbs or over	7	6
2nd	5	0
3rd	3	9
Best quilted Quilt	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best pair Woolen Socks	2	0
2nd	1	0
Best pair Woolen Stockings	2	0
2nd	1	0
Best pair Woolen Mittens	1	6
2nd	1	3
Best 10 yds home made Cloth	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best 20 yds. home made flannel, all wool	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best 20 yds. home made flannel, cotton and wool	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best 10 yds. Satinet, dressed	5	0
2nd	2	6
Best Chest of Drawers	5	0
Best turned post Bedstead	5	0
Best 2 Hoes	2	6
Best 2 narrow Axes	5	0
Best 1,000 Shingles shaved	5	0
Best sett of Horse-shoes, (4)	2	6
Best two horse Sleighs for general use	5	0
Best Lumber Wagon	5	0
Best Horse Cart	5	0
Best Churn, 12 gallons or more	3	9
Best Plough	7	6
2nd	5	0
Best Drag	5	0
2nd	3	9
Best Harrow	5	0
2nd	3	9

Rules and Regulations.

That none but Members who have paid up their dues to the Society for the current year, in manner following, viz., the sum of 5s. from old members, and 7s. 6d. from new ber, shall be entitled to compete for or receive any premium. After the last mentioned date no farther dues can be received from intending competitors.

The payment of a sum not less than 5s. shall constitute membership.

That no premium shall be awarded for any Stock which has not been bred within the County, except Entire Horses, Brood Mares, Bulls, Cows, Rams, Boars, and Sows, provided such Entire Horses, Rams, Boars, and Sows have been used for breeding within the two townships during the current year. All Stock entitled to premiums must be owned by and have been in the possession of the competitor 6 months before the day of Exhibition, to entitle them to a premium.

That no exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in each class, except in that of Stock.

That draught and saddle Horses which have taken first premiums in former years to be excluded from competing for three years.

That no premium shall be awarded for Produce, Manufactures, or Dairy Produce. which have not been grown or manufactured during the year of Exhibition. Farming Implements excepted.

That no prize shall be awarded for any article which the Judges do not consider deserving of one.

That no article shall be allowed to compete for a premium unless entered with the Secretary in writing on or before 10 of the clock, a. m., of the day of Exhibition, and in the place alloted for it before the Judges commence their examination.

That younger Cattle may compete in an older class than that to which they properly belong, but not to compete in more than one class.

That prior to the Exhibition the Directors shall appoint Judges to examine each description of article, report to the Directors, who shall declare the premiums.

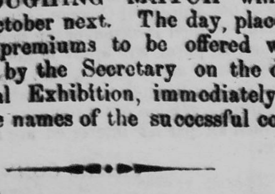
That none of the exhibits to be removed from the ground till the awards are made, under the penalty of losing the premiums.

That any person shewing the Judges his articles exhibited shall forfeit the prizes for such articles.

Should any dispute arise regarding the prizes, notice of such to be lodged with the Secretary at close of Exhibition, for the Directors to dispose of. They shall also arbitrate in all matters where disputes may arise among the members in Society matters and their decision shall be final.

That the business of the Society shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Directors, four of the Directors to be a quorum.

That the annual meeting shall be held the second Tuesday of January in each year.



A PLOUGHING MATCH will take place in October next. The day, place, and amount of premiums to be offered will be announced by the Secretary on the day of the Annual Exhibition, immediately after reading the names of the successful competitors.

The Officers of the Society for the current year are

JOHN RANKIN, Esq., President.
WILLIAM JOPLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:—Messrs. John Hill, sen., John McCulloch, John Marshall, William Hudson, Henry Childerhose, John Crawford and William Beall.

JOHN MORTON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

Cobden, 5th Sept., 1863.

GAMBLING ON STEAMBOATS.—We have more than once commended the Richelieu line of steamboats, and therefore we learn with peculiar pain that gambling is permitted in them, and that in the public saloon, which certainly should be free from anything objectionable. Playing games of chance for money is, we think, illegal in any public house or public conveyance; but, at all events, a steamboat company can make and enforce a regulation against them, and the Richelieu Company to be in keeping with their general respectability, should obviously do so. Indeed, we hope it is only very rarely that the offence has occurred. Our St. Lawrence boats should avoid the bad character which was acquired by the Mississippi boats in this respect.—*Montreal Witness.*

Rather Awkward.

Some bitter enemies of the Government from this section of the country, who happened to be in Quebec, took the trouble of getting up a written request to Mr. McIntyre, the member for Renfrew, that he should oppose the Government. This request was signed by such residents of the Ottawa section as were then in Quebec, at least those who sympathize with the Opposition. It was duly presented to the member for Renfrew, who promptly spurned it and snubbed the deputation.

All honor to McIntyre the incorruptible.—*Union.*

The rise of gold in New York, it having left off yesterday at 129⅞, has excited some interest. Gold has been steadily rising during the week. We see no particular reason for it in the war, but the tenor of advices from Europe goes to show that gold instead of breadstuffs will be required to be shipped for payments.

The Ottawa papers state that no less than one hundred and fifty laborers and mechanics have emigrated by the Ottawa and Prescott Railway from that city within the past week.

On Tuesday morning a brakesman named Reynolds, employed on the Great Western Railway, while proceeding to attach the bell-rope to the rear of the train near the Grand Trunk Junction, the train being at the time in rapid motion, fell between two of the cars on to the track, and was run over by the train, his body being almost cut in two.

The Quebec Mercury announces that the difficulty with the Manitoulin Indians is satisfactorily settled. Some concessions with respect to the fisheries and wood-cutting licenses have been granted on the part of the Government, and on the other hand the Indians have promised not to molest any persons who may come to reside on the Island whether Indians or whites.

FOUNDRY!

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to the public for their patronage since he commenced the FOUNDRY BUSINESS in Carleton Place, wishes to intimate that he has now on hand STOVES, PLOWS, COOLERS, and other castings—Also, PLOW POINTS and LAND SIDES, of all descriptions, made of the hardest metal.

MACHINERY CASTINGS of any kind made to order on the shortest notice.

Any of the above work will be sold cheap for CASH or old metal, and produce of every description will be taken in payment.

DAVID FINDLEY.

Carleton Place, September 7th 1863. 1-tf

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

Frost & Wood,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and JOB WORK of all kinds.

Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-tf

$50. Agents Wanted. $150.

LIBERAL inducements to Canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE $12 SEWING MACHINES.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canadas, to travel and introduce my *New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine.* This Machine possesses more than ordinary merit—is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

$50 TO $150 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES

will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage,

L. MALCOM,
52-cg Box 2788 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE!

EAST half of Lot No. 12 in the first concession of Beckwith, about 20 acres cleared, well watered—a Log House on the premises.

ALSO,

Lot No. 16 in the 3rd concession Beckwith, 200 acres—situated within two miles of Franktown. There is a good Stone House on the premises, 36 x 24, well finished off; two Log Barns, with other outbuildings, all in good order. A good Orchard and Draw Well also on the premises. The property is on the main road to Ottawa.

☞ Part of the purchase money to be paid down, time given for the remainder.

ALSO,

East half Lot No. 12 in the fourth concession of Beckwith, about 15 acres cleared—well watered. Part of the purchase money paid down, time given for the remainder.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

In the Village of Franktown, the HOTEL belonging to the late John Hughton. The House is well finished off, and well adapted for the accommodation of travellers. The stabling on the premises is in the best of order, large, and able to contain 10 Span of Horses. There is one acre of land attached to the House for garden, and likewise a good yard. None need apply except those that will give security that the rent will be paid punctually, according to agreement.

Application to be made to Executors.

THOS MANSFIELD,
JOHN MAY,
D. FERGUSSON.

NOTICE,

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late John Hughton, by book accounts or notes of hand or mortgage, are requested to make immediate payment and all those that have any claims against the deceased John Hughton, will please hand in their claims to Jno. May, Franktown, as he is authorised by the other Executors to pay all debts on the estate. All notes and Mortgages are in the hands of John May, Franktown. 52-tf

Notice.

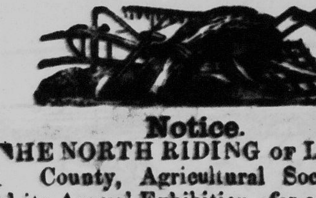
NOTICE is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the township of Pakenham, Samuel Dickson, of the said township of Pakenham, Esquire, will apply to the said Council for a By-law to alter, divert, and straighten the public road passing through the west half of Lot No 8, in the tenth concession of the township of Pakenham, of which all parties interested are required to take notice.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, August 28th, 1863. 52-e

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued at Clayton by THOMAS COULTER.
July. 1863

ADVERTISE.



Notice.

THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK, County, Agricultural Society, will hold its Annual Exhibition, for competition of Prizes, for Live Stock, Agricultural and Dairy products, Farm Implements, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Work &c., &c., on Tuesday, 15th September, at the Society's Show Ground, Almonte.

ALL articles for competition are required to be on the ground by Eleven O'clock, forenoon.

THE Secretary will receive lists of articles for exhibition, and issue tickets, any day during the week previous. The Directors are requested to meet at the office by nine o'clock, A. M.

Five cents will be charged for each person, every time of entering the show ground—excepting Directors and Judges.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secy. & Treas., N. L. A. S.

Ramsay, August 24th, 1863. 51-g.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Westmeath, intend, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall, Beachburg, of the said Township on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at ten of the clock, forenoon, passing a By-law to close up the Government allowance for Road across Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, rear of East, Front, B, and convey the aforesaid Road allowance across Lot No. 1 to Allen Carswell and across Lots Nos. 2, 3, & 4, to T. M. Carswell, in compensation for the Road crossing their lands near the River.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT,
Township Clerk.

Westmeath, August 17th, 1863. 51 g.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, made between Duncan McGregor of the Village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Canada, Innkeeeper, of the first part, and John Sumner, of the Village of Carleton Place, in the Township of Beckwith, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchant, of the second part, upon all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one half acre, be the same more or less, being composed of lots numbers nine and ten in Huntly street and Mill street in the Village of Almonte, and as laid out on the original plan of the Village of Waterford, formerly Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage, the above described parcels or tracts of land and premises will be sold by public auction at J. K. Cole's Hotel in the Village of Almonte, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1863, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, unless the money due be sooner paid.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash down.

Conveyance such as the power contained in the Mortgage enables the said John Sumner to give.

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

Dated this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1863.

W. M. SHAW,
Attorney for John Sumner.

Mortgage Sale

WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of certain moneys secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, made between John McPhail, of the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Canada, Yeoman of the first part, Ann Catherine McPhail, of the same place, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part, and James Dunlop Gemmill of the same place, Esquire, of the third part, upon all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres be the same more or less, and being composed of the North half of Lot number twenty-one, in the tenth concession of the said Township of Ramsay.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in said Mortgage, the above described parcel or tract of land and premises will be sold by Public Auction at J. K. Cole's Hotel, at the Village of Almonte, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1863, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, unless the money due be sooner paid.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash Down.

Conveyance such as the power contained inthe Mortgage enables the said James Dunlop Gemmill to give.

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

Dated this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1863.

W. M. SHAW.
Attorney for James Dunlop Gemmill.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the township of Admaston will, at a meeting to be held by them in the Township Hall of the said Township, on Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., pass a By-law establishing the following line of road as a public highway in the township of Admaston, that is to say, Commencing at a post marked A on the east half of lot No. 18 in the 9th concession, from thence in a straight line nearly due east 192 yards to a post marked B, from thence 224 yards to a post marked C, where it terminates, at the line of road leading from the lot occupied by John Kelly to the Shamrock post office.

GEORGE BROWN, Town Clerk.

Admaston, 12th August, 1863. 50-e

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to make immediate payment. In order to assist customers in complying with the above notice, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Wool and Butter will be taken at the highest price on account.

NATHANIAL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, 20th July, 1863. 46tf

Great Sale of Stoves.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell by Auction on the 26th day of September, 100 of the Hamilton and Toronto Stoves, consisting of Cooking, Parlour and Box Stoves of various patterns, and trimmed complete with copper bottoms.

Parties wanting a first rate article, and at low prices, should attend this sale, without fail, as bargains will be had.

—ALSO, AT THE SALE,—

Will be sold 1 GOOD NEW LUMBER WAGGON and a first rate NEW CUTTER.

TERMS OF SALE—For Waggon and Cutter, 6 months credit, and on all sums over $20 on Stoves, 3 months credit by furnishing approved endorsed Notes, if required; under $20 Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

W. & C. W. BOTSFORD.

Perth, August 20, 1863. 51-e.

NOTICE.

THE Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the Sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purposes and to be applied in the manner therein mentioned.

By-law No. 15.

A By-law to raise by way of Loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned:

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the said County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And, whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty-thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, being for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, was one million seven hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill and three-eighth mill on the dollar. Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Warden to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer for the purposes and with the object above recited.

2nd. That it shall be lawful for the said Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than One Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation and be signed by the said Warden.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in Twenty years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent, per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the first days of June and December in each and every year at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

[illegible] sinking fund for the payment of said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill and three eighth mill on the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Provisional Municipality of the County of Renfrew at the Village of Pembroke in the said County of Renfrew, the County Town of the said County, on Monday the sixteenth day of November next A. A., 1863, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Pembroke, the Twenty-second day of July, A. D., 1863.

JOHN HICKEY,
47-c. g. County Clerk.

Hardware.



HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

Blood's grass and grain Scythes
Snaths, Cradles and Rakes,
Hay, Straw and Manure Forks,
Building Hardware of all kinds,
Best English Paints—dry and in Oil;
Paint, Machinery and Olive Oil's;
Window Glass—all sizes;
Best American Tar;
Cut Nails, a large stock always on hand;
Springs, Axles, Spinals, &c.;
Scotch Iron—all sizes;
Hoop and Brand do.;
Spring and Cast Steel;
☞ Coffin Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand.

THE SUBSCRIBER doing a strictly Cash Business, and being satisfied with small profits, parties in want of any description of

HARDWARE

will find it to their interest to call and examine. All orders promptly attended to.

Goods delivered at Perth Station *free.*

W. MARTINDALE.

Sign of the Circular Saw, Perth.

Perth, July 14, 1863. 38-cg.

Robert Anderson,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c., Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.

19th May, 1863. 39

Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE Undersigned having fallen into a poor state of health has come to the determination of closing up his business, he would therefore call on all those indebted to him to make an immediate settlement of their accounts, and thereby save costs.

WILLIAM PEDEN.

Carleton Place, July 13th, 1863. 45

CHARLES DORWAN,

WATCHMAKER, LANARK, C. W.

WATCHES Timepieces, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, &c., repaired with care and despatch.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

Lanark, July 15th, 1863. 45-yr.

1863. 1863.

Brockville to the West.

THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run their line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers! daily between Ogdensburg & Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Ogdensburg on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, and OSWEGO.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their Luggage, Teams, Stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or Transhipment, at their port of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers; and Second Cabins with Cook Stoves and comfortable accomodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No efforts will be spared to maintrin the reputation of this, as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, &c., apply to

HIRAM FULFORD,
General Passenger and Freight Agent,
Brockville, C. W.

Office adjoining Brockville & Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub Agents:

WILLIAM KELLY,	Carleton Place.
J. K. COLE,	Almonte
Warren Botsford,	Perth,
John Hourigan,	Smith's Falls
D C S one,	Mirickville,

April 14th 1863. 32-

Brockville & Ottawa RAIL-WAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,	7 00 a.m,
" Carleton Place do do	7 20 "
" Franktown do do	7 50 "
" Smithsfalls for Brockville	8 40 "
" Irish Creek do	9 10 "
" Bellamy's do	9 55 "
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction	10 30 "
" Brockville do	10 45 "

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,	3 15 p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction	3 30 "
" Bellamy's do do	4 10 "
" Irish Creek do do	4 55 "
" Smithsfalls for Almonte	5 40 "
" Franktown do	6 15 "
" Carleton Place do	6 45 "
Arrive at Almonte	7 00 "

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville	7 35 a.m.
do do do Almonte	4 25 p.m
Arrive at Almonte	7 00 "
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth	8 45 a.m
Arrive at Perth	9 20 "
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth	5 35 p.m.
Arrive at Perth	6 15 "

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior: Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Brockville November 15th, 1862.

Great Bargains at the Store of W. Tenant & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS All on hand, and will be sold at the smallest profits.

Ladies and Gents. Cloth, black, colored, Hoisery and Gloves, Parasols, Grey Cottons, Prints, Delaines and Cobourgs, Gents, Ladies, and Childrens Hats. A large and splendid assortment of Ladies' Mantles, from 10s. to 30s. The largest and best assorted Stock of Boots and Shoes that we ever had, and very cheap. A nice lot of Groceries and Tobacco. Tea from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. good, Golden Syrup, Green and Dry Apples, [illegible] Paints, Chains, Picks, Powder, Shot, Rope, and small Wares, Boring Machines, Mallets, Beach Screws, Gate and Barn Hinges. Crockery and Medicines low. 30,000 Shingles, [illegible] Pumps on hand, cheap, Grass seed, and 60 bushels best seed Wheat. No. 1 brl. Flour, and 20 Butter Tubs.

TERMS—Cash or Ready Pay. Don't forget the difference between Ready Pay and Credit those Hard Times.

WANTED,

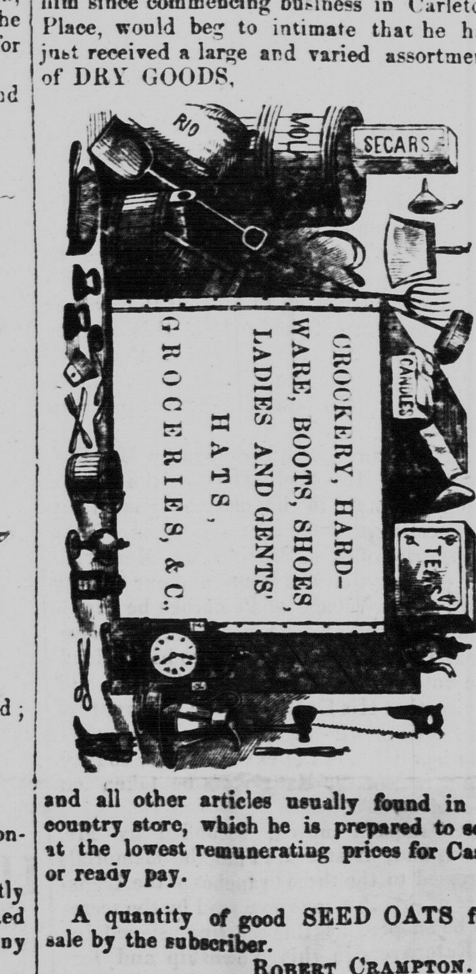
And highest Prices Paid for all Merchantable Produce, good Butter in covered Tubs, 1000 lbs. of good clean Wool and 1000 Calf Skins.

W. TENANT & Co.

Island Store, Almonte 4th May, 1863.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Carleton Place, would beg to intimate that he has just received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS,



and all other articles usually found in a country store, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerating prices for Cash or ready pay.

A quantity of good SEED OATS for sale by the subscriber.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.

Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

ROCK OIL!

PHOENIX COMPANY'S high test, extra refined and extra deodorized.

A trial will satisfy it is the BEST OIL ever produced.

Sold Retail at 45 cents *per* Gallon by Alexander Shaw, Druggist, Almonte.

Wholesale Agents, John Fisken & Co., Toronto.
June 15th, 1863. 42

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company

WILL APPLY to Parliament at its next Session for an Act authorising the said Company to issue (for the completing of their Railway to the river Ottawa) preferential bonds to rank next after the claims of the Municipalities.

Brockville, 29th July, 1863.

Notice of Removal!

THIS is to inform the public that GEO. B. LONG, Tailor, has removed for the present to the north end of Mr. David Ward's storehouse, which has been lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Bond as a Shoeshop, where he will be glad to meet his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. Cutting done for those who may choose it, to which the strictest care and attention shall be paid.

Almonte, August 5, 1863. 49

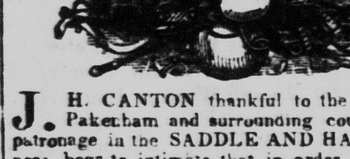
Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in that house known as Mrs. Beck's building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hurd as an office, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch. Good fits warranted.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Carleton Place, June 12th, 1863.

Harness! Harness!



J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED from England, per steamer 'Jura,' Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of reliable qualities and true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few days and will be mailed free to any address.

Timothy & Clover Seeds for sale at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART.

Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-assorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

DRESS GOODS,
LADIES CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
SEWED GOODS,
FLOWERS,
SHIRTINGS,
GREY COTTONS,
BLEACHED do
STRIPES,
LADIES AND MISSES STRAW &
FANCY HATS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
&c., &c.,

With a great quantity of other Fancy and Stable Goods, which are too numerous to mention, and with a large assortment of Gents Straw and Felt Hats. The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices to suit the times.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, May 12th, 1863. 36

Land for Sale.

THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS NOS. 19, 21, and 24, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham. The West Halves of Lots Nos. 19 and 21 in the 8th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

The above Lots contain 100 acres each, a portion being under cultivation and the remainder hardwood bush.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 40-tf

Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next session of Parliament to amend the acts relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, so as to allow the holders of said Company to vote at the meetings of said Company, and to authorize the Company to make provisions for the completion of the line of said Company to such point or points on the River Ottawa as may be deemed advisable.

22nd June, 1863. 43

HIDES! ALMONTE HIDES! TANNERY.

1,000 GOOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.

Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

ALL CASH and higher than the highest will be paid for good clean fleace wool.

FACTORY CLOTHS, and all other Dry Goods. on hand, and will be offered lower than the lowest.

A new lot of TEAS and TOBACCOS 10 to 15 c. lower on the pound than previous Stocks. Butter Tubs at 2s 1d by taking 6, for cash.

W. TENNANT & Co.

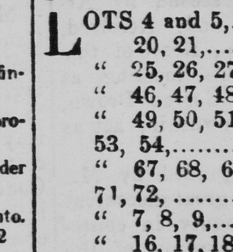
Island Store, Almonte, 16th June, 1863. 41

New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he has Good Bricks and Drainery Pipe Tile now ready for Sale.

RICHARD FOXLEY.
Brickmaker.

Bennie's Corners, July 27th, 1863.



JAS. DUNLOP HOUSE CARPENTER. Mill-Wright, &c., &c.

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

Notice to Millers.

A Good Miller will get employment at the Osceola Mills, at a liberal salary. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to the proprietor of the Osceola Mills, Osceola, Co. Renfrew, C. West.

ALEX. WHALEN.

Osceola, 20th August, 1863. 51-g.

Great Sale by Public Auction of the Following Town Lots in the Village of Almonte.

LOTS 4 and 5,	Ottawa Street;
" 20, 21,	South Victoria "
" 25, 26, 27,	No. Victoria "
" 46, 47, 48,	S. Maud "
" 49, 50, 51, 52,	
53, 54,	S. Maud "
" 67, 68, 69, 70,	
71, 72,	South S. Augustus
" 7, 8, 9,	nOttawa Street
" 16, 17, 18,	South S. Victoria st
" 55, 56,	North Maud Street.

(In block A.)

Lots 3, 4,	North Augusta Street.
" 8, 9,	South Alexander "
" 12, 13, 14, 15,	No. do "
" 16, 17, 18, 19,	South S. Albert "
" 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,	No. do "

(All in Block C.)

The above Town Lots will be sold without any reserve, on the 15th of September, in the village of Almonte.

Parties who may be desirous of making purchases will please examine the above lots.

Terms made known at the day of sale.

Sale at 10 o'clock A.M.

Ten dollars to be paid down when the sale is declared on each lot.

H. McLEAN,
AUCTIONEER.



RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. SURVEYOR.

Perth, March, 1862.



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.

Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862. 15



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.

Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

Union Hotel---Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.

Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

G. H. TURNER & Co.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES,

SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,

Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

Farm to Let

THAT farm being composed of the south west half of lot No. 7, in the 5th concession of Ramsay. Apply to Wm. Gilchrist, Ross, if by letter, post paid.

WM. GILCHRIST.

Ross, 18th April, 1863. 33

W. W. Dickson, M. D., C. M.,

GRADUATE of McGill University, Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office in Mason's Buildings, Main-st., Portage-du-Fort.

June 6th, 1863.

Dentistry.

BOWERMAN & KENNEDY.

PERTH, C. W. 46.

Thomas Coulter,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench in and for the County of Lanark. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Indentures of Apprenticeship and writing generally drawn up and executed neatly and correctly and at moderate charges.

Clayton, 1st July. 1863. 43-cg

J. CHANANHOUSE, M. D.

GRADUATE of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas.

JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &C.

Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c.,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watch maker, Jeweller, & Engraver

(*Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.*)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER

GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE REID,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British, American, and German

HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

French Calfskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids Morocco Roans, Bindings, &c., Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

William Nivin, & Co.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

Donald Stewart.

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits &c., &c., in the Queen's Bench in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, White Lake, P.O. July. 1863. 44-tf

GEORGE FOSTER

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL............... £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital........................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent Almonte.

Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*

Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.

CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.

Nov. 26, 1861. 12

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETON PLACE*, BY

JAMES POOLE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c. should be addressed.

Only One Dollar a Year, if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.

ADVERTISING.

[BY THE LINE.]

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

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

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

(BY THE COLUMN.)

Column for twelve months	$50 00
" for six months	30 00
" for three months	20 00
Half a column for one year	30 00
" " for six months	20 00
" " for three months	15 00
Quarter of a column for twelve months	20 00
" " for six months	15 00
" " for three months	10 00