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The Carleton Place Herald.
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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 2 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

LIFE THOUGHTS.

In this world, it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.
In romance, disguise sometimes conceals grandeur; but in real life, it is generally the shelter of disgrace.

There call to religion is not a call to be better than your fellows, but to be better than yourself. Religion is relative to the individual.

There ought to be such an atmosphere in every Christian church, that a man going there and sitting two hours should take the contagion of heaven, and carry home a fire to kindle the altar where he came.

A life always needs a truth for handle to it, else the hand would cut itself which sought to drive it home upon another. The worst lies, therefore, are those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

Amid the discords of this life, it is blessed to think of heaven, where God draws after him an everlasting train of music; for all thoughts are harmonious and all feelings vocal, and so there is round about his feet eternal melody.

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When a man unites with the church, he should not come saying, "I am so holy that I think I must go in among the saints," but, "O brethren, I find I am so weak and wicked that I cannot stand alone; so, if you can help me, open the door and let me enter."

A venerable minister, who preached some sixty seven years in the same place, being asked what was the secret of long life, replied, "Rise early, live temperately, work hard, and keep cheerful."
Another person, who lived to the great age of one hundred years, said in reply to the inquiry, "How he lived so long?" "I have always been kind and obliging, have never quarrelled with any one, have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle."

JOKER'S BUDGET.

IS THE PRINCE PLUCKY?—Well, he faced Niagara like a man, but quailed on the prairies.

An Eastern editor heads the lists of births, marriages and deaths—"Hatched, Matched and Despatched."

Lever tells of a Tipperary peasant who, when asked to pay for prayers for his son who had come to grief, refused, saying—"My boy, when alive, broke out of every jail in Munster—and he won't stay long in purgatory."

A certain judge was once obliged to double on an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:—"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?" "Yes yer honor," said Pat, "and I think yer honor would have been a long time in the old country before you'd been a judge, too."

The following should be read by every man who neglected to take the paper published in his own place, or the one nearest to him:—"Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my country paper take—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to his sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer."

As a woman was walking, a man looked at and followed her. "Why," said she, "do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you," "Why so?" "My sister, who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am, go and make love to her." The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said, "Why did you tell me a story?" "The woman answered, "Neither did you tell me the truth; if you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

"DAD HAS STRUCK LIE!"
The following story is current in Titusville. In a neighbourhood on the creek lived and labored a son of Vulcan, who with his limited means, had barely enough to secure a small piece of land and obtain a scanty living for his rising family. The ideas of his children had been taught to shoot but little in any direction toward knowledge or refinement, and he little expected to be anything more than the village blacksmith.

But when the oil fever broke out, learning of the success of his neighbors in finding oil, he thought that he might while away his spare hours in drilling a hole upon his homestead lot, and before long he was at work, and after a few weeks of patient industry was successful in obtaining a good show of oil.

It was soon noised about the village and the blacksmith was somebody at once. He had a daughter, also, who had blossomed into maidenhood almost unnoticed and unknown, but who became more an object of interest to the few young men in that small community. It at once became a question how to break the ice of former indifference, and to secure a favorable acquaintance with this heiress of the oil well. For a while the natural timidity of the boys kept them aloof, but, at last one of the boldest and favored among them determined to try his luck and on Sunday evening, attired in his best, resolutely marched forward and offered to escort the damsel home. Imagine his chagrin when she turning upon him a look of lofty independence.

done honor to a Broadway belle, replied in language more severe than chaste:—"Nonsense; you can't come that I Dad has struck lie!"—*Buffalo Courier.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

Mr. Mulligan, of Ottawa, had his pocket picked in that city on Saturday last, of \$500—principally in checks, of which payment was promptly stopped.

It is rumored that the European manufacturers have collected all the showmen and old style of silk goods, and re-dyed them especially for the American trade.

The London *Free Press* rejoices over pearls raised in the neighbourhood, measuring 1 1/2 inches round, and applying measuring 18 inches and weighing 240 ounces each.

The *Ayr Observer* announces the death of Mr. Robert Martin, of Bridge of Weir, Scotland one of the friends of the Post Robert Burns. Mr. Martin was 91 years of age.

Mr. Beeson, the Opposition candidate, has been returned for the King's division of the Legislative Council. Mr. Shaw, Ministerial, has been elected for the Bathurst division.

Daniel Finlay staked his wife with a pen-knife so that she died last Sunday. They resided in New York, and the melancholy affair was commenced by Mr. Finlay's finding fault with his dinner.

The *Brooklyn Recorder* accuses a Grand Trunk Director of electioneering for Shaw in the Bathurst division, by holding out inducements in the shape of Grand Trunk Railway work contracts.

A sale of ordnance lands held on Monday last, near Hamilton, realized \$9988 for 200 acres, or nearly \$50 per acre. The land was sold under the superintendence of Col. Coffin, in lots of 25 acres.

The *Huntingdon Herald* says that Henry Starnes, Esq., M.P.P. for the County of Chateauguay, has presented a valuable plough to the Chateauguay Agricultural Society, which is to be competed for at a ploughing match by the members of the above Society.

The Kingston *News* understands a requisition is ready for signature, addressed to the Mayor, praying him to call a public meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Kingston, to give expression to their sentiments in relation to the incidents connected with the Prince's visit, and the untruthful statement of the correspondent of the London Times.

HOL FOR THE TIMBER DISTRICTS.—Numbers of these hardy sons of the forest, who spent their winters in the lumber districts, and whose strong arms and keen hatchets convert the great staple of the Ottawa country—the timber—into a marketable shape, left for the shanties last week. For days Sussex street swarmed with them from quarters. Most of them, however, have found employers and have gone to their winter quarters.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A rich silver mine, the Montreal *Herald* is informed, has been discovered by Mr. C. Page, about a mile east of Sherbrooke, on land belonging to his wife. How valuable it may prove to be, time must determine.

At all events Mr. Page has, we learn, disposed of his claim for 99 years for one thousand dollars, and seven per cent of the profit hereafter to be realized, has received a part down and is to receive the remainder soon as the mine is opened. The Acton Copper Company are we understand the purchasers.

A SILVER MINE NEAR SHERBROOKE.—The *Herald* says that a rich silver mine, we are informed, has been discovered by Mr. Charles Page, about a mile east from Sherbrooke, on land belonging to his wife. How valuable it may prove to be, time must determine.

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The amount received for the sale of tickets to the operatic entertainment in Philadelphia, at which the Prince of Wales is to be present, has already reached \$12,000.

"Died by the visitation of God," was the verdict of a Catekill (N. Y.) Coroner's Jury after an inquest on the body of a woman who, with the help of her husband, drank a gallon and a half of whiskey in one day.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 9.
The fast day-line steamer *Adelaide* was badly beaten yesterday in trial with the *Winnans* steamer. The latter ran by and around the *Adelaide* with the greatest ease. Her performance astonished all witnesses.

Bad habits are bad to cure. There is a curious story about the Prince of Wales' ball in New York, that some of the members of the General Committee, to whom tickets were allotted, have sold them at an advance, and put the proceeds in their pockets.

The late fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was unusually profitable. The gross receipts of the week at the gates amounted to the sum of \$38,500 leaving a profit, after paying all expenses, of \$17,000. In one day, when the Prince and suite were present, \$10,140 were received for admission tickets.

Patrick O'Donnell, an iron moulder at Detroit, Mich., died of hydrophobia, a few days since, having been bitten by a pet dog in June. No symptoms appeared until a few days before his death, while on a spree lately he bit several of his associates severely and was supposed to be only run crazy at the time. The terror of those bitten by him is very great since his painful death.

A despatch from Detroit, Oct. 9, says:—"The Western Transportation Company's propeller, *Mt. Vernon*, with a cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn, and 500 barrels flour, exploded her boiler near Point au Pelee this morning, instantly killing the second engineer, Theodore Reese, and a fireman Jas Conklin, and slightly injuring several others. The vessel sank immediately, and with her cargo is a total loss.

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The vessel was evidently defective in construction. It will be remembered that her machinery broke down on the trial trip, her inefficient fastenings, short bolts, and spikes undrilled, &c., &c. Wherever the work could be slighted without the slightest being seen, it was slighted accordingly. An iron ship cheaply, and therefore badly constructed, and "fully insured," is one of the most successful inventions for the wholesale destruction of human life. Here is a ship of this class, newly built, springing a leak in fair weather, gradually filling, notwithstanding her steam pumps and watertight compartments, and leaving no possibility of escape, taking fire and growing "red hot" under the feet of her starboard.

It is evident that science has still something to accomplish in the building of ships, and that the moral honesty of shipbuilders might be improved by a more thorough system of official inspection applied to private as well as Government dockyards.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A telescope with a magnifying power of twenty thousand, is in course of erection at the Paris observatory.

Garibaldi's only daughter has left Nice, rather than become the subject of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned from his visit to Algeria, where he was received with considerable enthusiasm.

A statue of the gallant General Havelock is about to be placed in Trafalgar Square, London. It is twelve feet high, and said to be the largest casting ever taken in one piece.

"A private soldier" writes to the London Times that the soldiers pay is nearly all kicks and no pence. From the shilling a day is deducted 4d for the Government rations, 3d pence for bread and vegetables for dinner, which leaves 4d pence for all under clothing and other necessaries. "Happy the soldier, who lives on his pay."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—The son of Mr. Bradbury, of the eminent firm of Bradbury & Evans, of London, printers, and proprietors of *Punch* and other well-known publications, has recently committed suicide in a remarkable manner. He went to Cremorne Gardens and spent the evening in the amusements of that celebrated place. Towards the close of the entertainment, he procured silver for a ten pound note, and going to the front of the dancing platform, scattered it amongst the crowd. He then called for a glass of grog, and having emptied it into a glass of prussic acid, made a speech, proposed the health of the company, drank off his glass, and alas! fell dead in the midst of that scene of wild riot and confusion. He was a young man of great ability and promise, and very recently was presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French, in acknowledgement of the value of an improvement he had made in printing. It is lamentable to see a valuable life thus recklessly cast away.

LOSS OF THE CONNAUGHT.
Boston, Oct. 9.
Captain Leitch, of the steamer *Connaught*, reports that on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m., 150 miles east of Boston, the *Connaught* sprang a leak in the engine room. Succeeded in keeping it below the surface until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it commenced to leak rapidly, and finally extinguished the fire.

At 9.30 discovered that the smoke from ash choked the hold. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions to prevent it, the fire gained rapidly, and very soon drove the cabin passengers on deck.

As the water rose, fire both gained so fast the boats were now ready to save the passengers. There was a heavy sea running and the first boat lowered was stove. Six others were then launched successfully, and all of them filled with passengers.

About 12 o'clock the brig *Minnie Schiffer* saw our signal of distress, and bore down to us.

At 7 p. m. commenced the task of embarking the passengers on board the bark, that vessel having attached a hawser to the steamer. At this time the larboard side of the steamer was very hot.

At 9.30 p. m.—All passengers were placed safely on board the brig. The mails were all saved. The captain was the last person to leave the wreck.

Weather pleasant after leaving St John from Wednesday 2 p. m. till Saturday, when it blew heavily from south-west. Last seen of the steamer was 2 p. m. on Monday, when she was one mile from flame. She had 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers, and a crew of 124. All were saved. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood.

The captain is unable to account for the leak which filled the hold so rapidly.

The *Connaught* was a splendid steamer of 3400 tons burthen; length, 378 feet; valued at \$120,000; fully insured in England.

LATER ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.
The details published this morning do not throw much further light upon the loss of the *Connaught*. From the statement of a passenger it would seem that the ship struck strangely from the moment of the discovery that she had sprung a leak. The stoppage of the engines for a mile, or perhaps, for a while, and then resuming their work, it is very well accounted for.

If the water had risen in the engine room so as to put out the fire, it is easy to understand why the engines should stop. But then, how was the water reduced, the engines started and kept going all night without the leak being found out and stopped?

It appears that the engine was stopped on Sunday morning, the steam pumps being then of course useless, the crew were able with hand pumps and blankets to keep the water from gaining on the ship. But why was this not more effectively done by the pumps attached to the engines while they were working? It would appear that the leak was not caused by a single orifice of unvarying size, but by a break in the iron shell which grew larger or smaller according to the motion of the ship. Yet if fire had not broken out, which is supposed to have been sometime in progress, she might have been brought into port. It was fortunate that a well disposed Yankee brig was so near at hand, or we should have had another fearful sacrifice of life to chronicle.

The vessel was evidently defective in construction. It will be remembered that her machinery broke down on the trial trip, her inefficient fastenings, short bolts, and spikes undrilled, &c., &c. Wherever the work could be slighted without the slightest being seen, it was slighted accordingly. An iron ship cheaply, and therefore badly constructed, and "fully insured," is one of the most successful inventions for the wholesale destruction of human life. Here is a ship of this class, newly built, springing a leak in fair weather, gradually filling, notwithstanding her steam pumps and watertight compartments, and leaving no possibility of escape, taking fire and growing "red hot" under the feet of her starboard.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, Oct. 9.
The City of Baltimore arrived at 4 this A. M.

Orders were received at Baltimore to prepare a considerable number of steamers for the conveyance of troops.

Assorted three steamers were expected at Malta with reinforcements from England. Great misery and mortality at Constantinople. Public treasury declined payment of interest due on public securities.

Exchange on London risen 14 per cent. Shanghai, Aug. 2.

Rebels had taken Nantuxing city. In the silk district an American named Wort undertook to smuggle Singlo, but failed and was wounded.

The allies left for Paillo on the 25th July, and were to take the forts before treating. The French Division was landing at Paillo.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.
Father Point, Oct. 11.
The steamship North Briton passed here this p. m. She brings 42 cabin and 153 steerage passengers. Experienced a contrary wind on heavy weather, and was obliged to have a very heavy gale from the eastward and dense fog in the vicinity of Belle Isle. Had to steam to eastward for 20 hours—Monday 8th sighted Belle Isle at 6.45 p. m. Londonderry, Friday.

The Dowager Duchess Saxe Coburg of Gotha, mother-in-law of Prince Albert, died on Monday.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the text of Lord John Russell's note to the British Minister at Turin. He expresses fear that an attack of the Roman States and Kingdom of Naples may lead to attack on the possessions of Austria in Venetia. If the King of Piedmont was to attack a nation with which he has promised to live in peace and friendship, Italy would again be exposed to all the chances of uncertainty.

The Dover Castle in 95 days from Australia, arrived off Portsmouth. She landed her mails and proceeded to the East India docks with 57,636 ounces of gold, valued at \$228,000.

With the protest of the Pontifical Government, the official journal of Rome publishes a formal protest of Cardinal Antonelli against the invasion of the Papal States. It is addressed to the representatives of all the foreign powers at Rome, and dated the 18th instant.

On the 24th a report reached Turin that the Piedmontese army had entered the Patrimony of St. Peter, and that the French were concentrating at Rome and Civita Vecchia.

A formal order has been given by the Piedmontese Government to the army to avoid any conflict with the French, but even any discussion on any point whatever with the French Commander.

MEETING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.
When the Senate and Chamber meet on Tuesday next they will receive a communal address from the House of Commons. As yet the greater portion of the Deputies shall be in discussion to support the Ministry, but in political assemblies an opposition often starts up unexpectedly.

The Piedmontese army has advanced to Naples. Once Ancona is taken out it cannot hold out. Franti's army will concentrate upon the frontier of Naples, and will cross it at the first call of the population.

The general opinion at Turin is that if Garibaldi does not succeed in taking Gaeta, Franti's army will do it, but this is only a rumor.

It is said that the Sardinian Government receives from a portion of Garibaldi's troops assurances of devotion to Victor Emmanuel.

THE CHECK OF GARIBALDI BEFORE CAPUA is completely confirmed. It is said at Turin that the Dictator was so confident of taking Capua that he had given orders for preparing illuminations at Naples. It was reported at Turin on Monday that Garibaldi had taken the command of the fleet from Admiral Persado. The gracious gift of that fleet to Piedmont annoyed the party of Actio.

FRANCE.
The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the French army is to be sent to Rome by the end of the week. The French garrison will then be raised to 20,000 men.

REVOLUTION IN THE PAPAL STATES.
THE SARDINIAN MEMORANDUM.
The following is a copy of the memorandum addressed by the Sardinian Government to its representatives at foreign courts, explaining its reasons for entering the Roman States.

THE peace of Villafranca, by assuring to the Italians the right of disposing of their own fate, empowered the populations of many provinces of the north and centre of the Italian peninsula, to substitute the national government of King Victor Emmanuel for governments subject to foreign influence.

This great transformation has been accomplished with admirable order, without disturbing any one of the principles upon which social order is based.

The events which have taken place in the Emilia and in Tuscany have proved to Europe that the Italians, far from being actuated by anarchical passions, only asked to be governed by free and national institutions. If this transformation could have been extended to the whole of the Peninsula, the Italian question would have been settled at this very moment. Far from being a cause of apprehension and danger to Europe, they would have been an element of peace and stability. Unhappy the peace of Villafranca could only include a portion of Italy. It has left Venetia under the domination of Austria, and it has produced no change in Central Italy, nor in the provinces remaining under the temporal domination of the Holy See.

We have no intention of discussing here the question of Venetia. It will suffice for us to call to mind that as long as this question shall not be solved Europe cannot enjoy a solid and sincere peace. There will always remain in Italy a powerful cause of troubles and revolution, which, despite the efforts of governments, will incessantly threaten an outbreak of insurrection and war in the centre of the continent.

But it is well to leave it to time to settle this question.

Whatever may be the sympathy which the daily increasing unhappy fate of the Venetians inspires, Europe is so anxiously occupied with the incalculable consequences of a war, as she has so lively a desire, so irresistible a need of peace, that it would be unwise not to respect her will. But this is not applicable to the questions relating to Central and Southern Italy.

Attached to a traditional system of policy

THE WEATHER HAS BEEN UNSETTLED AND NOT SO FAVORABLE FOR THE CROPS.

Bigland, Athy & Co., report beef dull; sales have been made of India mess at about 90s. Pork steady; good oil is quoted at 60s. Tallow quiet and steady; American is quoted at 53s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.
Baring Bros report an upward tendency in Wheat, with an advance of 1d to 2d per quarter; sales of white at 58s to 62, and red at 56s to 66s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm at 53s. Tea—quotations nominal—Linnseed oil at 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.
Consols closed on Friday at 93 to 93 1/2 for money, and 93 to 93 1/2 on account. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £123,000. The discount market is slightly more stringent. The market for American securities is generally unchanged.

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Attached to a traditional system of policy

which has not been less fatal to his family

to his people, the young King of Naples, from his accession to the throne, placed himself in flagrant opposition to the national sentiments of Italians, as well as to the principles which govern civilized countries. Deaf to the counsels of France and of England, refusing even to follow the advice of a government whose constant and sincere friendship he could not doubt, nor its attachment to the principle of authority, he rejected for a whole year all the efforts of the King of Sardinia to lead him to a system of policy more conformable to the sentiments which dominate the Italian people.

What justice and reason could not obtain a revolution has obtained—a prodigious revolution which has filled Europe with astonishment by the almost providential manner in which it has been accomplished, and excited its admiration for the illustrious warrior whose glorious exploits recall all that poetry and history can relate.

The transformation which has taken place in Naples, though it has been effected by means less pacific and regular than that of Central Italy, is not the less legitimate, and the consequences are not the less favorable to the true interests of order and to the consolidation of the balance of power in Europe.

As soon as Sicily and Naples shall form an integral part of the great Italian family the enemies of thrones will no longer have any powerful arguments to bring forward against monarchical principles. Revolutionary passions will no longer find a theatre where most insane enterprises had chances of success, or at least of exciting the sympathy of all generous-minded men.

One might, then, be authorized to suppose that Italy may at last enter a phase of a nature to dispel European anxieties if the great regions of the north and south of the peninsula were not separated by Provinces which are in a deplorable state.

The Roman Government having

Legislative Council Election.

THE BATHURST DIVISION.

Never were more strenuous exertions made by the ministerial corruptors than were used at this election. An honorable gentleman, a Grand Trunk Railroad Director, who owes his high position to the Reform party, descended to tricks to invade voters' souls of the most unprincipled faction maul. The returns for the most western division being all in favour of the Opposition, the Ministry threw the whole strength of their influence into the contest in the Bathurst Division. The most unscrupulous means to gain votes were used. Lies, palpable and glaring lies, were told and circulated wherever their way was clear. Defaming Mr. Bell. We have said that Grand Trunk Directors stooped to dirty mean tricks. Let the following decide. A leading Catholic near Malborough, who was favourable to Mr. Bell, received a letter from a Grand Trunk Director to the following effect—

"I returned from Montreal on Saturday last. I write you about the Grand Trunk giving out a contract for wood. I will send you further particulars."

I want you to vote for Mr. Shaw and get him all the votes you can, and I will take it as a particular favour."

Can anything be more detestable than to see honorable gentlemen, Grand Trunk Directors, using bribes of this nature? Had the hon. gentleman written to the director plainly asking him to record his vote, if he conscientiously could do so, in favor of Mr. Shaw, no person could have objected, but coupling his request with a wood contract is mean and corrupt. There are hundreds of cases of the same description. How are the misgates fallen!—B. Recorder.

BATHURST DIVISION.

We learned by telegraph yesterday that notwithstanding the majority for Mr. Bell on the first day, Mr. Shaw was elected the second day by a majority of 148. Two of the counties of which the Division is composed are represented by Ministerials, if anywhere in Upper Canada the Ministry possess strength they might be expected to display it in the Bathurst Division. The Opposition made a gallant fight, and though they have lost the election, it is only by a few votes, and they will see the fruits of their labors at the general election. Mr. Bell deserves the credit of his courage in resigning his seat in the House to act as the standard-bearer of his party in the wide field, and we trust that he will be re-elected for North Lanark without opposition.—Globe.

FORESEEING THE EVIL.

The recent Ministerial crisis created great alarm among the followers of Mr. Cartier in Lower Canada. They saw a great gulph opening at their feet, and threatening to swallow them up for the remainder of their political lives—a fate terrible to contemplate even when justly merited. They retreated from the immediate danger with such spontaneous unanimity and such inconsiderate haste, that some of the wisest and ablest began to doubt whether they were really an occasion for so much alarm. But others who are capable of taking a higher view, and who consequently see a little further than their neighbors, are by no means reassured by the announcement that John A. consents to remain in office a little longer. The Montreal Commercial Advertiser, a paper which has always sympathized with the Ministry, has also occasionally used as an organ, describes the political "situation" in terms of ominous import to Western Coalitionists. He seriously recommends Mr. Cartier not to rule Upper Canada any longer through his Lower Canada majority, but to throw overboard his present allies, and effect a "cordial" coalition with the Opposition upon the mutual recognition of certain principles, having for their basis strict justice to all interests. How this is to be accomplished, or what the "certain principles" may be, which are to do justice to all interests is not explained. Whether they are to be sought for in the "joint authority" of the Toronto Convention, or in the majority scheme of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, or in some other constitutional change, we are not yet distinctly shadowed forth, we are not informed. Until something more definite appears, we must regard this new proposition as simply a confession of the injustice of the present system. It may also be regarded as evidence that the near prospect of the tables being turned upon those who have practised that injustice, is anything but agreeable to them.

In reference to the impolicy and danger of continuing Lower Canada domination, the Advertiser speaks as follows:

"We have arrived at a point where a new Ministry must be formed, or a reconstruction of the present Government, or a new constitution, or a partial formation, either the public sentiment of Upper Canada must be respected and conciliated or a dead-lock in the Government will take place."

"It will not be sufficient for the Opposition to replace the present Ministry with another possessing the same radical weakness as the last, merely changing the name of the one section for a minority in the other; and the transfer to Lower Canada the agitation and discontent which now pervades Upper Canada. And it is unquestionable that if the Opposition take office as a party upon purely party grounds, and with the principles upon which their Western leaders have hitherto avowed to be their system of action, the French Canadian representatives will be arrayed against them almost to a man; and Lower Canada must be governed more against the sense of the majority than Upper Canada has ever been. It will be no reform to shift the pressure of the evil from one part of the body politic to another."

The real difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that while the leaders of both majorities disclaim any desire to establish a domination, and utter all the usual platitudes to each other about equal rights for all classes, their followers will be satisfied with nothing short of a real preponderance; and they maintain their position only by the conviction that they are determined to secure it."

So long as Mr. Cartier, Galt & Co. could rule the West by the votes and for the benefit of the East; so long as an exorbitant and discriminating tariff in favor of Lower Canada could be forced upon Upper Canada; so long as canal tolls could be abolished, and Lake St. Peter expenditures there upon the general revenue; so long as money could be had from the common purse for a thousand local purposes in Lower Canada, and all this without any serious protest or vigorous resistance by the people of Upper Canada, the system was declared to be admirable, and those who complained were pronounced unworthy of confidence, mischief-makers, place-hunters, fanatics. But now that the indignation and resentment of the people of the West at the gross injustice practised upon them have taken the form of an organized movement, raising its standard at every hustings and proving victorious at almost every contest; now when no man in Upper Canada seeking to represent the people dare openly avow himself in favour of things as they are, we hear these same high-sounding, plausible gentlemen of the East talking about the necessity of "representing and conciliating the public sentiment" of the West! We hear them admitting that "practically it is advisable that in sectional legislation, measures shall not be introduced by a minority of the section interested, and the government of the day shall generally con-

mand the support of a majority of the members of both divisions of the Province. "That in fact there shall be no continuous and systematic overriding the majority of one section by the greater majority of the other." Well, it is something to have asserted this much. But mark the coolness with which the "systematic overriding" of one section by the other is "advised" as a legitimate, rather laudatory "can't be" when Upper Canada is the sufferer but declared to be intolerable not to be thought of for a moment, when Lower Canada is about to take her turn! "It will not be sufficient," says the Advertiser, "to merely exchange a majority in one section for a minority in the other, and thus transfer to Lower Canada the agitation and discontent which now pervades Upper Canada." "It will be no reform," says he "to shift the pressure of an evil from one part of the body politic to the other." Why not Mr. Advertiser? Is not turn about fair play? Do we not always like to shift a pressure from one part of the body politic to another, which has become necessary, to another which is better able to bear it? If sectional domination is "a grievance, rather imaginary than real," when the French are uppermost, why does it become so objectionable when the English take their turn? The English are more numerous, more wealthy, the greater sufferers from mismanagement, and therefore more interested in securing economy and purity in the Government, and they are the legitimate rulers of a country which their ancestors conquered, and which their own stout arms are now able to retain. If there is to be a domination at all, they are surely the best entitled to exercise it.

But the Advertiser thinks it would be decidedly better to have a domination by either party. The confusion comes rather late, and is besides not very gracefully made. Something more than a suspicion is excited that it proceeds not from honest conviction, but from selfish fear. That which the people of Lower Canada have for some years willingly meted out to others is about to be meted out to them, and they shrink from the infliction. We are not surprised at this. It is human nature. We do not like to have others do to us as we have done unto them, and especially when we have done them injury. Conscience makes cowards of us all. But though the admission that the present system must be changed, comes late, it is not gracefully made, and proceeds from selfish fear rather than from high-toned patriotism, we accept it as an augury of good. The absurdity of the remedy proposed by our Montreal contemporary does not discourage us, because having admitted that a change is necessary that a dead lock is imminent under present circumstances, he, and those whose opinions he has expressed, must join us in our search, and remain with us until we have found a "sufficient" remedy. There is no use in decrying ourselves with the old chimera of two independent, antagonistic, unsympathizing, rival majorities, "cordially co-operating" in the same legislature in the direction of a single end, and that end, the good of the country, is politically impossible; it is contrary to all experience, without precedent, and without reason. Two such majorities as we now see in Upper and Lower Canada respectively could only be harmonized in one way:—by ignoring all public principle and openly admitting that place and plunder are the chief motives, and expediency the only rule of action of a Canadian politician. No intelligent, no free people would tolerate such a system, even if their public men were unprincipled enough to attempt to work it. On how many questions for instance, could Mr. Cartier if true to the interests and convictions of his present political followers, and Mr. Brown if also true to the principles of those who agree with him, unite? How many measures could they honestly support and jointly recommend to Parliament? How often would they be able to agree in giving advice to the Crown? While the present constitution exists a Government must be formed of men who agree on all great questions of public policy, and who have mutual confidence in each other. They must not be leaders of two hostile camps placed near each other, but holding different positions; maintaining an armed truce, but ready at any moment for war. If after a fair trial, it shall be found impossible to construct a Government, or if being formed it cannot obtain sufficient support in both Provinces to conduct affairs to the satisfaction of the people, then the necessity for the reconstruction of the Union of the principle laid down by the Toronto Convention will only be the more clearly established.—Globe.

What energy the officers of the Grand Trunk have shown has been devoted to the damage of Canadian trade; we have seen them carrying the products of the United States from St. John to Portland in four or five days at a ruinous loss, while Canadian produce charged excessive rates was delayed on the line for weeks. We have seen Montreal denied station accommodation and means for receiving and discharging produce, and every possible impediment thrown in the way of our merchants. And we know so long as the present management endures the same system of sacrificing Canadian interests will continue.

Shall we give the Grand Trunk a few more millions to corrupt the Legislature and ruin the trade of Canada to enable it to carry foreign produce at less than cost while it overcoasts and neglects our own?

that it impends is the land passing out of the hands of the bondholders, and the present management into those of the bondholders. The Grand Trunk Railway is in the position of an encumbered estate in the hands of a reckless, improvident proprietor, who owes twice as much as he is worth, and neither pays his debts, the interest on his mortgages, nor keeps his property in order; an Irish estate in fact, owned by an absentee landlord and managed by rogues.

The day has come when it must be put into liquidation by selling it to the highest bidder; this may be a catastrophe for the owner, his creditors, and his servants, but it will be a blessing to every one else.

What is about to happen the Grand Trunk has happened to dozens of Railways before and will happen to many after without any convulsion of the world attending the catastrophe. A piece of property eaten up with mortgages is about to change hands; that is all. For the country this is good news for so long as the affairs of the Grand Trunk are administered by men who have no interest in economy and good management, so long it will continue a curse. Instead of a blessing, the present managers have no such interest because the whole revenue is insufficient to pay the interest on the bond debt. The shareholders have ceased to have any valuable interest in the line, and it is reasonable that they should also cease to manage it; they have no claim to squander the property of the bondholders after having got rid of their own.

The Leader, after admitting that the Province can give no further aid to the enterprise, says:—

In fact, any further addition to the debt, for this purpose, is out of the question. At the same time, the question of what is best to be done will not allow itself to be ignored. It must be dealt with; and whoever shall find a solution of the difficulty, without increasing the indebtedness of the Province, will earn a fair title to the lasting gratitude of the country.

Some imagine that the last paragraph forebodes a proposition for the Province to guarantee a Grand Trunk Loan for ten or twelve millions of dollars, for the payment of which the net receipts of the line are to be hypothecated. Such a proposition is reported to have been made to the Government, and to have been accepted by them. We do not believe it. The Government have given to the country a solemn pledge that there shall be no further aid to the Grand Trunk Railway; we do not doubt that they will redeem it.

It is the interest of the Province that this crisis in the affairs of the Grand Trunk shall not be arrested, but that it shall proceed to its natural conclusion, so that the enterprise shall be for ever dissociated from the Government, and be placed on a purely commercial footing; the country will never derive from it the advantages which it has a right to expect, and for which it has made so great sacrifices, until this is done.

Give it more money and there will be more waste, more profligate corruption, more disregard to the interests of Canada; and a few months hence we shall be threatened with another crisis, and besieged with demands. What energy the officers of the Grand Trunk have shown has been devoted to the damage of Canadian trade; we have seen them carrying the products of the United States from St. John to Portland in four or five days at a ruinous loss, while Canadian produce charged excessive rates was delayed on the line for weeks. We have seen Montreal denied station accommodation and means for receiving and discharging produce, and every possible impediment thrown in the way of our merchants. And we know so long as the present management endures the same system of sacrificing Canadian interests will continue.

Shall we give the Grand Trunk a few more millions to corrupt the Legislature and ruin the trade of Canada to enable it to carry foreign produce at less than cost while it overcoasts and neglects our own?

But in spite of all the unfair means used to influence the election, Mr. Bell had a very respectable majority on the first day of the polling, and would have been elected had not some under current been at work amongst the Roman Catholic electors of the South Riding of Lanark and South Leeds. It is well known that in that Riding they hold the balance of power, and by voting in a body can, in the present state of Protestant parties, do much to turn the scale and control the elections. It was expected by all parties that this balance of power would be about equally divided, and such was the appearance of things until the close of the first day of the polling. But on the second day a change had taken place, and they went in a body for Mr. Shaw. It is supposed that in return for some promise or concession, of some kind, on his part, or on the part of his friends, some influence was brought to bear on them so powerfully as to deprive them entirely of the right of private judgment in the matter, and cause them to allow themselves to be driven to the polls in wagon loads, by their warm friends and admirers of the "Orange and Blue," in support of the domination of Lower Canada and the extravagance and corruption of our government. Henceforth, let no supporter of equal rights and privileges to all classes of people, support from such parties at the polls. Let the adherents of Romanism and Puseyism—so nearly resembling each other in principle—remain in firm alliance. They are natural allies. They are the mainstay of the present ministry, both in Upper and Lower Canada. Independent men of every other shade of politics will soon be tired of their exclusiveness and domination. When a general election comes round, the country will be prepared for it.

We are unable to inform our readers of the precise nature of this midnight influence, which seems capable of pervading so large a community in so short a space of time. It may all come to light in due time, when these loving parties begin to quarrel out of "pure love and good nature," but at present we can only surmise, what we have heard gravely hinted at, that bargain have been made in some shape or other. How else can we account for the fact that many of the most intelligent and influential of the Catholics, who asked Mr. Bell to come out, and without solicitation, pledged him their support, as the friend of equal rights, were working for him on Tuesday, and against him on Wednesday? It would be highly interesting to know what particular concessions have been made to the Catholics by Mr. Shaw and by the Orangemen? And is it true that the 12th of July and 5th of November celebrations are to be dispensed with; and the old party tans and party animosities are to be forgotten?

of which he was almost unknown, until the time of the election, and it may be that his mission had something to do with this knotty question.

In connection with this election, we are happy to be able to state that several of the most intelligent and thinking men amongst the Orange party—true to their principles—came out manfully and opposed the tide of corruption, extravagance, mismanagement, and Lower Canada domination, which bids fair, if allowed to go on unchecked, to ruin our fair Province, and overwhelm the country in debt.

Although defeated in their purpose, we think the friends of good government have no cause to be discouraged. The right does not always seem to triumph, although, eventually, it will prevail; and we venture to predict that good will come out of the present evil. The late shuffle of the cards will have the effect of altering the game entirely, and the supporters, in this country, of a foreign yoke on the necks of Upper Canadians, now so powerful and so united—will gradually diminish, and fresh accessions will be made to the ranks of Reformers—to the friends of equal rights and equal justice to all. There are hundreds of good-hearted Protestants, who, through the cunning craftiness of their leaders, have been inveigled into the present Coalition; and induced to support a system of government which, in their hearts, they despise. Men who, had they known that such means would be resorted to, would be the last to join such a party, and who will take the first opportunity of abandoning it.

What we understand that the Election for the North Riding of Lanark will come off immediately, the writs having been issued, and the Nomination being appointed for the 26th inst., at Clonemy. We have received several very numerous signed requisitions to Mr. Bell, requesting him to come out again for the North Riding. We have not room to publish the names in our present issue, but will do so next week. The following is the Requisition and Reply:—

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TO ROBERT BELL, Esq.,
Carleton Place.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the North Riding of Lanark, respectfully and earnestly request you to come forward as a candidate for this Riding, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return as our Representative.

October, 1860.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—Relying on your kind offer of support, I will be a candidate at the approaching election of a Representative for the North Riding of the County of Lanark.

It gives me much pleasure to know that after having represented the Riding in Parliament for many years, you desire to re-elect me.

My views on the leading political questions of the day have been often explained, and are so well known to most of the Electors, that it is not necessary I should repeat them at present.

Should I again be your chosen Representative, you will as formerly, always find me opposed to an extravagant and corrupt government.

Your obedient servant,
R. BELL.

Carleton Place, Oct. 17, 1860.

A FEW weeks ago we made some few remarks in reference to ministers changing their religious for a political color, and canvassing for the election. And some of our neighbors have been insinuating that we referred to the course pursued by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of this place. Their suspicions were correct. It was him we meant. We were told, on what we considered good authority, that he had gone, from door to door, amongst the Catholics, telling them that a friend Mr. Shaw was to their interests. What large subscriptions he had given to build chapels, &c., how he had voted public money for nunneries and other institutions in Lower Canada. We have also been told that he used his influence with the government, to have the election in the North Riding brought on at the same time as that for the Bathurst Division, with a view to embarrass Mr. Bell's friends; and even boasted that the government would do that much for his party.

If these reports are not true, we will be most happy to contradict them in our columns. We trust we are not wanting in a proper respect for the sacred desk and ministerial character; but when we see clergymen descending from the pulpit and grovelling in the arena of politics, they must expect to be dealt with as politicians.

SAD CANOE ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writes to inform us of a melancholy accident, which occurred on Golden Lake, about thirteen miles from Eggnaville, on Tuesday the 19th inst. A gang of men—eight in number—in the employ of Col. McDonnell, Esq., left Eggnaville on the morning of the 9th, with the intention of going to Brennan's Creek Shanty, and when about half-way across Golden Lake—which is about 5 miles in width—the storm was so great that the canoe became unmanageable, the waves broke over her bow, and she gave a fearful plunge, engulfing all in a watery grave, with the exception of one man, by the name of John Gillis, who clung to the canoe, in which position he remained for four hours, when he at last got on an island, where he remained for the greater part of the night, and at last managed to reach shore nearly exhausted, to tell the sad tale of his companions. The names, as far as can be learned at present are, Alexander Chisholm, foreman, Eggnaville; Rodrick and Peter McCrea, Rorey, McDonnell, and Alexander Patterson, Glenora, C. E.; the others are not known by name. As yet the bodies have not been found.

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THE POPE'S POSITION.

When the Romans was about to withdraw its allegiance to the Papal Government, it was gravely asserted, on the part of His Holiness, that a certain temporal power was necessary for the independent discharge of his spiritual functions. Whether that was really a valid plea or not, the temporal power has been rapidly slipping from his grasp, till scarce its shadow remains behind. So sudden and so successful has been the invasion and conquest of Italy, that, ere this, it is not improbable Pope Pius IX has sought in flight, a refuge, and an asylum, which more than once his predecessors have had to avail themselves of.

And after all, considering the way in which he has been bolstered up, during the last ten years, with French bayonets, it does not appear obvious that his position would be much worse in any other country, surrounded by the same influences. A French garrison is just the same thing at Avignon that it is at Rome; and its powers of coercion, if applied at all, about as effectual at one place as at the other. If he go to Spain or to Austria, he will be no more dependent upon these countries than he now is upon France, since the revenues of the church will follow him, and Peter's pence will be as prolific as heretofore.

Since the correspondent of the London Times has informed the world that Canada is "chiefly a Catholic country," and the Orangemen have been so effectually snubbed, probably a resting place among the "faithful" of this new trans-Atlantic empire might not be unacceptably to His Holiness.

Nearer and nearer the waves of revolution are rolling, steadily advancing on all sides towards the Eternal City. Will they be arrested at the last moment, and only suffered to break against its walls, or will they too be overwhelmed by the popular tide? vanquished, but to rally with its former vigor; conquered only to regain its former independence.

Gariibaldi has vowed to proclaim the independence of Italy from the Quirinal. France and Sardinia have both guaranteed the inviolability of the ancient city. Events so startling, and crowding upon each other with such rapidity, that it were in vain to conjecture when the reality is at the threshold.

THE LATE WILLIAM WALKER.

In the fate of Walker we have another illustration of the power which success or ill-fortune exerts in placing a man, in popular estimation, either above or below the mediocrity of his fellows.

Walker, after a dozen failures, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, still maintaining faith in himself and in the probability of his final success, is an object of admiration to the American people. A short time ago, while sojourning in the States, crowds waited upon him at the hotel; the newspapers flattered him; the President received him. From city to city; in the counting-room and in the Capitol;—everywhere he was welcome. At that time, his star, though neither brilliant nor elevated, might possibly become both. His daring schemes might succeed; and then it would be convenient to have begun betimes to do him honor.

Walker, a notorious failure, dragged to justice by a powerful nation; in a foreign land; friendless; his star sinking, sinking, till it disappeared below the horizon, is quite a different personage in the American view. The reports of the rifles which sent his soul away, are answered from Columbia with a—"serve him right," "a disturber of the peace," "we ought to have done it long ago."

What a sickle jade is this popular opinion of the hour! And how many men have nobly failed whose only meed was contumely and reproach; while some who basely won, have been crowned with the noblest laurels.

Yet true merit does not consist in either success or failure; it is compatible with both. General Walker deserved to fail. His schemes were villainous; and every year led hundreds into the ruin which finally engulfed himself. But the American people had all the facts, except the grand failure, before them when they applauded just as well as when they derided. Failure or success makes all the difference imaginable.

Had the Colonists been crushed in the War of Independence, and Washington met a fate like that we are contemplating, "the father of his people" would have been known to his dutiful children by a very different appellation. So it goes. Walker's story would doubtless "adorn a tale," it ought also to "point a moral."

Let us all struggle hard to attain success, since it is so valuable a commodity, but let us take care that it is in a praiseworthy object.

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR COFFEE.—It appears from statistics recently published, that the consumption of coffee is increasing much more rapidly than the production. Last year the total consumption of Europe and the United States alone was 330,000 tons, whilst the production of all countries was but 312,000 tons. The probable consumption of the present year is estimated at 337,000 tons, and the probable production at 274,000 or 37,000 tons short; and of next year the deficit is at 313,000 tons, the latter at 345,000.

SOME of our readers in Beckwith, who received lying fly-shoots in the Herald, week before last, are informed that they did not emanate from this office. The putting of them in some of our papers was a cowardly device of some of Mr. Shaw's friends, to injure both us and Mr. Bell; and to give their misrepresentations an appearance of truth and a reception, which, apart from the Herald, they well knew they could neither merit nor expect.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY.

We see by our English files that the recent Orange difficulty is being discussed at considerable length in Great Britain. The narrative of the Times' correspondent has furnished the chief basis upon which public opinion across the water is formed; and as that narrative was as highly colored as it was possible it could be without being untruthful, the general impression produced in Britain is altogether on the side of the Duke of Newcastle, and extremely derogatory to the Orange Order. Probably this is no more than might have been expected, from circumstances calculated to impress strongly outside observers, who, having no conception of the finer or more intricate points at issue, could only jump at conclusions which seemed the most obvious from their being the most superficial.

It is seldom indeed that we can "see ourselves as others see us," even if it were desirable we should do so, simply because others fail to see the motives and reasons which influence us. Blinded with passion and prejudice, one way or the other, as most of us are, it will not be until time has melted the event, and cooler judgments have pronounced upon its merits, that public opinion will be found to record a fair and impartial verdict.

If the bitter fruit this unfortunate event was destined to bear us, could have ended in whatever personal or local disappointment it occasioned, in this country, it would have been more patiently borne; but to have our weakness and our social distinctions and religious animosities held up before the gaze of a people whose good opinion we have done so much to win, is a further aggravation of the event, which, viewed in any light and under whatever mitigating circumstances, can only be regarded as most unfortunate.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer says that a man named Videta, of Bridgeport, killed his two daughters with a hammer on Tuesday morning, and then attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. The wound was a little too low, however, and he will probably recover. He is said to be in his right mind, and the cause for his killing his children, and then endeavoring to commit suicide, is not known.

The discovery of a new practicable route across the Isthmus to the Pacific is announced. It is through Nicaragua by the Rio Grande, a large river, navigable for steamboats 80 miles, to a splendid plateau adapted for a railway, and admitting of a transit of 123 miles to the Pacific. This discovery is a very important one.

The next Census for Canada will be taken on the 14th of January, 1861. The Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics is actively engaged in making the necessary preparations. There is to be a large increase in the number of enumerators so as to ensure accuracy, one to each 500 of the population.

An extra of the Canada Gazette published on Friday announces that Sir W. F. Williams has assumed the office of administrator of the Government of Canada, in consequence of the absence of the Governor General.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Illumination at Clayton!

ONE HOUSE ILLUMINATED!

TWO PILES OF SHAVINGS BURNT CLEAN DOWN!!!

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON A SMALL SCALE!

JAMES SHAW ELECTED!!!

MR. EDITOR,—I make no doubt but that Mr. Shaw and his friends will be highly elated to read what interest his supporters are taking for the celebration of the event of his recent election, and therefore wish to trouble for a corner in the Herald to give an account of the Bon-fire, fireworks, cheering, and hideous yell, &c., which took place in Mr. Shaw's honour at Clayton, on Saturday night, which was kept up until it not wholly well nigh verging on the Sabbath morning. The celebration commenced by illumination of houses or a house I should say, there was only one illuminated and that only faintly, consisting of three or four tallow candles in each window in front of the house.

Shortly after a couple of wagon loads interested came in from the country (you must understand the celebration consisted of almost wholly of parties from a distance who were drummed up during the day some of them came upwards of ten miles) and immediately commenced the erection of bon-fires, which were two in number and of material consisting of carpenters and coopers shavings and a couple of old flour or salt bags, with a small portion of coal-pitch. These erected the match was put to them, which, of course, made a blaze such as any carpenter would have when burning shavings, and the present party really magnificent, as it caused them to burst out in great cheers for "James Shaw." But Mr. Editor, until the light which the small bon-fires afforded I could not discern particularly who or what the party consisted of, and upon looking around to see who they were, fearing at the same time that any of our respectable villagers and those in its vicinity would be so ungenerous as to take part in such a small and ridiculous transaction and identify themselves with the party present, but my fears were soon dispelled, when I saw who the parties were, as with a few exceptions, they were just such parties as I would think would stoop so low.

I may now tell you about the cheers. On several occasions three cheers were given for "James Shaw." Also three shots of the guns. You must bear in mind that the shooting of common fowling pieces was one of the grand features of the evening. Next came "three cheers for the Ministry." But that was treated with silent contempt for a short space when the proposer began himself and then two or three hip, hip and hurrahs, and then was only joined by two or three voices along with himself. Next came three cheers for the Queen; this, as a matter of course, was heartily responded to, and was the only good cheer during the night. Next a worthy of the U. A. Association proposed a cheer for the Governor General. But a worthy of an adjoining Lodge at once put the veto on that, and in five minutes proposed three cheers for the constitution of James Shaw.

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This, by the way, brings to mind the words of the poet when he said:
"Orange and Green are seen."
And although other religious institutions are being united, it savours very much of the part of Orangemen, after all their trials and persecutions, to see them now in the middle of the 19th century making the concessions they are to the Roman Catholics, and actually selling their birth-right, as it were, for a "mess of pottage." Has not the recent trouble at Kingston, Belleville and Toronto taught them a lesson yet? Will not such conduct on the part of Orangemen, in a great measure, deter good-souled Protestants from enrolling in the number? Mr. Shaw has been elected, and has now to serve two parties: hard task that. We find it written, "no man can serve two masters." Perhaps Mr. Shaw is superhuman. However time will tell, and we are watching.

On the 10th inst. the party at a distance started off fully and apparently well satisfied with their united celebration. While others, who were under the influence of a more powerful agent than that of Mr. Shaw's celebration, remained about the streets until an unreasonable hour after. I suppose the foregoing true account will be highly appreciated by Mr. Shaw and his friends, and if so they have their welcome from me.

CLAYTON, Oct. 15, 1860.

P. S.—An attempt was made to burn an effigy of whom I could not find out, however the matter was a failure.

MORNING AND EVENING MACHINES.
To the Editor of the *Carleton Place Herald*.
DEAR SIR:—In your paper of the 20th September, there was an article on the above subject, signed "James Stewart, James Black." I was fully prepared to rebut that article, but in your last issue it has been so fully met by the proper parties, the other three judges, that I deem it almost unnecessary to say anything. There are, however, a few statements which I consider of importance, and which, as many are deeply interested in, I beg leave to make.

I have no wish, Mr. Editor, to detract from the character of any man, at the same time I will not allow anything to be detracted from my own, or that of any of my family, with a hint of which we are not chargeable, without making an attempt to repel it.

I thought it probable the enemies of the Buckeye would not sink without a kick, but I never expected they would use such indirect means to drag down others along with them.

Will they venture to affirm now, that the statements they made in your paper on the 13th of July, are not gross misrepresentations? Should they still have the "moral courage" to do so, more proof still can be adduced against them.

In regard to the dilemma, on the horns of which they placed Mr. Cositt and myself, I consider the judges have respectively moved us from them, but for your correspondents' satisfaction, I shall further state, that I knew nothing of either the knives being changed, or that they were to be changed, till I saw the key carrying them through the crowd, the set which were to be put in; and even then the reason why they were to be changed, was not known to me. Mr. Cositt, as I have learned, knew they were changed, and gave them a whole with a stone, and told the teamster that would do, but he did not know—as we have formerly said—that they were changed, till afterwards. The person to whom the machine was entrusted, was left pretty much to his own discretion. He knew his duty, and did it, without dogging out Mr. Cositt or myself. He cut out the premium lot with the knives as they were, being unwilling to lose time in changing them, but when he heard of a further trial, he considered it his duty to avail himself of the right which he believed conceded to the competitors by every person, and without suspicion or suspicion changed them. Mr. Black acknowledges that something was said. Why has he not explained what that something was? Mr. Black must be a fool, indeed, if he allows himself to be deceived by tone and manner. But Mr. Black also acknowledges that the teamster of the Buckeye, when requested by the judge (Mr. Black), to cut his sword first, sought to assign a reason for his delay. What was the reason, Mr. Black?—what was it? Were you again gulled by tone and manner? How dare Mr. Black insinuate that the teamster wished to deceive him? How will Mr. Black make the acknowledgment that he has flatly denied? It will not do for Mr. Black to tell us that his intention was not to change them. If it was not, it ought. Try again, Messrs. Black and Stewart, try again—"this vessel," though smooth-ed with the *beaver's tail*, "will not hold water," no, not even tar, in the middle of January.

There are still some things, Mr. Editor, which have hitherto been left unsaid, but to which we hasten to give "ventilation." Mr. Saylor was allowed by Messrs. Black & Stewart, the right before the moving competition, to enter the trial field with the same horses, and the same machine, with which he was to compete, and to cut several swaths—both long the ridges and across them. Now, Mr. Editor, will any disinterested man say this was fair? Did not this give Mr. Saylor an opportunity to try his *felera*, and of adjusting his machine to the surface? Did not this give Mr. Saylor an advantage over all the other machines? And had not Messrs. Black and Stewart not been blinded by prejudice and interest, it is at all likely they would have allowed Mr. Saylor this advantage? The Buckeye had to be altered to suit the surface, before she cut two swaths.

What moved Mr. Saylor to leave his seat, and stand forward upon his knees nearly the whole time of the moving? Is this what farmers must do to make the machine cut right?

What moved Mr. Saylor, unknown to the judges, to alter the draught of his machine, and make it cut higher, that it might draw easier, at the very time the draught of the machines was to be specially tested. Mr. Saylor certainly did this on the fly, and would fain deny it; but there is good proof. Mr. Saylor noticed it, but not till it came off the machine, after the testing swath was across. Mr. Peter Naismith, who horses had cut. In the list to day are included 1 steamship, 27 steamboats, 22 ships, 49 brigs and barges and 10 schooners.

During the week ending Oct. 6, 26 cargoes of lumber (consisting of 2,056,000 feet) passed through the canal to American ports, viz., one load from Saginaw to Boston (120,000 feet) and the remainder from Ottawa to Whitehall.

The Provision market in the west has been advancing. Millard's (Chicago) Circular says:—
"In pork-packing the prospects are not very encouraging. Some hogs were purchased two months since for early delivery at \$5.50 to \$5.75 net. Later on there was more disposition to purchase, and sales were made at \$6 net. For the past two or three weeks there has been much more demand, and it is understood that one or two packers are offering to \$6.25 net, for delivery in November and December. For

early November delivery equal to \$6.50 and \$6.60 has been paid; and the farmers are now no sanguine of high prices that it is impossible to approach them with reasonable rates."

There has been some activity in Pork in our own market, and when we write, it is cleared of Prime Mess. There has not been much beef packed. There is a great falling off in the receipts of Pork for the season so far—the quantity being a trifle over 8,000 against more than 15,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The exports are very limited.

The Cattle Trade of Canada appears to be good. A Perth, C. W., the Annual Fall Fair was held on the 2nd inst, when beef Cattle averaged \$30 a head, working oxen \$120 a yoke, and horses \$70 to \$100 each. About \$20,000 worth of stock is believed to have been sold, there having been several buyers from a distance. The Guelph Monthly Fair was held on the 3rd inst. Fat Cattle brought \$4 to \$5 per hundred weight; a yoke of working cattle sold for \$100, and a yoke of steers for \$62, while Milch Cows went at \$20 to \$30.

The Cattle Trade of Huntington county, CE, has been very dull this year. Early in the season an erroneous report was circulated that the cattle disease had appeared in that region, and the consequence has been that few or no buyers came. One extensive dealer in Connecticut was desirous of purchasing there, and was ready to spend a very large sum, but he was told by the Governor of that Commonwealth that in consequence of the murrain being prevalent in Huntington county, he would not be allowed to bring stock from that county in the State. There is a good market for really fine beef cattle in Montreal—not stock cattle or the settings, but such as are ready for slaughtering.

MONTEALE WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour.—Several sales have been made since last quotations, one at \$5.72½—variable to-day, not very firm at these figures.
Wheat.—Sales of U. C. Spring at \$2.25, free on board, and there were some sold a little lower.
Butter.—Market quiet; no change to quote; really fine samples find ready buyers.
Pork.—There have been sales of Mess at \$22.25 and \$22.50. A lot of old Prime Mess, last year's inspection, sold at \$15; market cleared. There have been sales of Prime from \$14 to \$24.50.
Beef.—Prime Mess in tins has sold for \$20; and has been offered in barrels at \$10 but no buyers.
Ashes.—Market dull and weak; first Pots 27s 6d; and inferior 28s 3d; Pearls are 27s 10s 4d.
Tea.—A lot of middling Twankay, at auction brought 43s a few days ago; really good is held at 45 to 48s, and then the 5s. MANTILLAS, CAPES, GALA PLAIDS, PRINTS, GREY COTTON, STRIPE SHIRTING, CASSIMERES, Fancy Trimmings, &c.
Also, a Large Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SALT, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES, with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

TEAS! TEAS!
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place on the value of Tea, he is enabled to sell them much under the market price.
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Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

FOUND.
A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, which will be given to the owner on application at this office.
Herald Office, Carleton Place, }
October 11th, 1860.

University of Queen's College.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE SEVENTH SESSION of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University will commence on the First WEDNESDAY, (the 7th) of November. For particulars regarding the course of Study, Fees, &c., attention is directed to the "Annual Announcement" of the Department, a copy of which may be had on application to
JOHN STEWART,
Professor of Anatomy.
Kingston, Oct. 1, 1860.

WANTED.
FOR a store in Almonte, a young man accustomed to the business of a General store. Apply, post-paid to
GEORGE WILSON.
Almonte Aug. 29, 1860.

Unconditional Assurance on Life.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other offices.
COMMISSION to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, payment may be obtained without penalty for a year.
THE ASSURED not subject to any restriction as to Occupation, or Residence, or NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable.
THE ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable.
THE POLICY HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.
So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application. ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 31st DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1828, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurance, amounting to nearly Six Million Pounds Sterling. The Annual Income in 1859, of £160,000 sterling. The Policies under the original Scheme have also, for many years, been usually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectus of this Scheme also may be had on application.
JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
10 GERRARD ST. E. JAMES GRANT, MONTREAL.
LOCAL AGENTS:
Almonte, J. B. Campbell, Proprietor.
Kingston, J. B. Campbell, Proprietor.
Georgetown, J. B. Campbell, Proprietor.
Pembroke, J. B. Campbell, Proprietor.

happles are so many marches in our progress to the Alps at the summit which, alone will stop. He authorized them to act as an association for the purpose of raising a subsidy and for all kinds of insurrectional war-making.

The King's soldiers at Gasta had already demolished the residence of the French council under the pretence that there was conspiracy between him and Garibaldi.

He was absent.

A formal letter had been given to the Piedmontese commander to avoid a conflict with the French, and even the discussion of any point whatever with the French commanders.

It is said that Fiumi is to retire, as a compromise between Garibaldi and the Cavour Administration. The Commander of the force of Benia, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress.

TURIN, Sept. 28.

Farini accompanies the King to Florence and Bologna.

A Sicilian deputaion is expected to-day to pay a remainder of the military contingent of 14,000 men is called under arms.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Philadelphia, Oct. 9.
The Prince of Wales arrived at 4.30 this afternoon, on time. He was received by the Mayor on the platform of the cars without any formal ceremonies. No speeches were made whatever.

The Prince was conducted to his carriage and driven to the Continental Hotel.

As the special train passed Wilmington, and other stations on the railroad, crowds congregated at the depots, and the train passed on without stopping. The locomotive "George Washington" attached to the train was decorated with English and American flags.

The Prince is enjoying himself as much as possible at the hotel.

The stores on the coast are so illuminated with the motto, "Welcome to Victoria's Son," in gas light.

The streets are crowded with people in search of election returns and the Prince.

BIRTH.
At Renfrew, on the 5th instant, Mrs. W. Halpenney, of a son.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found:
DRY GOODS, in great variety,
MANTILLAS,
CAPES,
GALA PLAIDS,
PRINTS,
GREY COTTON,
STRIPE SHIRTING,
CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trimmings, &c.
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Woolen Factories, &c.
WOOL! WOOL!
100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE
IN
CASH OR CLOTH,
WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
Victoria Woolen Mills,
Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY NOW ON HAND.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
40-av.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FACTORY CLOTH DRY GOODS!!
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now on hand \$4,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS & FACTORY CLOTH Amongst which will be found any quantity of Summer & Winter Tweeds, Grey Cassimere, Brown & Grey Satinet, Galls Plaid, Twilled & Plain Flannel, Grey Cotton, Striped Shirting, Blue Denims, and a fine assortment of PRINTS, Ladies Muslin Dresses, &c. All of which will be exchanged, at very Low Prices, for WOOL, and BUTTER by the Firk.

CASH PAID for any quantity of GOOD CLEAN WOOL.
JOHN MCINTOSH.
Almonte Woolen Mills, }
June 1, 1860. } 39c

Wool Carding AND CLOTH DRESSING.
THE Subscribers beg to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and at the same time would inform them that he has got his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment in good working order. All orders left with him will be done with neatness and despatch. Also, he has on hand a great assortment of Tweeds, and other Fancy Cloths, which he will sell cheap for cash, or give in exchange for Wool.

The highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Wool.
WILLIAM PAISLEY.
Carleton Place, May 14, 1860. 36c

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
TEAS! TEAS!
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AGUSTA MAY."
H. McARTHUR has a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way. MY STOCK Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in HYSON, TISYON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of GROCERIES, and all other GOODS for Sale low. JAMES H. WYLIE.
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, DRUGS, &c. ALSO—BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER. An entire inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE WILSON.
May 9, 1860. 35-4f

Miscellaneous.
CAUTION!
I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring JOSEPH BOND, Jun., my Indentured Apprentice, as he has unlawfully left my service; any person found doing so will be prosecuted according to law.
JOHN BUTLER, Tinsmith.
Arnprior, Sept. 25, 1860. 34

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to William Morphy, by Book account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to pay to the undersigned, who alone is duly authorized to collect the same. Also all parties having just and equitable claims against Mr. Morphy, are requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned, either at Almonte or Carleton Place.
D. CAMPBELL.
Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, 5th October, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE pair of French Bur Mill Stones, 44 feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to
J. B. CAMPBELL, Carleton Place, 5th October, 1860. 34f

Foundries and Machine Shops.
RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.
G. M. COSSITT & BROS.
Manufacturers of the celebrated BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheel & Mill. DOUBLE HORSE POWER, and Improved Combined Thresher & Winnowing.
The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Reapers, Cultivators, Horse Hoers, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Waggon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.
Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch.
Cash paid for OLD IRON.
August 20, 1860. 50-4f

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.
THE Subscribers beg to return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Frying, Box, and Parlor STOVES, Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c. &c.
Also made to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS.
JOB WORK done with Neatness and Despatch.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hints' SAWS, &c.
Cash paid for old Cast Iron. FROST & WOOD.
Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-4f

Arnprior Foundry.
THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS of PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for casting.
ROBISON & McEWEN.
Sept. 20, 1859. 2

Machinery, Castings, Implements.
MURRAY & MILLER
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot, PERTH, C. W. 42-4p

THOMAS TOY, AXE MANUFACTURER
ARNPRIOR, C. W.
BEGS respectfully to return his grateful thanks to the Lumber merchants of the Ottawa district, and the public generally, for the liberal support which he has received since commencing the above business; and begs to assure them that he will be always on hand with a good assortment of superior axes.
Every other article in his line of the best quality, and at the shortest notice.
Arnprior, June 27, 1860. 42-cg

Marble Works, &c.
PERSONS REQUIRING MONUMENTS, CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE, should use the much admired ARNPRIOR MARBLE.
Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table, Tops, &c., Manufactured in the best style, by W. G. H. SMART, ARNPRIOR, C. W.
PERTH MARBLE WORKS.

JOSEPH DAVIES,
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, STONES, HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES, Executed with neatness and despatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.
THE Subscribers returns thanks for the liberal support he has received from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province.
10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing.
Orders in his line left with MR. POOLE, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
JOSIAH DAVIES.
May 10, 1859. 35

Engineering and Surveying.
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING!!
THE Subscribers having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills.
C. McLENNAN,
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.
Arnprior, July 10, 1860. 45

LAND SURVEYING.
A NEW EXP.
The Subscribers is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in the parts of Land Surveying, and will be pleased to survey any part of the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties at very low charges.
For side lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—For not over half a mile \$10; for more than half a mile \$12; for more than one mile \$15; for more than two miles \$20; for more than three miles \$25; for more than four miles \$30; for more than five miles \$35; for more than six miles \$40; for more than seven miles \$45; for more than eight miles \$50; for more than nine miles \$55; for more than ten miles \$60.
Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed to P. L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Perth, May 2nd, 1860.

Business and Professional Cards.
THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D. CORONER, NORWOOD, C. W.
ALEXANDER LEISHMAN, AUCTIONEER, BERNIE'S CORNER, RAMSAY.
D. FRASER, BARRISTER, & C. PERTH, C. W.
J. DEACON, JR., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., Perth County of Lanark.
REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. Montreal; William Lyman & Co., " Feb. 1854.
C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER, GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.
Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms.
W. P. ROCHE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR. ARNPRIOR, N. B. C. W. 37-4f
J. SWEETLAND, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER. Issued by Marriage Licenses, Pakenham, C. W. 34-4f
WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON CORONER for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.
ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, LONDON, CANADA. ALMONTE, C. W. 39-4f
CARD. ORMOND JONES, REGISTRAR of North Lanark, Almonte Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Deeds, Mortgages, and all other legal instruments in connection with the Registry, prepared at reasonable prices. Almonte, Jan. 21, 1860.
GEORGE REID, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN British, American, and German HARDWARE, BROCKVILLE, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. August 28, 1859. 51 pa
VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS ALMONTE, C. W.
JAMES ROSAMOND, Manufacturer of WOOLEN GOODS
Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO. Capital, £500,000
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices of Losses promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Almonte. August 18, 1857. 49-4f
J. A. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer and Patentes of Campbell's Mailing Machines, OF EVERY VARIETY. GEORGETOWN, C. W., AND BUFFALO, N. Y. Prices, By Hand, \$30 & \$60; Steam, \$200 & \$300. W. M. IRONS, Travelling Agent.
JACKSON & MENSIES, CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope place, and hope place, to merit the public support. Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua
JOHN O'NEILL, WAGGON MAKER, PAKENHAM VILLAGE, HAS constantly on hand a supply of Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and everything in his line of business. His work is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and is made up cheap for cash. Pakenham, Nov. 1st, 1859. 74
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM VILLAGE, Comfortable conveyances always in readiness. John McAdam, PROPRIETOR. September, 1856. 2-4f
New Hotel.—Village of Almonte. ALMONTE HOUSE. THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favour him with a call. J. B. SHERRMAN. Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House, as the stage puts up there.
MARRIAGE LICENCES, ISSUED by the Subscribers, MATTHEW ANDERSON Almonte, Ramsay.
LONDON MUSIC STORE, OTTAWA CITY. SPARKS ST., NEXT STORE TO T. C. BATE. ALL kinds of Musical Instruments constantly on hand, as Flutes, Violins, Fiddles, Flageoles, Accordions, Concertina, Pianos, Guitars, and Banjos. All kinds of Brass Instruments, Bands supplied with the Best Instruments on Liberal Terms. Large Drums and Military Side Drums. Pianos for Sale and on Hire. Old pianos taken in exchange. Prizes celebrated Melodians. LAYTON, FARMER. March, 1860. 30-4f

Woolen Factories, &c.
WOOL! WOOL!
100,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE
IN
CASH OR CLOTH,
WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
Victoria Woolen Mills,
Almonte, June 11, 1860.

THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS EVER OFFERED IN THIS VICINITY NOW ON HAND.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
40-av.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FACTORY CLOTH DRY GOODS!!
THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has now on hand \$4,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS & FACTORY CLOTH Amongst which will be found any quantity of Summer & Winter Tweeds, Grey Cassimere, Brown & Grey Satinet, Galls Plaid, Twilled & Plain Flannel, Grey Cotton, Striped Shirting, Blue Denims, and a fine assortment of PRINTS, Ladies Muslin Dresses, &c. All of which will be exchanged, at very Low Prices, for WOOL, and BUTTER by the Firk.

CASH PAID for any quantity of GOOD CLEAN WOOL.
JOHN MCINTOSH.
Almonte Woolen Mills, }
June 1, 1860. } 39c

Wool Carding AND CLOTH DRESSING.
THE Subscribers beg to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year, and at the same time would inform them that he has got his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment in good working order. All orders left with him will be done with neatness and despatch. Also, he has on hand a great assortment of Tweeds, and other Fancy Cloths, which he will sell cheap for cash, or give in exchange for Wool.

The highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Wool.
WILLIAM PAISLEY.
Carleton Place, May 14, 1860. 36c

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
TEAS! TEAS!
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AGUSTA MAY."
H. McARTHUR has a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way. MY STOCK Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in HYSON, TISYON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of GROCERIES, and all other GOODS for Sale low. JAMES H. WYLIE.
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

New Arrivals AT ALMONTE.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the past two years, and at the same time would inform them that he is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, DRUGS, &c. ALSO—BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER. An entire inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE WILSON.
May 9, 1860. 35-4f

Miscellaneous.
CAUTION!
I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring JOSEPH BOND, Jun., my Indentured Apprentice, as he has unlawfully left my service; any person found doing so will be prosecuted according to law.
JOHN BUTLER, Tinsmith.
Arnprior, Sept. 25, 1860. 34

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to William Morphy, by Book account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to pay to the undersigned, who alone is duly authorized to collect the same. Also all parties having just and equitable claims against Mr. Morphy, are requested to hand in their claims to the undersigned, either at Almonte or Carleton Place.
D. CAMPBELL.
Attorney for WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton Place, 5th October, 1860.

FOR SALE.
ONE pair of French Bur Mill Stones, 44 feet, and one pair 4 feet; both of which will be sold low. Apply to
J. B. CAMPBELL, Carleton Place, 5th October, 1860. 34f

