



**The Belfast Riots.**  
The Dublin correspondent of the London Star says that the trial of the rioters at Belfast is still proceeding, but in the most unsatisfactory manner. The principal cases of the rioters have been discharged without having come to a verdict. In the case of Davidson (a Catholic), charged with the murder of Murdoch (a Protestant), no verdict was had; and in the case of Laverty (a Protestant), charged with the murder of Gorman (a Catholic), the jury was discharged without having come to a verdict. At the sitting of the court yesterday, Mr. Butt applied for, and obtained an attachment against the Belfast "News-Letter," in consequence of an article published in that paper yesterday morning, relating to the trial of the rioters. The jury in both cases discharging, the "News-Letter" in its article points out the fact that in the case of Davidson (a Catholic), charged with shooting a Protestant, nine of the jury were for a conviction and three for an acquittal; and in the case of Laverty (a Protestant), charged with shooting a Catholic, ten were for acquittal and two for conviction, the jury being composed of ten Protestants and two Roman Catholics. The learned counsel, having read the article in question, argued that it was calculated to prejudice the panel against his client Davidson, who was to be put on his trial again, and that it was a libel on the Administration of justice at the assizes. Baron Deasy required to have the statements and grounds of the application set out in affidavit, and the jury was adjourned to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock. The jury was adjourned to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

**Reports of the Belfast Riot Commission.**  
The report of Messrs. Barry and Dowse, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existing means of suppressing riots in Belfast in connection with the disturbances of August last, was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday evening, March 13.

The Commissioners set forth the warrant under which they sat, and referred to the circumstances which led to their being called upon to proceed to Belfast, the length of time which was devoted to the investigation, and the number of witnesses who presented themselves and were examined. The recommendation of the Commissioners, which are necessarily the points of greatest interest in Belfast are as follows:—

- I. That Belfast, which is now simply a borough within the borders of the county, should be constituted a county of its own, like Cork.
  - II. That the police force, which now consists of about 160 men, should be raised to 400; making an addition of 240.
  - III. That the additional force should be maintained, one half at the expense of the town, and the other out of the Consolidated Fund.
  - IV. That the Lord Lieutenant in Council should have power to diminish the gross number of the police force by fifty, if such a reduction should be deemed advisable at any future period.
  - V. That the force should be under a Chief-Constable or Superintendent, who should be invested with all the functions of a magistrate for the purpose of action at the head of the police but who should not have power to sit at Petty Sessions as a Justice of the Peace.
  - VI. That two Superintendents or Resident Magistrates should be appointed in Belfast, of whom one should be a Roman Catholic.
- The Commissioners, in the body of their report, refer to the character of the recent disturbances, and to the existing state of feeling in the town; and say they cannot conceal their apprehension that riots similar to those of August last may again break forth.
- They add that it is with shame and sorrow that as Irishmen they feel compelled to make their report; and they state that it is owing to the existence of religious animosities in the town that they have agreed to recommend that one of the Superintendents should be a Roman Catholic.

**Confession of Robt. C. Kennedy.**  
After my escape from Johnston's Island I went to Canada, where I met a number of confederates. They asked me if I was willing to go on an expedition. I replied, "Yes, if it is in the service of my country." They said, "It's all right," but we were no intimates of its nature, nor did I ask for any. I was then sent to New York, where I stayed some time. There were eight men of our party, of whom two fled to Canada. After we were in New York three weeks we were told that the object of the expedition was to retaliate on the North for the atrocities in the Shenandoah valley. It was designed to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election, but the phosporus was not ready, and it was put off till the 25th of November. I was stopping at the Belmont Hotel, but moved to the Pine Street Hotel. I set fire to four places—Barham's Museum, Lovejoy's Hotel, Tammany Hotel, and the New England House. The others only started fires where each was lodging, and then ran off. Had they all done as I did we would have had thirty-two fires and played a huge joke on the Pine Street Hotel. I know that I am to be hung for setting fire to Barham's Museum, but that was only a joke. I had no idea of doing it. I had been drinking and went in there with a friend, and just to scare the people, I emptied a bottle of phosporus on the floor. We knew that it would set fire to the wood, but we had tried it before, and at one time had concluded to give the whole thing up.

There was no friendliness about it. After setting fire to my four places I walked the streets all night, and went to the Exchange Hotel early in the morning. We all met there that morning and the next night. My friend and I had rooms there, but we sat in the office nearly all the time, reading the papers, while we were watched by the detectives, of whom the hotel was full. I expected to die then, and if I had it would have been all right, but now it seems rather hard, I escaped to Canada, and was glad enough when I crossed the bridge in safety.

I desired, however, to return to my command, and started with my friend for the confederacy via Detroit. Just before entering the city he received an intimation that the detectives were on the lookout for us, and giving me a signal, he then jumped from the cars. I did not notice the signal, but kept on, and was arrested in the next depot.

I wish to say that killing women and children was the last thing thought of. We wanted to see the people of the North understand that there are two sides to this war, and that they can't be rolling in wealth and comfort while we at the South are hearing all the hardships and privations.

In retaliation for Sheridan's atrocities in the Shenandoah valley, we desired to destroy property, not the lives of women and children, although that would of course have followed in its train.

Done in the presence of Lieut. Colonel Martin Burke.  
March 24th—10:30 p.m.

**Execution at Durham.**  
**FRIGHTFUL SCENE ON THE SCAFFOLD.**  
**The Rope Broke.**  
On Thursday, Matthew Atkinson was executed at Durham for the murder of his wife at Winkley, in the county of Durham, on the 15th Sept. last. He was a pitman, and the murder was committed under circumstances of the greatest brutality. When he was found guilty, upon being asked why sentence should not be passed, he said his wife had led him a most unhappy life, that during the past year he had to fetch her no less than seven times from another man's house. He was drunk at the time of the occurrence, and although several of the neighbors knew that he was beating her, and heard her scream of "Help!" "Murder!" continue for upwards of an hour, they did not attempt to interfere from their known character of brutality and ruffianism. Some hours after he called some neighbors in and said, "I have done for her now." After his sentence he said, addressing the judge, "Thank you, my lord, I am prepared to die at any time." At 8 o'clock, the prisoner, accompanied by the usual official, appeared on the scaffold, Atkinson being the executioner. When all the paraphernalia necessary to carry out the execution had been adjusted, the bolt was withdrawn; directly the rope snapped, and the body fell with an appalling sound. From the crowd around rose the loudest cheers at this untoward event. The body was immediately removed within the prison wall, a fresh rope could be obtained. At 25 minutes past 8 Atkinson again appeared upon the scaffold with a fresh rope. On facing the multitude beneath, he was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses. A few moments later the chaplain, followed by Atkinson, again mounted the scaffold. The latter stepped on the drop firm and collected, although a blood-red mark round his neck testified to the terrible tug which it had experienced by the breaking of the rope. Atkinson, who seemed determined that no second mishap should occur, spent a great deal of time in adjusting the new rope and pulling the noose tight, an object which drew forth from the mob a perfect hurricane of hisses. The dying struggles of the unfortunate man were horrible, and frightful to witness. They lasted unfortunately some minutes in consequence of the thickness of the new rope. During the whole of the shocking spectacle, the excitement was very great, and the efforts of the police were almost powerless to control the popular indignation.

**The Herald.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
Wednesday, April 5th, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The whole civilized world will be startled by the intelligence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; and all good men, however different their opinions may be, with regard to his policy, will be pained to hear of his untimely death. He was shot in the back of the head, while attending Ford's theatre in Washington.

About the same time a man entered, under some pretence, the bedroom of Mr. Seward and stabbed him repeatedly in the neck and face. Mr. Frederick Seward who was in an adjoining room and came to his father's assistance shared the same fate.

At our latest reports they are still alive, and some hopes are entertained of the recovery of the elder Mr. Seward. \$10,000 reward has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the murderous attack, in addition to \$10,000 for the assassination of the President. Mr. Hansel, a messenger of the State department, who was also wounded in Mr. Seward's chamber, is dead.

The nation is thus suddenly thrown from great rejoicings into deep mourning, and speculation, at present, is useless, as to the results which the future may develop.

It is very much to be feared that the loss of Mr. Lincoln, at this particular time will not be at all favourable to the settlement of the vexed questions which have caused so much bitterness and bloodshed.

Mr. Johnson, the Vice-President, will of course take his place, but it is doubtful if he will command the same confidence and respect, as was deservedly paid to honest old Lincoln, whose far-seeing sagacity and firmness constituted his name a tower of strength. Speaking of the Vice-President, the "Globe" says, he is far from being, in all respects, worthy to fill Mr. Lincoln's place. His *fiasco* at the inauguration ceremonies is still fresh in the memories of our readers. Mr. Johnson was chosen by the Republican Convention at Baltimore last year, simply as a compliment to the loyal people of the Southern States. He was unquestionably the ablest representative of a slave State who adhered to the Northern cause with entire devotion, and in their eagerness to show friendliness to loyal Southerners, the Republicans forgot that their qualities were wanting in the man of their choice besides fidelity and talent. The loss of Mr. Lincoln and the succession of Mr. Johnson is unquestionably a severe blow to the republic at the present crisis. But it is far from being irreparable. The American people have gone through much more than this during the last four years without flinching, and they will survive it. Mr. Johnson is a self-made man, and we need hardly say that any one who rises from the workman's bench to the place of United States senator must possess great qualities both of head and heart. It is alleged that the conclusion which might have been drawn from his recent escape in the Senate Chamber as to his habits was erroneous. He is said to be a very honest, straightforward man, with much of the roughness of the Westerner which marked Jackson and Lincoln, and also a large share of their shrewdness and sagacity. Mr. Johnson is called to a great position at an important crisis, and we hope

that he may prove worthy of it. In one important respect he is all that could be desired. Casting aside early prejudices, he is a friend of emancipation and warmly sympathizes with the colored race.

The question of free labor in the States will have to be taken up and talked of, as the result of the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, and with it the Southern system of slavery. Indeed, the question is already being seriously discussed, in view of the changes it will occasion in commercial relations, and in the production of inter-tropical supplies. An exchange paper says, that, since the emancipation of the negroes of the British West Indies, at a cost to the nation of twenty millions of sterling money, the progress of anti-slavery sentiment throughout the world has been slow, irregular, and at times disheartening; but the foundations of the policy advocated by the followers of Wilberforce, through all these vicissitudes, have been shown to be securely laid. Anti-slavery sentiments have asserted their supremacy over gain and cruelty not only in the British Dominions, but in the French, Danish and Dutch possessions. In Brazil the proposal to make the negro population free is gaining ground, and the carrying of the measure is hopefully believed to be almost secured. With the slavery element abolished in the Southern States—not by equitable compensation, as is the glory of British action, but abolished by the fire and sword of war, and by the working of the act of confiscation—then there remain only the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, in which slave labour holds a tenure. As he who five years ago might have prophesied the downfall of slavery in the United States by any means whatever, within a time so short as that which has actually proved the death of the peculiar institution, would have been deemed a bold man, so even now it may be hazardous to venture the opinion that slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico will be short lived; but the hope that the stain of slavery will be soon wiped away from the fame and loveliness of these rich colonies of the Spanish crown, is surely strengthened by the march of events in other parts of the world. When this hope is realized the British West Indian planters, the first to meet the shock of the great change, will then enter upon their reward. The long period of brutal and hopeless competition which the planters in those islands have had to sustain against Cuba, Brazil and the Southern States—thanks to the repeal by English free-traders of the differential duties on colonial produce, in which Canada was and is a sufferer along with the "West Indies"—will be at an end. The justice to the negro by the purchase of his freedom, the injustice to the planter by the destruction of his only protection against those who continued to benefit by slave labor, will then come to an equilibrium. It will be no longer systems of forced and unrequited labor which shall decide the prosperity of a tropical country, or influence the price of cotton and the value of sugar; it will be natural advantages of climate, fertility of soil—knowledge, enterprise, industry, and thrift which shall govern these things. If negroes prove lazy and indifferent in their new condition, as they are apt to do, the Hindoo Coolie or the Chinaman will be induced to take their place. The labor question will soon solve itself, and when the revolution in cotton and sugar cultivation accommodates itself to the new order of things, the world will possess a policy of insurance against the disturbance to commerce and domestic management like that which has been created by the civil war and its accompanying "cotton famine."

The Boston "Traveler" referring to the refusal of the House of Commons to strike out the government appropriation for the fortifications at Quebec, says:—"We see no evidence of hostility in such refusal." Either we are about to attack Canada or we are not about to do so. If we mean to attack it, then are the English not right in fortifying their country? If we are not about to attack it, then we need care no fortifying their action there. The measure they are engaged in is simply one of precaution, and should offend no one." Another American journal that has come under our notice speaks in a much similar strain; and we may conclude that there are not wanting influential persons in the United States who will think none the less highly of Canadians for manifesting a disposition to preserve their nationality. It is natural that it should be so; for, unless we respect ourselves how can we look for others to respect us.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan, late M. P. for the City of Hamilton, has published two letters, in which he advocates that Canada should be affiliated with Great Britain as part and parcel of the Empire, that our public debt should be assumed by it; and in matters of defence we should be regarded as Scotland would be under similar circumstances, and that militia duty is all properly to be expected of us. Free trade with the mother country would of course follow, and a paper currency inconvertible into gold would, he argues, be also a necessary concomitant. It is not probable that his suggestions will be acted on.

No one is allowed to leave Washington, and the issuing of passes has been suspended. The funeral of the President will take place at 12 m. on Wednesday next.

The steamship "Germania" has arrived. Mr. Cobden died on the 2nd inst.

The House of Commons granted \$750,000 for navy estimates.

Spain has agreed to abandon San Domingo.

The latest news from the old country is by the "Europa." It is said that Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. The revenue returns show an increase of over \$100,000 on the year ending 21st ult., and an excess of nearly \$500,000 over the estimates. In reply to questions, Palmerston said that, for the Pope to take up his residence in England, would be both an anachronism and a solemnity. The Admiralty has received no formal notification of the proposed attempt to reach the north pole.

The council of Bookwith has granted thirty dollars to be divided in prizes, to be competed for by the members of the Carleton Place Rifle Company, on the next 24th of May. The prize was supported by some of the heaviest rateropers in the Township, and met with very little opposition in the council. It will not cost any of the rateropers more than a few coppers.

There has been great excitement in Glasgow, caused by the arrest of a highly respectable medical man, Dr. Pritchard, on a charge of having caused the death of his wife and of his mother-in-law. The bodies have been disinterred, with a view to ascertain whether there are traces of poison. Dr. Pritchard is not unknown to medical men, having published several works.

The Pope is grieved and surprised at events in Mexico, and has expressed the hope that Maximilian will abandon his present policy and satisfy the just desires of the holy See.

The Mitchell Advocate states that sheep are dying throughout the neighbourhood of Mullartown from some unknown cause.

**Frightful Scenes in Washington.**  
**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.**  
**THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD!**  
**THE SEWARDS INSENSIBLE AND SUPPOSED TO BE DYING!**  
Washington, April 15, 12:30 A.M.—The President was shot in the theatre to-night, and is mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at a theatre.

THIRD DISPATCH.—Secretary Seward was shot in the theatre to-night, and is mortally wounded. No arteries were cut. Particulars soon.

Washington, April 14.—President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

Others announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that General took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause in the action, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming: "Ic semper tyrannus," and immediately leaping to the stage, and firing the second shot to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience, and the President had been shot, when all rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him, hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination to the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard of "Stand back and give him air," "has any one stimulated?" and on a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon-General of the Army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting; also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the actors.

It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Bellow and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Governor Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants were around.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly.

The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head.

The surgeons used every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes past eight o'clock.

Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant and they were to be present, and as General Grant had gone North he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Astman, of Mass, bid him goodbye.

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a coloured servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in the

Washington, April 15, 2:30, a.m.  
To Major Gen. Dix:—

This evening the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound was mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately pushed to the bed, and inflicted two or three shots on the throat, and two on the face of the Secretary. It is hoped that the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse warned Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he failed to go. He is now at his residence at six o'clock this evening.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, the President was cheerful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of the Government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

Signed,  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Washington, April 15, 2:12 A.M.—The President is still alive, but he is growing weaker. The ball is lodged in his brain, three inches from where it entered the skull. He remains insensible, and his condition is utterly hopeless.

The Vice-President has been to see him, but all company, except the members of the Cabinet and of the family, is rigidly excluded.

Large crowds still continue in the street, as near to the house as the line of guards allow.

War Department, Washington, April 15th, 4:10 A.M.—To Major-General Dix: Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

The majority of Seward's wounds are dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, J. Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President. The other assassin is still at large, and his name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from.

Both and his accomplices were at the lively stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some reason it was not carried into effect till last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore. The other has not been traced.

E. M. STANTON.

Very Latest.—To the Independence News-room: A special despatch from Washington says Mr. Frederick Seward is dead. Secretary Seward is but just alive.

New York, April 15.—All business suspended on board.

New York, April 15.—The Herald's Goldboro correspondent, says Sherman's army commenced to advance on the 9th inst. in three columns, under Howard, Sigbee, and Schofield. During the rejoicing over the news of the capture of Richmond, General Sherman was called out by his troops, and he addressed a few words to them, saying he was informed Richmond had been captured, and that Lee was flying in dismay. He said Grant told him he was pursuing Lee, and (Sherman) would think Johnston, which, said Sherman, "I think we will." The soldiers cried, "We will we will!" Sherman told his soldiers that he did not mean to let Johnston have any rest.

The following is the substance of Jeff. Davis's last proclamation, dated Danville, April 5.—"The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under reverses, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly hampered by the necessity of keeping constant watch over their approach to the capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprises."

New York, April 15.—A rebel despatch, dated Augusta, April 5th, indicates that Alabama is overrun by Union cavalry, under Wilson and other commanders, moving toward Mobile. Gen. McCook's force is reported to have burned Red Mountain iron-works, and the village of Etowah, and have tapped the telegraph at several places, sending despatches to Rebel officers. Two columns of Yankees are also reported advancing upon Columbus, Miss.

The Danville Register of the 5th says, Brokenshire, the rebel Quartermaster, and Commissary General, and other officers, were expected to reach that city on horseback on the 5th. The ram which the rebels had been building at Halifax has been destroyed. The ram "Albemarle" has been raised by our men, and was found to be seriously injured.

The Herald's correspondent says, an expedition lately went up to the Obowen River, N. C., and captured Wenton and Murfreesboro.

The Herald's Goldboro correspondent has a report from a high source, saying that Governor Vance will call the North Carolina Legislature together to repeal the Secession ordinance.

The same despatch says, the Rebel steamer "Gertrude," with a cargo valued at \$2,000,000, was sunk in Spanish River, near Tampa, on the 11th inst., by collision with the "Alabama."

The Herald's Washington special says, President Lincoln yesterday revoked the passes to Hunter, Leecher, and other leaders of the rebellion.

ing rebels to visit Richmond. The President was willing to have a convention held, but did not want it controlled by these men. The Raleigh Confederate of the 9th says, the city was sacked and fired by a mob of the lower classes. The 16th Virginia Reserve were left to protect the people, but were unable to do so. The mob took possession of some of the larger warehouses and stores and robbed them.

New York, April 15th, 9 a.m.—Intense sorrow is depicted on all countenances at the horrible events that occurred in Washington last night; and the grief of all good men is appermost everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted in this city this morning until the state of the President was known, when they were all placed at half mast. People appear perfectly horrified, and the utmost rage is undoubtedly felt toward all known secessionists and rebel sympathizers.

Washington, April 15.—The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and spur, which have been identified as belonging to the suspected man. The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also had been identified as one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening. Two gentlemen, who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former, a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented. It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down its head, heart, and arm. As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets of Washington, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassins. In a few moments the telegraph had around the whole police forces of the city. Mayor Wallack and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every preparation was made to preserve order and quiet. Every street was patrolled. At the request of Mr. Richards, Gen. Auger sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of Washington is strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape is thoroughly guarded. Steamboats about to start down the Potomac were stopped.

**LATEST.**  
New York, April 17.—The Times' Washington special (10 a.m. yesterday) says:—Secretary Seward is decidedly better. Frederick is still unconscious, but resting quietly as an infant sleeping. The pistol with which he was struck is very heavy. Mr. Seward's throat and face were frightfully cut in this terrible conflict, the wounded soldier clinging to the assassin. Seward threw himself from the bed upon the floor. When it was over he lay in a pool of blood. The door bell was answered by a small colored boy, who told the assassin he could not go up stairs, but he rushed by, and encountered Frederick at the head of the stairs. Augustus, Mr. Seward's eldest son, who interfered, was severely cut, as was the invalid soldier, Fanny, Mr. Seward's daughter, was sitting beside him. The colored boy ran to the Sentinel on the corner telling him there was a murderer in the house, but the sentinel did not feel free to leave his post. Mr. Seward had information of the plot, but this information was so completely disregarded that the assassin was a large, athletic, powerful man, armed with a heavy revolver and bowie knife.

The Tribune at 4:50 p.m., says, no hopes are entertained of Fred. Seward's life. The Secretary shows wonderful vitality. There is no danger from his wound. It is the prostration which his system received from his first injuries, which excites apprehension.

Secretary Stanton inclines to the belief that the murderer Booth, is sequestered in the city, but if he and his accomplices have escaped, it was across the Eastern Branch. On the movements of Booth on Friday, this correspondent says, about 8 a.m. three men called at the National Hotel, and inquired for Booth. The clerk informed them he was not in. After an earnest conversation between themselves, they left. Knowing Booth's acquaintances to be respectable, the clerk thought it strange that he should be called upon by such shabby looking persons. They had the general appearance of Southern refugees. They left their cards, which the clerk did not look at. About 11 a.m., Booth was in the office, but he presented no unusual appearance, except that he was unusually pale. At 4 p.m., he asked clerk if any letter had been left for him, and on being answered in the negative, appeared disappointed, and called for a sheet of paper and envelope. He was about to write, but, as if some one might see what he was writing, asked to be admitted into the office. The clerk asked him if he had much money, and he said he had \$1000 that day. With a startled look he replied *sotto voce*, "No; but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount." He had written but a few words, when he called earnestly to the clerk, "Merrick, in this year 1864 or 1865?" Merrick said he must be joking, and Booth said, "Sincerely, I am not." Mr. Merrick says he then noticed that he was entirely at variance with his usual deportment. He sealed his letter, and left the place. He reappeared and took tea at half past six o'clock, and left his key at the office as he went out. Mr. Brady saw him on the avenue opposite Grover's Theatre, seated on a horse, at half past 4 p.m., in conversation with Mr. Matthews, of Ford's Theatre. He talked with him, but noticed nothing extraordinary in his demeanor.

The assassin of Secretary Seward is believed to be a man named Satchel, a noted Maryland rebel. At least six persons were engaged in the conspiracy, four of whom did not perform their parts. The murderers have probably escaped across the Potomac to Mosby. The ball entered the head of the President in the back part, near the base of the brain, took a direct course toward the right eye, struck the orbital bone, rebounded, and lodged several inches from the surface. The ball was flattened.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Vice-President Johnson last Friday, which was only found on his table yesterday, among other papers—"I do not wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview—J. WILKES BOOTH." Mr. Johnson was out at the time, and never saw the note till yesterday.

The wounds inflicted on the Secretary's face have greatly reduced the inflammation and pain caused by the fracture of his jaw by the accident, and the contrivance of adjusting the jaw in wire prevented the assassin's knife from severing the artery.

It appears that Major Rathbone was not aware of the presence of the assassin in the box until he heard the pistol, when, turning, he saw the man within six feet of the President. The major sprang and seized him with a knife. The major received it on his left arm, near the shoulder, and again sprang for him, but only seized his clothing, which he partly tore from him. As he sprang from the box, he cried, "Stop that man!" and thinking it quite impossible for him to escape from the crowd below, turned to the President who had not changed his position,

except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward. The whole time consumed by the assassin, from entering the box to disappearing, did not occupy thirty seconds.

Major Rathbone has suffered much from loss of blood. He is, however, in good condition and progressing rapidly.

**Great Flood in Berthier.**  
**DREAFFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**  
**Heart-rending Scenes.**  
Montreal, April 14.

There is sad news from Berthier and Sorol. Since Saturday the water has been rising. At Berthier the houses are half full, and the people can get no bread. Provisions were sent from Sorol by one of the Richelieu Steamers on Tuesday, with a number of porridge to give aid. The sufferers were in a wretched condition when they arrived. The provisions were taken round in canoes.

The water is about eleven feet deep on the island of Sorol. The people are still great sufferers. As far as the eyes can reach there is nothing but water. The people crowded into a few houses where refuge could be obtained. In some as many as 60 were crowded in the lofts.

The steamer arrived on Tuesday afternoon, and provisions were distributed. In parts the water is ten feet deep.

On Wednesday, about noon, a messenger from the Islands arrived at Sorol for a steamer to take away the people and farm stock.

The steamer had scarcely left when a gale came on. About half past two, it became a hurricane. The boats were driven about, and the steamers at Sorol were with difficulty kept to their moorings. Two lads on a barge were in a perilous position. Three men went in a canoe and rescued them; they were found to be insensible. The steamer could not venture out, and the meantime a steamer was near Isle du Grace, and the passengers witnessed frightful scenes. They saw houses swept away, and men, women and children carried off by the flood. Some were clinging to the trees; their cries were heart-rending, but those on board could not give the least assistance. Darkness came on, and made the prospect of rescue hopeless. About midnight, two other vessels arrived from Sorol. Captain Labelle, of the Cygnus, with two men, entered a canoe and heroically went where cries were heard. On the branch of a tree he found a young girl clinging to the trunk in a tub. A woman with two children in arms was found on another tree. For three hours rescues were being made. Great numbers were taken in a very exhausted state to Sorol that night and next day. One house was carried away by the water; a man with his wife and five children got into a canoe, but it was dashed against the trees and got broken. The husband clung to a tree sixteen hours having a child under each arm; one died there, and he saw his wife carried away and drowned, she being unable to cling any longer to the tree. A woman and her child were in a bed; her husband tried to get her up to get into a canoe, but she said it was impossible, and implored him to save himself. They would see each other in another world. While saying so, the house was dashed down and all were cast into the water. As far as is known, the bodies were lost on Isle du Grace, besides three who died at the spot. All the houses are destroyed and nearly all the farm stock. On Isle aux Ours one man is lost and numerous houses carried away. On Isle Madame no lives are lost, but property is destroyed. On Cheral du Nord, a house, barn, and out-buildings, but no lives lost. On Isle du Padois there are 17 buildings destroyed. Two boat-loads of people from there were driven to the lake without provisions. They are supposed to have escaped. Between Berthier and Maskinonge there is considerable damage done. In Berthier only two or three houses are destroyed. In Three Rivers considerable injury is done. The people of Sorol have done everything possible. Subscription lists were sent round at a meeting yesterday. The amount realized was sixteen hundred dollars. The water is considerably abated.—Globe.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Douglas, April 14th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I have been expecting for some weeks to see in your paper an account of a farewell concert, given by Mr. R. B. Spencer, which was held here a short time since. In this I have been disappointed, and as I do not think the affair should be allowed to pass without notice, I reluctantly take up my pen to let the world know that Douglas is not behind other towns in the matter of concert giving. About a month ago Mr. Spencer received a letter from the Bishop informing him that he was pleased to promote him to the mission of Newboro. Mr. Spencer's many friends at Douglas resolved to mark the esteem in which he was held and the acceptance with which he had labored in their midst, and it was decided to hold a concert, the proceeds of which were to be presented to him. The concert was held on the evening of the 23rd of March, and as the sleighing was nearly gone, and the roads in a very bad state, the attendance was comparatively small, however, it was impossible to have held it sooner, as Mr. Spencer was obliged to go to Kingston for the purpose of taking Priest's orders, and only returned to Douglas the night before. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Stafford, occupied the chair, and in a short speech alluded very feelingly to the pleasant intercourse he had had with Mr. Spencer, and the regret he felt at his departure. R. B. Smith, Esq., and Rev. J. K. McMorris, of Douglas, and Mr. Walkem, of Eggleston, also made a few remarks fitted for the occasion. The principal part of the programme was music. A large number of songs were very well rendered and drew forth great applause. The accompaniments were played on a very fine piano kindly lent for the occasion by A. W. Bell. Without entering into particulars it will be sufficient to state that all the performers acted their part well. Refreshments of excellent quality were provided in abundance by the ladies. One cake which was beautifully decorated, consisted of a number of stars, the second of which was covered with five cent pieces to the amount of five dollars and a half. This story was presented intact to Mr. Spencer, and the rest was cut up and distributed among the audience towards the close of the evening.

Before singing "God save the Queen" the chairman called on Mr. Spencer, who in a neat speech thanked the Douglas people for the uniform kindness they had shown him during the time he had labored among them, and bid them adieu with a farewell hymn. Although circumstances were against the concert the committee realized nearly the sum of \$60, which was presented to Mr. Spencer.

The people of Douglas, though they have had a selfish minister for only about 18 months, have created a neat church, with only a small amount of debt remaining on it, and by the maintenance of one of their number it has been furnished with a bell. A small sum is yet required to complete the interior of the church, but this will, no doubt, soon be raised.

Yours, &c.



**Our Common Joys.**  
Our common joys, O, what are they?  
The brightest and the best,  
They are in our busy walks,  
And with us when we rest.  
An angel band, they hover round  
In waking, and in dream,  
And o'er our hearts, in saddest hours,  
They shed a golden beam.

Our common joys, O, what are they,  
But blessings felt within,  
For smallest deeds of goodness done  
Amid a world of sin?  
The smile we give the child of want,  
The slightest word of cheer,  
That lifts a heart with sorrow bowed,  
Or dries a falling tear.

Our common joys, O, what are they?  
The priceless pearls and gold,  
Which memory afts upon the heart  
When life is growing old;  
The thought that we have treasured up  
Where ought to be a care,  
A consciousness of doing good,  
With every passing day.

**TO MAKE A SALAD WORTHY OF A MAN OF TASTE.**

Two boiled potatoes through a kitchen sieve,  
Softness and smoothness to the salad give;  
Of mustard mustard take a single spoon,  
Disturb the condiment that bites too soon;  
Yet deem it not, too man of taste, a fault,  
To add a double quantity of salt;  
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucina crown,  
And twice with vinegar procured from town,  
True taste requires it, and your poet begs  
The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs;  
Let onions' atoms link with the bowl,  
And lastly, in the flavored compound toss,  
A magic spoonful of Anchovy sauce,  
O'erlaid and glorious! Oh, herbaceous  
meat!

"Wouldst tempt the dying anchorite to eat,  
Back to the world he'd turn his weary soul,  
And dip his finger in the salad bowl."

**THE BOY'S COMPOSITION ON MOONLIGHT.**  
"Twas a calm still night;  
The moon's pale light shone soft o'er hill and dale,  
And not a breeze stirred; not a leaf stirred;  
Not a dog stirred; not a cat stirred;  
Not a man stirred; not a cow stirred;  
Not a pig stirred; not a horse stirred;  
Not a bird stirred; not a bee stirred;  
Not a mouse stirred; not a hen stirred;  
Not even a goose stirred." Here  
the teacher interrupted with the observation  
that the composition appeared to him to relate  
more to agriculture than to moonlight.

**MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE WAR.**  
"This famous lady thus addresses the Boston  
Gazette: "Perhaps you don't know Isaac  
has gone to the contended field, he was  
granted last fall in one of the wings of the  
army, I suppose the flying artillery. I  
want to say, Sir, that I don't know of  
Isaac where he would get shot, as he wasn't  
used to it. I know what influenza you must  
have with the President, and I write this  
to you to get Isaac on a furlough, so he can  
get his mended pants, for he writes me  
two of the 'parrots' burst their breeches,  
and I think what an awful thing it is,  
but if Isaac were a parrot, when Isaac used  
to sing 'I want to be an angel,' I did not  
think he would soon be with 'the swamp  
angels' down in Charleston. He says the  
war will be over soon and he will come back  
a victor. I'm sure I wish it was over  
now or hadn't commenced yet."

**MUSICAL ANECDOTE.**—At a trial in the  
Court of King's Bench (June 1833) be-  
tween certain Tweedledums and Tweedle-  
dees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrange-  
ment of "The Old English Gentleman," T.  
Code was subpoenaed as a witness. On ex-  
amination by Sir James, he testified that  
he learned counsel rather flippantly said:  
"Now, sir, you say the two melodies are the  
same but different. What do you mean,  
sir?" Tom promptly answered: "I said  
that the notes in the two copies are alike,  
but with a different accent." Sir James:  
"What is a musical accent?" Code: "A cir-  
cumflex, as in the French, 'Cotee'—the  
term is a guinea a lesson, sir." (A loud  
laugh.) Sir James, (rather ruffled)—"Don't  
mind your terms here. I ask you what is  
a musical accent? Can you see it?"  
Code: "No." Sir James: "Can you feel it?"  
Code: "A musician can." Sir  
James, (very angry)—"Now, sir, don't  
beat about the bush, but tell us the  
truth, and the jury, who are supposed to know  
nothing about it, the meaning of what you  
call accent." Code: "Accent in music is  
a stress laid on a particular note—as you  
would lay a stress on any word, for the  
purpose of being better understood. If I  
want to say you are an ass, it rests on me,  
but if I say, you are an ass, it rests on  
you, Sir James." Reiterated shouts of  
laughter by the court, in which the bench  
joined, followed this repartee. Silence  
obtained, Lord Denman, the judge, with  
much seeming gravity, accented the chop-  
fallen counsel:—"Accented, Sir James, is  
just what I want. Sir James, deep red as he  
naturally was, had become deep red in more than  
one sense, and in a great huff said: "The wit-  
ness may go down."

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY.**—In the course  
of some alterations in the Wolsey Chapel  
at Windsor Castle some highly colored  
paintings were recently discovered behind  
stone slabs. On thoroughly removing three  
of the slabs from the panels in which they  
had been inserted full length portraits of  
many Knights of the Order were dis-  
covered. The artist was the painter, Sir  
James, who painted the portraits of the  
Knights of the Order, and the portraits were  
represented as attired in the military  
costume of the order, with cloaks decorated  
with the Garter insignia, and capped with  
helmets. Should the rest of the stone slabs  
be removed, of which there were more than  
20, the panels behind them will no doubt  
be found covered with the remainder of the  
series of portraits.—Times.

At this moment a King is giving lectures  
at a franc a head. Do not laugh. This is  
a true King, as legitimate as his colleagues,  
if not more so—but times are hard for  
Kings, and this one has turned lecturer to  
gain a livelihood. It is M. de Tonnens,  
formerly a politician at Paris, elected  
King of Aracania by the free suffrages of  
the Chilians, and now relating his adventures  
for a few francs. O misery! When Alex-  
ander Dumas speaks, the receipts amount  
to 6000; when M. de Tonnens lectures the  
receipts are 60 francs. A citizen of the  
republic of letters is worth 9940 francs  
more than a true King. Be proud after that,  
princes of the earth!—[Letter from Paris.]

**A St. Petersburg letter says:**—The con-  
tagious malady which has been for some  
time raging in the Russian capital, is as-  
quaring fearful proportions. Several hun-  
dreds are being carried off daily. The hy-  
gienic measures prescribed by the com-  
mittee of public health have been this far  
of little avail. The same epidemic fever  
has appeared at Moscow, and there are fears  
that, from the prompt communication which  
at the present moment exists between St.  
Petersburg and Moscow, the malady may  
reach the latter city, and then spread over  
the rest of Europe.

On Saturday, the 25th of March, while  
John Moore, son of Mr. James Moore, of  
Tudor, was chopping in the woods, a tree  
that had lodged fell, and striking him on  
the back of the head, killed him instantly.

Jacob Little, one of the most prominent  
gold and stock gamblers of Wall Street,  
New York, died on Tuesday last.

**FAIRS.**  
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October,  
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October,  
Aberdeen, first Tuesday in May and October,  
Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and Oc-  
tober.  
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and Novem-  
ber.  
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second  
Wednesday in November.  
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sep-  
tember.  
Aberdeen, first Tuesday in May and October,  
Bancroft Place, second Tuesday in April and  
October.  
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.  
Bancroft, second Wednesday in March and third  
Wednesday in October.  
Rossville, second Thursday in May and Sep-  
tember.  
Aberdeen, first Thursday in March and October.  
Aberdeen, first Thursday in March and October.  
Merrickville, first Thursday in September, Octo-  
ber, and November.  
Eganville, first Wednesday in October.  
Renfrew, first Wednesday in November.

**DENTISTRY.**—Dr. LAUGHLIN will  
be in Carleton Place in a few days, and  
will be happy to perform operations in  
Dentistry for those who may favor him with  
their patronage.  
He will remain in Almonte this week.  
30s.

**WARREN'S MELODEONS FOR  
SALE.**—4, 5 & 6 Octave. Also—  
Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every  
Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second  
to none in Canada.  
TIME GIVEN IF REQUIRED.  
W. TENNANT & CO.,  
Almonte, 10th April, 1865. 30s

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that  
the Court of Revision for the Municipality  
of Almonte will be held at the Market  
Hall, on Thursday the 4th day of May next, at  
the hour of Ten o'clock, A.M., for the purpose  
of revising the Assessment Roll; and for  
the distribution of Statute Labour, of which  
all persons are requested to take notice and  
appear themselves accordingly.  
A copy of the Assessment Roll, alphabet-  
ically arranged may be seen at the Adm-  
on's Office.  
ALEXANDER BROWN,  
Town Clerk.  
Almonte, 3rd April, 1865. 30s

**NOTICE.**—The Municipal Council of  
the Township of Almonte will meet in  
the Town Hall in that Township, on  
Thursday the 4th day of May next, at  
the hour of Ten o'clock, A.M., for the purpose  
of revising the Assessment Roll; and for  
the distribution of Statute Labour, of which  
all persons are requested to take notice and  
appear themselves accordingly.  
A copy of the Assessment Roll, alphabet-  
ically arranged may be seen at the Adm-  
on's Office.  
ALEXANDER BROWN,  
Town Clerk.  
Almonte, 3rd April, 1865. 30s

**London and Lancashire Insurance Co.**  
Capital One Million Sterling.  
LONDON—73 & 74 King William Street.  
LIVERPOOL—Brown's Buildings, Exchange.  
MONTECARLO—50 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
With numerous Branches and Agencies throughout  
the World.  
CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq.,  
Almonte, M. D., Esq., B. H. Lenoire, Esq.,  
John Redpath, Esq.,  
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Esq., Agents, Montreal.  
Insurance against Fire on most liberal terms,  
every description of Life Assurance business  
transacted on liberal terms, and at very moderate  
rates compared with other institutions.  
The Fire or Life Insurance Office is a well estab-  
lished office in Europe or America, has attained to  
the success of the London and Lancashire, in point  
of income or death of position, in the same space  
of time. Its progress has been entirely unprece-  
dented. The increase of Government duty for 1863  
over 1862 was 18 per cent. The London Office, and  
the percentage of increase more than doubled that  
of any other Fire Office in Great Britain.  
Firm property insured for 3 years at very low  
rates.  
W. A. DOYLE,  
Agent at Almonte.  
30s

**LOST.**—On the evening of the 9th of  
March, between Beachburg and For-  
ster's Falls, Township of Ross, a con-  
Robt. The finder will be rewarded on  
leaving it at Wark's Hotel, Ross, or John-  
son's Hotel, Beachburg.  
W. A. DOYLE,  
Almonte.  
30s

**FOR SALE.**—A House and Lot, at  
Sand Point. Apply to J. W. MUN-  
son, Sand Point, or to the proprietor,  
JAMES GRAHAM,  
Bristol, C. E.  
Sand Point, 22nd March, 1865. 30

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that ap-  
plication will be made during the present  
Session of Parliament for the passage of a  
Special Act for the final separation of the  
County of Renfrew from the County of  
Lanark to a day to be named by the pro-  
clamation of the Governor General.  
January 27th, 1865. 20-af.

**NOTICE.**—AS DEFAULT has been made  
in the nonpayment of certain  
Mortgage, made between Richard Gardiff  
and James Suedden, of that lot of Land,  
namely, East half of No. 3 in the 12th con-  
cession of Pakenham, containing 100 acres  
more or less. The said lot of Land will be  
sold by Public Auction on  
MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, next,  
at Snedden's Hotel, Ramsay.  
Sale to take place at 12 o'clock A.M.  
Terms.—One-third of the purchase money  
to be paid down, and the remainder as may  
be agreed upon.  
JAMES SNEDDEN,  
Ramsay, 3rd April, 1865. 29s

**Sheriff's Sale of Lands.**  
Co. of Lanark, By virtue of a Writ of  
Fieri Facias, issued  
out of the Court of Common Pleas, in the  
suit of Margaret McNeice, Executrix of the  
last Will and Testament of James McNeice,  
deceased, against John Doyle, I have seized  
and taken in Execution all the right, title  
and interest of John Doyle, in and to those  
certain parcels of land, viz.—1st. That  
certain parcel of land, known as  
Doyle's tavern, with the appurtenances,  
containing two acres, more or less, being a  
part of the North east half of Lot number  
16, in the twelfth concession of the township  
of Drummond. 2nd. All the West half of  
Lot number 6, in the ninth concession of  
the township of Lanark, containing one  
hundred acres, more or less, all of which  
lands, with the buildings and appurtenances,  
I will offer for sale at the Court House, in  
the Town of Perth, on  
TUESDAY, the 27th day of APRIL,  
1865, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.  
(Sgd) JAS. THOMPSON,  
Sheriff.  
W. O. BUELL,  
Fieri Facias.  
30s

**SHOP TO LET.**—Apply to  
JOHN MENZIES,  
Almonte, 28th March, 1865. 29s

**GREAT SACRIFICE FOR  
CASH.**  
CONFIDENTLY assures his numerous  
customers and the public generally  
that he has now received one of the largest  
and best selected stock of  
**Fall and Winter Goods**  
ever offered to the public in this section of  
country and still adhering to the  
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

If you have not been to W. Carr's go at  
once and secure some of the Bargains; if you  
have, tell your friends where they can get  
the best value for their money. Call early  
and look through.

No charge for showing goods.  
W. Carr's stock of  
**DRESS GOODS**  
is the largest and cheapest in town.  
W. Carr supplies  
**FACTORY CLOTHS**  
at enormously low prices.  
For fit, style and quality, in  
**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
go to W. Carr's.

W. Carr has  
**WOOLEN GOODS**  
to eclipse anything in town.  
W. Carr is famous for selling **CHEAP**  
**BOOTS**, and Boots of all kinds.  
W. Carr is selling **GROCERIES** so  
**CHEAP** that the prices astonish every  
body.

Goods delivered free to any part of the  
Town.  
A call is respectfully solicited from all.  
W. CARRS.  
Amprion, Oct. 29, 1864. 8.

**W. TENNANT & CO.,  
ALMONTE.**  
ARE now receiving a large and general  
stock of New Spring Goods, Staple &  
Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,  
White Fish, Leather, 3 crates Crockery and  
Glassware, Iron Nails, Glass, 20 dozen Milk  
Pans, 46 to 63 3/4 per dozen, 5 cases  
Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each,  
30 Stands (Gris) and Rockers, 25 Bed-  
steads, 150 feet Window Blinds, 2,000  
Light Window Sash, all sizes, Paint Doors,  
Double and Single Harness made to order.  
1 Double or Single Buggy, 200 Pine  
Shingles, and 200,000 feet Pine Lumber.  
All will be sold low for Cash or Ready  
Pay. No credit on any terms whatever, our  
friends will please not ask us for it.  
We expect to do a great business as prices  
will be beyond competition from this out.  
Our friends will please not feel nervous if  
we have two large Auction Sales each year  
for the benefit of our customers.  
Pork, Wheat, Oats, Butter and Wool will  
be bought as usual.  
W. TENNANT & CO.  
Island Store, Almonte,  
20th March, 1865.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale  
that STONE HOUSE in the  
Village of Carleton Place, situated  
on the corner of Bridge and High streets,  
and adjoining Mr. Laval's Hotel. The  
House is now occupied as a Hotel by the  
Subscriber. There is a good yard and  
stabling attached to the Premises. Also,  
a GARDEN LOT convenient to the House.  
All will be sold on reasonable terms.  
Apply to the Subscriber, or if by letter,  
postpaid.  
WM. KELLY,  
Carleton Place, March 10th, 1865. 28s

**FOR SALE.**—That House and  
Lot in the Village of Am-  
prion, known as the Brewery lot. There is  
a Dwelling House and a large Building  
suitable for a Brewery or Machine Shop on  
the premises. A rare chance for anyone  
wishing to start a Brewery.  
For further particulars apply, (if by let-  
ter, postpaid) to JAMES MCCREARY or JNO.  
BUTLER, Amprion P. O. 24-s

**NOTICE.**—All those indebted to the  
Subscriber on the first day of March  
last, are requested to pay the amount of  
their accounts due or they will be handed  
over for collection.  
Merchandise farmer's produce will be  
taken in payment at the store price, and  
may be delivered at Robert Crampin's  
store.  
NATHANIEL MCNEELY,  
Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864. 48

**Notice.**  
The Court of Revision for the Township  
of Horton will be held in the Town  
Hall thereof, on Monday the 15th day of  
May, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon.  
All persons having business to transact will  
govern themselves accordingly.  
By order,  
JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.  
Horton, March 21, 1865. 20-4

**NOTICE.**—All those indebted to the  
late John Kinoh, of  
the Township of Ross, by Note or other-  
wise, and that is now due, are requested to  
call and settle the same with the undersig-  
ned, who is authorized to collect all outstand-  
ing debts, and grant receipts for the same,  
and save costs.  
JOSEPH MCCREARY,  
Ramsay, Carleton Place P. O.  
Ramsay, 13th March, 1865. 26s

**Home and Colonial  
ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sigs.  
In 40,000 Shares of £50 Sigs. each, with  
power of increase. £1,000,000 Sigs. issued.  
Chief Offices, 69 Cornhill, London, E. C.  
Governor.—JOHN PATTERSON, Esq.,  
Deputy Governor.—ALEX. FRASER, Esq.,  
FIRE AND LIFE BOARD.  
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Bank of British North America.  
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Calcutta.  
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chant Banking Company.  
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Bank, Glasgow.  
JOHN PARSONS, Esq., Director of the Alliance  
Bank.  
FELIX PRYDE, Esq., of the late firm of H. & J.  
Johnston & Co.  
HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., of Queensborough Terrace,  
THOMAS MILLER, Manager.  
MORRICE A. BLACK, Secretary.

**CANADIAN BRANCH.**  
Chief Office, 9 St. Francois Xavier St.,  
MONTREAL.  
JAMES GRANT, Manager.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Risks undertaken on all descriptions of  
property, at the lowest rates charged by first  
class Companies; and Claims settled prompt-  
ly and liberally, without reference to Eng-  
land.  
Agent—ALEX. FOWLER, PAKENHAM.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscriber has received and  
is now opening a Splendid Stock of  
Goods, amongst which are:  
Silk Pant and Terra Velvets; Cord  
Edge; Ribbons in all Colours and Widths;  
Velvet Ribbons in Black, colored and edged;  
Plain and Fancy Woollen Fronts and Tops;  
&c. &c. Fancy Woollen Goods, such as  
Neckties, Clouds,  
Scarfs & Hoods,  
Ladies Vests & Jackets,  
Lace Falls, Hair Nets,  
Gents' Collars & Ties,  
Fancy Flannels,  
Black Cloth Mantles,  
Cottons, Stripes,  
Prints, Blankets,  
English, Scotch &  
Canadian Tweeds,  
Scotch & Irish Linens,  
Shawls, in great variety,  
Long Saree,  
Pinafores & Checked  
Wineys,  
Coburgs,  
Trusses and Shoulder Braces,  
Surgical and Dental Instru-  
MENTS.  
Gold Foil,  
Prestigious Silver,  
Tin Foil,  
Tube Paints of every Colour,  
Camels Hair,  
Pencils, Fitches,  
&c. &c. &c.  
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE,  
BROOKVILLE.

**Hurrah for Good Times.**  
NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE  
MONEY BY PURCHASING YOUR  
CANTON'S HARNESSES SHOP, PAKENHAM.  
THE SUBSCRIBER returns the most sincere  
thanks to his old customers for the very liberal  
patronage bestowed on him during the last year,  
and would now call their attention to his large Stock  
of READY-MADE WARE, consisting of Carriage  
and Gig Harness, Silver plated Harness; also  
a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian,  
American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks,  
and Valises.  
Carriage Trimming made to order.  
All my Stock of Leather is of the best quality,  
and fully warranted to be equal to any in Central  
Canada. All of the above will be sold at 10  
per cent off his old prices for cash down.  
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.  
J. H. CANTON,  
Pakenham, 18th, 1864. 10s

**Military School.**  
CANDIDATES for Commissions in the  
Service Militia desirous of obtaining  
admission to either of the Schools of Military  
Instruction, are required to make applica-  
tion in writing for such purpose, through  
the Brigade Major of the Division wherein  
they reside.  
Applicants must state their age, residence,  
Post Office address and native country, and  
transmit with their application a certificate  
from a clergyman or magistrate in the lo-  
cality where they live as to moral character.  
W. POWELL, Lt.-Col.  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Quebec, March 4, 1865. 25-s

**COBLES OR ITCH,** cured in half an  
hour by the use of HAWKES' GOLDEN  
WASH.  
Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale  
by all Druggists.

**DR. GREEN'S  
Vegetable Tolu Syrup.**  
THIS OLD, time tried, standard reme-  
dy still maintains its popularity.  
When all others had proved inefficient, the  
Syrup alone continued to give satisfaction.  
USE IT FOR  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
CATHARRH,  
ASTHMA,  
GROUP,  
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,  
and all diseases of the  
THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup  
first made its appearance; and even then in  
its primitive and imperfect state produced  
such extraordinary results that it became,  
at once a general favorite. Many have  
made it, what it really is,  
A FAMILY MEDICINE.  
For as more than half the diseases "to  
which flesh is heir" originates from colds,  
so this may be considered a general preven-  
tive of all diseases, by removing the prim-  
ary cause.

**ADULTS**  
SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP THE  
FAMILY PHYSICIAN  
at hand; and by its timely use save hun-  
dreds of dollars that would otherwise be  
swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.  
Sold at every Drug and County Store  
throughout Canada.  
Price 25 cents per Bottle.  
Prepared and sold by  
WAIT & WARD,  
Chemists, Amprion, C. W.

**Dr. Ward's  
DEAD SHOT  
WORM CANDY.**  
(CERTIFICATE)  
Albany Medical College  
December 15, 1862.  
I do hereby certify that I have analyzed  
Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and  
to the public I would say that they contain  
nothing that is in the least injurious to the  
youngest infant. They are entirely vege-  
table, and possess those truly antihelmintic  
qualities which above all others are prefer-  
able as exterminators of the common Tape  
Worm.

J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,  
Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of  
Women and Children.  
This Medicine has been prepared by the  
proprietors for a number of years; has been  
used with the most decided success in num-  
erous families of the first respectability, and  
has received the approval and recommenda-  
tion of several eminent medical gentlemen.  
The most alarming symptoms of the disease  
arising from the prevalence of worms in the  
intestines have been speedily and entirely  
removed by the use of the VEGETABLE  
WORM CANDY.  
Dreadful indeed are the effects of these  
poisonous vermin on the constitution, des-  
troying the appetite, causing the nourish-  
ing principles, and their certain conse-  
quences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage  
of the growth, and, often followed by con-  
sumption and decline. Even where worms  
are not discharged, this medicine acts as a  
gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing  
the passages of whatever is noxious, intro-  
ducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.  
This is a purely vegetable preparation,  
and contains nothing that is injurious to the  
smallest infant, and children will eat them  
as quickly as common candy.  
Price 25 cents.  
Prepared and sold by  
WAIT & WARD,  
Chemists, Amprion, C. W.

**RECEIVED**  
A Stock of Goods at Prices Lower than  
any.  
The Subscriber is pleased to state that he  
has by this time realized the advantage of buying  
his Goods for Cash, and selling for cash or  
ready pay, only his stock, consisting of a  
good assortment of Staple & Fancy Dry  
Goods. Hats, Caps & Furs, of every style.  
Best Groceries of every description; Teas,  
very cheap; refined coal oils; lamps and  
accessories; hardware; best No. 1 sole leather;  
boots, shoes, last, and a Large Stock of  
Crockery, cheap; Pails, Brooms, & small  
wares; Confectionery, Stationery, & School  
Books. A large assortment of Ready-made  
Clothing, Over and Under Coats, Pants &  
Vests, will, as all the rest of the stock, be  
sold at a very small advance.  
Rides, Wood Blinds, Pails and Grain  
bought at market rates.  
No credit on any terms.  
E. TENNANT,  
Carleton Place, Nov. 1st, 1864. 8.

**COLIN SINCLAIR,  
TAILOR & CLOTHIER.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE  
to announce to his numerous custom-  
ers in and around Carleton Place that he  
will sell off the remainder of his fall stock  
for a small advance above cost for cash, in  
order to prepare for the spring trade. His  
stock is next door to R. Crampin's store.  
He would also intimate to all those in-  
debted to him to call and settle their ac-  
counts immediately, and save costs, as all  
must pay up this Spring.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**  
CO'S STUB-PROFITE OF LIMK—A  
SUPERIOR MANURE FOR CROPS  
OF THE GARDEN OR FARM.  
It matures the Crops from Ten to Twen-  
ty Days earlier, and wonderfully in-  
creases the yield. In barrels and boxes—at  
\$50 per Ton, with Freight added from  
Montreal.  
For instructions as to its application, and  
for a supply of the article, apply to the  
undersigned, dealer in Garden and Field  
Seeds, Plants, &c.  
JOHN HART,  
Perth, C. W.

**FAIL AND WINTER GOODS**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has received and  
is now opening a Splendid Stock of  
Goods, amongst which are:  
Silk Pant and Terra Velvets; Cord  
Edge; Ribbons in all Colours and Widths;  
Velvet Ribbons in Black, colored and edged;  
Plain and Fancy Woollen Fronts and Tops;  
&c. &c. Fancy Woollen Goods, such as  
Neckties, Clouds,  
Scarfs & Hoods,  
Ladies Vests & Jackets,  
Lace Falls, Hair Nets,  
Gents' Collars & Ties,  
Fancy Flannels,  
Black Cloth Mantles,  
Cottons, Stripes,  
Prints, Blankets,  
English, Scotch &  
Canadian Tweeds,  
Scotch & Irish Linens,  
Shawls, in great variety,  
Long Saree,  
Pinafores & Checked  
Wineys,  
Coburgs,  
Trusses and Shoulder Braces,  
Surgical and Dental Instru-  
MENTS.  
Gold Foil,  
Prestigious Silver,  
Tin Foil,  
Tube Paints of every Colour,  
Camels Hair,  
Pencils, Fitches,  
&c. &c. &c.  
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE,  
BROOKVILLE.

**G. H. TURNER & Co.  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.**  
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,  
Chemicals,  
Patent Medicines,  
Paints, Putty,  
Varnish, Putty,  
Brushes, Window Glass,  
Dye Stuffs,  
Coal Oils & Lamps,  
Burning Fluid,  
Lamp Chimneys and  
Wicks.  
Tilden's Extracts,  
Concentrated Eclectic  
Medicines,  
Trusses and Shoulder Braces,  
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRU-  
MENTS.  
Gold Foil,  
Prestigious Silver,  
Tin Foil,  
Tube Paints of every Colour,  
Camels Hair,  
Pencils, Fitches,  
&c. &c. &c.  
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE,  
BROOKVILLE.

**FOUNDRY.**  
Ploughs, Ploughs.  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate  
to the Public that he has on hand a  
quantity of first class Ploughs, devised by  
him to be the best working Ploughs in this  
part of the country. Also, a quantity of  
Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, the all kinds of  
Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the  
hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Wag-  
on boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on  
the shortest notice.  
DAVID FINDLAY,  
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32

**Smith's Falls Foundry  
AND MACHINE SHOP.**  
AND  
**Agricultural Works.**  
Frost & Wood,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Thrashing Machines,  
Reaping Machines,  
Stumping Machines,  
Saw Outlets,  
Road Scrapers,  
Dog Power  
Plows  
Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Ma-  
chines, Cultivators, and agricultural imple-  
ments generally, Cooking, Box and Parlor  
Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable  
of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per  
day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw  
Mills, and Job Work of all kinds.  
Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-4

**UNION HOTEL.**  
(Late Wilson House).  
SMITH'S FALLS.  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his  
friends and the travelling public that he  
has opened the above Hotel, where will  
be found, at all hours, every accommodation  
that may reasonably be expected in a First  
class Hotel.  
Carriages to and from the Railroad  
Station free of charge.  
January, 1865. HENRY LAKE. 18s

**COLE'S HOTEL.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
JOHN K. COLE, PROPRIETOR.  
THE PROPRIETOR takes the oppor-  
tunity of announcing to travellers that  
he has opened his new Hotel, and is pre-  
pared to accommodate visitors in a first class  
style—travellers converted to and from the  
cars free of charge. Horrors and carriages  
for hire at all times. Stages leave the  
House daily on the arrival of the Cars,  
for Pakenham and Amprion.

**METCAL'S HOTEL.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for  
his past favours, having made great im-  
provements in his House, Stables and Yard,  
is prepared, with increased facilities, to ac-  
commodate the travelling community.  
He can also, as heretofore, supply the  
public with the very best Maitland High  
wines, and other liquors, by the gallon or  
larger quantities.  
Carleton Place, 17th Dec., 1864. 15

**FOUST'S HOTEL.**  
CARLETON PLACE.  
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO  
inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place,  
Beckwith and travelling public, that he has re-  
opened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mu-  
nicipal river, in this village, formerly kept by  
Robert Metcalfe, where he will be prepared to ac-  
commodate all who may favor him with their pa-  
tronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with  
the best liquors, and will be furnished with the  
best market at reduced rates. Particular atten-  
tion will be given to the stabling department.  
W. A. FOUST.  
Carleton Place, Sept. 20, 1864. 25s

**ALMONTE HOUSE.**  
ALMONTE, C. W.  
The undersigned beg leave to inform  
his friends and the public generally that he  
has leased the above popular Hotel for a term of  
years, and has fitted it up in a first-class style for  
the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and  
good liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent  
stabling in connection with the house. By strict  
attention to the wants of their guests they hope to  
merit a share of public patronage.  
MAGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT  
PUMP.  
We still continue the manufacture of the above  
Pump, all orders for which will receive strict  
attention as heretofore.  
We also manufacture an excellent article of  
Piping for draining lands, conveying water to  
distances in gardens, &c. This piping can be  
manufactured in any length, and drilled with  
any number of holes, and is prepared to furnish  
the most perfect and improved Dog  
Power Pump.  
HAMLIN & ROBINSON,  
Almonte, February, 1865. 22s

**REMOVAL.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED would notify his  
friends and customers that he has  
fitted and opened the old Glasgow Stand,  
Perth, where he hopes to merit as good a  
patronage in Hotel and Livery Business as  
he had at the well known Almonte House.  
W. C. LEWIS.  
Perth, Jan. 13th, 1865. 18

**REMOVAL.**  
I BEG LEAVE to return my sincere  
thanks to the Public for their generous  
patronage while I have kept the Commercial  
Hotel in Pakenham, and I further solicit a  
continuance of their liberal support at my  
present establishment, the BRITISH HO-  
TEL, formerly kept by the late Mrs. M.  
Farlane, and which has recently been fitted  
up in a style that will give comfort to tra-  
vellers.  
WILLIAM DICKSON,  
Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

**Land Surveying.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new  
improved and very accurate instruments, and  
will make every description of survey, by the Mer-  
idian or otherwise,