

POEM.

TO JEMIMA.

When in early life I saw thee,
Happy in the bloom of youth,
Thou thought'st not what a treasure
What a soul of love and truth,

MILICENT CRANE'S SECRET.

ON A CRIME ATONED FOR.

In a beautiful suburb of a thriving
Manufacturing town in England, on a wet and
dreary November afternoon, the postman
knocked at the door of a pretty and well
kept house, standing by a small garden.

The family are at dinner. Two ladies
and a young man are seated at the table.

The girl put the letter on the table cloth
by the side of Mrs. Crane, and the latter
laid down the spoon with which she was eating

"Who is it from, mamma?"

"How can I tell, Millicent, before it is
opened? It looks like some business letter,

"Philipp!" cried Mrs. Crane, eagerly. "Is it
his handwriting, mamma?"

"Philipp! nothing but Philipp! Your
thoughts are forever running upon him. I

"No more, thank you, was the rejoinder of
the younger lady, with a smile and a bright

"What does he say?"

"He has been robbing them, and has now
decided. They want me to give him up to

"In the first shock of this terrible
assertion, Millicent Crane gasped for breath, so that

"What could that mean?"

"That you never speak of your brother to
him; that you never, directly or indirectly,

"And is this restriction to continue after
our marriage?"

"I know nothing about that. When
people are married, they soon find out what

"It is no difficult restriction," mused
Millicent. "For what could I have to say now

"She laid her head against the side marble
of the mantelpiece as she spoke, and a soft

"The weeks went on, several, and with
them the preparation for Millicent Crane's

"No, no, there's nothing to alarm me," she
pleasantly acquiesced. "I will be here to-

"The next evening, six o'clock, she was
invited, without Mrs. Crane, to take tea at a friend's house,

"It was a stormy night, but Millicent
walked bravely, heedless alike of both wind and

"On the other side of the wide street,
peering in, she saw that she might not soil, more

"A sudden exclamation fell over her: she
knew not what she did. The book was hastily

"Richard!" she exclaimed, "is it really
you? Do we meet here?"

"He took her hand with a cool air: he
could not avoid taking it, for, in the im-

"Why is he so late? Has he a ragged coat?

"Because it is a bad habit."

London banking-house. He was then seven-
teen; but he was not to expect a salary for
ever so long a period after his admission, and
his £100 a year was all he had to keep him
in every way. Enough, too! as Mrs. Crane
said, and as many others may say. Yes,
amply enough, when a young man has the
moral strength to resist expensive tempta-

Millicent sat with eyes and thoughts
concentrated on the letter; and a slow conviction
of its truth came to her. "Oh, Philipp!

"Not by me," was the harsh reply. "You
shall never find me offering a premium for

Millicent did not answer, did not recom-
mend, but sat with her head bowed in her

"Mamma, how is it? What does he say?"

"Millicent," said the elder lady, turning
away her face, which was blushing hotly for

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"And not before?"

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POULTRY CIRCULAR.

Prepared for the Montreal Witness. The poultry trade of Canada is annually becoming a branch of growing importance. Considerable quantities are annually imported from the United States, to supply the large cities, where the consumption is immense. It therefore becomes of great consequence, not only that the birds should be well fattened, but that the killing, preparing and sending to market should be carefully and skilfully conducted by both producer and consumer.

7. Ten dollars having through one of our best managed public charities, such as the Association for Relieving the Poor, home for the Friendless, Children's Aid Society, &c., probably do more good than twenty dispersed directly by the giver—more than fifty given out carelessly to street beggars.

8. Every person means should especially at this season, inquire, "How much can I afford to do for the relief of the needy? In what way can I do most good with this sum? Through what avenues shall I apply my quota to the work of mercy?"—and, having satisfied himself on these points, he should proceed to act on his conclusions.

9. If we had in this city one public of general office or bureau, to which every person seeking work might repair or be directed, and there ascertain what work is wanted, and where—where those who have labor of any kind to sell and those who may want to buy labor meet face to face, without charge or requisition of any kind, we believe it would prevent more distress than all our present charity work and more than all our present alms.

10. It is better to keep one man out of the stoups of Pauperism than to keep two men in it. There is much more to be said; but here are the points, which the reader will ponder and amplify at his leisure.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—The iron was last Saturday laid as far as this place, and the locomotives are being assembled in the town of Perth. Considerable excitement prevailed, and large numbers were present witnessing the operation of track laying, and inspecting the locomotive "Tay."

Upon the subject of preparing poultry for market we repeat our directions briefly. Never kill a bird unless it is fat. Never cut off the head of a turkey or goose but hang them by the heels where they cannot bruise themselves in the death struggle and stick them with a small fork and bleed them to death. Ducks and common fowls, if slaughtered should be held or tied and hung up bled to death. Never kill your birds with full crops, you will lose in price more than you gain in weight. Never strangle them, so as to leave the blood in. The best plan is to tie all kinds of birds to a line drawn from post to post or from tree to tree and stick them just in the forward end of the neck.

You may pick all sorts of birds dry, if you don't tear the skin, but you must scald them afterward by dipping them suddenly in and out of boiling water. Don't scald the legs too much, whether you pick first or afterward. You must pick them clean, and the scalding makes them look plump and good. Never draw a bird. It is worth while to pay freight on the intestines, because the meat cannot be kept sweet longer after they are drawn and the air admitted inside of the body.

It is a practice of some of the best poultrymen after the birds are plucked to plunge them suddenly into cold water, and then immediately into cold water, this gives them a clean plump appearance, and makes them fat, if they are in decently good condition when killed. Nothing however, can make a poor bird look well, while ill dressing will make the best look poor.

ON THE UTILITY OF THE NEWSPAPER.—The newspaper is the greatest means of scattering information broad-cast over the world that has ever been discovered. Go to the nearest cabin and you will find it there or to the mansions of the rich and it is there, or to the grocery shops and you may perhaps find it there applied to the vile use of wrapping up a pound of soap after it has gone its rounds of usefulness. It is indispensable to the business man and merchant holding his goods and wares up to the public in the most glaring colors; it turns heralding births, marriages, and deaths, sending one man's thoughts over the world, even without being spoken if we wish to buy or find the way to any particular place, we have only to consult its columns; if we wish to describe the country that has ever been discovered, we go to the newspaper, and there we find the most improved, produce, government and our every-day actions, just let us send him a paper, and again, if we wish to know what is doing in other countries, the advancement of the arts, shipping, market, laws, biographies of eminent men, and every other matter of interest, we will find it in the newspaper and nowhere else. It gives a man knowledge of what is passing in all parts of the world as minutely as if he were an eye witness. The man who does not read a newspaper will find himself one century behind the world. He knows nothing of the great political questions which agitate it, or local regulations, and there is no help for him but to continue in this darkness until he gets one.

ANOTHER GOLD COUNTRY.—Major Stein, lately from Soconra, expresses the opinion that Soconra is more prolific of gold and silver than California; and, if a territory of the United States, would yield ten million dollars annually. He says he has seen signs of lump of gold taken from the mines there worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and a "cord of silver" in bars, and all mined without machinery.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A verdict of \$5,000 has been given against John A. Saal, in favor of Bertha Blatmacher, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a married man, and plead that fact in defence. But the Court has now established the principle, that a married man, as well as a single one, is liable to punishment for trifling with the affections of unmarried females.

SEEKING AT CERTAIN DISTANCES.

The earth being globular, at a certain distance, even though our vision can reach much further, its form will prevent us from seeing objects. It has been calculated that at six hundred yards an object one inch high cannot be seen; at the straight line; at nine hundred yards, two inches; at fourteen hundred yards, five inches; at one mile, eight inches; at three miles, six feet. In sailing, it is usual to allow the tenth of an inch in every two hundred yards—eight inches in a mile for convexity.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.

A writer in the London Builder, while noticing the extraordinary preservation in which St. Paul's Cathedral in that city, informs the readers that the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, exposed all the blocks to the action of the weather for some time previous to their being used. By this means only good stones were employed, and the edifice is sound and strong. We wonder how this plan would suit modern contractors and builders.

COAL MINES IN GREECE.

The geologist, who wanders over the whole earth, picking up fossils and specimens, on which to found new theories and fresh hypotheses, wherewith to astonish the world, has discovered coal in Greece, and a company is now working them. They are situated about a mile from Coma, and are expected to be very profitable.

A NOBLE ACT.

A son of Mr. Smith of Wellington while skating on West Lake a few days since, fell through the ice. The alarm was given and people hastened to the place, but did not succeed in raising the boy. Some time had elapsed, when a blacksmith in the village, familiarly known as Sam Hyatt, learned the cause and hastened to the spot, and without hesitation plunged through the hole into the water, and brought the boy to the surface and threw it out upon the ice. He speedily followed and took the assistance until life was restored, and the mourning of the friends was turned to joy. The water at the place was some eight feet deep, and the hole in the ice quite small, and for coolness and courage the hero might have shared the fate of the boy, had both been lost.—Hamilton Times.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

Albert Cass, a young man of about 22 years of age, of temperate habits and excellent character, son of Widow Cass of L'Orignal, committed suicide about 6 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 29th ult., by shooting himself in the left breast with a gun; the ball passing through the left lung and coming out at the shoulder blade. He lingered in great agony until about 7 p.m. of the same day, when he expired. The young man seemed to be laboring under a state of delirium for some three or four days, constantly under fear of being killed by some of his neighbors, but the family did not become sufficiently alarmed to call for assistance, until morning preceding the fatal act, on which occasion one of his uncles sat up all night to watch him, but the young man having loaded his gun, had entered into his bedroom and locked the door, and it was not thought advisable to force an entrance, as he threatened to shoot the first one that attempted to enter his room. His last words were, "I am going out at the window, until 6 o'clock the following morning, when the report of the gun caused the family to force an entrance, and he was found lying on the floor, shot through the breast as before described.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday p.m. Her arrival was four days later than those advised by the Europa. The passengers were the Messrs Persia and Vigo from New York, and the Anglo-Saxon from Quebec, arrived out on the 21st ult.

The steamer Pacific from New York, via St. John's N.F., for Galway, and the Edinburgh for Glasgow, arrived out on the 23rd ult.

No news of the Indian Empire. Insurance was being offered at 25 guineas.

The steamer Ariel was unable to reach Bremen owing to the ice, and returned to Southampton.

The London "Morning Post" anti-Ministerial, announces the recall of Lord Napier, and the promotion of Mr. Lyons, from Foreign Secretary to Secretary of State.

The Saragossa Government follows the example of France in storing corn.

Diplomatic relations are expected to be resumed between Prussia and Switzerland.

American agents are said to be persuading Denmark to sell St. Thomas and St. John's Island to the United States.

The California and 24th October telegraphed no political news. The markets were buoyant.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 24th November, prices were without changes from quotations per Europa.

Liverpool breadstuffs generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. report four very heavy quotations as follows: Western canal 19s 20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 21s; Ohio 22s 24s. Wheat very firm, and fine quality had advanced 1d. Western Red 6s 6d 6s 3d; ditto white 6s 6s 3d. Southern 6s 6d 6s 3d.

A may-be of mercy is a sufficient ground for our reliance, and support of the soul upon God.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Dec. 7, 1858. The weather is cold and disagreeable, and the shipping very good. The ferry boats still continue running, though there is a good deal of ice about the wharves. There are few, if any, country buyers in town, and the fall trade may be considered closed.

Produce is arriving more sparingly since the rise in freight by the G. Trunk R. R. In flour there is no change. The small parcels which are continually going off are at previous prices.

Asbes continue to arrive in moderate quantities, and are readily taken up at about 28s 6d to 29s 9d for Pots, and 32s to 32s 6d for Pearls. For other quotations, we refer to the Becken's Circular.

Butter is very dull, except for the best qualities, which are scarce.

There have been some American buyers in this market making purchases of poultry.—The price of Geese are about 3 1/2 to 4d per lb., Turkeys 4 to 5d.; the latter prices are only to be obtained for very choice lots well prepared according to the directions given elsewhere.

Pork has an upward tendency at the West, dressed hogs being \$5 1/2 to 5 1/4 in Chicago,

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereby by the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D. 1856, made between Daniel Regan, of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, Yeoman, of the first part; and John Baird, (the young-r.) of the Township of Ramsay, in the County and Province aforesaid, miller, of the second part: the said party of the first part secured to the said John Baird the sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, at the time and in the manner following: that it was to be paid on or before the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1857. Did grant unto the said John Baird, &c. his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel or track of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Pakenham, in the said County of Lanark, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the East half of Lot Number THREE, in the Savanah Concession of the said Township of Pakenham; subject to a proviso, that if the said party of the second part should pay unto the said John Baird, the said sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, in manner and at the time aforesaid, then the said Indenture of Mortgage to be null and void. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum, and the same still remains due and unpaid, the said John Baird is empowered, in case of default being made in the payment of the said sum, or any part thereof, at the period aforesaid, to make sale and absolutely to dispose of all and singular the said tract or parcel of land and premises, or any part thereof, either in separate parcels, or by Public Auction or Sale by Private Contract; and at or for such price or sum of money as may be accepted by him, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, he sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the house of the said John Baird, on the Eighth Line of the Township of RAMSAY, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JANUARY 1858, at the hour of TWELVE o'CLOCK Noon, unless the said sum be previously paid; and that a conveyance thereof will be made by the said John Baird, to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns.

JOHN BAIRD, Sheriff, December 10th, 1858. 14-g

THE MECHANICS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

BEFORE leave to address their fellow Mechanics throughout the Country, on this one great important principle, in which we have a common interest, "The Disposal of Convict Labor in the Provincial Penitentiary." That the present system is ruinous to private enterprise, we most sensitively feel, and injurious to the best interests of the Country; and to effect a change in the disposal of the Convict Labor is the first object of this Association.

That letting the Convict Labor to Contractors, to carry on such Manufactories as were carried on by private enterprise, and by which the honest Mechanic is forced into the humiliating condition of competition with the criminal—we consider an arbitrary measure of Government—ruinous to the principles and injurious to the Country in practice.

That we most severely censure the Executive Government for their late "order in Council," whereby they have "remitted the payment of Convict Labor according to contract."

Although it might appear to the Executive Government that the remission to the Contractors was a generous liability to which the Contractors might have a shadow of a claim; yet what was relief to them was destruction to private enterprise, as every shilling remitted to Contractors were virtually inflicting a penalty of a pound upon honest labor.

We ask the co-operation of Mechanics throughout the Country—as all are interested—directly or indirectly—we ask their influence and their sympathy—we ask their opinions of ways and means, and their suggestions, and we request their correspondence.

There are many ways by which the convict labor may be employed by the present Government. Class might be made, and many kinds of Shell Hardware. But nothing better would be so important an interest to the Country—and so fit employment for criminals—as the manufacture of iron.

About 5000 tons of Iron Ore has this year passed through Kingston, to be manufactured into Railroad Iron at Frijoles, on the Ohio River, from whence it will again be sent into Western Canada.

We would draw your attention to an extract from the Report of the Grand Jury of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Adirondack, at the late Assizes held in this city, viz: "The Jurors would here remark, that with reference to the application of convict labor within the walls of the Provincial Penitentiary, they conceive that a change might be made, which would be an act of Justice, not only to the Mechanic and Tradesman, but to the Province at large. They would earnestly urge upon the Government the necessity of abolishing those manufactory workshops within the prison walls, whose labor is thrown upon the market, to the great discouragement of the honest Mechanic, and to the injury of the Province, and institute in their place a Manufactory of Iron, thereby not only developing the resources of the Country, but also retaining at home large amounts of money which now leaves the Country in payment of the imported article; and they feel assured that owing to the proximity of unlimited quantities of the finest ore, both on the Rideau and at Marmora, that a profitable manufactory of that kind could be established, and any number of prisoners be employed. To which his Lordship replied, "That the suggestions in reference to the employment of convict labor on Iron works, was worthy the attention of the Government which might adopt some means of employing that labor without interfering with the ordinary trades of the Country."

And now we would most specially request every Mechanic, in each locality, to send a Newspaper, signed the Scotchman, any person having found the same, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at McLachlan's Factory, at Almonte.

THOMAS THOMPSON, President. PETER KELDY, Vice President. C. HATCH, Corresponding Secretary. N. B.—All communications to be directed to the Corresponding Secretary, Kingston, 18th November, 1858.

LOST.

BETWEEN ALMONTE and Leckie's Corner, a SHEPHERD'S PLAD, rolled up in a Newspaper, signed the Scotchman. Any person having found the same, will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at McLachlan's Factory, at Almonte.

ALBERT BROWN, 16-a

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning his thanks to his customers, generally, for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he has received his usual supply. Self praise is useless. He invites judges to inspect for themselves. He expects a continuation of their former favors.

He has at his MILLS in McNAB SEASONED PINE.

That is, BOARDS of all kinds and qualities, fit to be used for any purpose. OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD, and MAPLE. Also a large quantity of SAWED LATHS. The whole will be sold very low for CASH or short Approved Credits.

Having his BARLEY MILL new and in good order, he will exchange Pot Barley, and pay CASH for any quantity of good Barley. He calls upon all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts and notes, to save him the unpleasant task of employing a Collector.

All Country produce will be taken in payment till the 1st of February next. ALEXANDER STRAWAN, 9th Con. Beekwith, Dec. 4th, 1858. 13-c

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS of ALMONTE will close their places of business on CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAYS. J. H. WYLLIE, J. MENZIES, H. W. BEE, Wm. FORGIE, M. A. ANDERSON, M. ANDERSON, Ramsay, Dec. 9, 1858. 13

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THE CASCADE DIVISION.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully requested to attend a SOIRÉE to be given by the Sons of Temperance, No. 155, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, ALMONTE, ON THE EVENING OF THE 23rd INSTANT.

Several talented Speakers are expected to be in attendance. There will also be good Music, both Vocal and Instrumental. Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 7. Refreshments served at 8. Tickets 1 3d each. To be procured at the Stores of M. Anderson, Menzies, Wyllie and Res, and at the door. Almonte, Dec. 9th, 1858. 14

WANTED.

A GOOD THIRD CLASS TEACHER, for the Union School Section No. 3, Lanark, is wanted. A Certificate of good moral character will be required. Application may be made to the undersigned. JAMES FOLEY, Sec. Treas. Lanark, 11th Dec., 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Lumbermen, under the name and firm of SEKAD & GRAHAM, has and is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. ROBERT SEKAD, WILLIAM GRAHAM. Dec. 18, 1858. 14-g

HOW TO RAISE DOUBLE CROPS!

A New Discovery in Chemistry!! I BEG to state that I have within my DOUBBLE CROPS of EWARTING, from Grass up, can be raised from any kind of Land. The ingredients are cheap and can be obtained in any Drug Store. I will send it to any person on receipt of \$2. It is worth \$1000 to any Farmer. I will not undersell it here; I merely request those who get it and find it a humbug, to publish it to the world as such.

Persons wanting this information will do well to apply immediately. Give return address in a plain hand. Address (post paid), R. C. S. Aylmer (C. E.) Post Office. 14-g

THE CANADA DIRECTORY FOR 1859-60.

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

PROSPECTUS. In the last edition it was announced that the Directory would be re-issued in September 1859. The time has now arrived for taking steps for re-issue which the Publisher would at once do without any preliminary, were it not for the loss he has sustained by the Canada Directory for 1857-58—a loss of so serious a nature, that he is compelled as a precautionary measure to ascertain what degree of support a new edition of the Directory would receive, before embarking more capital and involving himself in more anxiety in an undertaking that has already proved extremely arduous.

Many of those who have appreciated the value of the last edition are urged for the re-publication, impelled by the representations of these parties as well as by the pledge given in the former edition and by the knowledge of the constant changes taking place in this country, the Publisher has resolved to make public his intention of re-issuing the Directory (as he obtains, by the 1st of January next such a number of Subscribers as will justify him in proceeding with the undertaking).

The Publisher repeats the failure which attended the last edition as indeed in a great measure by the severe monetary depression which existed at the time of publication.

The universal interest manifested in the work when first projected, was such as to induce him carefully to organize a large establishment, with the most extensive carrying on his work as a regular periodical, every two years. This he is most anxious to do notwithstanding the loss he has sustained. The experience obtained in the course of compiling the last edition, will not only assist him in the matter, but will enable him to place before the public a considerably improved publication.

For this purpose, all that is asked is moderate support which the Publisher trusts will be granted, as well as that publicity and assistance which the Press has hitherto so liberally afforded to his work.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1859-60 will consist of about 1400 pages containing complete Directories of Montreal, Quebec, and Lower Canada, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, &c., and the names of the Business and professional People in over 1300 different localities in the Miscellaneous Contents will be found—

A complete Post Office directory corrected to the latest moment. A Table of Railway and Steamship Routes throughout Canada. A Tabular view of the Periodical Literature of the Province. A Directory of the Provincial banks. Tariffs of customs of the five Provinces—of Great Britain—and of the United States. Population, Finance, Trade, &c. Educational Departments, with statistics. Sketch of the Geology of Canada. The Militia, Active and Sedentary. Government and other Public Offices. Crown Lands—Crown Land and Timber Agents. Abstracts of certain Acts affecting the Public generally. Patience of Invention. Lists of the Clergy of all Denominations, Law Courts Terms, and legal offices. Standing Roles of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of private and local Bills. Collectors of Customs, Out Ports, Ports of Entry, &c. Statistics of Emigration. Agricultural Societies. Incorporated Companies. Incorporated Cities, Towns, and Villages. Registers, &c., &c.

Being in the limited circulation, and the heavy expense attending the collection of information throughout the Province and of the Publication generally, the Publisher finds it absolutely necessary to make the standard price of the work \$8 per copy.

The Publisher confidently trusts that a sufficient number of orders will be forwarded to him by the 1st of January next to warrant his proceeding with the Canada Directory for 1859-60.

CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS STREET MONTREAL November, 9th 1858.

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NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

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

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

NINETY-SIX good AXES for sale at the Post Office, at 5 1/2 for CASH.

TENNANT & STRUTHERS. ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY TIME-SAVING, LABOR-SAVING, SOAP-SAVING WASH-BOARDS For Sale by TENNANT & STRUTHERS, Carleton-Place, Nov. 25th, 1858. 11

CASH paid for good clean pease (Wanted immediately).

JOHN DEWAR, Carleton-Place. CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS. ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden to TRESPASS upon Lots No. 13 and 14, in the 4th Concession of RAMSAY; As any person found so doing will be PROSECUTED according to Law. WILLIAM GILES, Ramsay, Nov. 22, 1858. 11-g

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed to collect all outstanding debt due to the late FIRM, by means of LAWS—all accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Collectors. MARY WYLLIE, JAMES H. WYLLIE, December 2, 1858. 12-g

NOTICE.

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

HUDSON'S BAY.

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

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons found trespassing in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the 1st Concession Ramsay, and Lot No. 27, in the 12th Concession of Lanark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law. Isaac MARSHALL, Lanark, Nov. 25, 1858. 12-a

GEORGE WILSON.

IN COMMENCING BUSINESS IN RAMSAY, at Leckie's Old Stand, begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends that he opens with a New, Varied, and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS, MEDICINES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS—CASH.

