

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

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Vol. VI.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see the ship arrive
Well laden to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life
With uninterrupted joy;
We love to see a happy wife
With lots of glee and boys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we ever said,
We love, what every printer loves,
To have Subscriptions paid!

PAUL LARON:

OR,
THE SCOURGE OF THE ANTILLES.
A STORY OF SHIP AND SHORE.

BY ELIZABETH COBB, JR.

"Ah, my dear boy," cried the pirate captain, leaning on board as he spoke, and at the same time motioning for his men to follow him, we have met once more. You have no idea how anxious I have been.

"Back! back, sir!" uttered the youth drawing a pistol from his bosom as he spoke. Lay a hand upon me and you shall die!

"What would you shoot your own father?" said Laron.

"If you were that father. But there is no need of speaking that falsehood now. Leave me to myself."

"But I dare not do it, my boy," returned the pirate, in a menacing tone. "I would not be safe to allow such a hair-brained fellow to run loose yet awhile. And beside you are wanted on board the brig."

"Back! Lay but a finger upon—"

Before Paul could finish his sentence he was seized from behind, his pistol taken from him, and he was laid on his back without his notice. As soon as this was done, Laron started for the companionway and disappeared down the ladder, and in a moment more there came a sharp yell from the cabin.

Paul started, and with his feet he knocked down two of the men, but he could do no more, and while he lay yet struggling, the captain re-appeared, leading Mary by the arm.

"Now, my son," he said, as he came near to where Paul stood, "we will be on our way back, for you have been away long enough. Don't you begin to feel remorse?"

"Paul spoke the maiden, in tones of almost fearful calmness, 'there is a God! Forget him not!'"

The pirate had something upon his tongue to say but he kept it to himself. He led Mary from the deck of the lugger, and his followers went after him with Paul.

MORE STRANGE WORK.

The young surgeon was alone with the man who had occupied so much of his earnest thought, but the latter evinced no uneasiness, or fear. He took a seat opposite the youths and then appeared to wait for some one to commence the business.

"Burnington said Paul, as soon as he could sufficiently compose himself to speak calmly, 'I have called you here to ask you some serious questions, and I hope you will answer me truly.'"

"If I answer at all, my answers shall be true ones," returned Buffo, without any show of offence or injured pride.

"You are of course aware that I attempted last night to make my escape from this place and these people?" resumed Paul.

"Of course," answered Burnington, "for you gave me information to that effect."

"And you must be aware, too, that Mari Laron overtook me?"

"Certainly."

"And is it not reasonable to suppose that some one in whom I reposed confidence betrayed me?"

"I should think so."

"Excuse me for the question, but I must ask it. Did you betray me?"

Burnington did not answer this question at once. He gazed first into his interlocutor's face and then he bent his eyes to the floor.

"Your silence almost amounts to an affirmative answer to me," said Paul, with a "sneer of bitterness in his manner."

"Very well," returned Burnington, returning Paul's gaze calmly and steadily. "I was thinking, not what answer I should make, but whether any explanation would be of use. I can simply say that I did betray you. I showed the captain the letter you gave me—and but for me, you might now have been in Caracas."

Paul started back and gazed into the dark, distorted features of his companion. Never had that eyesome looked so repulsive before and never had that whole countenance worn so sinister a look.

"Why did you do this?" the young man at length asked, striving to keep back his anger.

"Because I felt it to be my duty," calmly returned the other.

"Add wherein was it your duty?"

"We all have our own ideas of duty, Paul, and perhaps if I were to explain this point you would be no more satisfied than you are now."

"That is enough, sir," uttered the youth rising from his seat. "I thank you for your candor and for your truth, for I shall know whom to trust. I have nothing more to say."

Without a word, Burnington arose and moved towards the ladder. His step was very slow and heavy, and in addition to his immensity, he seemed to have an impediment of motion that proceeded from within. Paul was a sad, wretched-looking fellow. In an instant the whole current of his feelings changed.

"Stop—stop one moment," he uttered.

"Because I meant that you should not leave the brig," answered Paul, stopping at the foot of the ladder and facing towards his questioner. As he thus spoke, he turned again and moved up the steps. And again perhaps he had asked more than he intended, but he would not call him back.

It was now dinner time, and Paul was alone.

ed from his reverie by the entrance of a steward who had come to set the table. After dinner the second lieutenant twelve men and started off to hunt up the horses. With this party Buffington went, and as we shall have occasion to note something that befel them on route, we will go with them.

Mr. Langley, the lieutenant, knew all crooks and turns of the woods where horses wandered, and as it was appropriate the season when horses were in demand, he wished to get up all that were break and dispose of them; for, as was marked before, the pirate made much of the raising of stock on his estate, and the merchants of the neighboring cities knew only as the owner of the Silver River. Many of them knew that he followed the same, but they thought he only went to the Atlantic cities to dispose of his effects.

Langley's party were furnished with a horse and a pack, and when they reached the first movement was to call the horses together, which was readily done by a peculiar whistling and whirring of his hands. The first man approaching them from the side was a well-dressed, gentlemanly person, in the prime of life, and of a frame of great muscular power. He stood up where the party stood, and after looking his eyes over the men, he eyed the lieutenant for the superior.

"Can you tell me," he asked of Mr. L., speaking in Spanish, "if Captain Laron is here?"

"I think he is at his dwelling," returned the lieutenant, eying the stranger sharply. "And I suppose you are men in his command?"

"We are at present working for him," said the man, who had a vessel somewhere about here, I believe."

"He may have, for he owns several," said Langley, making his reply the steward took of his hat and drew a handkerchief from his pocket, and he ret to the place from whence he took it, replaced his hat upon his head. On next instant there came a crashing from the circumjacent wood, and upon the ground in the direction from whence the proceeded, Langley saw a party of some twenty horsemen dashing towards them.

"What means this?" he uttered, to the stranger.

"Those are friends of mine," was the reply.

"Treachery! treachery!" cried the lieutenant, drawing a pistol from his belt. "Be my men! Arise! Arise!"

Langley's pistol was knocked from his grasp by the stranger, and on the next instant the lieutenant himself was lying prone. The rest of the pirate gang would have assisted him, but by this time the men were upon them, and they had to lie themselves.

"These are our prisoners!" cried the man who had knocked Langley down, addressing the horsemen as they came up. "These are horse thieves!"

"You're not to say any more, you've got to go; but if you can make Pedro believe you, may get clear."

"And who is Don Pedro?" asked Buffo.

"Don Pedro de Mauniquiz is Governor of Caracas."

In the meantime Jack Martin had made way back to the brig, where he had state and state of mind that had been transported. At the pirates were frightened, fearing that should all be taken, but when Martin came to assure them that Langley and his men taken for horse stealing, their fears mostly removed.

Paul heard the whole story, and his emotions at once fell upon Burnington. He remembered the letter he had disposed of, which was directed to Don Pedro de Mauniquiz, and he had since learned that Mauniquiz was the governor. But he had no idea of what it all meant. It was another strange link in the mystic chain of circumstances seemed to lead to that visaged man to his present position, and others about him. If Burnington had the means of getting these men entangled must have meant something more by it, and the dark spirit had returned their mere apprehension for crime. As this was the first, he must have been the first to be taken, and he had been to accompany the shore parties, proof that it did him much good to roam about on land.

But Paul's meditation was soon cut off by another cause. It was now near sundown, and just as the youths came from the deck where he had been eating supper all alone he saw the captain's boat with the lieutenant at the helm, and the boat was coming down the river as swiftly as the wind could pull. The captain was not at the boat and his heart sank, for he feared something ill had befallen Mary.

Paul would know as well what to do in case as soon as he came alongside, and motioned once up to where Paul stood, he said:

"You must go to the castle immediately."

"What is it?" breathlessly asked the young lady in a voice.

"The young lady is worse," said the man, who had been to the cabin and having pressed every kind of medicine, could possibly be wanted, and having taken his lancets and leeches, he hastened back and descended to the boat, and a moment more he was on his way up river.

"Pull my men! Pull for life he cried. And the stout fellow pulled until the boat bent like reeds, sending the sharp-bowed through the water like a dolphin.

When Paul reached the castle the person whom he met was the faithful girl, Othello.

"I fear not my master," she said in a tone that no one else could hear "she is not much danger. She has fainted again, as made the captain believe that she would die did not have some medicine. I know he must send for you then. Keep up a good heart, for you have some friends who will betray you. All is not lost yet."

The youth pressed Othello's hand and then hastened away to Mary's room. He found Mari Laron by her side while the maiden herself seemed to be asleep. But his step aroused her, and she opened her eyes. She smiled as she saw who had come, and putting out her hand she said:

"I am glad you have come—my brother."

Paul started at these two last words, which he had almost forgotten them. A dagger-point reached his heart. But he stopped and he took the small, white hand and raised it to his lips.

"How do you feel Mary?" he asked, who had taken a seat by her head, Laron

moving his own chair further down in order to allow him room.

"I am very weak, Paul."

"You have been fainting again?"

"Yes."

"More than once?"

"No."

"How long did she remain so?" the youth asked of Mari.

"Nearly an hour," answered her.

Paul felt of the pulse for some moments, and then examined the tongue. After this he ran his hand over her brow and temples, and then said:

"Ah Mary, you are very low, and you must have the utmost care. If you manage to keep quiet and easy, I think I can break off the fever."

"Did you bring your lancet?" asked the captain.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'll bleed her?"

"I think not. She will need all the vitality she has to help her over the disease. I took lancets and leeches for fear the difficulty might have a tendency to the brain, but I do not now apprehend much such thing."

On the following morning Paul found Mary much better, and he felt assured that she would have no fever if she remained quiet.

At about ten o'clock Mari came up, and after he had seen the invalid he concluded to let Paul remain to attend her, for he had planned to go to Caracas and learn why his men had been arrested. If they really had been seized for horse-stealing he knew he could free them at once, and as he could not well afford to lose them, some of them being his best men, he was prepared to run some risk on their account.

A STRANGER.

Mari Laron went to Caracas, and he found that his men had been apprehended for the alleged crime of horse-stealing. They were in prison, and he was not allowed to see them. He went to the governor, Don Pedro de Mauniquiz, but from him he got no satisfaction. Don Pedro simply told him that a complaint had been lodged against the men who were taking horses from the woods about Silver Bay, and that he had consequently given orders for their arrest. Laron then demanded a trial at once, but to this the governor could not accede, as he said that the complaint was at present out of the city. Upon this the pirate began to rave, but he was seized for horse-stealing he knew he could free them at once, and as he could not well afford to lose them, some of them being his best men, he was prepared to run some risk on their account.

"That was a ship of the tongue, my sweet child, but I will not attempt to deceive you. I do know Mari Laron well, and I know his business. But let that drop where it is. I can perhaps help you."

"And you have known me before?" uttered Mary, half-impulsively.

"Not exactly, but I think I have known those who did once know you. I once promised a person that if ever I came across you, I would help you if it lay within my power, and I suppose I must now keep my promise."

It was some moments before the fair girl could speak. Wonder and curiosity held about an equal sway with gratitude and joy and the emotions thus produced were wild and incoherent. But she soon managed to speak though her words were strangely tremulous and low:

"What do you know of me or mine? O, tell me if you can?"

"—ah! Here comes Laron. I know nothing that would benefit you now to know. But I must leave you in the morning, but I shall return. I have come all the way here only to help you, and I tell you this early of my mission that you may have more to hope for. Be careful now, and do not let him see that you have learned anything. All may depend upon your secrecy and care."

(To be continued.)

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

No. III.

BY A. K. WELCH.

THE MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS OF THE NEW WORLD.

Beginning immediately at Behring's Straits the earth's great zone of elevations extends continuously through the entire American continent. In North America we find it merging into, or passing over, vast table-lands of great elevation, while in South America the table-lands, though of superior altitude, are of much less extent, the great mountain chain stretching in an unbroken line from the isthmus of Darien to Terra del Fuego. In both America and the United States we have the appellation Rocky Mountains; in Mexico and Central America, Sierra Madre mountains, or the Cordilleras; and in South America the Andes.

The Rocky Mountains run south from the Arctic Ocean in two parallel chains to lat. 35° in New Mexico, where commence at the same time the Sierra Madre mountains and the great table-lands of Mexico. These two parallel ranges of the Rocky Mountains are separated about 100 miles, and are, in many places, covered with perpetual snow. Mount Hooker and Mount Brown, lat. 52°, are the highest peaks, and have an elevation of about 16,000 feet above the sea level. The range of the Sierra Madre extends over a height of 10,000 feet above the sea, and of 4,000 feet above the great elevated plain upon which they rise.

Central America is a region of volcanic fires, and contains no less than 40 volcanoes, several of which are constantly vomiting forth great volumes of flame and smoke accompanied by fearful bellowings, and often by terrible earthquakes. Mexico has also many burning mountains. The city of Mexico is literally encircled by them. One of these is the famous Popocatepetl, the highest peak in Mexico, and rises 17,858 feet above the sea. Not very far distant from the city of Mexico is the remarkable volcano Jorullo, which was upheaved in the year 1859, and attained its present elevation of 1,700 feet above the plain in the incredibly brief period of one night.

Besides the Great Rocky mountain chain, we find in North America three other important secondary ranges. First we have bordering the Pacific coast the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, which beginning at the extremity of the California Peninsula, extend up to lat. 60°, terminating in Mount St. Elias—nearly 18,000 feet high. Secondly, connecting the Sierra Nevada with the Rocky mountains we find an extensive range of snow-capped mountains, which, with an inferior elevation, extend east far into Missouri territory. These are there known as the Black Hills. Lastly, the Appalachian range, extending from Georgia, parallel with the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Mount Washington in New Hampshire has usually been regarded as the highest or culminating point in this range, and has an elevation of 6,223 feet.

The great chain of the Andes extends in an unbroken line for 4,000 miles. The width of this stupendous ridge is inconceivable, but its peaks tower to sublime altitudes, and are covered, even under the equator with everlasting snow. Many of the loftiest summits are active volcanoes. Their fiery interest to those domains of perpetual winter. The loftiest peak of the Andes and of America is the Chilian mountain Aconcagua, 29,000 feet high, the next in elevation is Guatavero, a volcano in Peru, is 22,000 feet; and Cotopaxi, a magnificent volcano of Ecuador, is 19,000 feet high. In addition to the Andes, we have in South America two secondary mountain systems, viz: the Brazilian range in the east of Brazil, and the system of Parime between Brazil and Guayana, and running from West to East. The former are celebrated on account of their rich diamond mines, but the mountains of both systems possess but slight elevation.

A plain is a more or less level expanse of country having but little elevation above the sea; a table-land, or plateau, one that has elevation. The northern half of Europe and Asia may be considered as one immense plain of slight altitude, and the southern half a continuous system of mountains, elevations and table-lands, which commencing in the Spanish Peninsula, extends entirely through Europe and Asia to the Pacific. Leaving out Spain, which is a plateau of 3000 feet above the sea, the great series of table lands properly begin in Turkey and continue thence entirely through Asia where we find the most extensive and most elevated plateaus in the world. The largest are the plateau of Iran and the plateau of Thibet. They constitute in several respects the most interesting part of the globe. It is a country of extremes. We find there the most lovely and beautiful regions in the world, and at the same time the most barren and bleakest. It is here that we find the first records of the human race, and it may truly be called the cradle of civilization.

The table-land of Iran is traversed by the Elburz and Hindu Cooch mountains. It has an area of about 1,000,000 square miles, and an average elevation of 5,000 feet. It is terminated south by the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, and north by the low plains of Tartary. On this Plateau is the ancient and long celebrated empire of Persia. The plateau of Thibet has a mean altitude of from 10,000 to 12,000 and an area of over 7,000,000 square miles. It is separated from Siberia on the north by the Altai mountains; on the south from the rich plains of India by the Himalaya, and on the east it is limited by the Beloor mountains and the plains of Tartary. Between the Himalaya on the south and the Siachen Shan and the Altai mountains on the north, lies the great sandy desert of Gobi, six times larger than the State of Virginia. It is a fearful waste of shifting sands, upon which is found no green thing, no water, no life. Southward from the great Himalaya the land rapidly descends, terminating in beautiful fertile plains, watered by numerous and magnificent rivers. The southern part of China, the Sumatra Peninsula, and Central Hindostan are perhaps the most fertile portions of the earth. But from the Indian to the Persian wastes of Arabia the country possesses chiefly the desert character, far the greater portion being hopelessly sterile. The southern half of Hindostan is an elevated plateau, the table-land of Deccan which has an altitude of 4,000 feet. It is for the greater part fertile and on account of its elevation possesses, generally, a mild and delightful climate.

As before remarked, the northern half of Europe and Asia may be considered as one vast connected plain, upon which rise two systems of elevations, the Scandinavian and Ural. The plain of Europe has the greatest height at Moscow, where, however, it reaches only 480 feet. From this point it descends imperceptibly in all directions. It is generally fertile, and supports a highly civilized population. In Lower Russia and Siberia the great plain constitutes what are termed the Steppes, so called because they are devoid of trees. In Siberia, vast treeless fields extend from the Ural mountains to the Pacific covered in many places with a rich carpet of grass for a short time in summer, but for eight or nine months afterward with a glittering mantle of snow. In the region of the Caspian Sea the great plain descends below the level of the ocean, and the surface of the Caspian is 30 feet below the level.

Africa from N. lat. to Cape of Good Hope, is a table land, possessing probably a mean altitude of 5,000 feet. The vast tract is but little known on account of its exceedingly unhealthy climate, which is generally fatal to Europeans. Northern Africa is an immense plain. The greater portion of it is covered by the burning sands of the great Sahara, which is but little elevated above the Atlantic. The Sahara is by far the largest desert tract in the world. It is a vast sea of white, sea-washed sand, upon which no rain ever falls, and which is constantly shifting before the winds, sometimes so filling the air that the day is changed to night.

The greater portion of North America is a vast plain, one half as high as Europe and Asia. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies. It is generally level, and probably has not a mean elevation above the sea of more than 400 feet. The greater part lying in the United States, and called, usually, "The Valley of the Mississippi," is very fertile, and, east of that river, densely wooded. West of the Mississippi are boundless prairies, the grazing grounds of innumerable buffaloes, and with a soil of great fertility. The table-lands of North America begin in about lat. 40° and extend to the isthmus, holding, generally, an elevation of 5,000 or 6,000 feet. The great Plateau of Mexico is one of the richest on the globe. It possesses, for the most part, a mild, delightful climate, a rich soil, and silver and other mines of inexhaustible wealth.

South America is a land of extremes. It possesses great plains, and possesses but little table-land. There are three vast level expanses connecting each other, and extending from Guiana on the north to Patagonia south. These are called the Llanos of the Orinoco; the Sierras of the Amazon, and the Pampas of the La Plata. The Sierras are extensive low districts watered and annually inundated by the Orinoco and its tributaries. They are generally devoid of trees, but are covered in the rainy season with a dense growth of tall grass. In the dry season this is burnt to ashes by the torrid sun, and the entire country becomes a desert.

The Sierras on the Amazon occupy an immense extent of country, and are covered with mighty and impenetrable forests, the abiding place of thousands of wild animals and huge reptiles. The great plains called the Pampas extend far into Patagonia. They are more undulating than the other two divisions, and exhibit greater variety of vegetation. Portions are wooded, but the greater part supports a heavy growth of tall grass or great thistles. There are found here thousands of square miles of magnificent pasture land. It is, however, a drought, inundation and conflagration, and millions of animals have been destroyed by these causes, a remark applying in some extent to the Llanos.

THE SOUND DUES.

We are glad to see that some of the English papers are speaking in severe tones of the black mail system pursued by Denmark towards the merchantmen who pass through the Sound on their voyage to and from the Baltic. While, by the recent treaty, the navigation of the Danube is only subject to necessary police and quarantine regulations, "Denmark levies black mail on ships proceeding to the Baltic and northern states of Europe, simply because its provinces border on the entrance to the great gulfs and straits in which various commercial nations have a common property." We can compare its conduct to nothing else except to that of a robber noble who built his castles along the Rhine, and, in the good old times so many are sighing after, levied tolls on every unhappy bark that came beneath the shadow of these horrid nests. It is about time, we should think, for the abolition of all these feudal impositions and relics of barbarism.

A Wife an Adventurer.—A lady in the town of Wexford, in N.Y. Sun answered an advertisement for a wife, published in a New York paper; and the advertiser, who was a physician, came on to see her, examined her physiologically, was satisfied, called the parson, and in a few days they started for the West, where they propose to settle.

The St. John Observer states that another attempt to lay a chain cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will soon be made. The length of the cable will be 2,400 miles, and two streamers, each with 1,200 miles of cable will meet midway between Ireland and Newfoundland to lay the cables, and proceed in opposite directions to land.

A will woman arrived in Cincinnati the other day. It is said she was caught in Arkansas by a Gentleman who is now conducting her to Columbus, or some other suitable place, to be educated. She cannot talk, but utters sounds expressive of her feelings; and tolerably good looking, and appears to be about twenty-five years of age.

AN EXPENSIVE BABY.—It cost France forty thousand francs to baptize the Prince Imperial. Really, the infant, is becoming a "crying sin." As he is a babe in arms, he has been enrolled in the Grenadier Guard.

Iranian and Barnum's other property at Bridgeport, are to be sold under the hammer early next September. The property will not probably bring more than \$100,000 to \$125,000, while the mortgages amount to \$237,000.

In 1854 twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean. In 1855, which was free of storms, the losses upon the ocean were fifteen millions of dollars making an average of twenty million dollars for the two years.

Rufus Porter, Washington, D. C. erected a monument to be erected on shrubs or rocks, sending forth, by the action of the waves, loud and shrill whistles, a warning to mariners in fogs, and a marine pump.

It is said that one hundred clergymen have, within a short period, seceded from the ministry and communion of the English Church, to join that of Rome—a fact unparalleled since the day of Cranmer.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association are preparing to have a great fair in that city next August. A company has been formed for the purpose and has already raised the sum of \$50,000.

A National Convention of Cigar Makers has been called to meet in New York on Wednesday, July 2, for the purpose of harmonizing the various and conflicting interests of the trade.

The same goal that tips up the puny and degenerates, develops the courage and hardiness of the strong; and as in the physical so it is with the moral being.

When is charity like a top? When it begins to wobble.

To what part of the face of the face should we attribute longevity? To the nostrils—for they dilate.

Opposition is like a magnet to human nature—it attracts all the iron and force of our will.

The Green Bay Advocate notices the arrival of 900 Belgians at that point this spring, and states that there are from 3000 to 4000 more on the way here.

George Wile, the last survivor of the pathfinders, who officiated at the funeral of General Washington, is dead.

Reputation is like polished steel—it may be tarnished by a breath.

A new town at the head of Lake Superior has been christened Hawawit.

JERRY LIND.—The New York Musical World would not be at all surprised if Jerry Lind were to come to this country and sing again under Barnum's auspices. She could not do a better thing for herself or for him.

MARBLE AND MEN.—Somebody says that while the statues of great men appear larger the nearer you approach them, great men themselves appear smaller the nearer you approach them. Distance has a great deal to do with glory.

Men often mistake notoriety for fame, and would rather be remarked for their vices and follies than be noticed at all.

A meeting of the people of Hastings was held at Belleville on Saturday the 31st. The Chronicle says there were about 1500 persons present.—Resolution in favor of free schools, representation by population, a permanent seat of government, and a dissolution of the present House of Assembly, were adopted. Messrs. Wallbridge, Hops and Pint were the chief speakers of the day.

Another libel suit has just been decided at New Orleans. A man wanted \$20,000 damages from the Crescent newspaper for libel, after mature deliberation gave him the round sum of one cent. The newspaper for damages is not a paying business.

We comment the following sagacious counsel of the Catholic Citizen of all concerned.

"We are on the eve of a general election and a stormy one too in Upper Canada. Our friends had needs better themselves in time; let the assessment roll be carefully looked over in every Township; let no man who should have a vote allow himself to be forgotten; much more depends on such previous attention to the voters' list than many have conception of."

The Vienna tribunal has condemned Dr. A. Goldmark to death, for high treason in 1848. Fortunately for the doctor, he is not in Austria, but in New York, where he is successfully carrying on a manufacture of percussion caps, and the sentence will have no more effect upon him than would a blister upon a wooden leg.

Vague, injurious reports are no men's lies but all men's carelessness.

Ottawa, June 21.

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Flour-Miller's Superior 32 6 a 0 0 |
| Wheat-Fall per bushel 6 6 a 0 0 |
| Spring, do. 5 9 a 0 0 |
| Oats per bushel 22 6 a 0 0 |
| Rye per bushel 16 1/2 a 0 0 |
| Barley per bushel 14 1/2 a 0 0 |
| Oats, per bushel 24 1/2 a 0 0 |
| Potatoes per bushel 1 0 a 0 0 |
| Hay per ton 10 0 a 0 0 |
| Pork, per 100 lbs. 37 6 a 0 0 |
| Beef, per 100 lbs. 31 9 a 0 0 |

Perth, June 21.

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Potatoes, per cwt. 22 6 a 0 0 |
| Pork per cwt. 30 6 a 0 0 |
| Butter per lb. 0 7 4 a 0 0 |
| Oats per bushel 1 0 a 0 0 |
| Wheat, do. 22 6 a 0 0 |
| Oats meal, do. 17 6 a 0 0 |
| Potatoes, per bushel 1 0 a 0 0 |
| Eggs per dozen 0 5 6 a 0 0 |
| Venison, per lb. 0 3 1 a 0 0 |
| Beef, per cwt. 22 6 a 0 0 |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
COUNTY OF RENFREW.
 A MEETING of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Renfrew, for the examination of Teachers, will be held at the School House, Renfrew, on Friday the fourth day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 Candidates are requested to produce satisfactory certificates of moral character.

GEORGE ROSS.
 Secretary.
 Renfrew, 2nd June, 1856.

MANUFACTURES.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.
 In CARLETON-PLACE.

ALLAN McDONALD,
 TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general that his **WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT** is now in first rate order and that he is prepared to complete all orders with which he may be entrusted, in the best manner and at rates as low as it can be done in other places. He has also a stock of excellent cloths on hand which he proposes to exchange for wool or self sheep for cash.

Wool!! Wool!!
50,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED!!
 By the Subscriber, FOR THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
 May, 1856.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOTHS.
 THE SUBSCRIBER Would invite the attention of Farmers to his large and without exception, **THE BEST**

Stock of Cloths,
 Ever offered in this neighborhood, which he offers at **REDUCTION** on former prices.
 He is also prepared to Manufacture **Cloths, Satinets, &c.,**
 AT A REDUCTION of at least 12 1/2 per cent, on former rates.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
 May, 1856.

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING!
 PARTICULAR ATTENTION Will, as heretofore, be paid to this Department.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
 Victoria Woolen Mills, Carleton-Place, May, 1856.

WOOL CARDING! SPINNING, MANUFACTURING AND CLOTH DRESSING, AT REDUCED RATES.
BEID & MCINTOSH,
 WHILE returning thanks to their numerous customers, and the public generally, for the large share of patronage with which they have been favored, since they commenced business, beg to acquaint them of their having on hand a supply of

Cloths, Cassimers, Checks, Satinets, Gala Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
 Of a superior kind from anything hitherto offered to the public.
 N. B.—They will Card, Spin and Oil Wool at 8d. per lb. cash, 9d. credit—Carding Rolls, 2d. cash, 2 1/2d. credit.
50,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.
Almonte Woolen Factory, RAMSAY.
 Almonte, May 27, '56. 37-4f.

IMPORTANT News to Farmers.
MOWING AND THRESHING MACHINES!
 THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received a lot of Superior Improved Mowing Machines—Manufactured by **GEORGE N. O'ILL,** ST. CATHARINES.
 The above Machines are warranted to cut and spread with one span of Horses and Driver—from ten to twelve acres of Grass per day—They are also warranted to be made of good materials, and superior to any other Machines now in use.
—PRICE—
 WITH TWO SETS OF KNIVES **\$120.**
 The subscribers have also received a few of **GEORGE N. O'ILL'S** Improved Threshing Machines and SEPARATORS!
 These Machines are acknowledged to be superior to any other Threshing Machines ever brought into this country.
—PRICE—\$200.
G. M. COLETT & BROS., Smith's Falls, June 14th, 1856. 37-4f.

MERCANTILE.

Thomas Leckie
 HAS much pleasure in again thanking his friends for past favors, and in informing that he is now opening out for sale his usual large and varied assortment of

Summer Goods,
 which have been selected with the greatest care, of such qualities, and at such prices, as will, he trusts, enable him to supply the wants of all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage with as much if not greater satisfaction than heretofore.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 His Stock will be found very fully assorted, containing amongst an almost endless variety of articles, a very fine lot of

Parasols, Bonnet Ribbons, Shawls, Muslin Dresses, Ash-ton's warranted Prints, Delaines, Collars, Gloves, Hose, Drills, Tweeds and Cassimers.
In Groceries,
 He offers a full stock, including Syrup, Rice, Currants and Raisins.

In the purchase of his Teas he has been reckoned generally fortunate; on this occasion in particular he is able to guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser; the best proof of which is that any TEA bought at his Store, that may by possibility fail to please may be returned.

In Hardware,
 Every article suited to the season, and adapted to meet the wants of the general Public, including—
 Cut & Wrought Nails, Spike Nails, Scotch Iron, Saws, Best Horse-shoe Hoop, Steel & NAILS.
 Moore's Grass & Cradle Sythes, Rakes, Forks and Saws.

Of Boots, Shoes, Cutlers, &c.
 A large assortment will be at hand in a few days, particularly a great variety of Ladies' and Children's wear.
IN CROCKERY GLASSWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
 His stock will be found as usual fully assorted.

OF SOLE LEATHER,
 A Load of Coleman's Best expected about the 15th of next month.
 Leckie's Corner, Ramsay, May 31st, 1856. 38-1f.

BUTTER! WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY!!
 The full Market Price will be paid.
THOMAS LECKIE.

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON
 Having received **A Beautiful Stock OF NEW GOODS!**
 IN

Printed Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Orleans, Prints, &c.
 Fancy Bonnets & Hats, Caps, Gent's Hats, &c., Dress Silks, Ribbons, Laces, &c., Shell-Hardware Stone & Glass-ware, Stationery, &c., &c.

IN GROCERIES:
 Black & Green Teas, Muscovado & Crushed Sugar, Tobacco, &c., &c., **DRUGS & MEDICINES** of all descriptions: All of which they will dispose of at prices as low as can be afforded, with liberal discount for cash.

The very Highest Prices paid for **BUTTER** according to quality.
 At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Gemmill & Menzies, Ramsay, 31st May, 1856. 38-1f.

ATTEND TO THIS.
Coulter & Bell,
 CLIFTON, RAMSAY.
Bell & Coulter.
 DOUGLAS AND Eganville, Respectfully announce to their customers in the above places that they are now receiving their **SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS,**
 which comprises a full assortment of all the varieties of the Season; and as they intend to confine themselves to the **READY PAY SYSTEM,** as much as possible, they are determined to

SELL GOODS at the lowest possible prices. They will also pay the highest price for Butter, Potatoes, and all descriptions of **MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.** Those in want of GOODS would do well to give them a call and examine the quality and prices of the Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
 June, 1856. 38-1f.

MERCANTILE.

ST. SPRING ARRIVALS!!!
For "CANADA."
 AT BOSTON.
 The Subscriber has just received, per the above Steamers the first of his **Spring Importations!!!**
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
 Ramsay, April 23rd, '56. 38-1f.

NEW & FRESH GOODS!
Economical Mart.
 The Subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage received during the past Season, beg to acquaint their numerous Customers and the Public in general, that they have now received a Large, Complete and well assorted Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
 Ladies' and Men's Plush Bonnets, &c., &c.
Furs—A great variety, from Capa Victorines & Beas, down to Foot Muffs.
SHELF HARDWARE,
 Stone & Glassware, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Stationery, BOOTS, RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, &c. GROCERIES.

Will be found to be of the very first quality. The qualities and prices, which they list themselves, will stand a comparison with any other in this neighborhood: being all of the best quality, as well as of the newest styles and patterns.
The Highest Price paid for Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.
McFARLANE & ANDERSON, Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1855. 18-1f.

BRICKS!
A FEW THOUSAND BRICKS, suitable for inside and outside work, yet on hand at the Perth Brick Yard.
A. McMillan.
 Perth, April 28th, 1855. 33-1f.

Wool, Wool, Wool!
 100,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED, For which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.
JAMES SHAW, JR.
 Smith's Falls, May 29, 1856. 37-1f.

CANADA MINERAL WATER!
THE ARTESIAN WELL 550 FEET IN DEPTH, **ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.**
 For further particulars, see Hand Bills, &c. For Sale by **A. McARTHUR,** Carleton-Place. Agent.

NOTICE!
EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, in Barrels, for Sale, by **A. McARTHUR,** Carleton Place, June 27, 1855.

HIGH WINES! HIGH WINES!!
 THE Subscriber has a large quantity of **HIGH WINES,** which he will sell low for Cash, by wholesale.
JAMES SHAW, JR.
 Smith's Falls, April 15th, 1856. 31-pa.

LAND PLASTER AND Water Lime.
 THE Subscriber has on hand a large consignment of Land Plaster and Water Lime, which he will sell low.

NEWS FOR FARMERS!
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES!
MANN'S PATENT REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
 These Machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stand unparalleled as a combined machine in the following points:

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field, and its own wheels, and changed to a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business is unsurpassed. By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain to allow the team to pass so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain.

PRICE, WITH TWO SETS OF KNIVES, \$130.
 The subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the machinery, so that the reaper may be used in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These machines are also self-oiling. Once oiled will last a whole day.
SEYMOUR REAPER.
 Which as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province. Price \$120.
KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, PRICE \$110.
 These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the best material, and are all warranted to work well, on fair trial or no pay.

The above machines are capable of mowing or reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.
100 OF NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS for sale for \$20 each.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 Call and examine these Machines before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing our principles; but to make every article recommended.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co., Holland Landing, March 6, 1856.
A. H. BOYCE, Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

MERCANTILE.

J. & J. WYLIE,
 Have received a nice assortment of **SPRING GOODS,**
AT BOSTON.
A LOT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.
 The Public will do well to **CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.**
 Ramsay, April 23rd, '56. 38-1f.

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JOSEPH WALTON & Co., Holland Landing, March 6, 1856.
A. H. BOYCE, Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

MANUFACTURES.

GOOD NEWS!!
Woolen Factory
Innisville!!
75,000 lbs WOOL WANTED.

The Subscribers would most respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public, that they have their **WOOLEN FACTORY** in full operation at present, and are manufacturing **Woolen Cloths, Satinets, &c.**

of the best quality offered in this part of the country for many years past. They have on hand at present a good supply of the above cloths, which they intend to dispose of at a low remunerating profit for Cash, or in exchange for

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.
 Carried on as heretofore. Reduction in Carding, 2d Cash 2 1/2d credit.
A. & G. CODE.
 Innisville, June 2nd, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
ALEXANDER DRYSDALE
 THANKFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has received since commencing business, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country, that he still continues carrying on the **BLACKSMITHING AND AXE MAKING** Business, in all their various branches. He also continues his **CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING** Business, and besides keeping a large assortment of ready made work, composed of the best material, and made in a workmanlike manner, he will be at all times ready, with promptness & despatch, to fill all orders with which he may be entrusted.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE, Pakenham, March 1, 1856.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE!!!
Flat's Block,
 Corner Court House Avenue, Main Street, **BROCKVILLE.**

ANDREW GAY
 IS now prepared to exhibit the most extensive and varied Stock of **NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.**

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this Town! Amongst his variety will be found **SOFAS, COUCHES, WALNUT CHAIRS, TABLES,** &c., &c.

STOVES FOR SALE!
 THE Subscriber thankful for the patronage extended to him since he commenced business in the **CARLETON FOUNDRY,** Would respectfully intimate to the Public that he has now on hand—and is prepared to make to order—a number of very superior **STOVES,** which are without a rival in this, or any other County, also, a lot of **PLOW CASTINGS,** all of which he will sell cheap for cash or merchantable produce.

PLOW POINTS given in exchange for Old Iron or Butter.
SAMUEL FULLER,
 Carleton-Place, Feb'y, 5th, 1856. 21-1f.

NEW TIN SHOP AT RENFREW!
 THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the old stand, at Renfrew, where they will keep a good supply of **Tinware, Store Pipes, Dumb Stoves, &c.,** also, Chain & Section Pumps supplied to order. All kinds of Produce taken in payment. Wanted, 500 lbs of Feathers, and 2 tons of Cotton Rags.

D. WARD & Co
 Renfrew, Feb. 14th, 1855. 22 1f.

WANTED.
 BY the Subscriber a good **WAGON MAKER,** to whom good wages will be given.
 Apply immediately.
ALEX. STEWART, Blacksmith, 9th con., Beckwith, 5th June, 1856. 28-1f.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP
 HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of **Haskin & Leckie** was dissolved. All parties having any claims against the said firm will be paid by Thomas Leckie to whom all debts due to the said firm are to be paid. Dated this 9th day of May, 1856.
 (Signed)
JOHN H. HASKIN,
THOMAS LECKIE, Ramsay.

Witness, **W. O. BULL,** (Signed) Solicitor.
 The business above referred to will continue to be carried on by the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
THOMAS LECKIE.
 Almonte, 13th May, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN TOWN OF PERTH.
 THAT well-known Stand on Corner of Gore and Harvey Streets, owned by the creditors of William Lock, will be sold by Public Auction, on the 1st day of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms—liberal.

By order of Committee, **JOHN MURRAY.**
 Perth, April 7, 1856. 32-1f.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.
CARLETON-PLACE!!!
MAURICE KANE offers for Sale the Block of Land on High Street, in the Village of Carleton-Place, consisting of three Building Lots, with Dwelling House, Barn and Stable thereon erected. Good title will be given. Terms for the purchaser.
 Carleton-Place, Dec. 4th, 1855. 12-1f.

LAND FOR SALE!
 THE Subscriber offers for sale his **FARM OF LAND,** consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, being the west half of Lot Number Nine, in the second concession of the Township of Goulbourn, and the south-east half of the south-east half of Lot Number Eight in the Township of Goulbourn.

The Land is in a state of cultivation—about one hundred acres cleared and well fenced, well watered and summer, by "King's Creek" which flows through the centre of the Land; also several good springs of water. The lot is convenient to the mail road from Ottawa to Perth, about twenty-five miles from the former, and the same distance from the latter place. Five miles from Richmond.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM POOLE.
 Goulbourn, April 1, 1856.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!
 A RARE CHANCE for any one desirous of commencing business in the flourishing Village of ALMONTE, in the Township of Ramsay. The party in desirous of Selling his House and Lot, on Prices Street, it consists of one-half of an acre of Land, and a new Frame Dwelling-House, 18x24, quite new, having been erected last Summer. For further particulars apply on the premises to **FRANCIS HALL,** Shoemaker, Almonte, Jan. 29, 1856. 20-1f.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
 For a term of years, in the Village of Almonte, (late Waterford, Ramsay), the Victoria Grist Mill, now in complete running order, with two runs of Burr stones, and an abundant supply of water at all seasons.

Also for Sale at the same place an excellent water privilege, with Twenty-five feet of fall, and in a most convenient situation for any kind of business. Terms made known on application to **J. & J. WYLIE,** Ramsay, April 8th, 1856.

MAIL STAGES.
PERTH AND BYTOWN MAIL STAGES.

THE undersigned having obtained Her Majesty's Mail from Bytown to Perth, and fully informed the Public that he will run a Line of COVERED STAGES between these places for the conveyance of Passengers, as follows:—
 Downwards—Will leave Perth every day at 6 o'clock, A.M.; Franktown 8 A.M.; Richmond 11 A.M.; Bell's Corner 2 P.M.

Upwards—Will leave Bytown at 6 o'clock, A.M.; Bell's Corner at 8 A.M.; Richmond at 10 A.M.; Franktown at 4 P.M.
EDWARD DOWDELL.

TAILORING.
RAMSAY Tailoring Establishment.
 MAIN STREET, VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!!

THE Subscriber in thanking the inhabitants of Ramsay and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business amongst them, would take this method of informing them, that from increased facilities for doing business, he will be enabled to execute a larger number of orders than heretofore, and he trusts by attention, punctuality, a good fit and moderate charges, to merit and receive an increased share of public patronage. Through a correspondence with some of the first artists in Montreal and Ottawa, his customers will have the benefit of the latest improvements in the art of dress, and other uniforms made to order, *a la mode.*

THOMAS McLAREN, JR.
 April, 1856. 30-1f.

TAILORING.
 THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of the Village of Almonte and Township of Ramsay, that he will carry on the business heretofore conducted by Peter McEwen, (who has removed hence) as a **TAILOR,** in the house adjoining that occupied by S. K. Shipman, where, by paying strict attention to all orders in his line, with which he may be favored, and by a due observance of promptitude and economy, in all his transactions, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Fashions received regularly.
DUGALD McEWEEN, Almonte, April 2, 1856. 29-1f.

DUGALD McEWEEN, TAILOR.
EVERY description of Garments Made to order, on the shortest notice, which, for style and elegance of finish, will compare favorably with that of any in Western Canada.
 Almonte, May 27, '56. 37-pa.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF TORONTO.
CAPITAL—\$250,000
APPLICATIONS for Insurance and notices of losses promptly attended to, by **JAMES ROSAMOND,** Agent at Carleton-Place.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF TORONTO.
Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.
 Subscribed Capital, £250,000
 Paid-up Capital, £250,000
 President—J. S. Howard, Esq.
 Vice-President—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.
 DIRECTORS:
 J. G. Hayes, Esq., M. D.
 Hon. J. C. Morrison, M. P. P.
 George Duggan, Esq.
 J. S. Howard, Esq.
 W. L. Perin, Esq.
 Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.
 Dalmatius Crawford, Esq.
 F. W. Comerford, Esq.
 G. Crawford, Esq.
 J. G. Bowen, M. P. P.
 J. C. Jones, Esq.
 Manager—Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.
 Robert Spratt, Esq., Secretary.
 James R. Boyd, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
 E. H. Whitcomb, Esq., Solicitor of Agencies.
 Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan and Burns.
 Bankers—City Bank of Montreal, Toronto; Messrs. Duncan, Stewart & Co., New-York. Fire Insurance business generally, as