

## No. 25

1943  
**Herald**



## Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The steamer Kangaroo, with date of the 11th has arrived.

The steamer Nashville, was last seen last on the 3rd, outside of the Needles, steering down the channel.

The steamer still remained in Coves road, on the evening of the 4th.

There is no confirmation of the report that another federal vessel, supposed to be the Brooklyn, was cruising of the Isle of Wight.

There were rumors of a three master paddle steamer, supposed to be a privateer of Cape Clear.

The brigantine Fanny Lewis, which ran the Charleston blockade had arrived at Liverpool with 600 bales of cotton, and 300 barrels of resin.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the blockade of Charleston harbor was strongly denounced, and the efficiency of the blockade questioned, but continued nonintervention was generally approved. A letter was read from Mr. Cobden, showing the paramount importance of settling belligerent rights and the necessity England agreeing to the American doctrine relative to the private property at sea.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the American blockade was efficient, and ridiculed the idea that America was in a position not to be trampled upon and pointed out the dangers of interference and strongly urged neutrality.

It is stated that Minister Adams does not conceal his indignation at Earl Russell's late letter to the Admiralty, relative to the use of British ports. There are also considerable differences in political circles as to the policy and propriety of the act.

It is asserted that the allies are determined that their armies shall march on the capital of Mexico next month, and the republic is revised and gains strength that the Archduke Maximilian will be tendered the throne of Mexico.

It is asserted that the French government is determined to revise and modify the navigation laws.

There are popular demonstrations in Parma and Florence against the Pope's temporal power and in favor of Victor Emmanuel.

The official Austrian Gazette treats as absurd the idea that Venice can be ceded by Austria.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails have reached Alexandria.

Queenstown, Feb. 6.—The Federal gunboat Tuscarora left Coves on Tuesday evening for the westward.

London, Feb. 6.—The Spanish ministry deny that any arrangements have been made for Mexico, and declare that the Mexicans will be free to choose their own government. The Paris Monitor says that the allies must complete their work by giving Mexico in accordance with the wishes of the Mexican nation a strong and durable government.

France is to borrow from two to four million pounds from English capitalists, for a brief period, to sustain the Bourse, during the conversion of the 44 per cent.

Paris, 9th.—A committee has been appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the regulation of the indemnity due from Mexico to France.

Lafayette, Mexican Minister to France, will have no relations with M. Fovene, but remains in Paris in a private capacity.

Madrid, Feb. 6.—Correspondence is received saying that the Sumpter was still lying at St. Roch with not funds enough to pay the expenses she has incurred.

The United States Council has given a banquet at Cadiz to the former prisoners of the Sumpter. The following toasts were given:—Peace to America and the Queen of Spain.

The Austrian press continues strongly to protest against exchanging Venetia for the throne of Mexico.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Chambers will discuss the whole position of affairs in Germany. The progressive party have prepared several energetic resolutions on the German question.

Brussels, Feb. 6.—The Independence Belge says that England accepts the monarchical candidature on condition of the nation's freely consenting to it.

Bucharest, Feb. 6.—The insurgents marching against Bucharest fled on the approach of the Government troops. A mass of one hundred and fifty peasants were killed and arrested.

Poland.—The people of Poland are still suffering great persecution at the hands of their Russian oppressors; but the spirit of the heroic race is as indomitable as ever. Warsaw remains gloomy and sad as on the days of her sorrow last summer. Schools, theatres, and churches continued closed; but the popular feeling in behalf of the liberty and independence burns, if possible, more brightly than ever. It is observed that the Russian government is hard put to for spies, the Israelites who used to perform that service having identified themselves with the Poles. The latter have shown deserved liberality towards the Jewish race; and now we find persons of every religious persuasion banded together for the one grand purpose of liberating their country from foreign thralldom. Later correspondence is to the effect that over five hundred of the Poles were to be transported to Siberia.

The Czar, it is alleged, tried his hand upon the Pope to induce him to bring those refractory subjects into obedience threatening that unless His Holiness did so he (the Czar) would recognize the new kingdom of Italy. His Holiness was, however, deaf to all threats of the sort.

An extensive and increasing revival is now taking place in Sweden; it is very powerful in Stockholm and spreads over most of the kingdom. Multitudes are converted to the Gospel, sinners are everywhere converted to God, great numbers in all sections of the country are rejoicing in the Saviour, and quite a number of religious periodicals are published.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Poitiers, in France, by the trial of the Abbe Darvas, who goes by the name of "the White Monk." He has been employed to travel through the Country and beg money to provide an establishment for a new order of monks, or rather an old order whose priests were endeavoring to restore. The Abbe Darvas thought it would greatly aid his object if he joined with the project of restoring the female branch of the "Nervettes" as the order was to be called. He has at last been complained of to the civil authorities, by several fathers, for using improper means to induce their daughters to join the new order. Several of his letters to the young girls were read in Court, and excited the indignation of the public. In spite of the favorable testimony of priests and monks, the Court condemned him to gaol and imprisonment.

The London Gazette contains a letter from Earl Russell to the Admiralty, and either belligerent is prohibited from using other parts of the Bahama Islands, are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only such quantities of coal as may be sufficient to carry them to the nearest port of her own country, and no second supply to be allowed to the same ship in the same port within a period of three months.

## British and Foreign Miscellany.

The Morning Herald says:—"Letters from Marsella state that the American ship at the Sumpter being in the Mediterranean. A convey has been requested from the French, and the American Consul has desired the captain of the Tuscarora to take his ship into the Mediterranean immediately."

Last week we gave a sketch of the career of an old man, who died lately, and left all his money to the women he would have made his second wife. Had he been allowed this week we learn that the fortunate family, with the greatest unanimity, has decided to divide the fortune among them, if they allowed her a home to live in. Need we say that the generous offer was gratefully accepted by all concerned.—Dundee Argus.

A number of persons who are charged of being members of the "Ribbon Society" are now in Lifford Gaol.

The fund for the erection of the National Albert Memorial now amounts to upwards of £18,000.

In consequence of the recent excessive rains, many of the Wicklow rivers overflowed their banks and submerged their banks for miles. In some districts, vast quantities of hay, turf and even cattle and sheep, have been destroyed.

On the 27th two dead traces of the deceased men were found in the Harley pit. On a box which belonged to James Bewick were the words addressed to his wife:—"Friday—My dear Sarah, I leave you."

On another box, the late owner of which is not known, was scrawled the brief prayer:—"Mercy, O God."

The Prince of Wales has contributed £100 to the fund for the relief of the bereaved families at Hartley. The home office will be represented at the inquest on the bodies of the deceased miners.

The dreadful catastrophe at Hartley Colliery has excited scarcely less sympathy in Paris than in England. We have received applications inquiring how contributions can be transmitted for the relief of the families left unprotected for the victims. Any sum that may be sent to us we shall take care to forward to the proper quarter, and we have also to state that subscriptions for the same benevolent purpose have been opened at the banking houses of Messrs E. Blount and MM. Charles Lafitte.

Galignani.

A shocking occurrence has taken place in Queenstown. A young woman with the idea of amusing or frightening the child of a sailor or about eighteen months old, entrusted to her to nurse, put on a mask and a red petticoat over her head. The appearance so frightened the infant that it was seized with convulsions, and shortly afterwards died.

Accounts from the midland counties of Ireland represent the signs of prosperity to be as numerous and as marked as they have been for many years in the month of January. During the last four weeks there has been a reduction in the prices of all sorts of provisions, except potatoes. The farmers are full of confidence, and well stocked as usual at this season—with quiet and many stacks untouched. Besides, there is less demand than in former years for discounting bills at the country banks, and the farmers as well able to meet their liabilities.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The recent news from Europe touching the determination of the allied powers to put a Hapsburg as a ruler over Mexico, and thus create a Monarchy on our borders, is exciting profound emotion here. The fact that some such scheme was on the tapis has been in possession of the State Department for some time past, and it will be found that dispatches have already been sent to our ministers at London, Paris, and Madrid, protesting energetically against any such project.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Fort Donelson stating that 1000 more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the Fort, not knowing that it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

Prof. Swallow, the State geologist, was arrested last night and committed to a military prison on the charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured on Saturday last were incorrectly reported from Sedalia. They are as follows:—Brig. Gen. Brice, Col. Dessey, Col. Cross and Capt. Ingall of Major Gen. Price's staff.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 19.—The boat from Old Point has arrived. She did not leave Old Point till 10 last night, having waited for the arrival of the steamers George Washington and Express, which went up the James River under a flag of truce to receive the released prisoners but owing to a heavy fog on the river, had not arrived when the steamer left. The news agent of the Associated Press was on board one of the steamers, hence we have nothing from there.

The steamer Eastern State had arrived at Old Point, having left Hatteras at ten on Tuesday.

All the bodies have arrived here to go North. All the captured officers were on the steamer Spaulding. The rest of the prisoners were on Norfolk Island.

Gen. Burnside is negotiating with the rebel authorities at Norfolk for their release. No further advance has been made by Gen. Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Norfolk Island.

An immense amount of trophies had been captured, including the splendid State flag of North Carolina, worked by the ladies of that State; also quantities of antiquated arms, old swords and sabres, flint lock muskets, shot guns, and pistols.

Col. Corcoran and 700 other Federal prisoners are expected hourly to arrive at Old Point.

The French Admiral and his staff came from Norfolk yesterday.

AN EFFORT TO DOMESTICATE THE MOOSE.—A number of gentlemen are about purchasing Ball Mountain, Vermont, with a view of trying the experiment in domesticating the moose. The entire base of the mountain is to be enclosed by a high fence. The object is to make the moose servicable in driving singly or by pairs.

The Buffalo Commercial says:—"One of the most deplorable casualties ever known in this region occurred on Monday. A switch engine on the New York and Erie railway, while crossing a road near the Dunkirk station, ran over a sleigh occupied by Mr. James, of Sheridan, and his wife. The latter jumped to the track and was instantly crushed beneath it. Mr. James escaped harm, but on seeing his wife thus mangled he leaped from his sleigh, exclaiming, "you have killed my wife!" and fell to the earth dead.

A school teacher in Detroit ordered a little boy of seven years to remain in the outside hall of the building until he should stop coughing—a matter entirely beyond the child's control. The day was a very cold one and the little fellow braved the frost and wind for half an hour, when he was permitted to resume his place inside. When he arrived at home after school he was taken down with sickness, and has ever since been confined to his bed.

A meeting was held in Bristol to consider the propriety of memorializing the British Government to resort to earnest diplomatic action with the Government of Spain in order to obtain the fulfillment of her slave trade treaties, for which she has received £200,000 from this country. A memorial in accordance with the object for which the meeting was held was adopted.

At Perth on Twelfth Night during a grand dinner given by the Prince Primate of Hungary, some thieves entered the palace and stole a sum of 40,000 florins in ducaats and the Archbishop's Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

On the 27th, a meeting of working men, held in New Hall, Edgeware Road, London, unanimously resolved that Messrs. Mason and Siddle "were sworn enemies of the social and political rights of the working classes of all countries." Another resolution was passed strongly in favor of the Federal Government, and it was resolved to forward the resolution to Mr. Adams.

The tobacco crop in Pennsylvania is good. A Lancaster paper says that the yield has been much larger and the leaf of a better quality than in previous years. Taking in connection with this the fact that the price has very materially advanced, it will be seen that the tobacco-growers are reaping a full harvest. The merchants in Lancaster are filling their storehouses to the utmost capacity in anticipation of a brisk trade.

TO CURE SHEEP SKINS WITH THE WOOL.—Take one tablespoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize well and mix together thoroughly. Sprinkle this powder upon the flesh side of the skin and fold together with the wool out; hang up in a cool place. In two or three days, as soon as you take down and scrape the flesh with a blunt-edged knife till clean. This completes the cure. Such skins make excellent saddle covers.

BITTER IN WINTER.—You cannot get butter out of milk if there is none in it. Feed the cows well and secure good milk, and there is not much trouble in churning even in winter. Keep the cream in a warm room till it turns somewhat sour. Let the churn be scalded before pouring in the cream, so that it will be well heated through and not cool the cream. Let the cream be at a temperature of 65° to 70°, and there will not be much difficulty in making the butter come.

SCREENING ON NETS.—We have sometimes known nuts on thrashing machines, circular saws, &c., to be found so tight that no wrench would remove them. This was because they had been held in the hand till they became warm, and being then applied to very cold screens in winter they contracted by cooling on, and thus held the screw with an immovable grasp. Always avoid putting a warm nut on a cold screw, and to remove it, apply a large heated iron in contact with the nut so as to heat and expand it, and it will loosen at once—or a cloth wet with boiling water will accomplish the same purpose.—Country Gentleman.

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING.—Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plowshares, harrows, &c. Some of this might be prevented by the application of lard and resin, it is said, to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can easily be kept bright. If tools are to be laid by for a long time, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should always be kept on hand, and ready for use.

THE HERALD.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 26, 1862.

The circulation of the Herald is now very large, and we have many subscribers for sale or hire, would consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

After all the trouble, annoyance and anxiety, in reference to the Mason and Siddle arrest, it has done good, by directing attention to the state of our defenses, and exciting habits that had been allowed to fall into disuse, during a long reign of peace. These habits, which give confidence and strength to a nation, could not have been resuscitated, so readily and effectively, by whole volumes of proper logic, as they have been by the more convincing logic of passing events. It is no longer necessary to urge the propriety of defensive measures in Canada. The country is alive to the fact, and the only danger is, that, through the inactivity and supineness of our rulers, the military spirit so generally manifested amongst the people, will have declined before any lasting good be accomplished. After six months or a year, it may not be so easy to get up volunteer fire companies as it is at the present time. The volunteer movement, so nobly made, in almost all the villages and towns in Canada, was a thing of life. But the refusal of the government, and superior officers, to encourage the formation of any more rifle companies, until the militia law is amended, which may not be so easily removed at the beck of an adjutant general or a minister of militia.

A good deal will depend on the new militia law, which government officers say, is in course of preparation, and will be passed at the coming session of Parliament. In the meantime, the people, who are understood to constitute the principal defence of the country, must not forget, that, although one threatening cloud has passed over, without serious accident, and the sky is, at present, clear, the horizon is not without signs of future trouble. The settlement of the affair of the Trent, which has removed the immediate cause of strife, has not destroyed the latent feeling of distrust and anxiety, which, in fact, must continue as long as the civil war lasts and until the contending armies shall have peaceably returned to their homes, and entered upon their former duties. Until that happy event takes place, there will be no end to complications between the governments of England and the United States. The existence of the civil war beyond our borders imposes upon us something more than a mere neutrality. Ours must be an armed neutrality, which will render us indifferent or superior to the success of either section. Our military movements should be allowed to go on, and they should be warmly seconded and encouraged, both by the government and the people.

We have here spoken of the advantages accruing to Canada from this affair. But the fact is, as the News very correctly has it, that it has not passed without eliciting results and opinions of a cosmopolitan nature, which must, more or less, effect the whole civilized world. It speaks in forcible language to the American people that they will no longer be treated as spoiled children. It must appear plain to them that they can no longer plead minority, or even reluctance in violation of established rights. They must make up their minds to be held, henceforth, responsible for their public acts. They must give up whining and pleading the rights of relationship, language and religion, one day, and on the next indulging in wanton insults and injuries. But it is in Europe that the results least anticipated have come to pass. The circular notes of the great powers to their ministers at Washington, condemning in strong language the piratical act of Capt. Wilkes, incontrovertibly prove the confidence that they possess in the integrity of Great Britain as the greatest maritime nation in the world. They do not wish to see the scepter of the ocean pass from Britannia to Columbia. They do not desire the remotest possibility to see the peace of the world disturbed by such firebrands as Capt. Wilkes and Gen. Harney. They know full well that the immense naval power of Great Britain is never used but in the cause of right and freedom. Instead of jealousy, or any exhibition of satisfaction at the insult offered to "The Flag," a strong feeling of disgust at the cowardly nature of the transaction has pervaded the whole European community. Perhaps with the exception of Russia, the Federal cause at the present time can hardly claim a friend or ally; and even this pseudo friendship does not arise from a similarity of tastes, government, or religion, but from a community of interests in inflicting, if they could, the greatest possible injury on Europe.

Several of the ministerial organs announce the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet has accepted a seat on the judicial bench; and that, if no necessity arises for his presence in the Upper house, during the coming session, he will tender his resignation of his seat in the Rideau division. We may reasonably infer from the announcement, that, if the ministry are likely to need his support, that support will be given, and the administration of justice allowed to wait the convenience of Cartier & Co. In reference to their "double shuffling" system of doing business, the Globe very pertinently asks, "will Mr. Vankoughnet sit in Parliament with the Chancellor's commission in his pocket? Will he leave the unfortunate suitors in the Court of Chancery to be deprived of justice while he is doing Ministerial dirty work in the Upper House? We understand that Mr. Vankoughnet will either stay in the Ministry or take the Chancellorship; surely he will not—dare not do both.

We are indebted to the Quebec "Chronicle" for some information in reference to the commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the management of the emigration agencies. The details have not yet been published, but enough appears to reveal a state of things most disgraceful to the officers concerned, and most disastrous to the interests of the province. The "Chronicle" says:

The charge originally preferred in this journal, implicating agents receiving handsome salaries from the Government in a corrupt system, designed to divert immigrants from settlement in Canada, has been sustained to the letter. We are informed, moreover, that other revelations of an equal disgraceful character have been obtained, showing the demoralization that obtains in this important branch of the public service, and the necessity that exists for an immediate and sweeping reform.

The public will await with anxiety the publication of the commissioners' report. If the information in reference to its exposure be verified, nothing less than an entire change of system and the dismissal of the officers who have proved false to their trust will be satisfactory. Under any circumstances, the adoption of vigorous measures to promote settlement in Canada would have been expedient. For years to come, the current which has hitherto flowed to the United States will be diverted to other channels, and it is for the Government to use proper exertions to secure to Canada its legitimate share. The sending of agents to Europe, to diffuse amongst the people of Britain and the continent, a knowledge of the advantages held out by Canada to the emigrant, is a step in the right direction. To render it effective, it is necessary to remove the obstacles which the imperfections of the system has fostered here; and the accomplishment of this object involves the removal of more than one well-paid functionary, and the appointment of successors better qualified for the task.

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The Tennessee continues very high; it is supposed that its great rise has been occasioned by the tears of joy shed by the Union men on its banks, at the Federal success in that quarter. Navigable streams in other parts of the Union are benefitting from these watery demonstrations of rejoicing.

We publish, on our first page, to-day, a first-rate piece of rhyme, entitled, "The fu-cup's ill to carry." Without mentioning names, there are many swains amongst our youthful readers, to whom we trust it will furnish a lesson of instruction.

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We have read in some of the Montreal papers, details of the most remarkable series of burglaries, carried on in that city, for a long time past, by a number of young boys who had clubbed together for that purpose, and carried on their nightly depredations so cautiously, as to elude, for many months, the vigilance of the police. Some of the parties have been arrested and have made full confession; others have escaped justice for the present, and are supposed to have joined the federal army of the States. Their thieving, at first, was commenced on a small scale, something similar to the "sweetie affair" that occurred here some months ago; but, from one step to another, they soon became adepts in the art, and did not hesitate to break windows, open doors and unlock safes, of course carrying off what they could lay their hands upon. Most of the boys belonged to the congregation of Father Dowd, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and he is said to have spoken very feelingly to his young hearers on the subject, exhorting them to abstain from drink, to avoid balls and pleasure parties, which were certain, at last, to lead to ruin. He said he knew almost every one of the boys and would not have expected any of them to be guilty of the crimes of which they were accused.

We have also seen a statement in one of the Perth papers, to the effect that, some time back, boys are in the habit of collecting in the evenings about the street corners, shooting and firing, and pelting snow balls, to the serious inconvenience of peaceable citizens, and the wanton destruction of a considerable amount of window glass. It is a bad omen for the further greatness and prosperity of a town when such lawlessness is allowed. We mention these facts, to draw attention to the evil and pernicious habit which almost everywhere abounds of allowing boys to spend their evenings on the streets, where they generally learn habits and vices, ruinous to their characters in after life. Confiding parents who believe their sons are safe, that they will not associate with the vicious, will, one of these days, find their hearts crushed, as thousands have before, by learning that their sons, whom they regarded as proof against any evil, have been from very early years, on the road to ruin. The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings on the streets, is one of the most ruinous, dangerous and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their course downward. They acquire, under the cover of the night, an unhealthy state of the mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene, vulgar, criminal sentiments, and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the streets after night fall, that the boys generally acquire the education of the bad and the capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents do you believe it? Will you keep your children at home at night, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?

The explosions of coal oil lamps is becoming of more frequent occurrence than formerly, whether caused by some difference in the manufacture or preparation of the oil or not, we cannot say. The latest case we have heard of occurred at Cornwall on Saturday week, when Mrs. Patton, wife of the Rector of that place, met with a most serious accident, by the explosion of a lamp of coal oil. But little hopes were entertained of her recovery, though, on Monday, she seemed a little better. Mr. Patton himself, was seriously injured and suffers severely both bodily and mentally.

A writer in the Days undertakes to give directions to avoid such accidents and says:—"Accidents have sometimes arisen from burning coal oil, and the writer has seen the explosion of his own lamp, resulting from neglect in cleaning away the burnt wick. It is probable that negligence in this matter is the cause of most of the explosions, which it would be easy to avoid by the following precautions. Persons using these lamps should regularly trim close the blackened part of the wick, and should not wait till the wick is at an end before replacing it. The whole burner should be kept perfectly free from carbonized material, which causes smoke and spreads an unpleasant odor when the lamp and the liquid are heated, and will even cause explosions without danger to those present. It is important also not to place the lamps too near a hot stove or pipe, which will raise the temperature of the oil, causing it to explode and break the vessel which contains it, as has happened in Montreal to one of the writer's friends, who happily retired in time to save the room from taking fire."

In another article we have referred to one of the benefits, but not the only one, which has resulted to Canada, from the recent Trent affair. The current literature of England has also been directed in this channel, and more space than ever before, is directed to Canadian matters. Our position, social, political and geographical, has been more generally canvassed and written about than formerly by British journals and British statesmen. You cannot now pick up an English periodical that does not contain an article on Canada. Formerly, the slight notices occasionally taken of Canada, were, reading, only as a specimen of the ignorance which generally prevailed of Canada and things Canadian. As the "Leader" truly says,—"we were usually regarded as something bordering on the red skinned denizens of the native wilds, who lived on fire water and scalping; we were looked upon as a hyperborean race which had some distant affinity to the Esquimaux Indians of the North; in fact it was almost questionable whether we retained any of the old Anglo-Saxon characteristics. Better views are beginning to prevail and late events have awakened a spirit of enquiry and a search after the truth. Some time ago the "Saturday Review," that Nestor of English literature, led off with a defence of the climate of the Province, and of its inhabitants, which did much no doubt, to dispel the singularly mistaken

The Glasgow Examiner states that the M. du Chailu, who has become so famous for wonderful tales respecting the travels in Africa, and especially respecting the Gorilla, is now proved to be an impostor. His true name is Belloni, and the witness







# COMMERCIAL

MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1862.

**FLOUR.**—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$2.30 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.80 to \$4.00; Superior, No. 2, \$4.60 to \$4.80; Superior, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Fancy, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Extra, \$5.45 to \$5.60; Bags, U. C. Spring, \$2.00 to \$2.70; Scotch, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per 112.

We hear of a sail of 200 bbls. good Super., at the Point (inspected and coopered,) at \$4.25.

Wheat.—\$1.07 ex-car for U. C. Spring. Demand active and supplies small. (Contract per bbl of 200 lbs., no sales; holders ask \$4. per bag of 112 lbs., 10s. to 10s. 6d.)

Ashe.—Pots \$6.00 to \$6.65 Inferior 5c. more. Pearls, \$6.60 to \$6.65.

Butter.—Sales at 11c. to 12c. for store packed. Choice Dairy, 13c. to 14c.

Pork.—The prices of Pork in the States have afforded a tolerably good indication of the expectations of the people with regard to the war. Could the South be opened of commerce, Pork would be in great demand for that region, where it bears an enormous price, and the consumption is large. It would therefore be exchange for cotton, which bears a relatively extravagant price at the North, and suffers a similar depression at South. Any indication of vigor at Washington, or success in the field, has consequently affected the price of Pork favorably; and the recent triumphs must have a very decided effect. Holders we believe are uncertain what to ask, and we therefore omit quotations, which would be entirely nominal.

Hops.—\$2.30 to \$4.50 nothing doing. Soda.—Clover seed, \$3.75 to \$3.25 for common to good; Timothy, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Under the influence of light arrivals prices have remained firm, but have hardened in the face of continued unfavorable advices from Europe. Round lots of flour and wheat are readily purchased at our quotations, and pork is excited in sympathy with the advance in the United States market, consequent upon the reported advantages gained by the Union party.

Flour.—No. 1 in good demand, and finer qualities rather scarce. No. 2, and lower grades in better supply, but freely bought. Double extra, \$5.75 to \$6; Extra \$5.50 to \$5.60; Fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Superior, \$4.85 to \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.25. For May delivery \$5.15 to \$5.20 has been paid for No. 1. Quiet at these figures.

Bag Flour.—Brisks and scarce, at \$2.60 to \$2.75.

Wheat.—Upper Canada Spring in good demand, ex-car at \$1.07. In store, with freestorage, to opening of navigation, at \$1.00 to \$1.10. For future delivery, no disposition to operate.

Pease.—Receipts light, and quotations nominal, at 67c. to 70c. per 60 lbs.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$1.50 to 1.75 per 45 lbs. Upper Canada Clover, 7c. to 7c. 1/2 per lb.

Butter.—Exceedingly quiet, with no demand for shipment. Several advices are very discouraging, and heavy arrivals here would sink the price for any, but very choice, to 10c. per lb. In absence of transactions, we repeat our quotations. Good to choice, 12c. to 14c.

Pork.—Excited, but without sales, at a nominal advance of 2c. per bbl.

Dressed Hops in good demand, with light receipts and steadily hardened in price. Our sales this week have been at \$4.25 to \$4.37 all round. Consignees must exercise great discretion in shipping at this advanced season, as delays on the G. T. R. R. are almost unavoidable.

Lard.—Leaf, 5c. Rendered in kegs 7c. to 7c. 1/2.

Aches.—Dall, same quotations for Pots and Pearls, \$6.00 to \$6.65.

W. A. T. LEEMING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 28 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal February 20th 1862.

# MARKETS

Corrected Regularly.

Fall Flour, \$100 lbs.	\$2.50	@	2 7/8
Spring Flour, \$100 lbs.	2.00	@	2 1/2
Fall Wheat, \$100 lbs.	0.95	@	1.00
Spring Wheat, \$100 lbs.	0.80	@	0.90
Barley, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Indian Corn, \$100 lbs.	0.45	@	0.50
Barley, \$48 lbs.	0.45	@	0.47
Potatoes, \$100 lbs.	0.55	@	0.65
Rye, \$100 lbs.	0.45	@	0.50
Oatmeal, \$100 lbs.	0.20	@	0.25
Peas, \$100 lbs.	0.50	@	0.55
Hay, \$100 lbs.	0.40	@	0.45
Butter, \$100 lbs.	0.40	@	0.50
Pork, Prime Mess, \$100 lbs.	8.00	@	9.00
Wool, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Butter, \$100 lbs.	0.12	@	0.14
Eggs, \$100 lbs.	0.12	@	0.15
Turkeys, \$100 lbs.	0.50	@	0.60
Hardwood, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
For sale, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30

PETITE, February 23, 1862.

Pork Ashes per cwt.	\$5.00	@	5.20
Pork, Prime Mess, \$100 lbs.	4.50	@	5.00
Do. Prime, \$100 lbs.	4.00	@	4.50
Boat, \$100 lbs.	4.00	@	4.25
Wheat per bushel, \$100 lbs.	0.80	@	0.90
Oats, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Peas, \$100 lbs.	0.55	@	0.60
Barley, \$100 lbs.	0.45	@	0.50
Potatoes, \$100 lbs.	0.40	@	0.50
Flour per barrel, \$100 lbs.	4.75	@	5.00
Oatmeal, \$100 lbs.	4.00	@	4.25
Butter per lb., \$100 lbs.	0.15	@	0.20
Eggs, per doz., \$100 lbs.	0.15	@	0.20
Hay per ton, \$100 lbs.	8.00	@	9.00

OTTAWA MARKET.

Wheat—Spring, \$100 lbs.	\$2.90	@	3.05
Fall, \$100 lbs.	1.00	@	1.05
Flour—Extra, \$100 lbs.	5.00	@	5.25
Superfine No. 1, \$100 lbs.	4.75	@	5.00
No. 2, \$100 lbs.	4.50	@	4.75
Farmer's, \$100 lbs.	4.25	@	4.50
Oatmeal, \$100 lbs.	3.50	@	3.75
Rye, \$100 lbs.	0.50	@	0.55
Barley, \$100 lbs.	0.40	@	0.45
Oats, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Peas, \$100 lbs.	0.55	@	0.60
Beans, \$100 lbs.	0.50	@	0.55
Corn, \$100 lbs.	0.45	@	0.50
Potatoes, \$100 lbs.	0.40	@	0.45
Hay, \$100 lbs.	0.00	@	0.75
Straw, \$100 lbs.	0.00	@	0.50
Pork, \$100 lbs.	4.00	@	5.00
Beef, \$100 lbs.	4.00	@	5.00
per lb., \$100 lbs.	0.06	@	0.10
Ham, \$100 lbs.	0.06	@	0.10
Tallow, \$100 lbs.	0.00	@	0.10
Lard, \$100 lbs.	0.10	@	0.10
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5.00	@	5.25
Fowls, \$100 lbs.	0.00	@	0.00
Chickens, each, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Wool, fleece washed, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.33
Wool, pulled, \$100 lbs.	0.25	@	0.30
Apples per bbl., \$100 lbs.	3.00	@	0.30
Wood—Hemlock, &c. per cord	1.00	@	0.00
Hardwood, \$100 lbs.	2.25	@	0.00
Turkeys, each, \$100 lbs.	0.50	@	1.00
Geese, each, \$100 lbs.	0.45	@	0.50
Butter—Fresh per lb., \$100 lbs.	0.16	@	0.00
Eggs per doz., \$100 lbs.	0.10	@	0.12
Onions, per peck, \$100 lbs.	0.30	@	0.35

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WASHING MADE EASY!!!

Right of LAWRENCE'S WASHING MACHINE for the Counties of Carleton, Russell and Prescott, are now manufacturing the same.

Lawrence's Washing Machine was patented in 1858, and has been awarded the first prize at Montreal, and at the Provincial Exhibitions in Kingston, Hamilton & Toronto, and is pronounced by competent Judges to be the most

TIME SAVING, LABOUR SAVING, AND SOAP SAVING MACHINE

ever offered to the public, and is warranted to wash safe and with ease. The public will find it to their advantage to examine this machine before purchasing elsewhere.

Numerous testimonials might be given but a trial is considered all that is necessary.

The public are hereby cautioned against any infringement of Lawrence's Patent, as such will be expensive.

MOORE & WALKER, Carleton Place, Feb. 4th, 1862. 22-3

## IMPORTANT.

DR. WILKINS' PULMONIC SYRUP is highly recommended for the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

## THE RAMSAY LEAD

Mining & Smelting Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for an Act to amend the Charter incorporating "The Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company," so as to increase the capital, and in other respects.

Montreal, Jan. 24, 1862. 22-

## Store and Dwelling

LET AT SMITH'S FALLS.

NOW occupied by James Rath. Possession given on the 15th March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD SMITH, Ward's Mills, Smith's Falls. Smith's Falls, 10th Feb., 1862. 23-c

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as his business will not permit him to give any longer credit. All accounts due on the first of March next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Court for collection.

N. MCNEELY, Carleton Place, Feb. 11th, 1862. 23-ff

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to pay the same on or before the first of March.

HUGH NELSON, Carleton Place, 10th Feb., 1862. 23-ff

## WORMS.

For destroying Worms in children, Sitters' Worm Candy is the best and most safe, and of actual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicine.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date the Subscriber will conduct his business on a new principle. The increasing facilities for carrying on a profitable business, and the large demand for money, renders it highly important to make the quickest return possible, and as the old motto is a "nimble squire before a slow shilling," he will in future do business on the READY PAY SYSTEM only. An immense reduction will be made in his prices to suit the new arrangement, and all descriptions of produce will be taken in exchange. He also calls upon all parties indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all accounts past due since 1st January, 1861, unless paid in ten days, will be left with the Clerk of the Court for collection.

JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, 29th Jan., 1862. 21-

## A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPES' MAGNETIC Ointment is well worth a trial in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Itch, and all other skin diseases. It is sold by all dealers in medicine.

## LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No. 2, 3 & 4 in 1st Con. Ramsay, 100 Acres, more or less, formerly owned by the late John Tomlinson. There is about 80 acres cleared and 20 acres ready for Spring Wheat, and 20 acres newly laid down in Grass. Terms liberal. Apply to GEORGE STEEN, Near the Town Hall, Drummond. 20th Dec. 1861. 18-cg

## Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Business Stands in the Village. That corner lot formerly occupied by Duncan McGregor, on which is erected a stone building, together with a lot of building materials. Also, the corner lot containing 1/2 of an acre on George and James Streets. All of which will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place, 17th Jan., 1862. 20-ff

## Lake Huron Grindstones.

The undersigned, having examined and tested the quality of Lake Huron Grindstones brought into this neighborhood by Mr. Alex. Kinch of Ramsey, can confidently recommend them to the public.

They are every way superior to the Bore stone now in constant use, and being put at a very low figure, are well worth the notice of every farmer and mechanic. None should be without one.

They are to be seen at the Railway Station in this village.

John Sumner, N. McNeely, John McGee, F. Lavalley, John Hogg, Jacob Leslie, John Graham. Carleton Place, 17th Feb., 1862. 21-

## Notice.

Those indebted to him, that unless they pay their accounts, he will be obliged to hand them to the Clerk of the Court for collection, as his business will not afford such long credit as is practiced.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Weaver, 9th Con. Beckwith, Feb. 17, 1862. 24-4

## Notice to Debtors.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as his business will not permit him to give any longer credit. All accounts due on the first of March next, will be handed to the Clerk of the Court for collection.

WILLIAM PAISLEY, Carleton Place, Feb. 18th, 1862. 24-ff

## For Sale

A SINGLE WAGON and a SINGLE SLEIGH, also two sets of single HARNESS—One of them silver mounted and quite new. At the Herald office, 150 St. Nicholas Street, Feb. 12th 1862.

# FOR SALE.

THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSEL'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 particulars enquire at this office. Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

## LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!!!

Cheaper than ever.

THE BEST COAL OIL, only 75 cts. per gallon. In packages of 20, 40 and 50 gallons for country Merchants at wholesale.

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, &c., &c., at 20 per cent less than usual price—FOR CASH ONLY.

Fluid and Common Oil Lamps, changed to Burn Coal Oil.

JOHN HART, Perth, Nov. 4th, 1861. 9-

## LOOK OUT FOR WINTER

10,000 SHEEP BELTS!!!

AND 1000 GOOD BEER HIDES!!!

The highest Cash price will be paid at the "WOLVERINE MILLS" CARLETON PLACE. WILLIAM PAISLEY. Carleton Place, Oct. 21st, 1861. 7

## NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to the Undersigned by Note or Account are hereby requested to pay the same forthwith and save costs. ALLAN McDONALD. Carleton Place, Oct. 21st, 1861.

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM.

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

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

## Notice to Debtors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Undersigned, are hereby requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of January next, as all accounts unpaid at that date will be handed in to the clerk of the Court for collection.

HUGH MCLEOD, Carleton Place, Dec. 14. 14

## Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late J. B. BUSKEY are hereby informed that unless immediate payment be made, their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

NATHANIEL MCNEELY, HUGH MCLEOD, Attorneys of the late J. B. Buskey. Carleton Place, Dec. 14. 14

## FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

FARMERS AND OTHERS. If you want to protect your BUILDINGS and FAMILY from injury or harm by Lightning, secure immediately PROFESSOR MORRIS' LARGE SIZE TWISTED RODS with platinum points and PATENT INSULATORS, which are warranted to carry it off. As some Buildings have been struck and burnt by Lightning with Rods on, many falsely contend that they are no protection, without considering the Size of the Rods, the kind of insulators and the imperfect way they are put up. Take an imperfect Electric Machine without good insulators, and it will not work, neither will the Magnetic Telegraph operate correctly if any part of it is not properly put together. And so it is with Lightning Rods. Get the small cheap Rods and inferior points and insulators, and your building will be sure to be struck by lightning, as they will attract the electricity but are not sufficient to carry it off. But if you want your buildings protected, call on the Subscriber for PROFESSOR MORRIS' LATEST PATENT INSULATORS AND POINTS, and the large TWISTED RODS, and your buildings will never be struck by lightning. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. EDGAR, Smith's Falls, 20th July, 1861. 48-ff

## Hotel to Let!

THE SUBSCRIBER about retiring from business, offers to lease for a term of years, his well known Hotel in this village. Earliest applications attended to. Apply to ARTHUR F. WALL, Smith's Falls, Jan. 13th 1862. 19-ff

## NOTICE.

IT will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next session, for an Act to Amend the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, appointing the Village of Pembroke as the County Town of the County of Renfrew, and to provide for the selection of some more central position as the County Town of said County of Renfrew.

Renfrew, Jan. 2, 1862.

## NOTICE.

Attention is hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to separate the Township of McNab from the County of Renfrew, and to annex the said Township to the County of Lanark.

Dec. 3rd, 1861. 14-4

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which will sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cartwheels, Cattle, Box and Cooking Stoves, Wagon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Angler Foundry.

RORISON & McKEWEN, Arnprior, March 18, 1861. 28

## A CARD.

GEORGE B. LONG returns his warmest thanks to the Inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past year, as also to his friends of Carleton Place, Pakenham and Arnprior, who have come such distances with their wares. He is still to be found at his old stand, on Mill Street, Almonte, where he is prepared to execute all and any orders which the public may require. He guarantees to fit old and young, in all cases, in the most judicious manner, and in the most durable materials made at Railroad speed. Particular pains will be taken in cutting Clothes for those who may want them made at their homes. Mark's Deficiencies of the human body and limbs artistically improved. The Paris, London and New York Fashions received quarterly. All work done punctually to order. Almonte, Jan. 16, 1862. 20-ff

## Cooking Stoves.

TWO Front & Wood Cooking stoves, new, and well trimmed. Also one Fuller cooking stove, large size. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. December 24th 1861.

## NOTICE.

A Provincial Parliament, at its next session, for an Act to separate the Townships of Bagot and Byfield from the County of Renfrew and to annex the said Townships to the County of Lanark.

Bagot 16th Dec. 1861. 16-

# WINTER GOODS, 1861

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving, and opening a large and well selected

## STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

To which he invites the particular attention of Buyers, amongst which will be found, a very fine Assortment of MANTLES, Dress and Mantle material.

PLAIDS, SHAWLS, PLAIN AND PRINTED COBBOURGS, PLAIN DRESS GOODS, In a great Variety. CLOTHS, TWEEDS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

To all of which he respectfully invites attention, being confident that for Style, Quality, Price and Variety, they will not be surpassed. Special attention to the Large and varied STOCK of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, LEATHER and CROCKERY, as well as his very fine and superior Lot of GENUINE TEAS. The whole will be sold at very Low Prices.

A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct. 7, 1861. 5-

## G. H. TURNER & Co.