

THE WAR.

The temper appears to have lulled for a short time. After the great battle of Solferino, in which the most determined bravery was exhibited on both sides, it is only natural, that the contending elements would require some little breathing time. Some of our contemporaries have seen, or thought they saw, in the armistice which has been agreed upon, the foreshadowing of a peaceful termination of the war. So far, however, as events have yet transpired, nothing appears but preparations for striking another blow, and re-commencing the work of mutual destruction.

Without being able to fathom the designs of Louis Napoleon, and his ability to accomplish them, it is impossible to foresee the issue of the present struggle. With him rests the responsibility of the war, and but for his deliberate purpose to commence hostilities, the peace of Europe would not have been broken. Nothing is so intoxicating as military success, and with the series of battles which he has gained it is difficult to imagine where his aspirations may terminate. In the first place he planned that there should be a war; took measures to provoke it; selected the grounds, and when the time for action in the field commenced, he assumed the command-in-chief, and personally directed the operations of the allied armies. Hitherto since the inception of the war, he has enjoyed a degree of success which his most sanguine expectations could hardly have exceeded. Napoleon's history during the present year has been such as almost to make it appear that with him design and performance are one and the same thing. From the moment when he addressed the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, in a way to indicate that his relations with Austria were not on a friendly footing, Napoleon's design to provoke a war without himself appearing very prominently as the aggressor, steadily and certainly neared its accomplishment, until the day, four months afterwards, when the Austrians felt themselves driven to the course of precipitating hostilities by crossing the Ticino. And since the campaign began, his career has been one of uninterrupted success and victory. The Austrian forces have been superior to those of the Allies in numbers, and it had been thought that in military training and discipline they were at least inferior—yet step by step they have been driven back, and been compelled to relinquish one position after another, until at last, weakened by immense losses and dispirited by continual defeat, they have entrenched themselves under the shadow of their four famous fortresses, with the feeling that, beaten there, as they have been unavailingly beaten before, their dominions in Italy is at an end.

Whether the cause of real liberty in Europe will be advanced as one of the issues of the present war is the main thing in which we of this Continent are interested. Two despots of whom rules his unwilling subjects with a rod of iron, commence the strife. The provoker of the war advances with high-sounding platitudes about the independence of Italy, which but for his interference in 1848 would now be free. And in his conduct towards his own people he shows himself to have lost sight of the proverb that charity should begin at home. The limits of France show abundant space for the exercise of all that new-born love of liberty which Louis Napoleon now professes to feel in his bosom. In the country over which he rules, the very shadow of the freedom of the press has been extinguished, the liberty of free speech denied, and the most honest blood of the nation been spilt or exiled. Nor is there anything in the present conduct or antecedents of his formidable adversary calculated to enlist the sympathies of freedom. The enslavement of Hungary, the oppressor of Rome, and the ruthless tyrant over the Italian peninsula generally, her present position can command no generous feelings here. Ferocious in war, tyrannical in peace, bigoted in her religious policy, proverbially treacherous to all who confide in her, a repetition of the disasters which befall her on the same theatre in the time of the Great Napoleon would not afflict the rest of Europe. For Sardinia herself, she is regarded in no other light than as a puppet in the hands of the French Emperor, to be moved at his pleasure, and dispensed with altogether at his convenience.

Whatever be the result on the continent, we trust that England will keep out of the fray. Circumstances may arise which will render it necessary for her to take a side, but we hope for the best. With her population unaffected by the demand for soldiers, she will more than ever become the workshop of the world, and may do more good to mankind, by developing her great colonies in Australia and America than by fighting about the balance of power in Europe. Although war disturbs the money market, and creates embarrassment all over the world, the general disturbance in the old world will benefit the new to some extent. The staple products will be high in price and both men and money will be attracted to her shores by the uncertainty of affairs abroad.

Whether the cause of real liberty in Europe will be advanced as one of the issues of the present war is the main thing in which we of this Continent are interested. Two despots of whom rules his unwilling subjects with a rod of iron, commence the strife. The provoker of the war advances with high-sounding platitudes about the independence of Italy, which but for his interference in 1848 would now be free. And in his conduct towards his own people he shows himself to have lost sight of the proverb that charity should begin at home. The limits of France show abundant space for the exercise of all that new-born love of liberty which Louis Napoleon now professes to feel in his bosom. In the country over which he rules, the very shadow of the freedom of the press has been extinguished, the liberty of free speech denied, and the most honest blood of the nation been spilt or exiled. Nor is there anything in the present conduct or antecedents of his formidable adversary calculated to enlist the sympathies of freedom. The enslavement of Hungary, the oppressor of Rome, and the ruthless tyrant over the Italian peninsula generally, her present position can command no generous feelings here. Ferocious in war, tyrannical in peace, bigoted in her religious policy, proverbially treacherous to all who confide in her, a repetition of the disasters which befall her on the same theatre in the time of the Great Napoleon would not afflict the rest of Europe. For Sardinia herself, she is regarded in no other light than as a puppet in the hands of the French Emperor, to be moved at his pleasure, and dispensed with altogether at his convenience.

Whether the cause of real liberty in Europe will be advanced as one of the issues of the present war is the main thing in which we of this Continent are interested. Two despots of whom rules his unwilling subjects with a rod of iron, commence the strife. The provoker of the war advances with high-sounding platitudes about the independence of Italy, which but for his interference in 1848 would now be free. And in his conduct towards his own people he shows himself to have lost sight of the proverb that charity should begin at home. The limits of France show abundant space for the exercise of all that new-born love of liberty which Louis Napoleon now professes to feel in his bosom. In the country over which he rules, the very shadow of the freedom of the press has been extinguished, the liberty of free speech denied, and the most honest blood of the nation been spilt or exiled. Nor is there anything in the present conduct or antecedents of his formidable adversary calculated to enlist the sympathies of freedom. The enslavement of Hungary, the oppressor of Rome, and the ruthless tyrant over the Italian peninsula generally, her present position can command no generous feelings here. Ferocious in war, tyrannical in peace, bigoted in her religious policy, proverbially treacherous to all who confide in her, a repetition of the disasters which befall her on the same theatre in the time of the Great Napoleon would not afflict the rest of Europe. For Sardinia herself, she is regarded in no other light than as a puppet in the hands of the French Emperor, to be moved at his pleasure, and dispensed with altogether at his convenience.

Whether the cause of real liberty in Europe will be advanced as one of the issues of the present war is the main thing in which we of this Continent are interested. Two despots of whom rules his unwilling subjects with a rod of iron, commence the strife. The provoker of the war advances with high-sounding platitudes about the independence of Italy, which but for his interference in 1848 would now be free. And in his conduct towards his own people he shows himself to have lost sight of the proverb that charity should begin at home. The limits of France show abundant space for the exercise of all that new-born love of liberty which Louis Napoleon now professes to feel in his bosom. In the country over which he rules, the very shadow of the freedom of the press has been extinguished, the liberty of free speech denied, and the most honest blood of the nation been spilt or exiled. Nor is there anything in the present conduct or antecedents of his formidable adversary calculated to enlist the sympathies of freedom. The enslavement of Hungary, the oppressor of Rome, and the ruthless tyrant over the Italian peninsula generally, her present position can command no generous feelings here. Ferocious in war, tyrannical in peace, bigoted in her religious policy, proverbially treacherous to all who confide in her, a repetition of the disasters which befall her on the same theatre in the time of the Great Napoleon would not afflict the rest of Europe. For Sardinia herself, she is regarded in no other light than as a puppet in the hands of the French Emperor, to be moved at his pleasure, and dispensed with altogether at his convenience.

and to receive her again into his family. For this he has been severely censured by certain members of the New York Press, and he has thought proper to defend his course by a letter published in the N. York Herald, from which we make the following extract:—

My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend, or adviser. Whichever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate me the reputation of my wife when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent wife—the hopeless state, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation on which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and peril from which I have rescued the mother of my child. Although it is very sad for me to see the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel an interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path the good results of this example shall culminate in the initiation of the general and commendation of the just.

There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and father, is to be fatal to my professional, political, and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy; and so long as I do not wish to be re-named my family under the roof where they may find shelter, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impression from a few; but in the end man think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant foreboding upon my future to be of good cheer for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my friends; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies, they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive may deem it necessary, agreeable to comment in the public or in private upon this sad history; and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, not for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

Your most obedient servant,
DANIEL E. SICKLES.
New York, July 19, 1859.

N. R. Co. Lanark, 23rd July, 1859.

The crop reviewers for 1859, appointed by the Agricultural Society, of the North Riding of Lanark, beg leave to report, that they have just returned from their tour of inspection.

In consequence of the cold backward spring, they considered it expedient to delay till the present week, which is somewhat later than the usual period for such examinations.

The long-continued and exceedingly dry weather which prevailed during the summer, has materially injured the spring crops, where the soil rests on the limestone rocks, and also on the stiff clay lands, in the eastern section of Ramsey and Pakenham; but in the western part of Ramsey and Pakenham, and the eastern side of Lanark, where the metamorphic rock prevails, the crops of all kinds are excellent, and fall wheat will be considerably above the average.

Several fields of fall wheat examined, will yield not less than from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and it will be of a very superior quality. The fly appears to have done but little damage, and very little rust or smut could be discovered.

Spring wheat, oats, barley, and peas, although deficient on the light lands, will on the whole, be a fair average. In several instances, very fine fields of spring wheat were observed, particularly in the Boyd settlement, and on the 7th line of Ramsey. Indian corn of which several large fields were observed, is at least ten days later than usual, and will in all probability, be injured by the early fall frosts.

Potatoes, ruta-bagas, mangle-wurzel, and other root crops, all cultivated pretty extensively, have suffered from the dry weather, but still have a fine appearance, and will probably give very nearly an average crop.

The Hutchinson fall wheat, the life spring wheat, and the common white and black oats, are the kinds principally cultivated.

A cleaner and better system of cultivation, is now practiced, than what prevailed a few years ago. In one instance the proprietor of a field of fall wheat, offered a dollar a head, for any cockle, chess, or smut, which might be found in it. A very close inspection showed that they could not be found.

The improvement in stock of all kinds is very perceptible; but there is ample room for still further improvement.

Orchards have been planted very extensively, and are beginning to produce fruit; but many of the trees were either killed or injured last winter, and the late frosts this spring will very much reduce the crop for the present year.

A nursery for the supply of young fruit trees, has been established by Mr. Robert McFarlane, in Ramsey, which will, we trust, be able, with Mr. Blair's, in Dalhousie, to

supply the County with a better description of trees than those imported from the United States.

Fall ploughing for Spring crops is highly recommended by many of the best farmers in the Riding; the Cultivator is run through the land in the spring, and the crop is then at once put in, by which much time is saved, at a season when labor is most valuable. Some of the finest crops examined, were cultivated in this way.

Under-draining is very extensively practiced, and as a result, many fine fields of grain may now be seen where, a few years ago, there was bogs and swamps, producing flags and rushes. Among many examples of industry and perseverance in draining, may be mentioned Mr. James Dickson, of Pakenham, who has reclaimed a large quantity of land on his farms by cutting drains.

Labor-saving machines are being very generally introduced. A considerable part of the mowing, reaping and thrashing will be done, this year, by machinery.

The mixed system of agriculture practiced by the farmers in the County of Lanark, where a fair proportion of the various grain and root crops are cultivated, and animals of different kinds kept for their products, is, we conceive, much superior to that in the western section of the Province, where many farms are devoted almost exclusively to the production of wheat, by which the soil must soon be exhausted, and where a failure of the particular crop is attended by the most disastrous consequences.

For many years after the settlement of this County the people had to struggle hard for their existence, but the turning point has been reached; and it is evident, from the good farms, the good stone and frame houses, and all the other comforts and conveniences with which the industrious are surrounded, that they now enjoy, not only all the necessities, but many of the luxuries of life in abundance.

R. BELL,
J. STELL,
J. SCOTT,
David Campbell, Esq., Sec. & Treas.
N. R. of Lanark Agricultural Society.

CARLETON PLACE, 23rd July, 1859.

Sir,—In transmitting to you the report of the crop reviewers, for the N. R. Agricultural Society, I beg to call the attention of the Directors of the Society to the agricultural operations of Mr. John Steel. His farm and his crops were examined, and he would have carried off some of the prizes; but being one of the Judges, he declined to compete, or to have his name mentioned in the report. Mr. Steel and I, however, thought we could not do less than make "honourable mention" of the great amount of labor, which he has expended on his farm, and the great improvements which he has made.

Your obt. serv't.,
R. BELL.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Sec. and Treas'r. N. R. Agri. Society.

THE DOOM OF THE WORLD.—The North British Review, discoursing on the doom of the world, has the following remarks:— "What this change is we dare not conjecture; but we see in the Heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their annihilative power. The fragments of broken planets, the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe, the whirling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface, the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite, the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others, are all fore-shadows of the impending convulsion to which the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under Heavens which are to pass away; thus residing, as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling upon mausoleum of former worlds, let us learn the lessons of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

A new submarine cable has been laid between England and France, which weighs no less than ten tons per mile. It is the largest and strongest telegraph cable ever made, and contains six conducting wires, each of which is said to be as large as the whole number in the Atlantic cable.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet on the eight of August next.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.
New York, July 23.

The steamship Quaker City brings Havana advices to the 19th inst. There have been various rumors circulated within the last week of parties of high respectability having fled, but upon enquiry I find the only positive failures that have taken place are those of two brokers, one of whom has "vanquished," and Col. Espinosa, of the Militia, who is also a planter, for up to the date of the 19th inst. These rumors had done much mischief, by causing a general distrust among mercantile men.

Sugar hereby, but last quotations are fully sustained. Molasses without operation. There is a great deal of yellow fever, but is not so violent a type as the past two or three years.

The steamship Argos sailed for Southampton and Havre to-day, with 120 passengers and \$758,140 in specie.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that Mr. McLane, the private Secretary has arrived from Mexico with the treaty negotiated with the Liberals. Mr. McLane estimates the Church property of Mexico at \$100,000,000, of which about one half is within the control of Quakers.

The Tribune correspondent says great movements are making to bring P. M. Gen'l. Holt forward as a compromise candidate at Charleston.

Nothing had been heard of the North Briton, due at Farther Point, when we went to press.

Just before the Quaker City left, a telegraphic despatch was read in Havana, announcing a large fire at Barbados, which destroyed the warehouse, together with 6000 bbls. of muscovado sugar.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.
Father Point, July 18.

The Indian passed at 3 p.m. She left Liverpool at noon on the 6th. The North Briton arrived at Liverpool at 11 p.m. on the 5th.

Private despatches from the French head quarters dated 3rd, say—This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Vaila in order to cross the Minio, and establish head quarters at Valaglio.

We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians.

Cannon are heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from the French, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel.

It is much doubted whether the Austrian army will venture to accept battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our last victory at Solferino.

It is asserted that the French army, amounting to 10,000, have disembarked at Sussanopole. The bridge to Cerno had been destroyed.

The legation of Garibaldi and the division of Cialdini are manoeuvring to close up the valley of Aoste in order thus to render themselves masters at Legogoride and isolate Verona from Tyrol.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes of 5,000 strong arrived, at Puenne under the command it is said, of Garibaldi himself.

The French army, which was increased by Prussian and Sardinian corps, will operate against Herma, whilst part of the Sardinian army begins the siege of Peschiera.

The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested the exchange of prisoners, as Austrians have arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange, the wounded prisoners of the Allies and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of other prisoners.

The Sardinian army has more closely invested the exterior fortification of Peschiera situated on the right bank of the Minio.

The French army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera also on the left bank.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Brissago.

The Piedmontese are advancing towards Stelvio Pass.

The Sardinian losses were 49 officers killed, and 167 wounded; 642 men killed, 3,400 wounded, and 1,250 missing.

The French army is believed that if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been present at the battle of Solferino, the result would have been different.

A report is current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Disturbances had taken place at Messina. There were complaints in the city of the provisions in the market occupied by the allies.

At Frankfurt, on the 2nd instant, in the Federal Diet the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to.

The Representatives of the several governments were without instructions on the 4th.

There was extraordinary sitting of the Diet when Prussia presented her and the other governments, respecting the establishment, extension, and command-in-chief of said corps of observation. Immediately after the sitting M. De Wodon left Berlin.

A circular despatch has been issued by the French Government to the foreign courts, making known the opinion of the French Government as to the policy and attitude of Germany.

The despatch fully endorses the Circular sent by the Prussian Cabinet to its agents in Germany declaring it as the opinion of Prussia, that the Confederation has not only no grounds for interference in the present war, but Germany, by her conduct, and the conduct of her allies, has rendered it impossible for the French despatch declares to be true and just.

New Prussian military measures have not inspired the French government with uneasiness, as France cannot disagree with views stated by Prussia for taking such steps.

The despatch concluded by showing that without being officially acquainted with the views of the English Government, France is authorized to draw from the circumstances of their coming into power most favorable conclusions for Italy.

Prussia, it is said, has given a tranquilizing answer to the French Government.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times says the Prussian proposals for peace were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer believes by the end of the week the Prussian army will be in full march.

Two Corps d'Armee will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed.

When these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make her proposals to France and they will unquestionably be refused.

The same correspondent gives an outline of propositions which includes the erection of Venice into a separate kingdom, with Arch Duke Maximilian as king.

Kossuth having arrived on the 22nd of June at Genoa, proceeded the following day to Turin. At every station on the road crowds of Italians assembled to cheer him. After two long interviews with Cavour at Turin, Kossuth set out for a confidential friend, a Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, the head quarters, to meet Prince Napoleon. The same day he sailed for Scotland. His carriage was driven by people at Parma. He had an interview with Prince Napoleon on the 25th.

England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone on the vigor of the people.

Lord Granville deprecated the introduction of topics so delicate a nature. He thought Lord Lyndhurst's remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Baxter, said the attention of Government had been called to contract to carry mails between Galway and the United States, but had not yet considered whether it would be advisable in interest of public that said contract, should, under certain considerations, be cancelled. He intended, however, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole system of contracts.

Mr. Charles Villiers is appointed President of the Poor Law Board with seat in the Cabinet, vice Milner Gibson.

The London Advertiser gave currency to a rumor that Mr. Cobden was likely to be offered a baronetcy on his retirement from office, but he declined it.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company, Galway Line, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge urgent improvements in the Galway harbor, and announced that the Atlantic Telegraph Company obtained the co-operation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Thompson, and Professor Wheatstone, who with Mr. Valey, consulting Engineer of the Company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of a new cable.

The French organs current report that the Emperor intends returning to Paris about the middle of July.

Another division of the army of Lyons is under orders for Italy.

This year's vintage is expected to be of superior quality, but not abundant. Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat declined 50c on the week.

The Corps d'Armee of Pelissier to observe the frontier of the Rhine, and to be completed and established in the cantonments by the 13th July, consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, 400 cannon.

The Bourse is buoyant, three per cents, have advanced 64 for money.

The Times Vienna correspondent says, that something unusual is going on between France, Russia, and Turkey, and would be surprised if Turkey should turn against Austria.

Russia.—Four Russian corps d'armee are already placed on war footing, and all the officers on limits of leave have been ordered to join their regiments. Several recruits shortly expected.

The Cession-Anna. Monitor of the 6th has the following:—Sargon, April 22.

We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, before defeating the enemy. We took a fort mounting nineteen cannon and several guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed. Our loss was 14 killed and 30 wounded.

The over the Calcutta and China mails and Bombay mail of the 4th June, arrived in England.

The steamer Alma, while conveying the Calcutta mails, founded near Harish Island Red Sea. Mails and passengers saved. It is expected that the vessel will be got off.

INDIA.—News unimportant. The despatches received from the European troops was unimportant, but men were not satisfied. A force of rebels under Nana and other leaders, were defeated and dispersed at Radwah Pass.

Prussia.—The Times had re-appointed their own correspondent at Berlin, and until some time had elapsed, his assertions must be taken somewhat on trust.

The Prussian proposals, he says, are now in the hands of Russia and England, with England Prussia had been unsuccessful, but she has more hope of Russia, and the writer is of opinion that the Czar will not take any active part against Germany.

By the end of next week the Prussian army will be in full march, and the writer will be stationed so as to be ready to march, at a moment's notice, either to the Rhine or Silesia.

On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed; 80,000 at Düsseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblenz; this latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the Federal army.

When these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make her proposition to France, and should she do so they will most unquestionably be refused and then Prussia will be compelled either to support her diplomacy by bayonets, or to eat her leek.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times gives an outline of the peace propositions of Prussia, which seems also to be known in France.

The Advertiser's Paris correspondent says—King Leopold is desirous of proving to the diplomacy of Europe that Venetia must be a separate and independent State. The creation of Venice into a separate kingdom he deems desirable.

He even proposes to effect this settlement with consent of Austria which he engages to obtain if the Crown be bestowed upon the Austrian Arch Duke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor of Austria, and husband of King Leopold's daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The Times correspondent says of the Prince of Prussia, that although he has never given proof of strategic ability he is not the less impressed with the idea so prevalent among crowned heads of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the German Confederation.

The Morning Post believes it is correct in contradicting its Windsor correspondent, who had said that the Queen would not visit Scotland this year; but her Majesty, it is thought, will not spend more than three weeks at Balmoral, as a visit to Ireland is talked of.

Between July 12th and 24th, as many as 9,450 tons of coal have been landed at Malta by 24 vessels.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Breadstuffs.—The foreign supplies of wheat and flour from France have been liberal during the week.

Flour—without much enquiry; Western Canal 19s 6d a 21s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 19s 6d a 21s 6d; white 9s 0d a 19s 6d; red mixed Canadian 8s a 9s 8d.

Corn—limited demand; no improvement in price; white 7s 10d a 8s; yellow 6s 3d a 6s 6d; mixed 6s 3d.

Pork—limited and enquired for; mess 52s 6d a 55s; prime 77s 9d a 82 6d.

Lard—small sales at a considerable reduction.

the classes and duration of the armistice. It ends on the 15th of August and stipulates that commercial vessels without distinction of flag be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

The Paris Monitor says it is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the armies which though leaving the field open for negotiations does not enable us for the present to state how the war may be determined.

The London Times believes in peace and says that a well authenticated proposal came from France indicating great moderation of the demands of the French. France raps all the benefits from the armistice either way.

The armistice caused much excitement. Consols advanced 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Paris Bourse all advanced materially.

The Austrian funds at Frankfurt rose 10 per cent prior to the declaration of the armistice.

The Sardinians proceeded vigorously, besieging Peschiera, but this and other movements lost interest.

In the Federal Diet on the 7th Prussians proposed to modify the whole federal contingent and requested the Prince Regent to assume the command in chief.

The seizure of the British ship Laurel of Baltimore and coasting trade between N. Y. and California via the isthmus claimed attention in the House of Commons. Government promised representation of Washington.

The navy estimates were introduced—13,000 more men asked.

It was reported the mail steamer was notified to prepare to carry armaments according to contract.

The London Times believes in peace and remarks that before the truce had ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced. A fleet of gun-boats will be ready upon the lake that surrounded Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make a descent upon the shores of Western Italy. Broken and dispirited as the Austrians are, she is better able to fight at this moment, than she will be in future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path of peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has now the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. If this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the contest, while Austria and Europe will look on with still increasing interest and much meditation on the future, while she rests upon her arms.

PARIS, July 9.
The Monteur says, the armistice was signed at Villa Frasca, on the 8th between Marshal Vaillant and Baron Bress. Its term is fixed for the 15th of August. It stipulates that merchant vessels without distinction of flag shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested.

First Arrival
BY RAILWAY DIRECT TO
Carleton Place!
TEAS, TEAS,
PART OF THE CARGO OF SHIP
"GAUNTLET"
From China!!
112 Boxes and 48 Cans of very fine and
Extra Superior TEAS—Consisting of
Extra Superior Mocha Hyon Teaskey,
Extra fine Imperial Teaskey,
Extra Superior Old Hyon,
Extra Superior Mocha Old Hyon in Cat-
ties.
—ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK of Harvest Tools—
amongst which are:
Moor's Grain and Grass Scythes,
Blood's Coloured Glass Scythes,
Higley's Best Grass Scythes,
Scythe Handles, Knots, &c., &c., Hay
and Manure Forks of all patterns in great
variety, and Rakes, &c., &c.
—AND ALSO—
By the same conveyance a further Supply
of Fancy and Staple Dry GOODS,
and a very Full Assortment of SHELF
HARDWARE, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
The whole of which will be sold at the low-
est prices possible.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton-Place, June 30th, 1859.

100 BAGS FOR SALE by
A. McARTHUR.
READ IT!!
New Goods, New Goods!
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED
BARGAINS!!
GOODS AT MONTREAL COST
PRICES!!
H. & J. MAIR
BEG LEAVE to acquaint the inhabitants of
Ramsay, Beckwith, Pakenham, Bur-
ges, &c., and surrounding Townships that
they have now on hand a very extensive and
valuable Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE.
—ALSO—
FANCY GOODS, DYE STUFFS, OILS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
ALL of which they are now selling AT
PRICES HITHERTO UNPRECE-
DENTED FOR CHEAPNESS. They are
selling Good Liverpool Salt for 63 per bag
Cut Nails for 2 1/2 per lb., Rice for 3d
per lb., American Cotton Yarn for 1 1/2 per lb.,
Saratoga for 5d per lb., Good Honey
Dew Tobacco for 1 1/2 per lb., Scotch Bar
and House Shave Iron for 17 1/2 per lb.,
Tea, a first rate article from 18 to 24 per
lb., and all other articles at the lowest prices
of Goods correspondingly Cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS ARE NOW TO
BE HAD AT THEIR ESTABLISH-
MENT.
They are continually receiving fresh sup-
plies of seasonable Goods by Railway from
Montreal.
They are now paying the highest Market
price for good merchantable Butcher in Goods
at Reduced Prices and part Cash if required.
Please call and purchase and save money.
H. & J. MAIR.
Lanark, 6th July, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a lot of Grass
and Cattle Scythes, Butcher's
Knives, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes,
Scythe Handles, Knots, &c., &c., &c.,
Window Glass, Putty, Nails, Paints, &c.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
A. W. BELL.
Carleton Place, 7th July, 1859. 43

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT 23, on the 7th Concession of the
Township of Pakenham, containing
100 acres of good Hardwood Land, well wa-
tered of which there is about 40 acres cleared,
with Log Barn and Shanty.
Possession immediately. For particulars
apply to the Subscribers.
MATTHEW MULVANY,
JAMES FURNESS, Merchants,
Pakenham,
July 6, 1859. 43

ADVERTISEMENT.
To the Editor of the Carleton P. Herald.
Sir—I beg leave through the medium of your
columns to call before your readers particularly
those of Beckwith and Ramsay, with a view to
respecting the Sale of a combined reaping and
mowing Machine. Manufactured by Mr. John Smith,
of Montreal. And sold by, I am currently infor-
med, a gentleman named Sergeant, and some parties
having communicated with me on the price and
means of delivery of any combined machine, which
during the interval of our correspondence, and pre-
sented to me the picture of a machine, which I
before seeing mine, however, I will now show some
of the points of difference in both machines, plainly
demonstrating that they are not of one pattern,
but totally different. The Montreal Machine which I
saw at Mr. Seward's, sold by Mr. Sergeant, was
propelled by a thirty inch ground wheel, the grain
wheel 23 inches, the third wheel or roller about 8
inches, and was one motion of the reel for both grain
and grass. While my Machine has a 26 inch ground
propelling wheel, a 29 inch grain wheel, and a 13
inch roller together with two motions of the reel
for grain and grass—first slow and also of much
brighter draught and differing in every other respect
as much as the two points here set forth. Now my
chief motive is to bring before the public the under-
standing manner in which the above agent or reader
has represented his, and misrepresented my com-
bined Machine in order to make sale of his, thereby
imposing upon those who purchased of him an ar-
ticle which was not what it was represented to be,
furthermore to satisfy the public that farmers gen-
erally throughout the country of the superior quality
of mine over his. I challenge and call upon him to
appoint the time and place in the Township of Ram-
say to meet me there with his Machine, by giving
me 6 or 8 days notice of the time and place either
by letter or in the Carleton Herald. And then
there complete with my Machine a fair trial, and test
the advantages and facilities the one may have over
the other, in grain and grass. With these few re-
marks I will patiently await any notice of competi-
tion, and would inform any party willing to pur-
chase my Machine to apply to Mr. Robert McFar-
land, Local agent. (Almonte).
THOMAS P. CLOW.
Deird Edition, July 11th, 1859.

VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS.
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.
ENCOURAGE
Home Manufactures.
THE Subscribers call the attention of
Merchants, Farmers and others, to his
large and varied Stock of
FINE TWEEDS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
Imported Wool,
And which he offers on the usual Terms, or in
EXCHANGE FOR WOOL.
NOW MANUFACTURING
Cassimeres, Satinets,
Heavy Tweeds, Blankets
Flannels, &c.,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
Manufacturing and Custom Work as
heretofore, and on the usual Terms.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
May 24, 1859. 37

75,000 LBS. WOOL
WANTED AT THE
Victoria Woollen Mills,
ALMONTE, C. W.,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE
IN
CASH OR CLOTH,
WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
May 24, 1859. 37

LOOK HERE!
THE Subscribers having received a Fresh
Supply of
Liquors and Groceries,
He now offers them for SALE, Lower than
ever offered in this place before.
His Stock consists of—
Champagne, Wine, Brand, Rum, Spirits,
Scotch Malt, Old Tom, Gin, Proof Whiskey,
High Wines, by the barrel or otherwise
Lemon Syrup, and Beer, and quite an assort-
ment of GROCERIES.
Cash or Farmers' Produce taken in Pay-
ment.
WILLIAM KELLY,
Carleton Place.
June 13th, 1859. 40

TO LEASE.
A FIRST CLASS STORE, situated in
the best business part of the Thriving
Village of CARLETON PLACE. Apply, if by
letter post paid, to the Subscribers on the pre-
mises.
JOHN DEWEER,
Carleton Place.
May 30, 1859. 38

SHINGLES & LATHING.
FOR SALE, at the Appleton Wool Fac-
tory, any quantity of No. 1 Shingles
and Sawed Lathing, Cheap for cash or ap-
proved credit. Apply to
W. TENANT,
Appleton.
June 1st, 1859. 48

DENTISTRY.
G. W. EBERSON.
SURGEON, DENTIST, PERTH, C. W.
WILL be in attendance at his Rooms in
Town, from the 15th to the end of
every month. He will also visit the adjoin-
ing Villages as follows:
SMITH'S FALLS—For five days, first Mon-
day in June, September, December, and
March.
ALMONTE—Second Monday in June,
November and March.
CARLETON PLACE—First Monday in July,
November and February.
LANARK—Second Monday in August,
January and May.
These appointments will be strictly adhered
to until further notice.
Perth May 20th, 1859. 38

A FARM FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.
PART of LOT No. 26, in the 11 Concession of
the Township of Pakenham, containing
65 or 70 acres of first rate land with about
25 acres cleared.
It is a light situation on the Bank of the
Madawaska River, within two miles and
a half of the flourishing Village of Arnprior,
and one mile from the B. O. Railway—one
mile from the Landing site saw mill.
For further particulars apply to the Sub-
scribers.
JAMES ELLIS,
ROBT. BROWN, Esq.,
Merchants, Pakenham Village.
May 31, 1859. 38

New Goods.
A. W. BELL,
HAS OPENED OUT at the POST
OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, a gen-
eral assortment of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BONNETS AND HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
STATIONERY,
HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARES,
GROCERIES,
MEDICINES,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.
With a great variety of Fancy Goods and
Small Wares.
The Stock is very complete in all descrip-
tions of Goods, and will be sold for Cash or
ready pay only, at a very small advance on
Cost.
Persons requiring Goods would do well
to call and examine the Stock, and they will
be fully satisfied that good and cheap Goods
are to be had at the New Store.
Carleton Place, 18th May, 1859. 36

War Confirmed!
NEW ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS.
AT
LECKIE'S CORNER.
GEORGE W. LSON
IS now receiving his Supply of Spring and
Summer GOODS, consisting of Ladies' Plain
and Fancy Bonnets, & Hats of newest
shapes and designs; Bonnet Ribbons
(new Style) Flowers, Printed Muslins and
Delaines, Printed Cassimeres, Light Prints
and Delaines, Silk Dresses, Parasols, and
fancy, large and small size, Silk Velvet
Trimming, Ladies' Collar, (new Style)
Children's Hats, &c., &c.
Summer Coats and Trimming in
Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets, and a large
Assortment of Ready-made Coats; together
with Grey and Bleached Cotton, heavy and
fancy Shirting, Striped Tick, Drill, &c., &c.
With a lot of Superior Teas, and Tobacco,
and other GROCERIES, &c., &c.
An early inspection of the whole Stock is
respectfully solicited.
Ramsay, May 24, 1859. 37

Appleton Foundry.
RAMSAY, C. W.
McRAE and FEARCE,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS,
BEG respectfully to intimate that they
are prepared to manufacture Thrash-
ing Mills, Cultivators, Cut Crushers, and all
kinds of Agricultural Machines; from their
practical knowledge of the business in all its
branches, and combining cheapness with du-
rability and finish, they hope to merit a share
of public patronage.
McR. & F. would especially call the at-
tention of Farmers and Agriculturists to their
New Plough, which has been pro-
nounced by all who have used it to be the
best ever used in this part of the country.
A great number of them have been sold and
testimony is as can be shown to parties wishing
to purchase, the opinion of the best Farmers in
the Districts.
MILL CASTINGS of every description made
to order, and repairs of every kind of
Machinery attended to with punctuality
and despatch.
Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves, on
hand.
N. B.—A Registration has been applied
to the Patent Office for the Plough.
May 16, 1859. 36

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.
DAVIES and FULFORD,
DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS
IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES,
HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,
Executed with neatness and dispatch at their
WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.
THE Subscribers return thanks for the
liberal support they have had from the
public, since they commenced business. They
will still wait at their work done at their Shop
equal to any in the Province.
10 per cent will be taken of the general
price for all work taken from the Shop by
the parties purchasing.
Orders in their line with MR. POOLE,
of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
JOSEPH DAVIES,
JAMES H. FULFORD.
May 10, 1859. 35

RECRUITS WANTED
THE
100th REGIMENT.
BY THE ARRIVAL of the Steamship
"North American" and "Hungarian" from
Liverpool, the Subscribers' Stock of DRY
GOODS is now complete, and consists of the
usual assortment: His Stock of Groceries,
Hardware, Leather, Medicines and Fancy
Goods will be sold at a low price to the Public.
These Goods will also be sold low to meet
the times, and, if necessary, on short approved
credit.
BUTTER, WOOL, GRAIN
And any article the owner has for sale will
be taken in payment at market price.
He also takes the opportunity of calling the
attention of those who are indebted to him,
that it is necessary that all accounts due up to
January last, should be paid, as he cannot
afford, under the present small profit on goods,
to extend the term of credit.
JOHN SUMNER.
Carleton Place, 8th June, 1859. 39

Cash for Produce.
THE Subscribers will Pay Cash for any
quantity of Good Clean Wool, DAIRY
BUTTER, WHEAT, OATS, FLOUR, and all
other Marketable Produce.
D. CAMPBELL,
Carleton Place.
June 7, 1859. 39

For Sale.
THAT Large Stone BUILDING on the
8th Line of Ramsay, known as MAR-
SHALL'S TANNERY.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling house on the opposite side
of the road with the Garden and about four
or five acres of land.
For further enquire at this office.
Carleton Place, June 28, 1859. 42

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT at present
occupied by the Subscribers.
ANN MORRATT.
Carleton Place, 28th June, 1859. 42

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE Subscribers, hereby intimates to all
who are indebted to him by Note of
hand or Book account, unless they PAY up
immediately, steps will be taken to enforce
Payment. No further NOTICE will be
given.
J. MENZIES,
Almonte.
May 14, 1859. 36

ARRIVAL OF
New Goods
AT ARNPRIOR.
THE Subscribers acknowledge with thanks,
the business confidence extended to
them for so many years past, now beg to in-
timate to their Customers, and the public
generally, that they are receiving a full assort-
ment of GOODS, suitable to the Country
Trade, consisting of a choice and varied as-
sortment of
staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, WINDOW
GLASS, DYEWOOD, &c., &c.
Ready-made Clothing.
Boots and Shoes,
And almost every other article required in
this line.
Particular attention is directed to their
Stock of FRESH TEAS, being part of the
Ship "Gauntlet's" Cargo, direct from China
this Spring, which will be sold at half price
or better, in part of the present emergency
of hard times, our GOODS will be sold at a
considerably Lower price than formerly.
The highest market prices paid for Butter,
Eggs, and other Farm Produce.
ANDREW RUSSELL & SON,
Arnprior.
June 14, 1859. 40

NOTICE.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
LADIES' Cloth Mantles, newest styles,
Glace Silk Capes, Tissue Shawls, cir-
cular and square; Cashmere, do, French
de Laines, Muslin de Laines, P'd Muslins, in
the piece and as robes, Parasols, and Or-
pans, best American Cotton Yarn, white,
red and blue; and a full assortment of other
DRY GOODS.
Ladies' Hats, Felt and Straw; Gents' do,
do; Ladies' Bonnets, &c., with trimmings,
ribbons, &c.
Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware,
Boots and Shoes, Timothy, Clover, Ver-
milion Red, Field Corn, and others
SEEDS.
GROCERIES assorted, including Bright
Muscovado Sugar at 6d per lb.; Hyson
Teaskey, from 2s to 2s 1/2 for the best; 2s
6d per lb.; Patna Rice 3d per lb.; Hooley
Do Tobacco, first rate article, is 6d per lb.;
Zante Currants, fresh, 8d per lb.; Redput
Standard or best Golden Syrup, at 4d per lb.;
and other goods in the same proportions, as
respected Prime Meat Pork, &c.
Goods sold at Cash Prices, for all kinds of
merchandise Produce, at market prices.
Goods sold on book accounts on the very
best Terms:—All accounts, unless otherwise
arranged, due on the 1st of January of each
year; and all balances of accounts remaining
after being due, will bear interest at the
rate of TEN per cent per annum, until
paid, unless otherwise arranged.
ROBERT BROWN,
Pakenham.
May 21, 1859. 37

SMITH'S
LATEST IMPROVED COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE.
THE Subscribers has the pleasure to in-
form Agriculturists and Farmers, that
he has now on hand one of the above
celebrated MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINES, which he
above celebrated at the Lowest possible prices,
and on the most favorable Terms of pay-
ment. These Machines have all the latest
improvements. They are of the best material
and Workmanship, easy to manage and
extremely light and durable. They are recom-
mended to parties in want of Machinery
with full confidence of their giving every
satisfaction.
The attention of Farmers and intend-
ing purchasers is respectfully invited by the
manufacturer to the late improvements made
which are now combined in these Machines
great advantages over all others.
Lightness of the Machine and easier of
loading grain over obstructions or through
lodge, grain without stopping.
The way the wheel is placed under the
tongue to carry the machine steadily through
furrows avoiding the troublesome joint in the
top, and bringing the team so much nearer
the work.
As there have been many improvements
added since last year's I will now warrant it
to be a COMBINED MACHINE, to be alto-
gether Superior to anything now manufactur-
ed in Canada, and fully equal to the celebra-
ted "Manly's" which has taken more premiums
than all the other Machines in the United
States!
And in Paris in 1855, the above machine
carried off the first Prize amidst the applau-
se of Representatives of all countries of the
world. This Machine also took the prize at
the two last Provincial Exhibitions for Can-
ada, held in Montreal.
One of the improved Machines can be
seen on the premises of the Agent, near Arnp-
rior, and one at Bell's Corners, Nepean. All
letters (post paid) for information or purchase
promptly attended to.
Farmer, before buying, come and examine
for yourself.
JOHN SMITH,
St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal.
ROBERT CARSS, Agent,
Arnprior.
FRANK SARGENT, Agent,
Ottawa.
Montreal, June 6, 1859. 39

WANTED.
BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of
WHEAT, for which the highest market
price will be given.
PHILIP THOMPSON.
Chaudier Mills, Ottawa.
January 25th, 1859.

MILL TO LEASE.
THE Victoria Flouring MILL, at Al-
monte, Ramsay, will be leased for a
Term of years. Possession given on first of
August.
JAMES H. WYLLIE,
Proprietor.
Almonte, May 24, 1859. 37

FOR SALE.
50 SIDES SOLE LEA-
THER,
Almonte.
J. MENZIES

New Tin Shop.
OPPOSITE HILSON'S STORE.
THE Subscribers in opening his NEW
TINWARE SHOP, begs leave to
inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and
surrounding vicinity that he will always keep
on hand a good assortment of Tinware at
unusually LOW PRICES.
Please call and judge for yourselves.
Jobbing done according to order.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Carleton Place.
April 11, 1859. 31

CLARKE'S SALOON.
IF you want good LIQUORS and GRO-
CERIES, CHEAP, call at Clarke's
Saloon, Franktown.
March 22nd, 1859. 28

Farm for Sale.
214 ACRES, part Cleared, pleasantly and
conveniently situated on the Bank of the
Ottawa, being composed of Lots Nos. 12 and
13, on the West Front E. in the Township of
Westmeath. An improved Tile can be
given. Apply to J. McNAUGHTAN,
Provl. L. Surveyor, Charlottenburgh, by
Lawrence Post Office, Clengary.
Carleton Place, 12th March, 1859. 27

PAINTING.
WILLIAM LEECH,
HOUSE, SIGN & CARRIAGE
PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPERHANGER,
ALMONTE.
Orders at any distance in the Country
attended to without any extra charge
for travelling expenses.
April 6, 1859. 39

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted, either by note or
Book account, to the said Firm of
Tennant & Struthers. Are requested to
settle their Notes, Bills and accounts at once
in order to save cost. All debts must be
paid in by the tenth day of March next.
No apologies taken.
C. P. 9th Feb. 1859. 22

FOR SALE, 50 BWS, LABRADOR
HERRING 25 cwt. TABLE COU-
FISH 200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT,
at
J. MENZIES.

1859. FIRST ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS
AT ALMONTE.
JAMES H. WYLLIE.
IS now receiving a large and well selected
Stock of Seasonable GOODS, in Ladies,
Florence and Patal, and Fancy Straw Bon-
nets, Brown and Grey Bonnet HATS, of
the latest New York Styles.
Gents' and Boys' Felt, Fur, Straw, Leg-
horn, and Cloth HATS; Ribbons, Flowers,
and Trimmings, Parasols, in great variety;
together with the usual assortment of Fancy
and Staple DRY GOODS; also a full as-
sortment of Fresh Groceries, Hardware, Boots
and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Oil, and Crockery,
&c., &c., all of which will be sold at LOW
Prices, than he would be willing to sell the public
to call and see.
Almonte, April 20, 1859.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA
RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after THURSDAY, 14th April,
Trains to and from Perth and Brock-
ville will leave as follows:—
GOING SOUTH, (To Brockville).
Train will leave—
Perth, 8 10 a.m., Perth time, 8 30, G. T. T.
Smith's Falls, 9 15 do
Irish Creek, 9 40 do
Bellamy's Road, 10 10 do
Arriving at Brockville,
RETURNING, (Northward to Perth).
TRAINS WILL LEAVE—
Brockville, 4 45, P. M., G. T. T.
West J.,
Bellamy's Road, 5 25, do, do.
Irish Creek, 6 00, do, do.
Smith's Falls, 6 30, do, do.
Arriving at Perth at 6 50, Perth time.
Or 7 10, Grand Trunk time.
By this arrangement, parties visiting Brock-
ville will have an hour to transact business
returning the same day.
Passengers leaving Perth in the morning
will reach Toronto or Montreal the same
evening.
Grand Trunk time is twenty minutes in
advance of Perth time.
All goods for the morning train must be at
the freight house by 6 o'clock this previous
evening.
R. W.
ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director,
R. & O. Railway.
Brockville, April 14, 1859. 33

NEW STORE.
LANG & CLARK
BEG respectfully to intimate to the in-
habitants of ALMONTE and sur-
rounding country that they have commenced
business in WILLIAM LOCKHART'S
new building, near the Temperance Hall,
with a general Assortment of:—
DRY GOODS,
STRAW BONNETS,
LADIES' & GENTS' HATS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
STATIONERY,
MEDICINES,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.
L. & C. hope by strict attention and ad-
hering to the principle of small profits and
quick returns, to gain a share of public pa-
tronage.
Almonte, 3rd May, 1859. 34

FOR SALE.
THE CARLETON SHINGLE
FACTORY,
200 M. Sawed Shingles.
Apply to—
A. McARTHUR.

Valuable Property for Sale
IN
CARLETON PLACE.
ONE of the best business Stands in Carle-
ton Place, the Store now occupied by
Mr. P. Struthers as a Store, is offered for sale
on liberal terms. The Store is a commodious
stone building, situated on the Main Street of
the Village.
For further particulars apply (if by letter,
post paid) to
ANDREW BELL,
Douglas, Co. Renfrew.
May 11, 1859. 36

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
For Sale,
IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.
THE UNDERSIGNED being about to
leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for
Sale all his Real Estate, consisting of:
One and a half Village Lots, with TWO
COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, Good
Stables, Sheds, and Granary, and a TWO
STOREY FIRE PROOF STONE STORE
thereon, completely fitted up, and well adapted
for an extensive Mercantile Trade.
J. S. BANGS.
The Property above referred to is situated
in the most central part of the flourishing
Village of Pakenham, and within a few Rods
of the Line of Railway now in course of com-
pletion, between BROCKVILLE and PEM-
BROKE, and is surrounded by the most
wealthy Farming country in Canada.
The Whole will be sold on Terms to suit
the purchasers. An early applica-
tion to the Subscribers on the premises will
secure a Bargain.
J. S. B.
Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48

NOTICE.
ANY Person found cutting Tim-
ber on or in any way Trespassing on the un-
dermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with
the utmost rigor of the Law.
East halves of Lots Nos. 5 & 6 in 9 Con. Ramsay
East halves " 17 & 18 " "
East & West halves " 19 " "
East half " 20 " "
West half " 20 1/2 " "
East & West halves " 15 & 16 " "
South West " 23 " "
West half of Lot No. 2 " "
East & West halves " 2 " "
East " 21 1/2 " "
East half " 23 1/2 " "
West half " 7 3/4 Adamson
East & West " 8 3/4 Montague
East half " 16 3/4 Henry
MARY WYLLIE,
JAMES H. WYLLIE.

Valuable Lands.
THE Subscribers now offers for Sale Two
Thousand Acres of his valuable farm-
ing Land in Lots of one hundred and two
hundred acres most favorably situated in the
Township of Westmeath, one of the best
Townships in the United Counties of Lanark
and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pem-
broke, the terminus of the Brockville and
Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vi-
cinity of good Schools and Grist and Saw
Mills, Sand, Doer, Blinds, and shingle ma-
chinery. It is believed that intending pur-
chasers of lands will never again have as
favorable an opportunity as the present. The
proprietor will give all requisite information
as to price, terms, &c., upon application at
his residence at Bellows Mills, where all
articles of wood for building purposes, also
most kinds of heavy Furniture can be ob-
tained.
C. S. BELLWIS,
Bellows Mills, Westmeath, January 1858.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the Subscribers,
by Note or Book Account, are re-
minded that it is time they were PAID. All
those neglecting this NOTICE, will have
themselves to blame.
JAMES H. WYLLIE,
Almonte.
March 7, 1859. 26

IF YOU WANT
GOOD GOODS,
Cheap Goods.
CALL AT
GEORGE WILSON'S
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
STORE.

WHERE you will find an immense Stock
of MEN'S FINE COATS, PANTS
and VESTS, all shades and colours.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
All Sizes, and Workmanship Warranted.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violas and Flutes.
I offer these unequalled Goods at Prices as
astonishing and marvellous as the telegraph
itself, and this for the reason that I intend to
do business upon telegraphic Principles.
Cash and Low Prices being the magnets
which send the current of Trade along the
wires, they have laid for the benefit of Buy-
ers. Call Early.

FOR SALE.
White Fish and Haddock.
GEORGE WILSON,
Leckie's Corner.
Ramsay, March 8th, 1859. 26

VILLAGE LOTS!
FOR SALE,
IN the Village of ALMONTE, Four
vacant Lots, in the centre of the Village, on
Main Street.
For further particulars, apply if by letter,
post paid, to
J. MENZIES,
Almonte.
Novr., 1857. 10

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A House & Lot situated on "John's St."
in the centre of the flourishing Village of
ARNPRIOR, and being contiguous to
the Railway Depot is one of the best business
stands in the Village. The House is com-
modiously fitted up for a store and dwelling,
with back store and stable attached.
For Terms of sale and Lease, apply to the
subscriber, at the store of J. Sumner, Esq.,
Carleton Place.
JAMES MCCORRISTON.
25-11.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who OWE the Subscriber
for the year 1858, are hereby notified,
that it is now time they were PAID, and that
he does not give 2 Years Credit.
This is the only Notice that will be given.
JOHN SUMNER,
Carleton Place.
March 2nd, 1859. 25

JOHN SUMNER.
GENERAL MERCHANT
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench for
Bail Bonds and Affidavits.
Aston 18th Sept., 1858. 3-11

WILLIAM 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.

WILLIAM HALPENNY,
Adjoining Post Office,
Renfrew, C. W.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY
Boots & Shoes,
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,
"Terms, Cash."
Renfrew, & May, 1858. 34-11

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital, £300,000
Applications for insurance and notes of
Losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent at Almonte.
August 18, 1857. 49-11

JAMES ROSAMOND,
MANUFACTURER OF
WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS
Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c.
Victoria Woollen Mills
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.,
Orders punctually attended to.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
HUBBELL'S FALLS,
James B. Dickson,
PROPRIETOR.
Hubbell's Falls, April 17th, 1857. 32

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND
ACCOUCHEUR.
Pakenham, C. W. 34-11

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of the University of McGill,
and Licentiate of the College of Physicians &
SURGEONS, LOWER CANADA.
ALMONTE, C. W.
Almonte, June 7th, 1858. 39-11

WINDOW SASH.
FOR SALE, from Bellows Mills Factory—
an excellent article at low price.
J. MENZIES.
April 6, 1857. 30-11

LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW ERA.
The Subscribers is provided with the best adapted
and most accurate instruments ever used in these
parts for Land Surveying, and will henceforth survey
in every part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew,
Carleton and Ramsay, as well as in the adjoining
Counties, at very low charges.
For a full list of the meridian very accurately
drawn, a uniform scale will be made as follows,
viz.—For not over half a mile will be made as follows,
viz. six dollars, not over 1 1/2 miles 8 dollars, and
where less accuracy is required, lower charges made
liberal credit given, when required. All post paid,
and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt at-
tention.
JOSEPH M. O'CONNELL,
P. L. Surveyor.
Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED by the Subscribers,
MATTHEW ANDERSON.
Almonte, Ramsay.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM VILLAGE,
Comfortable conveyances always in
readiness.
John McAdam,
PROPRIETOR.
September, 1856. 24-11