

POETRY.

THE COTTAGE BY THE HILL-SIDE.

WRITTEN FOR THE "HERALD."
I am thinking of my childhood—
And childhood's scenes arise
In a vivid panorama
Before my youthful eyes;
But first amid the visions
Before me floating past,
Comes the Cottage by the Hill-side
Where my early days were past.
I have roamed through many a fairer clime
Than that in which I was born—
When sunshine dwells forever
As bright as early morn—
Yet I cease not to remember,
In other regions vast,
The cottage in Dunleeky
Where my early days were past.
Ah! many an airy castle,
In history I cherish'd,
Nor dreamt how soon their shadows
Like phantasies had vanish'd.
Far, far from those who love me,
My lot stern fate has cast,
Yet I love the hill-side cottage
Where my early days were past.
That dear remembrance haunts me
Like some sweet passing dream;
It cheers my hours of sadness
Like a radiant starlight beam:
It is an old memory—
And I shall be my last—
The cottage in Dunleeky
Where my early days were past.

ROSE.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
In a late review of the Annual Report of this Company, we showed that not only had the fine promises of its future good management and prosperity come to nought, but that it is financially ruined. In this bankrupt condition, instead of acting honestly and wisely, either going into liquidation at once, or adopting a re-organization in a narrower field, it has extended its operations, by opening an agency in California.

This is a purely gambling transaction as much as if the shareholders risked the funds of the shareholders at the Fara table. It is true that high rates of premium are obtained in California, but it is not less true that insurance Companies are also subjected to immense losses there; the result being that those who have large capitals and can afford to pay heavy claims are the slow actors in getting settlements, by a species of currency called "slow notes," made payable at some given date, but actually redeemable at convenience, as will be seen by the following letter—

No. 243.
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
Toronto, June 14th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN:—We had hoped when accepting your drafts for \$400,000 and \$3,172.95, that at their maturity we would be in funds to pay them without making any further application. We had a right to expect this, from the terms of the policy to the Company, and that the revival of business in Canada, and that the growing of business, and which still continues, and the great scarcity of money throughout Canada, and which have been obliged to almost every instance to extend the time to them, in some few cases, obtained very small payment. Thus hampered at present for want of immediate funds, we are forced to ask you, what we have asked others, and being graciously accorded, to accept the enclosed note of the Company for \$3,172.95, at 3 months, which includes interest; to return our two acceptances.

We regret the delay, but in the present distressed state of the times, it is beyond our control to avoid it. We have a million and a half capital yet, in the hands of stockholders, unapplied, and which is subject to the call of the Board; but until times mend, it would be unwise, if not useless, to make the call.
Your obedient servant,
Signed, J. L. STARR, Manager,
To the New York Belling & Packing Co., New York.

It will be observed from the document first, that the Provincial Insurance Company could not pay a note of \$400; secondly, that its only means of ever meeting it were from some "growing due to it" that is to say from premiums paid for insurance by its dupes; thirdly, that its Directors are satisfied that it is "unwise, if not useless," to attempt to call up any more of the subscribed capital, here before so much vaunted as a security of policy holders; and, fourthly, that it had paid off other debts in the same manner.

The notes which the Provincial thus allowed to go to protest in June, were due 12th to 15th of that month, the very day after the letter of excuse was sent, and were given for losses incurred more than a year previous.

The Provincial, in this according to its own showing, utterly unworthy of confidence, and not able to pay the most trifling loss—Nor is this capacity likely to increase, for the premiums which it is now receiving, instead of being used as some provision for new losses, are absorbed at once in providing for a load of debt which the Directors appear not to know the extent of.

In the advertisements and circulars published in this city, the subscribed capital is set forth as \$1,366,000, and the premiums received by the Company between June 1856 and June 1857, as \$1,177,264, but there is not a word of amount of capital paid up in hand nor the sum of losses for the corresponding period; but as the advertisement says "a company now transacts a large and remunerative business, and affords the greatest security to wealthy Canadian proprietors," the uninitiated would naturally suppose that the Company had in hand not only all its paid up capital, but a considerable accumulation of earnings as a premium reserve to secure its proprietary and policy-holders in case of any of those great losses to which insurance Companies are periodically victims.

No man would infer from the Montreal advertisement, that the respectability of the Local Board of Directors was but a little cover for a fraud, and that the public board

of solvency and prosperity but a screen for poverty and financial rottenness.

We repeat the facts proved by the last Annual Report of the Company, to show that our picture of condition is not distorted or unfairly colored.

But in giving the Provincial the benefit of its own figures, we are bound to say that had as they are they are not entitled to implicit credit as a full exposition of its condition, for it never yet published a Report that was not proved by the admissions of subsequent ones to have been false, fraudulent and deceptive. In fact, as far as management is concerned the Provincial never knew the luxury of honesty for a single day.

It was established in 1849, with a nominal capital of £300,000, of which \$1,986,080 were actually subscribed by a most respectable proprietary in Western Canada, and \$450,516 had been absolutely paid up.

The result of this nine years business is that it has sunk every penny of its paid up capital, nearly half a million of dollars, and all its earnings, and is in debt \$284,225. When the call was made last year upon the proprietary for an instalment of nearly £26,000, they were told that this was all that would be required of them to put the institution into a paying position; they were told also that the whole amount of its liabilities were £47,000 against which there were Assets worth £23,000, but a much larger sum. In paying up this instalment, the shareholders expected that little more than a fourth of it would be required to pay the difference between liabilities and assets, and that the balance would go to form a new capital, which employed with more judgment and care than the former, would secure some solid returns for their investment.

But as usual the statements of the Directors were false, meant to obtain more money, and then to be dropped as useless decoys.

The £38,000 of Assets, in course of collection dwindled down to £4,500, and together with the year's earnings £6,136, and amount of the call for the amount of £15,890 were all absorbed in reducing the debt to £26,576, leaving almost as much more to be met by some new scheme, and the Company depended for existence from day to day upon the premiums obtained on the strength of its large subscribed capital, and its wealthy proprietary.

The proprietary, however, has paid all they intended to pay unless compelled, and as the General Manager, the Honorable Leander Starr, remarked in his letter, it would be unwise and useless to ask them to submit to another squeeze, to keep alive a concern which if not dead, is so rotten that it will fly in the face of any man who attempts to put it on its feet.

It is improbable that the next Annual Report, if the Company by paying claims with notes, and renewing them until convenient, exists another year, will show a further deficiency of \$100,000 for losses not previously paid, and which, if not paid, will be admitted, on further depreciation of Assets.

The only course left to the Company is to wind up, and after that if they choose, to re-organize; to go on with the present burdens or to give up of them as proposed by the issue of bonds secured upon the unpledged capital if impossible.

The public can have no confidence in a concern which is bankrupt, unable to meet its current liabilities, and repudiated by its stockholders; and although false representations as to its solvency may induce the ignorant to insure with a Company which offers them no element of security, yet this practising upon credulity is a game which is not only played out, but subjects the Agents and Officers of the Company to prosecutions for misdemeanor, under the 8th clause of the Act of last Session, called "An Act to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by trustees, executors, administrators, and others, in relation to property," to which we invite their attention.

ADMIT LIGHT (FREE).
"Light is come into the world," said the voice of inspiration. Yes; but what ceaseless efforts are made to quench it—both moral and physical light. Both are equally necessary to health and development; and against both is waged constant war. Is it, now, because "deeds are evil" or is it because man's eyes are so used to darkness that he mistakes light and dark, taking the one for the other? The sun rises every morning—it never fails—yet if the drapery of cloud is not thrown before its brightness, the windows of our eyes are scorched and its primary glow; its radiance must first be absorbed by something earthly. Reflected from sublimity things, he welcomes it as a blessing. Man wants light dimmed. He fears it, intensified as God prepared it. So he fits shutters to the windows to keep it out; and the "helpless" human eye fabricates a world to intercept any beam which may chance to struggle through. Ah, what nice times the sprites of disease do have in these dark rooms! How they gloat, laugh and throw about their missiles at every stealthy opening of the door! It would be well to consider who prepared the light—who compounded the elements, and who tempered the whole for all its various uses. Man, man! will you always strive to thwart nature's beneficence? You take from your bread most important elements—the most nutritious part; and you so fear light as to lose its positive virtues; thus increasing toil and accumulating pains, while gradually and surely debilitating your life-power.

Rational woman, unveil those windows; ay, throw them wide open; let the blessed light come right in with a broad smile, just as if you had always welcomed it. It will not injure your confidence. Everything lies to be tested, you do. Did you ever notice the sheets from your bed carelessly left on your pillow in the spring? They grow long, but how frail! They are sick from lack of sun. See how, with all their efforts, they turn to rot the wall through which the light feebly enters, and reach forth a day by day, more and more, to find a perchance we might flourish without light? poisonous plants and vice. Have you ever watched the tadpoles in the puddles by the roadside—the "poll-worms," we called them, when we used to watch their vibrations, as with their single motor appendage they darted out or might flow we were to find a perchance we might see the rudder drop off and the paddles in the process of expansion!—see the "poll-worm" change to a frog. This transformation never takes place, the "poll-worm" never becomes a frog, if kept in darkness. The baby frog is born in a swampy pool, never leaving its element until it has attained to the privilege of breathing by lungs. He remains a fishy animal breathing by gills only. Give the little fellow light, and in due time he becomes a well-developed frog, croaking as

merely as though born in that condition. Let in the light—into the house, the closet, the cellar, into the heart, ay, into the very depths of the soul.—*Life Illustrated.*

A GOOD-OLD MAN.

A good old man is the best antiquity, and which we may with least vanity admire: one whom time hath been thus long a working, and like winter fruit, ripened when others are shaken down. He hath taken out as many seasons of the world as days, and has learned the best thing in it—the vanity of it. He looks over his former life as a danger well passed, and would not hazard himself to begin again. The next door of death stands not, but he expects it calmly as his turn is nature; and fears more his receding back to childhood, than what he says, and makes better letters. Many drolleries men look on him as a common father, and on old age, for his sake, as a reverent thing. He practices his experience on youth without the harshness of reproof, and in his counsel his good company. He has some older stories still of his own seeing to counsel, and is as a debt \$284,225. When the call was made last year upon the proprietary for an instalment of nearly £26,000, they were told that this was all that would be required of them to put the institution into a paying position; they were told also that the whole amount of its liabilities were £47,000 against which there were Assets worth £23,000, but a much larger sum. In paying up this instalment, the shareholders expected that little more than a fourth of it would be required to pay the difference between liabilities and assets, and that the balance would go to form a new capital, which employed with more judgment and care than the former, would secure some solid returns for their investment.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

We find it more difficult matter than we imagined to describe the very admirable thrashing machine which we recently alluded to in our paper. It is a portable machine, and is a most important instrument in the hands of our great agriculturists; we must make the attempt to give our readers some little information regarding it, and we trust that our remarks may be efficacious at least in directing the attention of all large farmers to its many excellent qualities.

First, we must say a complimentary word regarding the arrangements of the buildings at Botwell Castle Farm, which, by the courtesy of Mr. Adams, we were allowed to inspect in every portion. Neatness and convenience were apparent everywhere, and all were so placed that the several operations of stable, dairy, and kitchen, were carried on with as much order and regularity as reigns in a mechanical factory. The thrashing machine which Lady Montague has had recently erected on these premises, is constructed on the old Scottish principle, that is, with officers for carrying the corn to be deprived of its seed and chaff, and then carried on where the thrashers operate. The straw is carried forward by two large shaking drums, which, by means of forks, drag the straw over a grating, through which the corn falls to the frames of the dressing machine, where the straw is placed on the boiler, and is as short straw that may have got mixed with the grain. The straw falls through an opening in the floor of an upper room in which the machine is placed, and is received by men who bundle it. This machine is wrought by a fixed steam engine, and is, therefore, not locomotive. While at work it is compact and well finished, works with very little noise, and consumes an exceedingly small amount of fuel.

The portable thrashing machine, which is wrought by the above engine, is also erected on a carriage with four small wheels, and is very light in appearance, does not seem complicated, can be easily managed by one man, has all the working gear placed outside, and can, as we saw, without the slightest difficulty, and while in full motion, be rolled by an attendant.

The corn lifted from the stack, for the engine and machine may be moved about in the stackyard, is supplied to a man on the top platform of the thrasher, who stands before a long V shaped opening into which he lays the loose sheaves of grain, and where it comes in contact with the thrashing drum, which is composed of a series of arms, with beaters shod with serrated iron plates. It is then carried along to a framework, between which, and the beaters, the grain is perfectly rubbed out of the ear. The straw is then thrown forward, on a series of shaking frames, which having an up and down, as well as a forward and backward motion, allow every particle of grain to fall from the ear, and pitch the straw into its heaps to the binders.

The grain which first leaves the straw at the drum falls into a riddle or frame of lattice-work or wire work, to which a vibratory board carries such portions as fall from the shaking frames. At this stage of the operation any short straws or heads of grain called "pulse or cavings" are stopped and thrown out, and there are other riddles placed to cleanse these, while a strong current of air from a fan carries away the chaff and dust. At the bottom of the machine below what we have described there is a very useful contrivance, the effect of which is almost incredible. This is an application of an invention called "Nalder's Patent," and its function is to separate and expel by its own weight all such grain as may have been gathered by mice, or small seeds, or other light foreign substances. When they have made head and tail of their discoveries come to a standstill. What is a comet? By numerous tests it has been found impossible to detect any weight in it sufficient to affect the motions of a planet or satellite. But for the two sheaves had our own year frequently lengthened, and shortened to such an extent as to throw all our chronology out of gear, and

supercede the almanac as much as a dissolution does our Parliamentary Companion.

Our shoddy visitors themselves pay the profoundest homage to our superior gravity; they bow to the planet, they linger for that; they hasten to another; with a series of weak compliances, they change their speed, their orbits, even their winter quarters in the extra solar heavens. But all this time, in our dull material pride, we budge not one inch of our state or our progress for these charlatans of space.—Yet the elements must have gravity; they hasten to another; with a series of weak compliances, they change their speed, their orbits, even their winter quarters in the extra solar heavens. But all this time, in our dull material pride, we budge not one inch of our state or our progress for these charlatans of space.—Yet the elements must have gravity; they hasten to another; with a series of weak compliances, they change their speed, their orbits, even their winter quarters in the extra solar heavens. 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LONG EVENINGS.

In our last issue we took the liberty of throwing out a few hints on the propriety of every family being provided with a good newspaper...

But we are digressing from our subject.—There are hundreds of families in this country who do not take any newspaper, and they must have a dreary time of it during these long winter evenings.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers that the time is now drawing near when the people of this Province will once more be called upon to perform one of the most responsible and important tasks which falls to their lot as citizens.

If the electors, upon whom much depends, cultivate the advantages which these valuable institutions hold out to them, and elect only intelligent, thinking men, to the office of Councillors, we may expect that they will become a blessing to our country, and the safeguard of free and constitutional government.

The vast power possessed by the municipalities, when properly directed, is one of the greatest blessings ever conferred by a liberal government; but if placed in the hands of ignorant, unprincipled, or imprudent men, it is more likely to prove a curse than a blessing.

The election of Mayor, in the several towns and incorporated villages, directly by the people, instead of by the Town Council, as heretofore, is likely to add much to the usual bustle and excitement in those places at the commencement of the year.

THE RAMSAY GAME LAW.

Two weeks ago, we gave it as our opinion that the By-law which it was said the Ram-

say Council were threatening to pass on the second Tuesday of December, for the purpose of preventing the hunting of deer with hounds, would not be borne out by law; and we feel proud to say that our opinion has been sustained by some of the most eminent lawyers in the Province.

While upon this subject we would respectfully suggest, to the Councils of both Beckwith and Ramsay, the propriety of imposing a tax on dogs. They have power to do this; and a tax of one dollar a head would very much lessen the number of useless, snoring, half starved curs that are to be seen perambulating our streets at all hours of the day and night.

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GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

We have lately seen the notice of a new book which has been published, in which the idea is mooted of converting the Arabian desert into an Ocean! The author whose name is not mentioned, advocates the propriety of undertaking this little job, with no small degree of plausibility.

Conferences on the subject of Mexico have been held at Madrid, between the Minister for foreign affairs and the Ambassadors of England and France, and a semi-official journal says that such conferences promise a satisfactory solution.

The case of the Jewish boy Mortari still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Count Cavot has directed the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires at Rome to remonstrate to the Roman Government in the matter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

Sir.—I trust you will not exclude from your columns a few remarks I wish to make in reply to your correspondent "Sylvander," who, in his recent communication to your journal, displayed a good deal of mistaken zeal, bad grammar, and ignorance of history, which was not rendered any the more acceptable by the patronizing air and mock condescension with which it was propounded.

up for "gentlemen exponents," and in further illustration of this, it is well to remind "Sylvander" that he is in error in reference to Nenn Sahib, who is not the Nabob of Delhi. After such an exhibition of ignorance, and cockiness as this, "Sylvander" and his admirers may as well make up their minds to leave off their big words and thundering phrases and leave the ladies to judge for themselves in reference to the elegances and proprieties of their costume.

Mr. Whitehouse, in a recent letter on the Atlantic Telegraph, asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated that the system of testing heretofore resorted to in the last degree fallacious, and reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is no great distance from the shore, and of such a nature as to admit of its being easily and speedily restored.

The submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais has been repaired and was again in use on the 12th inst. The repairs were a deputation of official gentlemen from the British North American Provinces, including members of the Government of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, had an official interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary.

THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leech, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 10th, arrived here this morning. Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Company, refusing his request that the line might be submitted to his further tests and experiments, and declining to enter into the proposal contemplated by him.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve pound letter, inscribed by himself. The piece bears the name of "the alliance."

The Paris correspondence of the London Globe says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the Lever line will succeed in getting a large subsidy from the Emperor; the projected Havre line having withdrawn in favor of the Galway enterprise.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CARSON VALLEY INDIANS—AMERICANS RETURNING FROM VICTORY FREE—CIVIL WAR IN SONORA. St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1858. The 13th overland mail, with California dates to the 29th ult., arrived here last night.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization. Captain Underwood's commands had been detailed for service against the Indians, and was escorting the trains over the mountains.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. Nugent, United States Consul at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back free who were unable to pay their passage.

COURT MARTIAL ON HUNTER—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. The Court Martial will resume in Boston on Monday, for the trial of prisoner Hunter, of the navy, on charges of disobedience, &c. Attorney General Cass has given an opinion in the matter of the land grants to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines river.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SNAKES

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25. The South Paris correspondence of the Republican newspaper says a battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians on the 29th ult., in which ten of the former were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows.

NEW YORK POLICE.

ARRESTS OF LOTTERY AGENTS.—A JEWISH ARMY.—THE CATHEDRAL MURDER.—WILLIS, HELD TO BAIL FOR PERJURY. New York, Nov. 25. Several agents of the European lotteries were arrested in this city yesterday, and committed for examination.

SALT LAKE NEWS.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE VALLEY.—TRAINS ENCAMPALED AT SOUTH PASS.—FRAGMENTS OF THE AMERICANS.—THE INDIAN NUMBERS BUT FEARABLE. St. Louis, Nov. 25. Salt Lake city dates to the 30th ult., reached St. Joseph's on the 19th inst. The news is unimportant.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour very dull and unchanged. Ohio 22s a 24s; Western 20s. Wheat—Red Chicago 4s 10d a 5s. Western white 6s a 6s 3d. Corn inactive; mixed 2s; yellow 2s; white 3s a 3s 3d. Beef easier. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon easier and inactive. Lard flat, and was offered at 53s. Ashes 30s a 31s for pots; 32s 6d a 33s for pearls.

Mr. Whitehouse, in a recent letter on the Atlantic Telegraph, asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated that the system of testing heretofore resorted to in the last degree fallacious, and reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is no great distance from the shore, and of such a nature as to admit of its being easily and speedily restored.

Lord Elgin, after arranging the tariff at the last degree fallacious, and reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is no great distance from the shore, and of such a nature as to admit of its being easily and speedily restored.

SPECIAL BIBLE FUND FOR INDIA.

The Secretaries of the Upper Canada Bible Society have made an appeal to the Office Bearers of the various Branch Societies, to Ministers of the Gospel, and to the Friends of the Bible generally, for a special BIBLE FUND FOR INDIA—the scene of the British and Foreign Bible Society's earliest and most interesting labours, in respect both to the translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A SITUATION Wanted by a young lady, highly qualified to teach a COMMON SCHOOL. For particulars apply at this office. Carleton Place Dec. 1st, 1858.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th inst., a ROLL OF UPPER LEATHER, containing FOUR sides, somewhere on the road between ALMONTE and CLAYTON. Any person having found it will please to intimate the same to J. F. BUSSEY, CLAYTON, Late "BELLAMY'S MILLS," CLAYTON, Nov. 30, 1858. 12-2

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed at once to Collect all outstanding debts due to the late FIRM, by process of LAW—all accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Court for Collection. MARY WYLIE, JAMES WYLIE. December 2. 12-2

NOTICE.

A LATE PERSON OF PERSONS UNLAWFULLY trespassing in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the 14th Concession Ramsay, and Lot No. 27 in the 14th Concession of Lanark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law. ISAAC MARSHALL, Lanark, Nov. 26, 1858. 12-2

THE CANADA DIRECTORY FOR 1859-60.

With a Map of Upper and Lower Canada; To be published in September, 1859, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained. PRICE \$8—PAYABLE ON DELIVERY. PROSPECTUS.

IN the last edition it was announced that the Directory would be re-issued in September 1859. The time has now arrived when arrangements for such a re-issue which the publisher would at once do without any preliminary, were not for the loss he has sustained by the cessation of the Directory for 1857-58—a loss so serious a nature, that he is compelled as a precautionary measure to ascertain what degree of support a new edition of the Directory would receive, before embarking more capital and labour in a project so extensively an undertaking that has already proved extremely arduous.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

AN accident of a most singular nature occurred in the city on Saturday morning. A child of Mr. James Gillen, bookseller, about eight years of age, went out into North Street to play, during which he incautiously placed his foot against one of the iron lamp-posts, and there being a severe frost at the time, the poor little fellow's tongue adhered so closely to the post, that he was retained a prisoner in that state for nearly a quarter of an hour.

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NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

Mrs. E. BROWN, having just opened her new Millinery Establishment, one door South of Metcalfe's Hotel, is prepared to furnish the ladies of Carleton-Place, and surrounding vicinity with every article in her line of business, usually to be found in large establishments, at the lowest possible figures, for Cash.

ALSO—

She still continues to carry on her extensive business at Smith's Falls, at her old stand, Main Street. N. B.—The latest Fashions received Monthly. 11-c

NINETY-SIX good axes for sale at the Post Office, at 57 7/4 for CASH.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS, Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY TIME-SAVING LABOR-SAVING SOAP-SAVING WASH-BOARDS

For Sale by TENNANT & STRUTHERS, Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

WILL meet in PERTH, in the G.R.M. MAR SCHOOL—HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m., for examining Teachers, and granting Certificates of qualification. The LANARK Section of the BOARD will meet, for the same purpose, in the SCHOOL-HOUSE, in the VILLAGE of LANARK, on SATURDAY, the 18th of December, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon. Teachers in the vicinity of Perth are requested to present themselves before the Perth Board for examination. Candidates are requested to bring with them certificates of GOOD MORAL CHARACTER. J. A. MURDOCH, Secretary. Nov. 25, 1858. 11-g

CASH paid for good clean paper (Wanted immediately.) JOHN DEWAR, Carleton-Place.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbid TRESPASSING upon Lots No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Concession of RAMSAY; As any person found so doing will be PROSECUTED according to Law. WILLIAM GILES, Ramsay, Nov. 22, 1858. 11-g

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR SCHOOL Section No. 3, RAMSAY, a SECOND CLASS TEACHER. Apply to the undersigned Trustees, JOHN ROBERTSON, J. DAVID WYLIE, W. B. SUTHERLAND, Address—No. 11, CLAYTON. Nov. 25, 1858. 11-f

GENUINE

GROCERIES, TEAS, and UNADULTERATED LIQUORS and SUGARS, can be had at BELLAMY'S MILLS. My assortment of GOODS is altogether reliable, and I invite intending purchasers to ESTHER GEDES, Clayton, Nov. 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having disposed of his Business in Ashton to Mr. John Beaumont, hereby calls on all persons who owe him up to the last day of January last to make payment by the First day of December next, all unpaid after that date will be void. He also begs to say that wishing to have this years business closed as soon as possible, requests that payment be made to him for the same by the 1st day of February next. JOHN SUMNER, Ashton, Nov. 2nd, 1858.

HUDSON'S BAY.

A fine lot of Hudson's Bay Buffalo Robes for sale very low by A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, 3rd November, 1858.

Tannery to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to Lease or Rent his Tannery in Carleton Place, for a term of years, as may be agreed upon. A good supply of BARK on hand; and possession will be given immediately. WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, Oct. 13, 1858. 6

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of EXCELLENT LAND, being Lot No. 8, in the 7th Concession, Beckwith. The above property is situated within HALF-A-MILE of the B. & O. Railway, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A sufficient title can be given. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, ARCHIBALD DEWAR, Beckwith, 15th Nov., 1858. 11-g

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his usual good Assortment of FALL GOODS, to which he would direct the attention of his Customers, and the Public generally. THE STOCK NOW ARRIVING will be very complete in all its departments. THE MARKET PRICE paid for GOOD BUTTER, on Accounts or for Goods. JAMES H. WYLIE, Ramsay, 12th October, 1858. 6f

GEORGE WILSON,

IN COMMENCING BUSINESS IN RAMSAY, at Leekie's Old Stand, begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends that he opens with a New, Varied, and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c. TERMS—CASH. Calling the attention of the Public to the above Noticement, I would respectfully solicit an examination of my stock which having been laid in at the lowest market rates, I am enabled to sell at unusually reasonable prices for Cash or ready pay. So, Ladies and Gentlemen who will afford me such patronage to exhibit the articles I have for sale, and I hope for low prices and good merchandise to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which a discerning public has hitherto bestowed at the old Stand. Ramsay, Oct. 29, 1858. 7d

