FUJI MICRO SAFETY N

Carleton Place Herald.

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SABBATH READING.

Time and Death.

How quickly the hours are flying!
They pass from us one by one—
A little more smiling and sighing,
And then our life's task is done.

A little more thinking and dreaming,
Bright things that may ne'er come true;
A little more feeling and seeing,
E'er we pass from mortal's view.

A little more hateing and loving—
A little more war and peace—
A few years of restless roving,
And life's pilgrimage shall cease.

A little more parting and sorrow,
A little more tears and sighs,
And then for the joyous morrow
That dawneth in paradise!

Then the weary and broken-hearted
Shall rest when their toil is o'er;
And the friends who have parted
Once meeting shall part no more!

And the spirit unloved, much loving
Shall meet with it's kindred love.
Shall rest from its weary roving
In the realms of bliss above.

The Wealth I've Got.

Not houses or lots in a principal street,
Nor rich fields waving with golden wheat,
Nor darksome mines deep stored with gold,
Nor piles of ingots in coffers old;
Not these, though they fill so many a lot—
These form no part of the wealth I've got.

I'm poorer to-day than a year ago.
I was poorer then than I cared to know;
The future has nothing but struggle and care,
For the bread to eat and the raiment to wear;
Yet I still look on and murmur not,
For I'm rich in the wealth I've got.

I've kind ones to love me, rich or poor—
I've friends whom I hold with a friendship sure;
I've pleasures and duties, day by day,
And work for each hour that passes away;
I've a home with its pleasures—earth's dearest spot!
Where I hoard like a miser the wealth I've got.

I've a heart, thank God! that loves mankind;
I've a spirit, thank God! that can be resigned;
I've a hope to finish some trifle of good
Before I lie down for the grave-worm's food;
I've a hope that neither stain or blot
Will cling, when I'm gone, to the wealth I've got.

I've a trust in the Master, whose tender care
Giveth bread to eat and raiment to wear;
I've a firm, stout heart, that He giveth me,
To bear whatever my fortune may be;—
So earth can be never a sorrowful spot
While kind Heaven leaves me the wealth I've got.

Friends of Jesus.

What infinite condescension in Jesus to call us worms his friends! But he not only calls us so, but treats us as such, and expects us as friends to do whatsoever he commands us. Is Jesus thy friend? Then visit him often, let him hear thy voice in prayer and praise; then trust him confidently, let him see a proof of thy faith in thy dependence; then walk with him in love, let him enjoy much of thy company; then expect him to be thy friend in sickness and health; in poverty and plenty; in life and in death. If Jesus is our friend we can never be destitute; if father and mother forsake, he will take us up and take us in; we can never be miserable, he will receive us and be a Father unto us; we can never be neglected, for he will never fail us nor forsake us, but will do for us all. He has promised in his word. He will defend us from foes, visit us in sickness, and cheer and support us in death. Precious Lord Jesus, be thou my friend, call me thy friend, and treat me as such in life, in death, at the judgement, and before thy Father's face forever.

The Happy Mother.

The mother is happy when her sweet babe is born, and when the helpless little thing lies on her bosom.

She is happy when it begins to notice and return her smile.

She is happy when it totters over the floor and utters its first syllable.

She is happy when the boy trips along by her side, and when the girl sews or reads at her knee.

Happier still is that mother when she listens to the prayers of her beloved one.

O how happy, when the youth becomes a child of grace!

But happiest of all will she be when she meets all her children at the right hand of Christ. Christian mother, do you not find motives to prayer and fidelity in these simple thoughts?—*Presbyterian Treasury.*

Despondency.

What do we civilians mean by talking about being discouraged? If the army were so, we might perhaps not be surprised. But when we able-bodied men and women, who have not as *yet* made a single sacrifice of personal comfort for the war; who have never, for one single moment, gone cold, or hungry, or thirsty for country's sake; when we sit comfortable in our rocking-chairs, with newspapers and new books and a turkey for Christmas in the kitchen, and talk about being disheartened, I think we play the fool. Let us tear up our carpets to make blankets for the soldiers, as rebels have done; let us turn our houses and churches into hospitals; let us confine ourselves to two meals a day, one course at a meal, and no butter to our bread; let us wear old shoes clouted upon our feet, and old garments, and only linsey-woolsey for new; let us shiver a little, and famish a little, and be a little shabby, before we begin to give the rein to our despondency. Let us be quite sure that we have done something for national honor before we talk about being discouraged from doing anything more.

And without waiting to make sacrifices, I do wish people would stop talking dolefully, and never begin again. Lacon says it is easier to bear our misfortunes than the comments of our friends upon them. Electricity never hurts anything so long as a cloud sails on quietly alone; but the moment it bumps against another cloud, out leaps the lightening and does mischief. If when people feel low spirits coming on they would take a walk, or go down cellar and stay, or put themselves out of sight somewhere, and keep out of sight until the fit is over, I think they would do great good to their country.

I have not the slightest respect for the patriotism that shows itself by a dejected countenance. Of course temperament has much to do in this thing. One person will be deeply depressed where another will be calm and cheerful. But call it temperament. Don't call it patriotism or superior sensibility. And if you have a hard fight be cheerful, rejoice that you can have the battle by your own hearth-stone, and show there that you do not shrink from conflict. Discouragement will melt away if it is not pampered; but if you go with a melancholy face to somebody, his face will answer to yours, you will put your two burdens together, and roll up such a load as is dismal to think of. I believe the late affair at Fredericksburg derived half its gloom-diffusing power from the people's telling each [illegible] Now [illegible] things look very dark, unless you have good reason to suppose your saying so will lighten them a shade or two.—*Gail Hamilton.*

Divine Joy.

The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy; he will rest in thy love, he will joy over thee with singing.—ZEPH. III, 17.

Wondrous "thought of God;" God resting in his love; his love, not for unsinning angels, but for fallen, redeemed man! The idea is, the joy and satisfaction of one reposing after some arduous work. God rested at creation; he rejoiced with joy over a new-born world. But this was a feeble type of his complacent rest and rejoicing over the new-born ransomed soul. There is a beautiful sequencence in the verse. It rises to a climax. First, God "saves." Then he "rests," (the contemplative rest of joy.) Then, as if this were not enough, he joys over his people "with singing." Like an earthly warrior; first, the victory; then the shout of joy; then, the calm survey of the field of conquest; then, comes the hymn of triumph.

He "rests in his love!" Love with God is a *disposition*. One may, from impulse, perform an act of love. Momentary feeling and emotion, even in the case of a naturally unloving heart, may prompt to some deed of generosity and kindness. But God's nature and his name being love, with him there can be nothing fitful, arbitrary, capricious. His love is no wayward inconstant stream; but a deep, quiet, everflowing overflowing river. Your best earthly friend a word, a look, may alienate and estrange; the Friend of friends is immutable. O how intense must that love be for the guilty and the lost which is thus spoken of by the lips of divine filial love: "Therefore," says Jesus, "doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life for the sheep."

"He will joy over thee with singing." "As the bridegroom rejoiceth over his bride, so shall thy God rejoice over thee." Isa. lxii, 5. The returning prodigal is met, not only with the tear and the grasp of parental forgiveness; but high festival is kept within these paternal halls: "It is meet that we should have mercy and be glad." The gladdest countenance in the scene of joy is not that of the haggard wanderer, but that of the rejoicing father, exulting over his "lost and found." "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth;" but it is a joy which, though spreading through the concentric ranks, and reaching to the very circumference of glory, is deepest in the center. It begins at the throne; the key-note of that song is struck by God himself! So also in the parable of the lost sheep. See how Christ speaks, as if he had all the joy to himself of that wanderer's return: "He lays it on his shoulders rejoicing," and says, "Rejoice with me." Luke xv, 6. The joy of his people is part of his own: "These things have I spoken unto you that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." John xv, 11.

"God is in the midst of thee;" "He is mighty;" "He will save." What more does any poor sinner need than this—a *present* God, a *mighty* God, a *Saviour*-God? *Able* to save, *willing* to save; nay more, *delighting* to save. "The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him."—*Thoughts of God.*

PERSONAL EFFORT.—"She hath done what she could!" Blessed testimony, this, from the lips of Jesus! Higher eulogy was never pronounced on the work of a human intelligence! "*Done what she could!*" What a world of meaning in these few simple, but expressive words. How rich the reward, how enviable the memorial, how glorious the immortality of this pious woman's work on the blessed Jesus.

POWER OF LITTLE SINS.—Little sins have a fearful power of eating out the Christian heart. The ants of a tropical climate will surround their prey, and after destroying it, eat it out so thoroughly, and yet so delicately, that at a distance it may appear still alive. Yet when the storm comes it crumbles. So falls the professor whose inner life has been destroyed by the little sins.

HOW TO GET GOOD APPOINTMENTS.—A man proves himself fit to go higher who shows that he is faithful where he is. A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is not fit neither to be where he is nor yet to be above it.

PRIDE OF INTELLECT.—Man desireth to be thought sinfull rather than weak; and will sooner own a wickedness in morals than a weakness in intellectuals. Men are dishonest out of choice, and therefore think there is more of liberty and bravery in it; but to be simple argueth imperfection. "Vain man would be wise, though man be born like a wild ass's colt;" not only for untamedness and affectation of liberty, but for rudeness and grossness of conceit; yet man would be accounted wise.

I pity those women whose staff is their needle; for when they lean upon it, it pierces, not their side, but their heart. The devil's broadsword, in this world, has often been the needle with which a woman sews to earn her daily bread. I think the needle has slain more than the sword of war.

There is always the need for a man to go higher, if he has the capacity to go.

It is not well for a man to pray, cream; and live, skim milk.

The truest self respect is not to think of self.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Baron Rothschild's Little Miff.

An amusing adventure is related as having happened to the Bank of England, which had committed the great disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of a large amount, drawn by Anselm Rothschild of Frankfort, on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The bank had haughtily replied "that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons." But they had to do with one stronger than the bank. "Private persons! I will make these gentlemen see what sort of private persons we are!" Three weeks afterward Nathan Rothschild—who had employed the interval in gathering all the £5 notes he could procure in England and on the continent—presented himself at the bank at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket-book a £5 note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns, at the same time looking quite astonished that the Baron Rothschild should have personally troubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one by one the coins, and put them into a little canvas bag; then drew out another note, a third, a tenth, a hundredth. He never put the peices of gold into the bag without scrupulously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as, he said, "the law gave him the right to do." The first pocket-book being emptied and the first bag full, he passed them to his clerk and received a second, and thus continued till the close of the bank. The Baron had employed seven hours to change £21,000. But as he had also nine employees of his house engaged in the same manner it resulted that the house of Rothschild had drawn £210,000 in gold from the bank, and that he had so occupied the tellers that no other person could change a single note. Everything which bears the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English. They were therefore, the first day, very much amused at the little pique of Baron Rothschild. They, however, laughed less when they saw him return the next day at the opening of the bank, flanked by his nine clerks, and followed this time by many drays, destined to carry away the specie. They laughed no longer, when the king of the bankers said with ironic simplicity:—"These gentlemen refuse to pay my bills, I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure—only I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months!" For two months! Eleven millions in gold drawn from the bank of England which they have never possessed! The bank took alarm. There was something to be done. The next morning, notice appeared in the journals that henceforth the bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

A Brilliant Wedding.

On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Lord Cowley's daughter, Lady Sophia Wellesley, was married at the British Embassy, Paris, to Lord Royston, the eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke. The Emperor and Empress, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, the Duke and Duchess De Morny, Count Walewski and the Countess Walewski, M. Fould, Count de Persigny, M. Rouher, M. Rouland, and other Ministers, most of the corps diplomatique—among whom I observed Mr. Dayton, the American Minister—and a great many members of the fashionable world of Paris and London, were present on the occasion. The long drawing room in which Mr. Dickens lately gave his lectures, was fitted up as a chapel. The Empress was handed to the seat prepared for her in front of the altar by lord Cowley, and was followed by the Emperor, who gave his arm to Lady Cowley. Lord Cowley then left the chapel to fetch the bride, who was attended by two bridesmaids only—both, I believe, sisters of Lord Royston. I think I never before in my life attempted to describe a lady's dress, but that of Lady Sophia Wellesley was so little complicated in its elegant simplicity that I will make a venture. It was a rich white satin, trimmed with two rows of white fur at the bottom of the skirt, and a little collar of the same fur round the neck. The orange flower wreath and streaming white veil completed the attire of one of the most beautiful brides that was ever seen. The ceremony was performed by Lord Cowley's brother, the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Swale, Chaplan to the Embassy, and another clergyman who is, I believe, Lord Cowley's Chaplain at Chantilly. After the marriage service the wedding party adjourned to the reception rooms, where the register was signed by the Emperor and Empress, and almost all the company. While the singing was going on, wedding favours of white ribbands, silver acorns, oak leaves, and orange flowers were handed round on silver plateaux, and everybody present followed the example of the Emperor and Empress, decorated themselves with the pretty emblems. The Emperor and Empress stayed a very long time, conversing without the least ceremony with Lord Cowley's family and a great many English visitors who were introduced to them.—*Express.*

ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.—We have learned, with regret, that on Friday night, at the muster of the Hochelaga Rifles in the City Concert Hall, an accident of a very serious nature occurred, by which one of the members of that gallant corps was very severely injured. It would seem that when the order was given, (the whole being preparatory to the sham fight of Saturday), to load with blank cartridge, one of the rank and file, endeavoring to load more rapidly than his comrade, drew out his ramrod hurredly, dashed it with force into the chamber of his rifle, but forgetting unfortunately that the bayonet was at the "fix," his hand came down upon the weapon violently, and the point penetrated right through the palm. The man was at once removed; Dr. Picault was called upon; every possible remedy was applied, but notwithstanding all efforts, it is believed that the member is rendered useless for ever.—*Montreal Herald.*

WHISTLES FOR THE LADIES.—Ladies in London are providing themselves with whistles to call the police in case of danger. It is called the "Anti-Garroter Whistle," as advertised in the fancy shops. A dirk, worn as a shawl-pin, however, is more likely to be the prevalent fashion.

Gods family is mankind. There is no such thing as primogeniture in spiritual things. God will not give the whole estate to the eldest boy, and throw the rest of the children on their own resources. He treats all alike.

How a Doctor of Divinity was Cured of using Tobacco.

The son of the late Dr. Nisbie, of New Braintree communicates the following to Mr. Trask's *Anti-tobacco Journal* for December:—

In the year 1816, my father, on returning from a meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts, brought home with him a large bundle of little books or pamphlets. To my childish eyes, the number seemed enough for the whole world. There were just one hundred.

I inquired what they were about, and was told that they were about drinking rum; and father was going to give them to folks who drank too much. What a mission! Everybody drank rum! In a farming town of eight hundred population there was only one merchant, and he sold the article. From about the middle of June to the first of September, a hogshead full of New England rum was rolled on to the store in the morning; it was rolled off [illegible] as it went, by its bung-hole, that it was empty. This was the daily history, besides gin, brandy, cherry rum, etc., each of which had its admirers and consumers.

To identify those who needed the tracts, by giving them one, was a delicate mission. Who would dare to execute it? I remember that it was but a few days before I heard loud talking in the store and other places, in which my father's name was used in an unwonted manner. One man—a member of the church—said, in high tone, "I put it into the fire and I told him so."

Among the resipients of this tract was an Indian woman, a descendant of King Philip. She was a person of far more than ordinary taste, reading, and general intelligence, and fond of associating with persons of learning and cultivation. Yet she retained some distinctive traits of her race. During the season of haying and harvesting, she was in the habit, from choice, of going into the field to perform some of the gathering of the crops. The thirsty hour was a pleasant one to her. She was always in the circle with the men at that time, and, though not more than many others, was sometimes a sinner by having "taken a little too much."

Her frequent calls upon my father, as her pastor, afforded a good opportunity to present her with a copy of "Dr. Rush on the Use of Ardent Spirits." She received it with great politeness, which concealed the rebuke that she doubtless felt. The heat of discussion had somewhat decided, and rum still held the field. My father drank ministerially, chewed tobacco, and smoked in the same orthodox manner.

In about a year our female friend, of Kingly blood, came and inquired for my father. He was called from his study, and, after ordinary civilities, she renewed her thanks for the tract he had given her, saying that she had read it attentively, and had not taken a drop of rum since. She then, with much address, asked him to receive one from her, and peruse it. He promised compliance, and she handed him the tract. It was on "The Use of Tobacco."

My father returned to his study, where his first business was to fulfil his promise. There was a recent purchase of tobacco in the room; he arose and threw it out of the window. Tobacco he never chewed again. The Indian retaliation was effectual—"a nail in a sure place.

My father died in 1855; but he had lived to see a complete revolution in relation to the use of strong drink. His predecessor died sixty years before, at whose funeral the records of the town still show a bill for cider, wine, brandy, lemons, and sugar, which were freely used on the occasion.

Absconded.

Last Wednesday evening a young man named Thomas Buck, a resident of this village, and lately employed as a clerk at the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Station, suddenly decamped with a large sum of money belonging to the firm of Williamson & Ballantyne of Smith's Falls. It appears that the parcel containing some $670, had been entrusted to him by the Express agent to deliver but the temptation being too strong for him, had suddenly formed the resolution of appropriating the money to his own purposes. Proceeding to the Livery stable of A. Baken Jr. he hired a horse and cutter with the avowed object of visiting Toledo: but once outside the village he did not pause in his guilty flight until he reached Prescott. As soon as his disappearance became known, he was followed by Constable Gilroy and others, who succeeded in tracing him as far as Ogdensburg. On ascertaining that the fugitive had purchased a ticket for New York, Mr. Gilroy at once telegraphed to the several junctions along the route; but the only information he could obtain was that a person answering to that description had left the cars at some intermediate Station. An American detective was despatched from Ogdensburg in pursuit, but the result has not yet transpired.

The misguided young man who has thus bartered home, country and character for such a paltry price—paltry in comparison with all he has lost—is very respectably connected, and has hitherto borne a good moral character. We understand that his father has paid the money.—*Smith's Falls Review.*

A Court of Enquiry, composed of Volunteer Militia officers, has been called together for the purpose of investigating the other circumstances which occurred at the recent muster of the 8th Battalion, V.M.R., at the Riding School, Quebec.

A sad accident occurred at Mr. Winger's factory, Berlin, last week. It would appear that while a person by the name of H. Scholl, who was employed in the factory was engaged in removing some obstruction from the working of a circular saw, his foot came in contact with it, and was instantly severed from the leg, and thrown a distance of some fifteen feet against a wall, the bone was splintered, which rendered it necessary to amputate the leg just below the knee.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week the eldest son of Mr. Edward Sherwood, Ottawa, was run over by a farmer's sleigh and was so severely injured that death ensued in about two hours after the accident.

The Huron *Empress* records the death of an old and respected resident of Seaforth Mr. Arthur McCann, aged 103 years. The deceased was in full possession of his faculties and much youthful vigor up to the time of his death. During the last harvest he was frequently engaged in the harvest field stocking grain, and up to the time of his death he was in the habit of performing many of the lighter household duties.

Encourage Young Men.

The Christian religion was not only designed to transform the character of the recipient of its doctrines, but adapted to the wants of men, as related to one another, and associated together in communities. And the Christain heart inquires not only for means to cultivate its own faculties, but looks around in the world to find persons to whom it may become a benefactor, and on whom it may bestow sympathy, kindness, encouragement and aid.

The legitimate influence of grace in the soul is to produce there a deeper interest in the happiness, welfare, and success of others; it is antagonistic to selfishness, and enjoins brotherly kindness and charity, and condescends to men of low estate. If these results are not produced by gospel principles then it is evident that they are hindered by other agencies remaining in the yet unsanctified nature of the soul, which refuses the garb of Christian charity. And if Christian love and kindness are not allowed to go forth in their benign ministrations, the generous faculties will be blighted, and the heart will not develope the richest and sweetest types of spiritual fruit. The offering of a liberal Christian soul are like the copious, fertilising waters of an ever-flowing fountain; whose resources were employed by an invisible hand; while the selfish heart is like the restrained waters of a slough, which become stagnant, nauseous, pestilential and deadly. And their are various methods of performing kind offices, and many avenues open for Christian good-will to explore in search of the needy.

And is it not alone by giving material aid, money, clothing or food, that another's heart is made lighter and happier, but by the bestowment of sympathy, cheer and encouragement. Especially do the young and inexperienced need these, and appreciate them, and more particularly the young in the humbler spheres of life who feel nestling aspirations after knowledge, a refined culture and a more extended and more honorable circle of activity. Such know little of the way that leads to the attainment of their desires, as yet undefined by themselves,—are timid and hesitating through self-distrust and lack of confidence,—and, like the blind man, need some one to lead them by the hand, until they become wise and better assured of the path. In other instances they see not how, in their poverty, to procure means requisite to meet the expenses of an education, while they are willing to labor and exercise any self denial compatible with the preservation of health and life. They are willing to sacrifice ease, society of home, wear the coarsest apparel and subsist on the humblest fare, if the higher wants of the mind may be met, and the real powers be developed. And wild and grand mountain scenery is fitted to render a child's mind hungry for what is sublime, and to awaken other faculties. You may meet these young persons with books in their hands, after having done man's work through the summer, to be able to attend the fall term at the Academy. Pass not by such an one with indifference, think not lightly of his enterprise, perhaps he will one day teach your academy, preach in your church, make laws for you in the halls of Legislature, or lead the defenders of your home on the field of battle. Especially, let the man of wealth or high social position turn not rudely away the awkwark, homespun, but bright-faced boy, who seeks of him employment, or wishes to work night and morning for his board, that he may have better faculties. Let him stop even in the midst of his business, inquire after his circumstances, aspirations, hopes and prospects. Consider whether you may not give him some aid and encouragement, that in after years, or when you are dead, shall extend your influence for good, and bring you a reward above. Those industrious, modest and plainly dressed boys are to be the men of influence in the future to be entrusted with the dearest interests of society. It has ever been so in our country.

And, fellow Christian, how great would be your satisfaction, after the lapse of years to see the needy boy, that you befriended, laden with gratitude, a highly cultivated, gentlemanly, Christian scholar, ready to lay all of his attainments at the foot of the cross. Not that such young men should not be left to do much for themselves, but show them how they can help themselves. This they desire to do, as far as able. Give them an opportunity to reap the reward of industry, and a place where they can make returns for what they could receive. It will incite them to greater energy and perseverance.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Accident.

We regret to have to state that on Wednesday afternoon about half-past three p. m. Claude, youngest son of Edward Sherwood, Esq., was run over by a farmer's sleigh and so severely injured that death ensued in about two hours after the accident. The little fellow was holding on to the back of a sleigh which was immediately followed by an other. In jumping off, he fell under the feet of the horse following, and before he was observed, the runner of the sleigh passed over him. He was conveyed to his home by the Rev. Mr. Lauder, who happened to be passing at the time. Dr. Sewell, the family physician, arrived immediately after, and did all that medical skill could do for the little sufferer. There were no external marks of injury, and it is conjecturod that rupture of the liver or some important internal organ was the cause of his death.

We trust that this sad accident will be a caution to the youth of the city to forgo the too prevalent but dangerous practice of running after sleighs and hanging on to them which exposes them to accident; and that drivers of teams and carriages will exercise a like caution in strictly prohibiting children from getting on sleighs.—*Union.*

It is said that a pure diamond may be easily recognized by putting it under water, when it retains all its brilliancy, while all other precious stones loss their peculiar appearance.

ADVICE BY AN UNDERTAKER.—Practice tight lacing. Keep as much as possible indoors. What exercise you have take late at night, and do not return to retire until five in the morning.

WOMANLY.—At a womans convention, a gentleman remarked that a woman was the most wicket thing in creation,—"Sir," was the indignant reply of one of the ladies, "women was made for man, and if one rib is so wicked, what must the whole body be?"

Mr. C. A. Bookas has on hand a large assortment of *Cartes de Visite*, including General Tom Thumb and lady, and other celebrities.

News Items.

The house of William Leigh, Cavan, and the sheds annexed, were destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

Fred Joyce, a young man well known to a number of the citizens of London, was killed on the railway at Toledo, Ohio, on Friday last.

The Quebec *Mercury* says that the statement that the Ottawa Commission cost the country $100,000, is simply untrue. The total cost will not exceed one fifth of that amount.

The Prince of Leiuengen refused the Greek Crown because "the habits of his previous life were not such as to justify him in accepting so great a responsibility." He is a sailor.

Mr. Edward C. Rogers, of Camboro, brother of Mr. E. Rogers, of St. Catharines, was severely injured at the Coniield station, of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, on Wednesday. The [illegible] near the station [illegible] its whistle, his horses became frightened and backed up, and another team, which was driven by Mr. Isaac Swayze, behind, jumped forward on Mr. Rogers' sleigh, the pole of the hind sleigh striking him on the back part of his head, and fracturing the skull.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Witness says that the friends of temperance in both branches of the Legislature are again forming themselves into a temperance Society. The names of the following members head the list:—Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Foley, Mr. Cowan, Hon. Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Christie, Mr. Biggar, Hon. Mr. McMaster, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Jobin and McKellar.

The Brookville (Ind.) Democrat says that Henry Ihmsen, an old and respectable German citizen, living a few miles from Brookville, was murdered by his own son, William Ihmsen, on Monday. The family were sitting at the supper table, when the father and son began to dispute about some matters. The son became greatly excited, and rushed up stairs, got his revolver, returned, and deliberately shot his father on the spot.

On Saturday evening last some daring scoundrel entered a room in the house of the widow Wren, near York and stole a box therefrom containing over $250 in gold and silver, besides valuable papers; and this was done whilst the family were assembled in the adjoining room.

Navigation is opening early on Lake Michigan, the schooners Tricolor and Guide having cleared from St. Joseph for Chicago on the 25th ult. The East Saginaw Enterprize of the 26th says the river packet S. R. Kirby steamed up that morning, and commenced running between there and Saginaw City. The ice had been breaking up for the last ten days and the river is now mostly clear opposite the city.

UNWILLING CONSCRIPTS.—The Detroit *Free Press* tells us that "Another departure of drafted men took place Wednesday morning, some of them in chains. The tendency of these men to skedaddle has compelled the authorities to be very strict with regard to them. Hence we noticed that some of them, with the wild eyes and dishevelled locks and seedy garments, also wore iron bracelets upon their wrists. Such are the men who now go forth to fight, in contrast with those who went one year ago. Fifty men left by the Michigan Central, in charge of Captain Caldwell, of the Third Cavalry, for the Twelfth and Fifteenth Infantry. Eighty-eight men left on board the Michigan Southern in charge of Captain Henning, of the Engineers and Mechanics and Lieutenant Hale, of Loomis' Battery, for Louisville, whence they will join Rosecrans' army."

Lumber Trade.

HON. W. MCDOUGALL,
Commissioner of Crown Lands Quebec.

SIR,—The settlement of the Waste Lands of the Province, taken in connection with the preservation and economical use of its valuable Pine Forests, must be admitted by all as forming subjects of the first importance, and claiming from Government its most careful and judicious superintendence and management. Also, that correct and reliable information is indispensibly necessary to enable those who control this important department of the Government to conduct it in such a manner as to promote the best interests of the Province at large no one will deny.

From my knowlege of a large extent of the country where lumbering operations have been carried on for many years, and where they are still continued, I have for a length of time been perfectly convinced that the course which the government has been pursuing in opening up Free Grant roads, and forcing settlement into the Pine regions by undue encouragement, is an ill-judged and really suicidal one, and for these obvious and sufficient reasons.

The country, as a whole, into which settlement is being forced—on the Ottawa and Trent at least—I can safely affirm from my own observation, and the reports of others in whose judgement and truthfulness, I have every confidence, is unfit for agricultural purposes, with some exceptions of small isolated spots, and few even of these composed of really good soil.

Upon these barren lands a number of settlers, within the last few years, have been induced to enter, principally in consequence of representations made by Government and its agents respecting the nature and quality thereof, they being represented as generally possessing good soil, well suited for agricultural purposes; whereas they are, in fact, with few exceptions, composed of masses of rock where the plough cannot be used, or of gravel or sand possessing none of the substances necessary to produce grain or other crops after the decayed leaves and slight remains of vegetable matter which covers the surface is exhausted as is generally the case after one or two years of cultivation. Quite a number of the present settlers, as also of those who have left their locations, went in when the ground was covered with snow, so that they could not easily see what the soil was composed of; while many of those from abroad were at first no judges of the qualities of land to enable them to make a wise choice of their location. The result has been just what any one at all acquainted with the country attempted to be settled upon could have predicted. All, or nearly all, become dissatisfied, except, perhaps, a few tavern-keepers—many having left their clearances because of being unable to make a living thereon—some half-starving still cling to their miserable homes without the necessary means to get away, or wait in hopes of finding some one ignorant of the reality which they themselves have learned who may be willing to purchase their rights even for a trifle; while many of those who do remain on their locations have been compelled to resort to hunting, trapping, or keeping small taverns or groggeries along the roads which are travelled for lumbering purposes, or find work with the manufacturers of timber or saw-logs in their neighborhood, to eke out their existence.

Nothing good can possibly result from forcing or unduly encouraging settlement upon lands so barren and unsuited for agricultural purposes, but on the contrary much evil must arise from time and labor lost, disappointed hopes, and misery suffered by those who settle or attempt to settle upon them, and the Government, which not only spends large sums of money to bring about this result, but employs agents at home and abroad to encourage settlement upon such lands, by misrepresentations which are not corrected must be held responsible for acting in ignorance of the facts; for it cannot be imagined they are are acting in bad faith in the matter.

There is, besides, another consideration of great importance to the interests of the country at large, and particularly to many extensive sections of country and several large cities and towns whose prosperity is now mainly dependent upon the Lumber Trade, which is, that in consequence of settlers being unduly encouraged to enter upon the Pine Lands which require to be cleared by burning the timber thereon, the fires which they originate frequently escape from their control and extend great distances into the forests, causing immense destruction of valuable timber, the inevitable consequences of which are the loss of valuable public property, and the destruction of the Timber Trade of Canada.

This result some may look upon with indifference, others as a desirable event; but those who entertain such views and opinions cannot have given the matter much consideration, or made themselves acquainted with the facts necessary to form a correct estimate of the importance of the Lumber Trade, and the benefit it confers upon the province at large, and especially upon those sections of country and towns more directly interested in the trade. Take for example the whole valley of the Ottawa, the towns and villages thereon, and the City of Ottawa itself. What has enabled them to attain their present position, and what must they look to for many years to come to sustain them in their progress but to the Lumber Trade? Very few facts need be stated to demonstrate the correctness of this view of the case. Assuming as an average of years the quantity of White Pine to be 13,000,000 cubic feet; of Red Pine, 2,250,000 cubic feet; Deals, 2,250,000; Quebec Standards and other sawn lumber (which finds its principal market in the United States) at 60,000,000 feet inch measure, and putting on these what will be admitted as a fair valuation, we find the annual value of the exports of the valley of the Ottawa from Hawkesbury upwards, to be as follows:—

White Pine, 13,000,000 cubic feet at 7d	$1,516,666
Red Pine 2,250,000 cubic ft at 9d	337,500
Pine Deals, 2,250,000 Quebec std. hundred of 2,750 superficial feet, inch measure, at $32 per 100	720,000
Sawn Lumber of different descriptions, 60,000,000 superficial feet, inch measure, at $9 per 1,000 feet	540,000

Together amounting to $3,114,166

Besides a considerable quantity of Tamarac and some Elm timber not included.

Now, apart from this trade, the exports of the whole Ottawa Country, taking it as far back on the south as the Rideau Canal, and the towns situated thereon, consist chiefly of a few barrels of ashes and kegs of butter, with some beef cattle and horses, and a small quantity of fur, the exact value of which I have no means of ascertaining, but it probably does not exceed $400,000 if it comes up to that amount. Admitting all this to be true it may be said that if we had not the Lumber Trade, and were it at an end, the large quantity of farm produce now consumed in that business would find a market elsewhere. No doubt it would for the wheat, flour, beef, and pork now consumed in that trade; but these articles would not yield to the producers prices at all equal to those they now obtain. Instead of obtaining the prices they now do, being about those current in Montreal, freight and charges added, they would have to accept these prices, freight and charges deducted, making a difference against them of not less than $1 per barrel on flour, and $2 per barrel on beef or pork, and in some cases much more, as in the interior of the country the difference would be greater in proportion to the distance from market. Nor is this all. The farmers in winter, when they can do little else to advantage, how find employment by drawing these articles to where they are required by the lumbermen, and thus obtained increased prices for what they have to dispose of, equal to about $2.50 per day for a man and two horses, which instead of being idle must be added as nett profit.

This is, however, but an insignificant part of the advantages which the farmer derives from the Lumber Trade being carried on in his neighborhood; for in large sections of the country he can raise nothing to dispose of except hay and oats, for which he now receives high prices, often as much as 60 and even 80 cents per bushel for oats, and $20 to $30 per ton for hay, which, if he had to bring to market at the towns in the older settlements, he could not in many cases dispose of for more than would pay the cost of transport, if so much, at the present rates paid for men and teams in the Timber Trade.

To this some will probably say let the farmers grow wheat, which is of more value and will better support the cost of transport than hay or oats; but to this the answer must be that very little of the country referred to is suited for or capable of growing wheat as a paying crop.

All this, it must be admitted, does not present a very encouraging prospect for the Ottawa and rear of the Trent country as depending purely on agricultural pursuits; but we cannot change the facts by refusing to look at them as they really exist, or by proclaiming them to be what they are not and the sooner the true state of the case is known, and a wise course of policy in recognition thereof is adopted by government, the better and more creditable it will be for all concerned.

What has led more than anything else to

this unjudicious policy on the part of the late governments of improperly encouraging settlement upon lands unsuited for agricultural purposes has been the incorrect and unjustifiably favourable reports of Surveyors employed to lay out the waste lands, and of Road Contractors and Settlement Agents who have found profitable employment in these occupations. But it is also understood that the Government itself has to a great extent been equally to blame for giving encouragement to such reports by continuing in its employment those who misrepresented lands as fit for settlement which were not so, while those who were more correct and conscientious in making their reports have had their services dispensed with, and this without any effectual means having been taken to test the correction of such reports. However this may be, it is indeed difficult to account for the fact that the Government should so long have remained in ignorance of the true state of the case continuing to make surveys of lands unfit for settlement, and to construct roads thereto at great cost, many of the townships surveyed, apart from the pine timber, not being worth the cost of survey, and would not for the land itself sell for so much.

Now, while finding so much fault with the course which the Government has been pursuing, it may be asked what course I should recommend to be followed in view of the general interests of the province? To this my answer would be, let the government adopt efficient measures to obtain correct and reliable information respecting the Public Lands before incurring the expense of surveying them, further than to have the outlines of townships run, but no subdivisions until carefully examined by competent and reliable parties appointed for the purpose of determining whether the lands are fit for settlement or not, and who have no interest in the settlement thereof. And as respects lands to be opened for Free Grants, or general settlement, where Government proposes to make the roads thereto, I should recommend that the country which it is considered desirable to have opened up for settlement should first be subjected to the like careful examination, and upon the report, favourable or otherwise, of those appointed to perform this service the action of Government should be taken.

The cost to Government of keeping permanently in its employment the requisite number of men properly qualified to perform this service would be infinitely less than that which has been uselessly incurred in surveying into townships, ranges and lots, lands totally unfit for settlement, besides what has been still worse than uselessly incurred in making Free Grant Roads into miserable barren tracts of land where settlement cannot be permanently established and maintained.

To the settlement of the country where the land is found to be suitable for agricultural purposes,—where it is susceptible of affording a comfortable permanent home and sustenance to the cultivator—I would give my fullest and most cordial approval, believing that the increase of the population, wealth and importance of the Province would thereby be promoted; but where the lands are found to be barren and unfit for settlement, and only valuable for the Pine Timber, I hold that the Government would best consult the general and permanent interests of the province by not encouraging settlement thereon, but in protecting the timber by such regulations as would longest preserve to the country the benefits of the trade, and to the Government derived therefrom; and as I am under the impression that the importance of the Lumber Trade of the Province and the revenue it gives to the Government is not very generally understood I will, therefore, state what were the value of the exports the products of the forest, as compared with those of agriculture, for the last five years as appears by the Trade and Navigation Returns made to Parliament during that time, namely,

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	$	$	$	$	$
Products of the Forest.....	11,730,387	9,447,727	9,663,962	11,012,253	9,372,645
Products of Agriculture....	8,882,825	7,904,400	7,339,798	14,259,225	18,244,631
Balance in favor of the Forest in 1857 '58 & '59.	2,847,562	1,543,327	2,324,164		
Balance in favor of Agriculture in 1860 & '61				3,246,972	8,871,986

These figures do not, however, correctly represent the value of the exports of products of the of the forest or of agriculture so as to show what properly belongs to each branch of industry, as in the above figures the value of Pot and Pearl Ashes exported is included as products of the forest, but as they are produced in the clearing of land by the agriculturist they should be ranked as the product of agriculture in the comparison now sought to be drawn. In the following statements this alteration is therfore made by deducting the value of ashes from exports of products of the forest and adding it to those of agriculture, while in the statement of the value of exports of agricultural products, the produce of Canada, there should be included animals and their produce, and deducted therefrom the value of all the imports of the like nature as those included in the value of the exports so as to shew the true value thereof being the growth and produce of Canada, and as will appear in the statement and value thereof which is subjoined.

Statement shewing the Total Exports of Wood Goods, the product of the Forest from Canada in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, as taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns.

	$	$
1857.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	11,730,387	
Deduct Ashes,..	1,147,727	
		10,582,531
1858.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	9,447,727	
Deduct Ashes...	929,759	
		8,517,968
1859.—Total Exports of the Forest.....	9,663,962	
Deduct Ashes...	1,107,271	
		8,556,691
1860.—Total Exports of the Forest....	11,012,253	
Deduct Ashes...	961,106	
		10,051,147
1861.—Total Exports of the Forest,....	9,572,645	
Deduct Ashes...	878,907	
		8,693,738
Total Exports in Five Years		46,402,075
Averaging each Year.....		9,280,415

Statement shewing the value of the Exports which properly belong to Agriculture, as taken from the Trade and Navigation returns for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and the Imports of Articles of the like nature deducted therefrom.

	Gross Exports.	Deduct Gross Imports.	Net Value of Exports.
1857.			
Agricultural Products,	$8,882,825	$5,680,516	
Ashes	1,147,856	18,802	
Animals and their Produce	2,262,119	2,658,744	
	12,292,800	Less 8,358,062-	$3,934,738
1858.			
Agricultural Products	7,904,400	4,022,814	
Ashes	929,759	23,385	
Animals and their produce	2,625,978	2,010,217	
	11,460,137	Less 6,056,416-	5,403,721
1859.			
Agricultural Products	7,339,798	5,360,499	
Ashes	1,107,271	12,844	
Animals and their produce	3,789.502	2,399,192	
	12,236,571	Less 7,792,585-	4,444,036
1860.			
Agricultural Products	14,259,225	4,918,418	
Ashes	961,106	21,643	
Animals and their produce	4,221,257	2,261,523	
	19,141,588	Less 7,201,284	12,237,304
1861.			
Agricultural products	18,244,631	7,157,654	
Ashes	878,907	30,046	
Animals and their produce	3,681,468	2,386,566	
	22,805,006	Less 9,574,266	13,230,740
Total exports in Five years			39,250,539
Averaging each year			7,850.107

Statement of Ground Rents and Timber Dues accrued and collected in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, as taken from the printed reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the years above named.

	ACCRUED.	COLLECTED.
1857.....	$230,708.29	$208,944.68
1858.....	202,942,34	276,166.27
1859.....	280,110.20	274,619.42
1860.....	327,649.33	321,904.73
1861.....	327,503 97	255,811.99
Total in 5 yrs	1,368,914.13	1,337,447.09
Or per annum	273,782.82	268,489.41

From these statements it will be seen that the value of the exports of the products of the forest, upon an average of the last five years, of which returns have been made, exceed those of agriculture by $1,430-308 per annum, from which the extent and importance of the Lumber Trade to the general interests of the Province will at once be apparent, while the amount of revenue it contributes directly (besides indirectly) to Government, is itself of no small importance in the present financial position of its affairs.

I have pointed out the dependence of the Ottawa country upon the successful continuance of its Lumber Trade, but it does not stand alone in this respect. Quebec, without its share of this trade, upon which its existence as a city depends, would soon decay to the proportion of a second rate town while the surrounding country would just as sensibly feel the change, and perhaps when too late recognize the benefits it derives from the Lumber Trade, but which I believe, are not now generally appreciated or fully understood.

It may be said that Quebec possesses in her ship-building an important branch of industry not dependent on the Lumber Trade; but it will require only a little consideration to convince any one that ship-building could not be successfully continued in Quebec apart from the Lumber Trade. The first of these considerations is, that the Lumber Trade gives employment during summer to a large number of men as timber dressers and shippers, ship labourers, carpenters, etc., and this generally at high wages which induces them to remain in Quebec, as it also enables them to work for low wages in winter, frequently for less than would support themselves and families; and it is this class of people who are principally, if not entirely employed in the building of ships. Supposing, then, that the Lumber Trade of Quebec was at an end, or greatly reduced in its proportions, is it possible that ship-building could be successfully continued to anything like the present extent? The answer is obvious; the business heretofore not having been a very profitable one, even with the advantages of low labor from the causes already named. The large accumulation of timber in the Port of Quebec has also afforded to the ship-builder a favorable opportunity for supplying himself with what he requires in this way, and has unquestionably been of great benefit to him, the loss of which would tell seriously against his business.

What I have here stated with reference to the barren nature of large tracts of the lands attempted to be settled, and the incorrect reports of many of the surveyors and agents employed about these settlements, will, I doubt not, be contradicted, but I deem the interests involved to be too great to allow this to have any weight in preventing me from bringing the matter before the public, my object being to shew the necessity of having a thorough investigation made and the facts established, when, if my allegations are not sustained, I shall hold myself justly liable to censure. But in the meantime I rest my justification for bringing before the public the statements now made upon the grounds of my conviction of their truth, and their vital importance to the interest of the Province.

I am, Sir,
Your ob'dt serv't,
ALLAN GILMOUR.

Ottawa, 10th Feb., 1863.

ARSENICAL ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago a little girl had a bunch of artificial flowers given to her. After amusing herself with the toy she gave it to a playmate of about her own age, who presently picked a grape off the bunch and sucked it. The next day she was a corpse. An eminent physician, who analyzed the fatal plaything, deposed that ten of the grapes yielded three grains of arsenic of copper—a deadly poison—and that each vine leaf on the bunch contained enough of the same compound to kill a child. A child's cupboard in which toys were kept, was lined with green paper. The poor little thing sickened and died obviously from the effects of poison mysteriously imbibed. Dr. Letheby analyzed the paper hanging in the cupboard, and found that a piece of it only six inches square contained nearly thirteen grains of the deadly compound—enough to kill two grown up persons.—*London Inquirer.*

Why are the letters B and D like England and France? Ans.—Because there is a sea (C) between them.

The Charges brought by the Ottawa Commissioners.

The charges contained in the report of the Ottawa commissioners are thus concisely stated by the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:—

1. The Government are blamed for not having beforehand ascertained accurately the cost of the works.

2. They are blamed because the site of the buildings was not thoroughly examined, and the plans based upon that examination.

3. It is charged against the Government that Mr. McGreevy was permitted to put in a tender unaccompanied by schedules; and that because of the omission on his part, his tender should have been rejected.

4. It is insinuated, rather than directly charged, that a clandestine agreement was entered into between Mr. McGreevy and the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Rose, as to these schedules, the effect of which agreement was the extra charges for extra and additional work, and the general excess on the cost of the work. This is the most serious charge in the report; and, if established, must render the names of the parties to it infamous. Fortunately it is not established, but the very contrary, by the evidence.

5. It is charged that the co-operation of the contractors was not sought in the alterations, &c., of the buildings.

6. It is charged as an offence that works "extra and additional" were allowed to be proceeded with without previous estimate, and at other than schedule prices.

7. That regard, it is said, was not paid to terms, in that the contractors were permitted to charge for hard-pan where no hard-pan existed.

8. It is charged that there was a disregard to economy in allowing the contractors to be paid for stone which had been taken out of the excavations.

9. The Hon. Mr. Cauchon is blamed because he proceeded with the work without consulting the Deputy-Commissioners.

10. The contractors are blamed because they performed unnecessary work.

11. Mr. Killaly is charged with having adopted an improper method of measurement

The correspondent of the New York World, near Vicksburg, admits a species of Chinese tactics on the part of the Federals. He says:—

The one great disaster to us in the loss of the Queen is in the fact that the rebels have found our secret. They can see now with what a temporary flimsy trap they have been frightened; with what an effigy of a war vessel they have been baffled. The Queen, as a fighting vessel, was nothing. The exaggerated reports of her build and capacity have been left uncontradicted to inspire the confidence of our men, at the same time that it heightened the alarm of the rebels.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

Nothing of much importance so far as we have yet heard, has occurred in the House of Assembly since our last issue. The most exciting question appears to be Mr. Scott's Separate School bill, which came up for a third reading. The opponents to this measure, for the fostering of sectarianism, made a gallant defence. Mr. D. A. McDougald moved in amendment that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same, by adding the following words at the end of the second section:—"Provided always that no such Separate Schools shall be established in any township, unless the Roman Catholic residents therein constitute the majority of the inhabitants of said School section."

Mr. Morris said that on a former evening things were going so fast that there seemed to be no use to oppose, and he and others had reserved their opinions for this occasion. He would vote to-night as he had before voted, that was against the bill. Last session when the bill was under consideration, he felt justified in voting for six months' hoist, as the most corteous mode of expressing his disapprobation. If it were possible to allow all the children of the province to grow up together and learn each other's character, the results could not but be beneficial. He was free to admit that it was right that religion should be combined with education, but it did not follow that this should be done in the schools. The parents and the church had their duty to perform in this respect, and if they did their duty it would not be necessary to have religion taught in the Common Schools. He did not think that Separate Schools should be placed on a better footing than the Common Schools of Upper and Lower Canada, or than the Dissentient Schools of the latter section of the Province. These last were in effect Common Schools, being subject to all the provisions of the law relating to such Schools. Last year the hon. member who was now commissioner of Crown Lands had said that the Government should not have allowed such a bill to be introduuced by a private member, but to-day he was of a different opinion. (Hear hear.) But to return, he would ask why these Schools should have greater advantages than other public Schools? Why should they be relieved from the necessity of contributing towards their own support in the same ratio as in other schools? Why should they be relieved from the necessity of providing the machinery which was required by the others? The Roman Catholics of Upper Canada did not ask for such schools, as was easily deducted from the fact that by far the largest number of them send their children to the Common schools, and by the further fact that not less than three hundred Roman Catholics were employed as teachers in those schools.

Several other gentlemen spoke for and against the Bill but we have not room for their remarks.

The House after debate divided upon the amendment as follows:—

YEAS.—Ault, R. Bell, (North Lanark) R. Bell, (Russell) Biggar, Bowen, Burwell, Cockburn, Cowan, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson, Harcourt, Hanltain, Hooper, Jackson, Jones, D. A. McDonald, McKenzie, McKellar, Morris, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Pope, John S. Ross, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Simpson, Smith, Somerville Stirton, Street, White and Wright—36.

Nays—Abbott, Alleyn, Anderson, Archambault, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, Benoit, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brousseau, Buchanan, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Crawford, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Denis, Dessulniers, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Alex. Dufresne, Jos. Dufresne, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Hebert, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierskowski, Labreche-Viger, Lafromboise, Langevin, J. A. McDonald, Atty.-Gen. McDonald, McCann, McDougall, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morion, Morrison, Morton, O'Halloran, Patrick, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Price, Remillard, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Atty.-Gen. Sicotte, Simard, Sylvan, Tasse, Tett, Walsh and Wilson—78.

Several other amendments were proposed, discussed and negatived by a vote of the House, after which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 71, nays 60.

A special telegram to the Montreal *Herald* says:—

The vote on the Separate School Bill, which left the Upper Canadian part of the Ministry in a sectional minority of Upper Canadians, has brought the working of the system of double majority to the test. It is said here that Mr. Jno. S. McDonald is not very well pleased with the vote of his party, the bill having been carried almost wholly by the conservatives, with the exception of the votes given by the ministry themselves. It is further said that there was a caucus on this question to-day at the Crown Lands Office.

'SKEDADDLERS.'—It appears that Canada is to be infested with cowardly Yankee loafers who are afraid to fight, and have betaken themselves to their heels. Some representatives of this class may be seen almost every day passing our own office—real live specimens of the bull-run species—strutting in the American uniform. They generally remain in a place so long as they have friends or until their credit is exhausted and then leave without settling their board bills, newspaper subscriptions, or other sundry expenses. It would be well for our friends to be on their guard, and not let them too much into their confidence. The following extract, from a western paper, shows that the nuisance is not confined to one locality, but is likely to become general:—

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—Almost every train on the Great Western Railway brings an addition to the population of Toronto, in the shape of "skedaddlers" from the United States, who are flying to Canada to escape the working of the Conscript Act. About a dozen arrived by train yesterday afternoon, and express their intention of seeking the protection of the "Union Jack" until they see the result of the law."

Another paper says:—

"COWARDS AND RUNAWAYS.—A brief visit to Windsor, yesterday afternoon, enabled us to take a note or two, in reference to the new class of population which, it is alleged, has been added to that interesting locality within the last two weeks—a result which has been produced by sudden emigration, the parties being almost exclusively refugees from Michigan, who have resorted thither to avoid the draft now going on in this State. The resident Canadians, though not having any very strong sympathies with the United States Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, do not hesitate to express their supreme contempt for the cowardly souls who are thus crowding their hotels and other public places, for the purpose of avoiding the duty which they owe their country. "Skedaddlers," "flunkeys" and "sneaks," are the delectable terms which our Windsor neighbors freely apply to this class of patriots, a class who, it is to be hoped, have forever "left their country for their country's good." We stepped into a public house, where, we should judge, there were at least forty persons huddled in a small room, all of whom, an old resident of Windsor informed us, 'were skedaddlers from the other side'—able-bodied, healthy looking men, most of them Americans by birth, who had got safely beyond the Sheriff and draft Commissioners, and were congratulating themselves upon their happy escape. We hope some effort will be made by the people of the respective counties in Michigan, from which these refugees have escaped, to obtain their names, and brand them with the infamy which belongs to deserters and traitors.'

If this state of things continues something must be done; and we trust our magisterial authorities will take the matter into their most serious consideration, and either take them up as vagrants and send them to the work-house, or send them back from whence they came to engage in their original occupation as peddlars of "baswood candles" and "wooden nutmegs." Some of the more worthless of these uniformed bipeds could be made useful by being placed on the face of a hill, about 2000 yards distance, to serve as a target, on which the volunteers might practice their rifles!

We regret very much to have to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Robert Peden Esq., of Brockville, which took place on the night of Friday last at his own residence in that town. It appears from what we have heard that, during a fit of temporary insanity he inflicted a wound on his throat with a razor, which caused his death. He leaves a wife and an interesting family and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his untimely death.

Let no one suppose that by acting his part well through life, he will escape slander. Under the best of circumstances, and with the most rigid attention to duty, there will be those who hate one, even for the very qualities which ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

We have to correct a typographical error which occurred in our last issue. In the vote for the second reading of the separate school bill, Mr. Morris voted against the measure, and not for it, as appeared in our own and several other provincial papers.

Several communications, and other articles are crowded out this week, for want of room. They will appear in our next.

TURNED UP LUCKILY.—The Cornwall *Freeholder* says, about fourteen years ago, a youth named William Stuart, a nephew of Peter Stuart Esq., of Lancaster, C.W., left his native Glengarry, and not having been heard of for fourteen years, he was numbered among the dead. But last year a letter from Mexico announced his existence, and last week he returned in person, and no longer a poor boy, but a rich man, in fact a millionaire. He is said to be possessed of valuable mines in Nevada.

A Winchester letter reports a reconnoissance by a detachment of the 13th cavalry to near Woodstock, where the enemy is located in large numbers.

The boot and shoe store of Mr. Charles Glimby, Bay Street Owen Sound, was injured by fire on Thursday last.

On the 27th ult., the ladies of Knox's Church, Woodstock, presented their pastor, Rev. Mr. Mullen, with furniture and carpet valued at $180.

A soldier of the 17th regiment was severely beaten in Quebec, on Monday night by three scoundrels named Boyle, Burke, and Lynch. The two first named have been captured. The soldier's recovery is very doubtful.

A man named Frazer got drunk in Buffalo on Monday night, and tried to pass himself off as the now celebrated Douglas Frazer. He created considerable excitement for a time; and an officer was sent with him to Springbrook, in order to ascertain whether he was the person or not. It proved that he was not.

The latest style of hoop introduced for ladies' wear, is called the "Small Quaker." It is moderate in circumference, and leaves the drapery to sweep graceful from the waist to the sidewalk, and so around the corner if the lady pleases. Success to the "Small Quaker," say we.

A freeman once related an adventure in which he found himself in a rich saloon, surrounded by wealth and fine company. "I did'nt know myself until I felt in my pockets and found them empty."

The Chicago Journal says that intelligence has been received in that city that there is no ice in the Straits of Mackinac. Vessel owners will, of course, be prepared for an early campaign.

A Bombay merchant has assured the cotton supply association, of England, that by the end of December 1863, there would be 2,000,000 bales received from India, enough to keep all the mills going even if no cotton were received from America.

On Tuesday, a little girl named Viger, living in Quebec, while playing with matches set fire to her clothes. She was very dangerously burned.

The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Reegan, 1st con. East Hunrontario street, township of Mono, was, with all its contents, completely destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7.—Mr. Gilstross introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the gradual extinction of Slavery in Missouri, which was ordered to be printed. The bill provides that all children born of slave mothers after the 4th of July, 1863, be born free—all such children to be apprenticed to the owners of their mothers till after they arrive at the age of 21, and all children born of such apprentices to be apprenticed to the master of the person to whom their mother is apprenticed until such mother reaches the age 21. This term of apprenticeship to conform to the general Act concerning apprentices passed in 1855.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—Mr. Alexander McVean, miller, of Yarkar, one of the principal sufferers by the late fire at that place, informs us that he has lately received a substantial token of good will and sympathy from the officers and brethern of the Prince of Wales' Lodge F. and A. Masons, No. 146, G.R.C., Newburgh, C.W., and other brethern residing within his jurisdiction (conveyed to him by Brother J. M. Horsey, W. Master,) in the shape of a present, consisting of a run of the Best French Burr Millstone, with a Proof Staff and Level for the same, accompanied with an address, expressing the heartfelt wishes of the Brethern for his success in the undertaking in which he is at present engaged, in the erection and completion of a new flouring mill on the site of one he formerly occupied, and which was destroyed by the fire to which allusion has already been made.

Correspondence.

Prince of Wales' Marriage.

CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT AT ARNPRIOR.

(*To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.*)

SIR,—In compliance with the Proclamation of His Worship, the Reeve, the citizens of Arnprior observed the 10th inst., the day appointed for the marriage of His Royal Highness, as a public holiday. The principal stores, and other places of public business were closed, and all the inhabitants, with some few exceptions, resolved to celebrate the auspicious event with every demonstration of joy. Flags were seen waving over the house tops and on the chimneys, and out of the windows of private residences in the village and on the flag staffs which had been erected at the time of the Prince's visit. At noon, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the cannons placed on the terrace in front of Mr. McLachlin's residence, and the town bells chimed forth in merry peals during the whole time occupied in delivering the salute. The streets during the day, were enlivened by the appearance of white rosettes on the breasts of almost every one that passed to and fro.

In the evening, the Arnprior amateurs, assisted by Miss Hubbell, Miss Gunn, Miss McCarty and Miss A. McDougall, got up a vocal and instrumental concert, under the management of Mr. Baker and Mr. W. C. Mitchell. To say the whole affair was a decided success would fall somewhat short of the truth, for the room was densely crowded and the enthusiastic applause which greeted the performance and execution of every piece was greater than we ever remember of hearing at Arnprior. It commenced by the whole *corps de concerte* singing "Rule Britania," and concluded with the National Anthem.

After the concert, a number of gentlemen and ladies sat down to a *recherche* supper at Lyon's Hotel, (the best caterer on the Ottawa is the landlord thereof;) this part of the programme was speedily despatched as parties were anxious to return to the Market Hall to participate in

THE BALL.

The large room was tastefully decorated flags, paintings, coats of arms, lion's heads and evergreens, were profusely intertwined and interspersed with each other. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock. The company was select, the dances good, and Quadrilles, Cotillions, Scotch-reels and waltzes, was the order of the night. The ladies were elegantly dressed in silks and tarleton, and the gentlemen both at the concert and at the ball wore satin rosettes as if actually officiating at the bridal ceremony. Almost every one present remembered the affable and pleasing deportment of the Prince of Wales when he visited Arnprior and could enthusiastically and with a whole souled spirit and loyal energy join in any demonstration that was to do honor to our future King; and we trust that the new relations in which he has just entered, will afford him not only permanent happiness but may conduce to to the perpetuation of a princely house of which He and His Royal Mother are such worthy and beloved representatives.

Yours truly,
SPEC.

Arnprior, 13th March, 1863.

(*To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.*)

Silver City, N. T. Feb. 9th 1863.

SIR.—As I have just returned from visiting the far famed mines of the Cariboo Country, I thought it a favorable time to send you a detailed account of my journey from San Francisco thither. Myself and partner took passage in the steamship "Sierra Nevada" and sailed 29th June for Victoria. The weather was very stormy the evening we started, which caused a good deal of sea sickness aboard, I must confess I felt rather squimish on this occasion although I had never had been sea sick before: the vessel was crowded with passengers from all parts of the world bound for the distant Gold Fields of British Columbia: where there was a vacancy in the ship it was filled up with mules, horses oxen &c. which were to my idea not very agreeable companions, however, every one worked out his own salvation the best way he could, under all disadvantages, and in the space of four days we landed at Esquimault Bay, distance from San Francisco there, being 900 miles, Fare $20. After three-quarters of an hour's walk we brought up to a halt in Victoria. Victoria is built on a very handsome site, and in the course of a few years will be a very large City. After remaining there two days we took passage in the steamer "Enterprise" for New Westminster, fare $4, about seven hours sailing. New Westminster was not a very good site for a Town, as the land is ruggid and very uneven, although I believe it will grow to be a place of considerable importance, remained there seven days then took passage on the "Governor Douglas," fare $5. After a five hour's sail up the Harrison river we landed at the town of Douglas which contains a population of about 800 inhabitants, [illegible] in town about an hour, we shouldered our packs and started across the 30 miles portage, traveled ten miles and camped in the woods; the country in this section is heavily timbered. Next morning after finishing a hasty meal of pork and beans we bundled up our traps, and travelled twenty miles, when we reached Tenass lake, took passage on a Barge up the Lake, two hours sail brought us to the one mile portage, which we crossed that evening, and camped on the banks of Pemberton Lake, here the mosquitoes were very bad and kept us awake the most of the night; the land here is also heavily timbered. Next morning got on board a Steamer and sailed up the Lake, which is twenty miles long, and arrived at the Town of Pemberton about 2 o'clock P. M., started out that afternoon and traveled ten miles, it rained hard all day so that we were glad to take quarters in the evening in an old Hudson's Bay house along with about a dozen Siwashes and four Chichmen, they were very hospitable, started very early next morning, roads very bad, reached the Anderson Lake House about noon distance across portage twenty six miles, in the morning partook of breakfast at the Lake House, price $1, took passage on the Steamer up the Lake, length of Lake 14 miles, fare $1, landed at the one and a half mile portage about 3 o'clock P. M. and started across for Seeton Lake, after we had gone about half way we found we had to cross a Creek which had been swollen to very large dimensions, by the heavy rains so that it was impossible for us to go over it dry shod. By the way, my partner, a rather go ahead sort of fellow, plunged in clothes and all, and forded the passage the water reaching to his shoulders. I did not altogether like his style, as the weather was very cold, and I considered discretion the better part of valor so I took off my clothes and stacked them on my head and crossed the stream in good style, most of my companions following my example got over without any inconvenience. One of the party, a rather dignified personage, thought he might cross without going to the trouble of undressing as he had a pair of long rubber boots which he had an idea would take him over all right by fording the stream lower down, which had the appearance of being shallower; in he wades, my bould soger boy makes about half the distance all of a sudden he disappeared and is carried down the stream a considerable distance, when he was at length fished out by one of his companions, more dead than alive. After this adventure we resumed our journey, crossed the portage and took passage on the Steamer up Seaton Lake, fare $1, length of Lake 18 miles, arrived at the end of the Lake at 6 p. m., and took supper at the Lake House, price $1.25 after which we travelled three and a half miles and camped at the Lillcot, a town on the banks of the Fraser, of about 1000 inhabitants, it is built on a handsome flat, and there is a good deal of mining done around this section of country, principally by Chineese. Next morning, crossed the Frazer in a row boat, and landed at the town of Parsonville, a town of about 300 inhabitants, remained here two days camping out in the evening. During our stay at Parsonville about forty of our company made an agreement with a packman by the name of George Weaver to grub us through from Parsonville to the fords of Inisnelle, at the rate of $20 per man, and we were to have regular packer's fare all the way through, which consisted of pork and beans, bread, tea, coffee, and sugar, as soon as Weaver got his train together, which was composed of eight mules to carry provissions and forty foot passengers, we set out. Weaver named our train the "Lightning train," after travelling 10 miles we pitched our camps by the side of a small creek, unloaded our mules, and four of our men who had volunteered their services as cooks, waded into the flour, bacon, and beans to get our supper, but, as they were all greenhorns at the business, it was dark before they had our muchemuch ready. In an incredible short space of time the eatibles disappeared, a good number of our English friends had to go to bed supperless. The next day, being the second out from Parsonville, we travelled 13 miles, and received two meals, being all that packers are allowed, and as the programme was changed from the previous day each person had his regular allowance served out to him. Third day travelled 19 miles, it rained hard all day and the greater part of the night. Fourth day travelled 20 miles, the country here is flat and swampy, and the timber tall and thin. Fifth day travelled 24 miles through a country the same as the previous day, camped on the banks of Lake La Hashe. Sixth day travelled 25 miles to Deep Creek, at this camping I found I never suffered so much in my life as I did that night from mosquitoes, you might kindle a fire and get into the middle of it and still they would swarm around you in clouds, I do not believe one of the company slept a wink that knight. Seventh day travelled 15 miles and camped at William's Lake. Eighth day travelled 25 miles to Deer Creek, it rained hard all night. Ninth day travelled 25 miles to Beaver Lake, roads almost impassable. Tenth day travelled 16 miles roads very bad, camped at Little Lake. Eleventh day started from Little Lake, and after travelling 6 miles we arrived at the forks of the Inisnelle river, we were now in the Cariboo Country. The town at the forks contains about 250 inhabitants. There is a good deal of mining done here in the winter time when the water is low. Here the lightning train disbanded, each individual selecting his own camping ground, I remained one week and spent the most of the time fishing for mountain and spotted trout, which can be caught in abundance in the regular fishing season.

On the following week I made a fresh start with something about 80 lbs of flour, blankets, cooking utensils &c, &c., packed on my back travelled 20 miles and camped at Keithley's Lake. Next morning resumed my journey and arrived at Keithley's Creek, remained there half an hour and had a stroll around the village, which contains about 100 inhabitants, after seeing all the sights I shouldered my pack and began the ascent of Keithley's hill after a good deal of puffing and blowing reached the summit, distance from the bottom to the sumit 4 miles, took dinner there, then travelled to within 12 miles of this side of Antler Creek, it rained all night till 10 A. M., when I started for Antler and arrived there about 5 o'clock, here there is a town of 300 inhabitants. The houses are principally built of timber hewn and dovetailed at the corners and covered with shakes, the same as all the mining towns in the Carriboo Country. The miners foreign, tough, hardy fellows, able to endure mostly any kind of privations, and they would need to, as it rains the greater part of the mining season. I was in the country nearly four months, and we had in that time 16 fine days. In the fore part of the season meals were $3 each but afterwards came down to $2.50; Flour $1.50 per lb.; Bacon $1.50; Beans $1.50; Tea $3.50; Nails $3 to $5 per lb.; Candles $5 per lb. One month before I left provisions came down to 60c. per lb., but before I came away they were up to $1 per pound. You can judge from these prices that it is a hard matter for a person to stop very long in the country, unless he has a well filled purse, then there is a great deal of expense in opening up a claim, in many cases it will take the whole season, and then there are a hundred chances against you that you will not strike anything. The diggings are from 20 to 75 feet deep and very hard to bottom on account of the water. On Antler Creek there were only three claims which paid the miner for working them this last season. William's Creek town contains about 800 inhabitans, and is by far the richest creek in the Carriboo Country, situated 12 miles from Antler Creek, and 16 miles from the town of Van Winkle on Lightning Creek all these Creeks leading from the Bald Mountains. On Williams's Creek there are quite a number of claims on which they clear from 10 to 50 pounds of gold dust, after a rain of twenty four hours, running the sluices day and night, six persons in the company. The saloons and gambling houses are well represented by the miners on the creek, a class, who as a general thing, spend their money freely at such institutions. There were also ten young women of pleasure who paraded the streets dressed in men's apparel with a pair of six shooters and a bowie knife dangling by their side, with a monstrous quid of tobacco in their mouths, cursing, swearing and gambling in a very accomplished manner. It is almost a sure sign in a mining camp where these creatures flourish that the mines are paying well. There were some very rich strikes made below the Canion, one mile and a half from town, of which Barker & Co. was one of the principal company to strike its riches—taking out at the first week's washing 1,600 ounces of gold. I was on Lightning Creek the greater part of the mining season, opening a claim in which five Canadians and myself are interested, but were not lucky enough to get down to the bed rock on account of the water which bothered us, but I intend to give it another trial this coming season and if I do not strike it this time I shall bid good bye to Carriboo and Van Wrinkle. The town on this creek contains about 200 inhabitants but is not such a flourishing place as William's Creek Town, as there are only four claims open on it, and it is very difficult to prospect, the country is mountainous and ruggid and very difficult to travel, the hills are well timbered with pine and spruce, and any quantity of good water is to be got on them. A great many Canadians were fooled by the accounts which the Rev. Mr. White wrote about the Carriboo Country, all he knew about the country he gleaned from the miners from the upper Country, what they tell of it is not to be relied upon in most of cases, as they are considerably on the gas and blow hard system, it is all very well to tell the one side of the story without drawing the picture on the other side. For instance, Steele & Co., brought $5,000 each. Addison & Co. so many thousand dollars, and yet there is nothing said of the thousands and thousands who do not make one dollar, but in a great many cases are compelled to beg their way down the Country with hard times staring them in the face when they get to Victoria. The country has been over crowded, and there are more men in it than the mines are able to support. My advise is for those who have comfortable homes, to remain where they are and be contented: mining is like a lottery, for one prize there are one hundred blanks.

Your obedient servant.
WM. J. BELL.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Scotland, March 9th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the "Trent" affair, which came so near causing hostilities between Canada and the States, the names of "Mason" and "Slidell" have become famous all over the civilized world. A few years since, before much was known of these men, excepting in their own States among their own immediate supporters, I was cognizant of an incident in relation to one of them, which may not be without interest to your readers. It was, if I recollect, in the summer of 1856, that Mr. Slidell visited the University of Williams College, in Massachusetts. I was at that time attending the classes of that University, and became somewhat acquainted with the father through his son, who was studying there at that time. It happened rather curiously that, in my class, two of the famous Beecher family were entered—one 'Lyman' and the other 'Fred' Beecher, cousins. They were fine fellows, with a strong tincture of the Beecher characteristics, love of oddity and strong hatred for anything approaching oppression; of course they were strong anti-slavery men, and used to take every occasion for pronouncing their opinions in reference to this curse of their country. The first named, Lyman, was perhaps more violent in his antipathies, more of a Beecher than his cousin Fred. He was a noble, generous fellow—high-principled, though not as polished and less of a student than the other. We had but few from the "South" in our college, and these kept pretty quiet, for it would not have been "healthy" for them to have come out very boldly in defense of their peculiar "institution." We were, the most of us, too thoroughly going anti-slavery for that. In the year 1855, however, among the number that entered the College was Wm. Slidell, or, as we usually called him, "Billy," a son of the Hon. Mr. Slidell. What induced his father to send him to a northern college of such strong abolition principles as Williams was known to possess, one cannot well see, but send him he did; perhaps it was on account of the literary reputation of the University, which ranks very high among the colleges of the North. I remember well when I first saw the son, and the impression he produced upon me. He was rather slight in his build, tall, with dark hair and eyes, decidedly better looking than the average of students; but there was a certain air about him that struck me as being not at all pleasant. I cannot describe it, but I could feel it. He had evidently been in the habit of having his own will in everything, and he appeared to have a pat

ronizing feeling towards his class-mates. He was just fresh from his father's plentation, where he had been used to domineering over a hundred negroes, and he evidently thought that he could still do the same here, but he soon found out his mistake; there is no place equal to a college for levelling all distinctions of birth or wealth—a man there is valued very soon for what he is himself and soon finds his level. Slidell, or "Billy," was however a very good fellow at the bottom, and as soon as he got some of his plantation notions beaten out of him was very well liked by his class-mates. One little incident I will relate, which will illustrate the characters of Slidell and Beecher better perhaps than anything I can say in the way of description. Beecher, Lyman I speak of, was full of fun, and always playing off some practical joke on some one, though, as he always did it out of pure love of fun and never carried the joke too far, he was universally liked. When "Billy" first came to college he was rather dandified in his appearance and dress, wore tight pants, stiff dickey, and was considerable of a fop. Now Beecher was just the opposite, in fact was somewhat slovenly in his dress. "Billy" sported on his arrival, among other things, a very tall beaver, or "stove pipe" as it was called, and seemed to take a great deal of pride in exhibiting it. Lyman resolved to take down a "peg" both his pride and his hat, and this was the manner in which he did it. The University Buildings, part of them, are ranged on the sides of a square, and the ground within, called the "campus," is laid out with walks, &c., and is a favorite promenade for the students after the studies of the day are over. One day Beecher saw "Billy" Slidell parading up and down this "campus," swinging his cane and carrying his beaver very erectly upon his head. Lyman got a large pumpkin, cut it into two pieces, and then ascended to the upper story of one of the buildings. 'Billy' entirely unsuspicious of the fate that awaited him came swaggering along until he arrived under the building in which Beecher was esconced, when down from the top of the house came the half of the pumpkin, with so true an aim that the beaver was completely jammed in, and covered with the soft, pulpy mass. The hat was, of course, entirely ruined, and so was Billy's pride; but finding the laugh was all against him he pocketed the joke and gave up his hat. After this, and a few more jokes of a similar nature Billy changed and became very companionable, though he never was much of a student, and his scholarship was the lowest in his class. He never subdued that indomitable temper which seems to be the birth-right of those who are "brought up," as they say, on a plantation, and this used to often get him into difficulties, and got to be a very common thing for him to be summoned before the faculty of the University to answer for his misdeeds. But finally endurance was at an end, some more flagrant act than any of its predecessors, forced the President and Professors to enforce the laws with more rigor—"Billy" was expelled. We all pitied him, though we were not at all surprised; we wondered rather that the faculty had put up with his misdemeanors so long and with so much patience. So Billy was expelled and his father written to. This was the occasion of his visiting Williams while I was there. He came and spent several weeks, trying in every way to get his son back into the college again, but to no purpose. Mr. Slidell was obliged to leave without accomplishing his object, and his son with him. In person, Mr. Slidell was quite tall and thin, slightly bent, though not enough to be very noticeable. I was too young then to judge very much of his character by his personal appearance, but I remember considering him a very nervous man, never idle, always on the move, even when conversing with him he could not restrain an incessant twitching which gave him an uncomfortable appearance to say the least. He was in many respects like Mr. Bell, your member, in his looks I mean; about the same age apparently, tho' in reality somewhat older, and remarkably like him in size, &c. I have often wondered since he has become notorious as a rebel, if any thoughts of the part he was to play in the great rebellion entered his mind at that time. Whether he and his brother leaders had begun to form their plans for the future. I can scarcely think so, when I look back to the time I saw him at Williams. I am of the opinion that at that time no ideas of the kind had entered his head, or at least they must have been quite vague. Of the early life of the man I will say nothing and his late deeds are a matter of history. The little incident that I have attempted to narrate, is, however, not generally known, and tho' slight in itself may be interesting as connected with a man whose character has become so notorious.

UNO.

THE NEW BISHOP.—Dr. Williams the reverened gentleman who has been elected Bishop of Quebec, was born at Overton, Hampshire, England in 1825, and is consequently in the 38th year of his age. He was educated at Crewkmere, Somerset, and graduated at Pembroke College Oxford in 1851. After being ordained to the Parish of High Wycomb, by the Bishop of Oxford he was for two years master at the well known College of Leamington. Subsequently he performed the duties of curate at Huist Chamfleur, Somerset. In 1857 he came to Canada to open the Grammar school in connection with the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which institution he held the professorship of Belles Letters. It is understood that the Bishop of Quebec is an able pulpit orator, as well as a scholar of high order, while the opinion seems to be prevalent here that the church will find in him one eminently fitted to conduct its affairs in the important office to which he has been called.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a serious accident happened yesterday to Hugh Fraser Esq., Wholesale Grocer of this city. He was proceeding with his family to church in the morning, when he discovered after passing out of his own gate that something was wrong with the headstalls. His foot-man went forward to re-adjust them, and having taken one of them off, the horses which were young and spirited, took fright and bolted off. The family all succeeded in making their escape from the sleigh unhurt; but Mr. Fraser was thrown out against the fence over which the horses were passing, breaking the small bone of his leg between the knee, and ankle, and fracturing the large bone.—*Kingston British Whig.*

The gentleman to whom this sad accident has occurred is a nephew of Simon Fraser, Esq., Sheriff of this County.—*Ed. Union, Ottawa.*

A man named Thomas Smith, a brakesman, was killed on Saturday last, while engaged in coupling the cars on the two o'clock train. He was a resident of this city.

The Rev. Mr. Barrie and Mr. Jas. Loghren of Eramosa were thrown from out of a cutter while crossing the railway track at Guelph on Thursday. Both gentlemen were seriously injured, Mr. Barrie having two of his ribs broken.

The Galt *Reporter* says that a Company have been engaged on the Grand River, above Elora, getting out ship timber which is to be rafted down the river during high water.

AMERICAN NEWS!

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Washington, March 9.

Information has been received that the rebel Captain Mosely, with his command, stealthily entered Fairfax Court House this morning, at two o'clock. They captured Provost Marshal Oscanner's patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and all the members detatched from his brigade. They also took every horse which could be found, public and private. The commanding officer of the post, Colonel Johnson, made his escape. All our available cavalry force was, at last accounts, in pursuit of the rebels.

The enemy appeared suddenly during a rain storm.

General Stoughton had established his headquarters a short distance from his brigade.

The rebels captured 110 horses. They went in search of General Wyndham, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk and took his papers.

A telegraph operator, it is said was taken by the raiders.

Cincinnati, March 9.

Information has been received from Nashville, that a division of cavalry, under Gen. Mintz, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry at Unionsville, on the 7th, captured 21 waggons, 25 tents, 85 mules, 5 horses, and all their camp equipage; also 3 lieutenants, 2 captains, and 52 privates. Two Federals were slightly wounded. The 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan cavalry did the work.

Cincinnati, March 9.

A special despatch to the *Gazette*, from Murfresboro, gives additional particulars of the fight at Thompson's station. There is no evidence that our force was surprised. Van Dorn was known to be in force ahead, and one brigade was slowly advancing, constantly skirmishing, when the rebels, with their superior force, engaged us in front and on both flanks.

The 124th Ohio, which was in the rear with the waggon train at the time of the rebel flank movements, was cut off from the main body and escaped.

The 22nd Wisconsin, 69th Michigan, and 33rd and 85th Indiana, were then completely surrounded. After the exhaustion of their amunition—having inflicted severe loss on the rebels—they were forced to surrender.

A flag of truce was sent to the rebel lines to obtain information of our losses, but was prohibited from approaching the battle field. The flag was told by rebel officers that they had buried 80 Federal privates killed, and 20 who had afterwards died of their wounds. They said that from 250 to 300 Federals were wounded. No Federal officers were killed, and but one wounded—Col. Baird, of the 85th Indiana and he but slightly.

The rebels had a force of 12,000 engaged. They lost one colonel and several line officers, 180 killed and a proportionate number wounded.

The 17th Pennsylvania and 14th Michigan Cavalry attacked Russell's rebel cavalry at Unionville, ten miles from Murfresboro, on Saturday, and cut them to pieces.

The rebels lost 50 killed and 180 wounded—all by sabre strokes. Two captains three lieutenants, and 53 privates were taken prisoners. All their camp equipage was captured.

The Gazette's correspondent says:—Look out for stirring despatches from this quarter within three days, if the rebels stand their ground.

The *Gazette* has news from Vicksburg of Tuesday. Everything is working well. It is thought that all canals will be successful. The gunboats will soon be able to pass through the canal opposite Vicksburg. One of the gunboats is up to Yazoo City.

There is no doubt as to our ability to get our forces in the rear of Vicksburg, and cut off their communication with Jackson.

Nashville, March 9.

The rebels buried 60 Federal dead yesterday, and retain 250 wounded. The rebel surgeons who met our flag of truce admit a loss of over 100 killed on their side. Two regiments of Indians were engaged in the battle under Van Dorn.

Fifty-three rebel prisoners were brought into Franklin on Sunday night, captured at Unionville.

Col. Coburn is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

A Hilton Head correspondent, under the date of 1st, states that the pirate "Nashville" endeavoring during a fog to run past the blockaders, but got aground. Commander Worden discovered her, and ran up within 1,200 yards with the "Montauk." Fort McAllister opened a furious fire, but Worden took no notice of them, leaving wooden gunboats to reply to that. The fourth shell burst in the "Nashville" setting her on fire, another went through her side into the powder magazine and the embryo pirate blew up with a grand explosion. Neither the "Montauk" nor the wooden vessels were harmed by the fire from the fort, nor was any one hurt.

At noon on the 4th, heavy firing had been heard all the morning in the direction of Fort McAllister, where four monitors, three mortars and five gunboats were pounding away, and its capture expected by night.

New York, March 9.

A special despatch from Washington says that 300 rebels were captured on Saturday, and arrived at Washington prison last night.

The *Times'* special states that refugees from Richmond say 25,000 troops passed through Richmond, from the Southwest, in a few weeks—several thousand being sent to reinforce Prior on the Blackwater.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 2nd states that the rebel cavalry, 500 in number, crossed the Rappahannock last Wednesday, fell upon the Federals and drove them, killing, wounding, and capturing over 200. The rebels then retreated, losing only one killed and one wounded.

The *World's* Port Royal correspondent states that the "Montauk," when returning from destroying the "Nashville," ran over a torpedo, which exploding, lifted the vessel up two feet. She sustained no injury with the exception of a slight disarrangement of her machinery.

Nashville, March 8.

Late news from Franklin states that our troops fought with great valour until their ammunition was exhausted. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 300; we also lose about 1,000 prisoners. The report about the negro rebel regiments proves to be untrue. The rebel loss, according to their own statements, is double that of ours in killed and wounded. We lose no officers killed.

Detroit, March 9.

No serious attempt has been made to renew the disturbances. The city is quiet. Measures have been taken to maintain order. The reported loss of life is greatly exaggerated. One man only is positively known to have been killed. 35 buildings were destroyed.

New York, March 10.—A Havannah letter of the 5th says, the schooner Ocean Herald, reports seeing on the 24th ultimo, the wreck of a steamer painted black, on Abaco, twenty-two miles from the Light House. Her stern and two smoke stacks were only visible. No signs of life near her. The same day the schooner picked up two water casks. Nothing having been heard of the pirate Florida, since the gunboat Sonoma chased her into a heavy gale about a hundred miles from Abaco, it was conjectured that the wreck might be that pirate. The schooner Julia D. Ham which was seized by the Yucatanese for fishing off their coast has been released. The Pirate steamer Stonewall Jackson arrived at Havana on the 3rd, from Nason. Nothing new at Havana.

The steamer Marion arrived below New Orleans on the 28th. The Era of the first states that 20 rebels, who have recently been sent into the Rebel Lines, had returned, begging to take the oath of allegiance and for bread; every one of them suffering from actual hunger, and children crying for food. A rebel Major and a Captain, who had been parolled by Farragut, have returned to New Orleans and taken the oath. The rebels would not receive them. All the above give fearful statements of the destitution in rebeldom.

Vera Cruz advices received in New Orleans state most of the French force at Vera Cruz consists of negroes from Martinique. The bulk of the French army is near Peubla, and the country between there and Mexico, is infested with guerillas well armed and mounted. A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz, for the French, had been captured by guerillas. The French are constructing a Railway to Peubla.

The guerillas are amusing themselves by spreading rails to run trains off the track.

New York, March 10.—A special from Washington says that the removal of Gen. Curtis from the department of the West is officially announced.

The report of the rebel advance up the Shanandoah is contradicted,

A letter was sent hence to the President on Saturday from responsible persons, requesting him to grant them letters of marque. If granted a first class privateer will be off from Nassau to capture the rich neutral English vessels about to sail from there.

New York, March 10.—Gold closed to-night at 158 to 158½.

Concord, N.H., March 10.—The canvass in this state has been one of extraordinary excitement, and the vote to-day is comparatively one of the largest ever thrown. For Governor the Republicans supported Joseph E. Gilmore; the Democrats, Ira Eastman; and the Union of War Democrats, Col. Walter Harriman. The returns for Governor from 67 towns give Gilmore 10,490; Eastman, 11,246; Harriman, 1,683.

Cincinnati, March 10.

A special to the Gazette from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry moved yesterday against the enemy, who are posted at Spring Hill. Should the rebels make a stand at that place there will be a heavy engagement.

A special to the Commercial, from Murfreesboro, says a report reached there that Vandoran's rebel force had been defeated, and a great portion of them captured.

Gen. Rosecranz has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathy and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days.

New York, March 10.

A Bremuda paper of the 25th ultimo notices the arrival at St. Georges of the British steamer Corunbia, from Wilmington N.C., with a cargo of cotton and tobacco. The Corunbia reports having been hotly persued by four of the Federal Blockading fleet but escaped by her swift sailing.

The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 1st and Havana on the 5th arrived this P.M. New Orleans advices contain nothing of importance. An information had been fyled in the Provisional Court for the confiscation of Mr. Slidell's property in New Orleans.

Vera Cruz advices received at New Orleans state that the French army was entirely inactive, and was unable to accomplish anything without further large reinforcements, which, if not soon received, they will be driven from the country. French officers are disgusted, and the climate is opperating unfavorably on the soldiers. Most of the French force at Vera Cruz are negroes from Martinique. The bulk of the French army is near Peubla, and the country between there and Mexico is infested with guerillas, well armed and mounted. A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz, for the French army had been captured by the guerillas.

New York, March 10.—The Herald has the following special:

Salt Lake City, March 9.

A collision between the military and the citizens is eminent. Gov. Harding and associate Justices Waite and Darke, it is understood have called upon Col. Connor to arrest Brigham Young and Councillors Kimball and Wells. The Judge of the District can serve any civil process, but the citizens are armed and determined to prevent the arrest of their leader by military force. Other Federal officers and some Mormon citizens have telegraphed Gen. Wright to restrain Coroner until an investigation can be had.

A Colonel of the U.S.A., who left from Washington this morning, has been arrested by Conor and brought back. It is presumed ed his intentions were unfavorable to Conor's military interferance.

New York, March 10.—The Nassau correspondent of the Herald states under date of February 28th that the rebel schooner Retribution arrived in this Harber on the the night of the 25th inst; and her officers met at the Royal Victoria Hotel in the evening, discussing loudly their practical exploits. It was currently reported and believed that she brought in her several prisoners from northern vessels, recently captured in these waters.

Last evening three fast steamers entered this port within an hour of each other, viz: No. 1, the Georgiana, a brig rigged iron propellor, recently mentioned in the "Herald," as having cleard from an English port and destined as tender to the pirate ship Alabama; No. 2, the Britannia, Goddess of Neutrality, a side-wheel iron, brig-rigged and very fast; No. 3, iron screw Gertrude, a brig-rigged vessel, also very fast. These fine fleet steamers will prove a valuable addition to the rebel piratical fleet and unless we can send a Baltic or a Vanderbilt on their track, their capture will be next to impossible.

New York, March 10.—The following is a special despatch:—Franklin, Tenn., March 9.—An officer of General Ganger's staff arrived here last night, from a conference with Vandorn's rebels under a flag of truce. The rebel officers acknowledge a loss in the late fight of 180 killed and 400 wounded. Our total loss was 1,406; 120 killed and wounded, and the balance prisoners. The rebels had a force of 10,000 engaged consisting of cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. Our force was 3,000. The rebels acknowledge they were poorly fed and mounted, and nearly whipped.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday and the enemy is believed to be in force three miles distant. A battle for which the right wing is well prepared is imminent.

Major-Gen. Cox, now of the army of the Kanawha, will in a few days supersede Major Gen. Wright, of the department of the Ohio.

Why is a windy orator like a whale? Ans.—Because he often rises to spout.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 11.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Allen introduced a bill relating to protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes.

The bill to amend the Act containing special provisions concerning both Houses of Parliament was read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 11th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Harcourt—to extend the provisions of the Act 20th Vic, cap. 24, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to the lands lying on the shore of Lake Erie, in the county of Haldimand.

Mr. Cockburn—to amend the Act respecting interest; and also a bill to amend the Act consolidating the debt of the town of Cobourg.

In reply to Mr. Joly, Hon. J. S. McDonald said that the government, finding they had absorbed the grant of last year in aid of the militia, were not prepared to say now whether they could arm and clothe the 25,000 that are already gazetted and recognized.

In reply to Mr. Crawford, Hon. J. S. Macdonald said Government were of opinion that the harbor of Toronto was under the control of the city, the Government having but one nominee at the Board of Harbour Commissioners, and the City Council and the Board of Trade two each. The Government had no funds to appropriate towards a survey of the harbor with a view of ascertaining the extent of injury done to it and the means to be taken to preserve it from destruction.

In reply to Mr. Crawford, Hon. J. S. Macdonald said that a sum of $80,000, already voted by the House, appeared certainly on the public accounts to be at the credit of the deaf and dumb Institution, to erect a building in Toronto, C. W., but the Government were not prepared at present to carry out the appropriation. They did not think the finances of the province would permit of it. He also said in reply to the same member that the Government would inquire into the state of the existing Asylum, and take care that in the meantime it did not suffer from the want of reasonable assistance.

In reply to Mr. Crawford, Hon. Mr. Sicotte said it was the intention of the government to bring in a bill in relation to the encouragement of agriculture, and were now in correspondence with the Boards of Arts and Manufactures with a view to ascertain whether they would be willing to form organizations in conformity with the Boards of Agriculture.

The House resumed the debate on Mr. Langevin's motion in reference to the refusal of Mr. Kierzkowski to answer a question put to him as a witness before the Vercheres Election Committee.

Hon. Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" in the original motion be expunged, and the following substituted; "This house cannot interpose its authority to censure the sitting member for the county of Vercheres, without being first informed of the ground assigned by him for refusing to answer the questions submitted by the committee.''

The debate was proceeding when our report left.

Running the Charleston Blockade.

The Charleston Courier of the 17th ultimo says:—

Much to our surprise, three fine steamers, with large and valuable cargoes, arrived here at an early hour on Saturday. They are the T. D. Wagner, Leopard and Ruby, all from Nassau. They bring the news that the steamer Florida, Capt. Maffit, has been at Nassau to coal up, and was there at the time she was reported to be captured by the Yankees.

The Yankee truce boat, which had been ashore, and which became a wreck had her troops taken off by a barque, and it was said at Nassau that the Florida had captured the latter, with 700 troops on board.

The following steamers were left at Nassau: Eagle, Emma, Nicholas I., Havelock and Calypso. The latter vessel arrived out on the 9th inst., from this port, and the Ariso, which sailed from here in her company, is supposed to have passed out safely. Capt. Coxetter, of the Herald, has taken charge of the fine side-whell steamer Havelock. The Antonica had proceeded to Havana in charge of Mr. Thayer, her mate.

Another Skedaddle to Canada

The Yankees are sorely troubled at the passage of the conscription act, and Canada bids fair to be again overrun with skeddadlers from the "land of the free" before many weeks. A Detroit paper thus alludes to the second setting in of the tide of Canadian immigration:

"So sweeping an act has alarmed very many who stood on comparatively strong limbs before. Knees which bore up strongly in favor of emancipation and negro equality, have unmistakable evidences of weakness at the prospect of doing service in the field. The thriving village across the river is becoming as popular a place of resort as a fashionable sea-side town during the watering season. One would judge, from a casual observation, that Windsor was enjoying a continual holiday and that all the people sauntered about with nothing to do. The influx of skedaddlers fills the hotels and boarding-houses, and even citizens have to open their hospitable doors. The flight of frightened patriots, if it increases, will soon be equal to the great heigra of August last, when a provost guard had to be extemporized and stationed upon the docks and in the streets to watch every man who walked abroad with a suspicious looking valise. The 'grand movement' upon Canada in this case is not confined to white men. The 'American citizens of African descent' strongly suspect there is to be an opportunity for them to show their fighting qualities, and the result is that they are making tracks from the country with more haste than dignity. Many of them are leaving daily for British soil, showing that though they have an ardent affection for 'Father Abraham,' they prefer that the whitemen should settle this little difficulty without their assistance."

Mr. H. Matthews, of Woodhouse, while at a chopping bee, was seriously injured by accidentally placing his head under an axe while being wielded by a fellow work-man. He is expected to recover.

The Milton *Champion* says that a man named Wm. Bardwell, of Nassagaweya, a blacksmith who was in the employ of Mr. Grant, of Cumminsville, fell of a load of wood, on Thursday, February 19, near the Kilbride bridge, and was instantly killed.

A Cairo letter of the 3rd instant, mentions a rumor that the whole of Porter's fleet has run by Vicksburg.

A Fort Monroe letter of the 4th, says Col. Spear of the 11th Pa. cavalry attacked the rebels at Franklin, near the Blackwater last night, captured a number of prisoners, and drove the rest across the Blackwater.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore.

New York, March 11.—The "City of Baltimore has arrived at midnight, from Liverpool 25th, and Queenstown 26th.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by a banquet, at St. James' Hall London. In the absence of Consul Morse, from illness, General Vandenberg presided. Minister Adams replied to the toast of the Union. His remarks were confined to extolling Washington for His glorious efforts on behalf of the Union, repudiating the idea that he would, if he was alive, possibly be found on the side of the rebels, and claiming that henceforth the memory of Washington must be kept in reverence exclusively of loyal Americans.

Messrs Cunningham and White both members of Parliament, both spoke in denunciation of slavery as the cause of the war, and in terms of sympathy with the North.

The *Times* announces the Confederate three million sterling loan, undertaken by Erlinger & Co., of Paris Frankford.

The relief ship "Achilles," from Philadalphia, reached Liverpool on the 22nd.

The captain and chaplain of the "Geo. Griswold," had been brilliantly feted on board the frigate "Majestic," in the Mersey. Consul Dudley was among the guests. Capt. Inglefield, of the "Majestic," proposed a toast to the President, expressing admiration of his undaunted perseverance. Dudley responded, eugolizing Lincoln, and uttering friendly sentiments toward England,

A monster meeting at Manchester adopted an address of thanks to America, and presented it to the officers of the "Geo. Griswold," with immense enthusiasm. The speeches were full of sympathy with the North.

Lord Stratendon, in the House of Lords at the request of Lord Russell, postponed till the 2nd of March his motion for correspondence with Confederate Commissioners relative to recognition.

Lord Palmerston denounced strongly the shipment of Negroes by France from Egypt to Mexico and call upon France to repair the wrong.

The navy estimate was debated, and the principal votes agreed to.

Lord Palmerston in reply to an inquiry, said the only official document of the British Government, relative to the French mediation scheme, was Earl Russel's letter of the 13th of November, already published. He could give no information as to the reply of America to Napoleon's last proposition. It was a matter entirely between the two Governments.

The *Globe* believed that the difficulty with Brazil would be promptly settled.

Prince Alfred was progressing satisfactorily at Malta.

Rumors of Foulds retirement are not contradicted but not yet fulfilled.

The Bourse was flat and lower; rentes 96f.

The Polish question attracts great attention. Insurrectionary movements continue.

France has taken very decided ground against the intervention of Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles.

The *Constitutional* which is regarded as Napoleon's mouth-piece, publishes a warning, if not a menacing article towards the King of Prussia.

There were rumors in Paris of an alliance between England, France and Austria to obtain a solution of the Polish question. The English and French papers treat the matter with great gravity.

Late advices from Buenos Ayres represent that immense quantities of cotton have been sown in that republic.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.

American Cotton.—In a postscript to the *News*, it was advised that the advices just to hand by the "Australasian" had caused an improvement in cotton. On Monday and Tuesday, however, the market was languid.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report flour dull but unchanged. Wheat very dull, and 2d to 3d per cental lower, particularly for winter red, which ranges from 9s 3d to 9s 8d. Corn difficult to sell, and mixed 29s to 29s 6d per 480 lbs. No change in beef nor pork.

London Markets.—Wheat dull and rather lower. Flour quiet, but the American about the same. Sugar unaltered. Coffee firm. Tallow had an advancing tendency.

The Polish question was unchanged.

Count Bismark Schonhausen has tendered his resignation in the Prussian Ministry a portion of the Cabinet having declared against the Russian convention and the attitude of Prussia on Polish affairs.

The London *Times* quotes a Paris letter, stating that the French Government does not desire any territorial changes in Poland. The writer adds that France and England have already agreed to insist upon the fulfillment of Prussia of the engagement she entered into in 1815.

The London *Herald* says the Government of France and England agreed on a common course of action. They will make no attempt to resuscitate the old kingdom of Poland, or to sever from Austria her Polish provinces, but will require the Czar to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, which guaranteed to the Poles a constitutional government and a form of national autonomy. It is understood that Austria gives willing consent to the proposition of the western powers, and will give them her cordial support. No apprehensions are entertained that other than diplomatic notes will be found necessary to persuade the Czar to accede to the request of three powers, nor is it likely that Prussia will be able to interpose in the difficulty.

Paris, Wednesday.—The correspondence of the *Times* says that a special messenger is said to have left Paris for St. Petersburg, with an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Czar.

Accounts yesterday, from the frontier of Poland, on the 20th ult., state that the Russian troops appear more inclined to fall back before the insurgents than to attack them.

The correspondence of the *Advertiser* says that warlike rumors still prevail. It was reported that a portion of the Lyons garrison had been ordered to the eastern frontier.

Liverpool Feb. 26th.—The "Hanza" arrived at Southampton on the 25th. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs flat but steady. Provisions dull.

London Feb. 26th.—Consuls 92⅜ to 92½. Liverpool, Feb. 26.—The steamer "Gladiator," from Nassau, had arrived at Liverpool with half a million specie and 420 bales of cotton. The "City of Manchester" and "Bohemian" arrived out on the 25th.

Arrival of the "Australasian."

New York, March 13.—The Australasian from Liverpool, on the 28th and Queenstown on the 1st arrived this evening. Her dates are two days later.

Seward's despatch rejecting Napoleon's proposal attracted general comment. The Times says Seward if not preternaturally is comprehensibly wrong, and after criticising and dissenting from his views of affairs, says that he is at least consistent with all he has written from the commencement, but whether he is consistent with facts the Times would rather leave to events to decide. The Morning Post is very bitter and looks upon the letters as mere buncomb; but emanating as it does from the Washington Cabinet, says it is incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

It is stated that the Confederate Loan was all freely taken in the continental market.

The Captains of the relief ships George Griswold, Archilles and Hope were entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool. Friendly speeches were interchanged.

The Princess Alexandria had left Copenhagen for England. Great demonstrations took place there and along the route.

The British Government's claim against Brazil had been modified one-half.

The Polish question continued the prominent topic, and was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons. All the speakers condemned the Prussian policy, but the government was left untrammelled by any resolutions.

The feeling at Paris continued decidedly favorable for the Poles, but the general impression was that diplomatic measures would suffice.

An important debate was progressing in the Prussian Chamber on the neutrality of that Government. The policy of the Government in interfering was vehemently attacked by the main speakers. M. Bismarck defended the Government, and asserted that the reports as to the Convention with Russia are mythical.

No troops are to pass the frontier without express consent.

Despatches show continued, if not increasing activity on the part of the insurgents. Engagements at various places, with varying success are reported.

General Klapa had gone to join the insurgents. The veteran Gen. Dembenski Delokso left Paris for Poland.

The total force of the insurgents is estimated at 40,000, but no single corps numbers more than 4,000.

It is stated that the Emperor had ordered the authorities of Warsaw to suppres the insurrection at any price within 10 days.

Paris Bourse firmer at 96f 65c.

A Ministerial crisis had occurred at Madrid. Narvaez was at first spoken off to succeed O'Donnel.

Latest advices say he was out of favor, and Monmaynas and Canova had been summoned to the Palace.

London, Saturday evening.—The drawing room held on behalf of the Princess Royal was most numerously attended.

Sevearl hudred carpenters who are erecting seats around St. Paul's, have struck for better terms; but the contractors have refused to comply.

The Paris correspondence of the Daily News announces that the Government has received most embarassing news from Mexico. General Forey despairs of taking Puebla without a much greater army, and calls for reinforcements.

Italy.—Turin, Saturday 28th.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the proposed loans was continued. The Minister of Finance gave an explanation of the financial condition of the country. The Chamber passed a bill authorizing the Government to contract a loan by 204 to 32.

Spain.—Madrid 28th.—The Marquis Berebe has been charged with the formation of the new Ministry.

Rumors are current that Senors Monmayans and Canova will enter the cabinet but nothing is as yet decided. There is no doubt of Marshal Narvaez being called on to form an Administration.

Hague, 28th.—The Prince of Orange is betrothed to Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Frederick, of the Netherlands, uncle of his His Majesty the King of Holland.

Frankford on the Maine, 28th.—The Frankford Journal to-day states that the form of convention between Russia and Prussia, as drawn up at St. Petersburg, has been considered by the Berlin Cabinet to be of too general a character.

The Prussian Government has requested that its bearings should be more distinctly defined. The same paper states that the desire of Prussia is to have the convention more clearly defined.

Latest.—Liverpool, 28th, P.M.—Breadstuffs flat at the low prices of yesterday. Provisions—Nothing of moment doing. Produce—No change in anything.

Birth.

On the 20th ult., in Port Dover, the wife of the Rev. James Harris of a daughter.

In Ramsay on the 2nd of March, Mrs. John Houston of a son.

In Ramsay, on the 7th of March, Mrs. William Houston, jr., of a daughter.

At Newboro on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Ford, teacher, of a son.

In Ramsay, on Tuesday, 3rd March, the wife of Mr. Jno. Stewart, 12th line, of a daughter.

In Ramsay, on Sunday, 8th March, the wife of Mr. James Gemmill, Jr., 12th line, of a daughter.

Marriages.

By the Rev. J. W. Savage, Oct. 23rd 1862, Mr. James Crawford, to Miss. Sarah Wilson, both of Adjala.

By the same, Dec. 25th, 1862, Mr. Robert Jackson, to Miss Victoria Darton, both of Adjala.

By the same, January 28th, Mr. William Wisdom, of Mono, to Miss Sarah Ann Guy, of Albion.

By the same, February 2nd, Mr. Duncan McLaren, of Mono, to Miss Catherine Henderson, of Mono Mills.

By the same, February 5th, Mr. Thos. Levens, to Miss Elizabeth Penelton, both of Adjala.

By the same February 19th, Mr. Robert Ross, to Miss Martha Maguire, both of Mono.

By the same, February 19th, Mr. John White, of Albion, to Miss Priscilla Cobden, of Adjala.

By the Rev. Wm. Philip, on the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. William Morrow, of the Township of Oneida, to Miss Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Elliot of Trafalgar.

By the Rev. J. L. Kerr, in Wesleyan Church, Orillia, on the 7th of Feb., 1863, Mr. John Lytle, of Bondhead, to Miss Leticia Locke, of the Township of Oro.

By the Rev. T. A. Ferguson, on Feb. 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, Markham, Mr. James Lever, son of Henry Lever Esq., of Markman, and grandson of the late James Lever, Esq., of Weston, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Lawson, of Markham.

By the Rev. Stephen Miles, at the residence of Mr. Martin Stover, 7th Concession of Ernest Town, February 24th, 1863, Mr. John Stover, of the same place, to Miss Zilpha M'Crary, of Camden.

By the Rev. James Harris, at the Minister's residence, in Port Dover, on the 22nd ult., Mr. William Ryersee, to Miss Easter Amanda Struchcomber, both of Woodhouse.

At Brockville, on the 5th March, at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Duncan Morrison, of St. John's, George A. Chase, Esq., Merchant of Thorabury, to Miss Mary Ann Reid, youngest daughter of John Reid, Esq., of Brockville.

Deaths.

Mrs. Messmore, wife of the Rev. Joseph Messmore, died in Simcoe C. W., about one o'clock, a. m., on Monday, the 26th of January, 1863.

In Woodstock, the 17th ult., Hannah, the beloved wife of Mr. Darius Richmond, and daughter of Moses Hosen Howell, Esq., of Jorseyville, C. W.

At Exeter, on February 18th, 1863, Henry A. infant son of A. D. Freeman.

In Chinguacousy, Feb. 23rd, Abigail, wife of Mr. George Cheyne, of consumption, aged 47 years. Mrs. Cheyne was the daughter of Robert and Abigail Walker, was born in England, and came to Canada in 1829. Mrs. Cheyne was a devoted and exemplary Christian; and in her last protracted illness experienced the support and consolations of Divine grace. She died in the peace and joyous hope of the Gospel.

On the morning of the 14th March, aged 8 months and 13 days, Margaret Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. William Parsley, Station Master, Carleton Place.

This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom—
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In paradise could bloom.

On the 2nd February, at his residence, Brook House, Clifton, England, after a long illness Michael Tisdale, Esq., aged 70 years.

At Easton's Corners, on Sunday, the 8th inst., S. S. Easton, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age. Mr. Easton was long known as one of the most enterprizing gentlemen of the neighborhood, and his loss will be much felt in the locality.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA March 12, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$1	00	$1	05
" Fall	1	05	1	10
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5	50	5	75
Superfine No. 1	5	00	5	25
" No. 2	4	50	4	50
Farmers'	0	00	4	50
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	6	00	6	25
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0	50	0	50
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0	75	0	80
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0	45	0	50
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0	60	0	70
Beans, ℔ bush	2	00	2	25
Corn, ℔ bush	0	60	0	65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0	25	0	30
Hay ℔ ton	16	00	18	00
Straw ℔ ton	8	00	10	00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	4	50	5	50
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	4	00	5	00
" per lb	0	06	0	10
Mutton per lb by the qr	0	06	0	00
Ham	0	08	0	10
Tallow per lb	0	08	0	10
Lard, per lb	0	10	0	00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	4	50	5	00
Fowls "	0	50	0	50
Chickens, each	0	25	0	00
Wool, fleece washed	0	25	0	33
" pulled	0	27	0	30
Apples per bbl	2	25	3	00
Geese, each	0	45	0	50
Butter—Fresh per lb	0	12½	0	15
Tub "	0	10	0	12
Eggs per dozen	0	12	0	00
Onions, per peck	0	07	0	08

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Great Auction Sale.

TO commence on TUESDAY, the 17th March, in Carleton Place, and to continue until the entire stock is disposed of. The Stock amounts to $2,000, and will comprise in part as follows:—

Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes,
Men's Coarse and Calf Boots,
Satinetts and Tweeds,
Muslin Delaines,
Stain Muslins,
Cobourgs & Lustres
Black Broad Cloth,
Flannels, white and colored
Teas and Tobaccoes,
Matches, Buffalo Robes,
One sett Double Harness, suitable for Farm purposes, new.

And a great many other articles too numerous to mention. The Sale will be held at Doctor Hurd's Hall, at 10 o'clock, A.M., each day.

I would recommend the notice of the public generally to the above Stock, as they will be sold without reserve:

Every article warranted GOOD.

H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

Last Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber will take notice if their notes and accounts are not paid up by the first day of May next, they will be placed in Court for collection.

JOHN McLAREN.

Arnprior, 13th March, 1863. 28-t

Horse Perfection for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale this beautiful Stallion, four years old. For beauty, strength and action this animal cannot be surpassed in this Province; any person wishing to purchase, or Agricultural Society wishing to secure the service of this superior animal the ensuing season will do well to see for themselvhs.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
A. Corners Bathurst.
28-g County of Lanark.

House to Let.

THE House and Lot in Carleton Place owned by the Subscriber. Apply to H. N. Docherty, Almonte.

March 14th, 1863. 28-c

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "Township of Beckwith Agricultural Society" are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Treasurer of the said Society on or before the 15th day of April next, as it is necessary that all should be paid in punctually by that time. A. McARTHUR, Sec. & Treas.

Carleton Place, March 16th, 1863. 28-e

Municipality of the Village of Arnprior.

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1862.

George Craig, Esq, Treasurer, in account with the Municipality of the Village of Arnprior for the year 1862.

1862	DR.	$	cts
Sept 16	Received from J Butler, pound fees	17	00
Nov 10	" J Wolf, Col'. part taxes	100	00
10	" do do	100	00
28	" A H Dowswell, J P, for fine from Fitzimons	10	00
Dec. 2	" " " D Bethum	2	00
12	" J Wolf, Col., part taxes	155	00
13	" do do	445	00
20	" do do	133	00
	Total	$962	00

1862	CR.	$	cts
Nov 14	Paid School Treasurer	39	86½
29	J Bellile, repairing side-walk, per order	9	40
Dec 3	School Treasurer	25	13½
13	do	423	04
16	John Grant for lumber	19	25
18	A H Dowswell selecting Jurors	4	00
20	E Harrington	51	20
22	G Mills for cleaning T Hall	6	00
23	School Treasurer	70	00
	Balance on hand	314	11
		$962	00

By virtue of our appointment as Auditors by the Municipal Council of Arnprior we have examined the foregoing accounts and find them correct in every particular and that each item is sustained by vouchers.

DENNIS McNAMARA }
WM. RUSSELL, } Auditors.

Arnprior, Feb. 11, 1863. 28.

Notice.

ANY person or persons found trespasing on the East half of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Pakenham, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

JAMES GREER.
Proprietor.

White Lake, March 13th 1863. 28-

Human Shadows.

(A fragment from an unpublished Poem.)

Life's all a cheat!—
The plans and dreamings that we rear to-day
Crumble in ruin ere to-morrow's sun
Lays his red temples on old Neptune's breast.
We come to earth with something in our heart
That the poor present ne'er can satisfy,
And down the emerald avenues of Time
Which youth and passion, with their sportive hands, [look,
Have rosed and honeysuckled, 'tranced we
And see the bright-robed distance holding up
The glorious something which we long to
We haste to grasp it, but the sunny lie [have;
Has cut our grave between!
One eve I lay
Amid the fragrance of a flower-flushed grove,
The elms and poplars raised their throbbing arms
To clasp the zephyrs that, in sportive mood,
Twinkled their topmost leaves; and round their base—
Like blue-eyed children crouch'd round stately sires—
Encircling, rose a brood of violets
Through the clear emerald of a maze of thyme
With the sweet glimmer of a primrose-eye
Beaming anon. One peerless flower I saw,
Sitting luxuriant at hazel root,
Happy and pure, as maiden of sixteen
In a lone garden bower. Sudden there stole
A calm pure light athwart its stainless heart—
Like the glad impress of morn's first-laid step
Upon a mountain summit—'twas the blush
Of Love's first dawning, and just overhead
Upon the azure, blossom'd had a star,
Whence came the radiancy. And, night by night,
This heavenly visitant came stilly down,
And lay within the flow'ret's folded arms,
Silent with eloquence that loudly spoke
A heart of passion, till old Night grew hoar,
And matron Morning came with searching eyes
And chased the vagrant home. Then all the day,
With eager face thrust in the front of heaven,
The flow'ret gazed—like mariner's love-sick bride [eye
Watching, with fluttering heart and lidless
The dim, bent distance for a rising mast—
And morn and noon she balm'd the dim-arch'd grove
With sighs incessant, till grave Eve arose,
And set the trembling suitor in its place.
And thus they long'd and loved, until one life
Beat in their bosoms; but an envious cloud
Came trailing up the azure one pale night,
And in its haggard hand it clutched the star,
And dragg'd it from the diadem of Eve
Down to oblivion!
I knew a girl
With graceful form and manner; one whose heart
'Neath the soft influence of a suitor's love
In fragrant flower had blossom'd. Twenty leagues
Towards the sunrise, in a neighboring town,
He preached the Gospel with a stainless life;
Told what to do, then show'd them how 'twas done;
And, when they saw the good man was sincere
They took up heart and follow'd. She, too, held
A little preaching every Sabbath eve;
Out from the thick, dusk mazes of the town,
A little constellation of bright eyes [light
She gathered round her knee, and strove to
Their souls with that pure flame which lit her own.
They gave a smile to earth—like two pure streams,
They blest the separate valleys of their lives,
Then met in ocean. Thus their days went on,
Blessing and blest. They loved each other too
Yes, it was love well worth the appellation;
Not poor weak blooms that blossom in a night
And fall in next day's storm. Theirs was a flower
Sturdy and sweet, well tried with adverse winds;
Yet when the storm was pass'd it firmer grew
Until the sunlit-summer of their souls
Was fill'd with fragrant beauty. On a day
Named in the future, from the midst of days,
Sat the glad chaplet of their marriage hopes
In fadeless lustre. Summer lightly pass'd;
And Autumn, with her last bright load of grain,
Saw burly Winter shivering at the door—
Stepp'd off, and let him in. A missive came—
It spake drear words; he had not preach'd for weeks,
Something lay knawing at the roots of life.
They knew its features—ah! 'twas too well known—
But they refrain'd to name it. Still it clung,
Like woodbine round a hazel, clung, and drew
The nectar from his life, until his cheek
Grew pale and hollow. He had sat for nights,
In the cold bosom of his vacant room,
O'er his rich volumes, till young Morning came [keen
And, frowning, snuff'd his light. He was so
In keeping ope the portal of his toil,
He let disease slip in. Oh! but 'twas sad
To see *her* straining, with tear-sprinkled face,
To catch the liveried messenger that brought
One day the lightsome, next, the saddening news!
Blurr'd Winter pass'd,
And with the snow-drop came reviving hope.
Would Spring's soft fingers paint his pallid cheek?
She danced away, and left a track of flowers
In grove and meadow and on mountain side,
But none upon *his* face. Her heart sank down: [an age,
Three days grew sad with waiting; 'twas
And seem'd so on her cheek. Strange whispers came [things,
Out from the silence, and reveal'd hard
Fear'd but not utter'd, dream'd but not believed.
At length *it* came, the missive with dark rim
'His morn was troubled with o'erplexing toil;
And now at noon, beneath the cowslips' roots
He has lain down to rest him!'

Cheerfulness.

It occurred to me, the last time I read those charming verses in which Wordsworth laments in unequalled pathos and simplicity the death of "Lucy," that her subtile grace of nature might have been that sunniness of temper which we call cheerfulness.

Who has not observed the peculiar effect produced in a household by the continual influence of this quality in one of its members; how it seemed to rise upon it like sunshine in the world, filling the shady places with brightness? It is not only beauty and gladness in itself, but it is the cause of beauty and gladness in others. Dispelling clouds and gloom, it opens the horizon with its "seven-listed colors" of hope; music comes in the train; graces is called forth in others like buds and blossoms in the natural world, and the sweet fruits of goodness are ripened. It reveals the straight path which is so narrow and sometimes difficult, and which often lies unsuspected in its course under the clouds of temper, selfishness, and discontent. It brightens the rugged path of duty, and lends wings to the weary who walk therein, and and faint-hearted, borne down by the length and difficulties of the way.

A few years ago a death occurred in a family where I visited. It was that of a daughter whom I had often remarked as the least promising of the family. She was plain in countenance and slightly deformed in person. She shared none of the rare mental gifts which distinguished her sisters, there was no quickness of perception, no talent for art, no wit or brilliancy in conversation. I thought they could spare her better than any other child. I did not say quite this when I saw the afflicted parents, but perhaps they inferred it; for the mother said:

"We could have spared any other child better; and I do not say this in the usual spirit of inconsistent discontent, with which we see our 'blessings brighten as they take their flight,' but have long felt and acknowledged the household's indebtedness to our Mary. She had been very much of a sufferer for many years, and the holy example of her patient endurance has had an effect in our home which I cannot describe.

"But she blessed us chiefly in her uniform cheerfulness. None of us ever saw a frown upon her brow from impatience, or discontent or weariness. Who could indulge in peevishness, or petulance, or passion, when they saw or thought of Mary? If her father came home weary or dispirited he went first to her; if I was anxious or care-worn, her bright smile and tender sympathy cheered and sustained me as effectually as the strongest arm could have done."
—*Mrs. C. H. B. Richards' Springs of Actions.*

Useful Receipts.

Cure for Neuralgia.—Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated at intervals of five minutes if the pain be not relieved at once. This says a contemporary, is believed the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this most painful malady.

How to Cure a Felon.—A lady writes as follows:—Allow me a few lines in your columns, to give the public the benefit of the experience of a score of my friends, in arresting the progress of that painful disease called a felon. When one of these painful torments appears on the hand, apply a piece of rennet soaked in milk to the effected part and renew the application at brief intervals until relief is found. The rennet may be obtained of any butcher. This article was first recommended to me by a skilful physician, now deceased. It has been tried in many cases under my observation, and has never yet failed to afford relief.

To Prevent Corns.—Wear easy shoes; frequent bathing of the feet in warm water with a little salt or potash dissolved in it. The corn itself may be completely destroyed by rubbing it with a little caustic solution of potash. Lunar caustic, touched with a hair pencil, night and morning, also is good to cure corns.

To Remove Warts.—Sal ammoniac will remove them; also, lunar caustic.

For a Weak Back. Take a beef's gall, pour into 1 pint alchohol, and bathe frequently. It acts like a charm.

Cure for Corns.—Bind a piece of sponge, moistened in a weak solution of pearlash, on going to bed. It is said that the skin may be brushed off in the morning, having been dissolved by the action of the caustic. I have been entirely cured by a poultice of bread and water, with a little laudanum and paregoric put in it, putting it on two nights at bed time.

Snow Cream.—Take the richest cream you can procure, season it with a few drops of the essence of lemon peal, and powdered white sugar, and if you choose a spoonful of preserve syrup, and just as you send it to table. stir it like newly-fallen snow till it is nearly as stiff as ice cream.

Rice Flummery.—Rice that is ground course, in a hand-mill, is much better for making flummery than the flour you buy; put 3 pints of milk to boil, mix with water 1 tea-cup of ground rice, and stir it in the milk when it boils; while the milk is cold put in two dozen peach kernals, blanched and rolled with a bottle; wet your moulds with cold cream or water; keep stirring the rice till it is thick, when pouring it out in the moulds; just before dinner turn them out on dishes, have cream sugar and nutmeg mixed to eat with it.

Solitude and Temptation.—Luther says solitude is favorable to temptation; therefore when the enemy would so harrass you as nearly to exhaust your spiritual life, as soon as possible leave all and hurry to see some poor, afflicted one, not saying a word about your own trouble, but entering fully into theirs, and you will thus drop your burden. Perhaps the next time you see that friend you will be cheered with the knowledge that you greatly comfort her at that time, when you thought your own trouble the heaviest.

Consumption.—The Medical Reporter says that a consumptive patient, now under treatment, is taking cream with better effect than was experienced under cod liver oil previously tried. Our advice is for all who have consumption or think they have consumption to adopt a cream diet. Eat the pure, sweet cream abundantly, as much of it as the stomach will digest well. Eat it believing that it will cure, and we doubt not that it will prove quite as effectual as the purest cod liver oil that can be bought.

Killed Out and Out.—A private in one of the regiments at Salamanca, cried out during the hottest part of the action: "Oh, murther, I'm kilt entirely!"

"Are you wounded? enquired an officer near him.

"Wounded, is it, yer honor?" replied the gallant Emeralder, "by jabers, I'm worse than killed out and out: wasn't I waiting for the last quarter of an hour for a pull out of Jim Morphy's pipe and there now it is shot out of his mouth!"

A Donation Party.—"Mother said James, "what is the meaning of *donation?* You have been preparing all this week for the donation party, and I want to know what it means."

"Why, Jimmy," said Johnny, "don't you know what donations means? I do! *do* means the cake, and *nation* means the people, and they carry the cake to the minister's, and the people go there and eat it."

Tit for Tat.—A certain judge was once obliged to "double" with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:

"Well, Pat, you would have remained in the old country a long time before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?"

"Yes, yer honor, but I think you would have been a long time in the old country before you could have been a judge."

The celebrated portrait painter, Stuart once met a lady in the street in Boston, who saluted him with: "Oh, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and I kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." "Then," said Stuart, "'twas not like me."

The constable, Baker, who was fired upon by the young man Cashen, while in the act of arresting him in Caronbrook, died of his wound on Sunday night.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, a. m., to distribute the Statute Labor for the current year, and other general business.

By order of Council.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

March 5th, 1863. 27-a

FAIRS.

Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October.
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in November.
Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October.
Franktown, second Tuesday in May and Sept'ber.
Almonte, last Thursday in April and October.
Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.
Bonnechere Point, second Tuesday in April and October.
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October.
Roseville, second Thursday in May and September
Arnprior, first Thursday in May and October.
Ashton, First Thursday in March and October.
Mirickville, first Thursdays in September, October and November.
Eganville, last Wednesday in October.
Renfrew, first Wednesday, in November.

Division Courts, 1863.

THE times and places for holding the Division Courts for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew for the year 1863 are appointed as follows

The First Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the Seventh day of January, the Second day of March, the Fourth day of May, the Eighth day of July, the First day of September and the Fourth day of November, 1863.

The Second Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark on the Third day of January, the Fourth day of March, the Second day of May, the First day of July, the Third day of September and the Seventh day of Nov., 1863.

The Third Division Court to be holden at the School House in the Village of Carleton Place on the Thirteenth day of January, the Seventeenth day of March, the Sixth day of May, the Fourteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September and th 10th day of November 1863.

The Fourth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Smith's Falls on the Ninth day of January, the Fifth day of March, the First day of May, the Second day of July the Fourth day of September and the Sixth day of November, 1863.

The Fifth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pakenham on the Fourteenth day of January, the Eighteenth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Fifteenth day of July, the Sixteenth day of September and the Eleventh day of November, 1863.

The Sixth Division Court to be holden at the Orange Hall in the Village of Renfrew on the Fifteenth day of January, the Nineteenth day of March the Sixteenth day of July and the Seventeenth day of September, 1863.

The Seventh Division Court to be holden at the Public Hall in the Town of Douglas on the Sixteenth day of January, the Twentieth day of March, the Seventeenth day of July and the Eighteenth day of September, 1863.

The Eighth Division Court to be holden at the Town Hall in the Village of Pembroke on the 19th day of January, the Twenty-third day of March, the Twentieth day of July and the Twentyfirst day of September, 1863.

The Ninth Division Court to be holden at the Court House in the Village of Eganville on the 17th day of January, the Twentyfirst day of March, the Eighteenth day of July and the Nineteenth day of September, 1863.

The Tenth Division Court to be holden at the Temperance Hall in the Village of Almonte on the Thirteenth day of January, the Seventeenth day of March, the Sixt day of May, the Fourteenth day of July, the Fifteenth day of September and the Tenth day of November, 1863.

The Eleventh Division Court to be holden at the Market Hall in the Village of Arnprior on the Fourteenth day of January, the Eighteenth day of March the Fifteenth day of July and the Sixteenth day of September 1863.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th Division Courts to open at 10 clock, A.M. The 3rd, 5th, 6th and 8th Division Courts to open at 9 of the clock A M, and the 10th and 11th Division Courts to open at 2 of the clock P M.

(Signed) JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge Lanark & Renfrew.

Perth, 17 Oct, 1862.

Certified at Perth this 19th day of Nov. 1862.
W. R. F. BERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace Lanark & Renfrew.

NEW BRICK YARD

At Bennie's Corners, 8th line, Ramsay.

[On the Farm of Mr. John Snedden.]

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that he is making preparations for the manufacture of TILE and BRICKS. The very best quality of hand-made Stock Bricks, will be manufactured larger than any made in this section of the country.

All parties ordering either Bricks or Tile on or before the first day of March next, will be furnished at the rate of one dollar LESS per 1,000 than the regular price. Stove-pipe Brick for chimneys will be supplied at half-price of stone cutting.

Pressed Bricks for fronts of Buildings, &c., &c., promptly furnished to order. Flooring Tile for Cellars and roofing Tile for Houses also furnished to order.

RICHARD FOXLEY.

January 12, 1863. 21

Farm for Sale.

THE West half of lot No. 16, in the 1st concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and free from stumps, with good dwelling house and outbuildings and a young orchard thereon. There is a never-failing well within twenty yards of the house. It is situated on the public roads from Perth to the Ottawa river and from Lanark to Almonte, within 2½ miles of the village of Clayton, The land is of the very best quality, and cannot be surpassed by any in this part of the country. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS JAMES.

Ramsay, Feb. 11th, 1863. 24-tf.

ISLAND STORE, Almonte, C. W.

The Cash and Ready Pay System proved to be the BEST.

LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS.

February 7th, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce this day, that they will sell the balance of their Winter Stock of DRY GOODS at 5 per cent on Cost, for Cash or Ready Pay strictly; also a fine assortment of

FANCY
DRY GOODS,
FURS, HATS, CAPS,
RIBBONS, READY MADE
CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS,
SHOES, MOCCASINS, CROCKERY, C.
TEA SETTS, GLASSWARE,
SOLE LEATHER,
MEDICINES, &c.

In Groceries a splendid lot of FRESH TEAS from 2s 4d upwards. Tobaccos and all in the line. One ton best Dried Apples Cheap.

Chairs, Tables, Stands, and Bedsteads very low, Grinding Stones, &c. The goods are all new, and weekly arrivals of all kinds. There can be few disappointed in parties coming a distance, in either quantity, quality or price.

The statement of reduced prices CAN be relied upon. The large amounts sold weekly to a deserving community, show plainly that this is the CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN!

W. TENNANT & CO.

☞ The highest price paid for good, clean Wheat, Oats, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Hides and Pelts.

☞ 75 best Log Pumps on the way, and will be sold Cheap. Also Agents for R. S. Warren's Melodeons—the best in Canada.

W. T. & Co.

Island Store, Almonte, Feb. 7th, 1863. 23

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the South West quarter of Lot No. 25 in the Fifth concession of the township of Pakenham, in the Co. of Lanark, containing FIFTY ACRES, more or less, situated about six miles from Pakenham village on the road to White Lake; about thirty acres cleared and well fenced. Apply to

SAMUEL TETLOCK, JR.,

Perth. P. O., March 5th, 1863. 27-g

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made during the ensuing session of Parliament for an act to authorize the sale of a portion (consisting of Four and a half acres more or less) of the Glebe Land belonging to the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Lanark, Upper Canada, and lying along the westerly side of George Street in said Town of Lanark.

Lanark C. W., 24th Jan. 1863. 21

Brockville & Ottawa RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,			7 00	a.m.
" Carleton Place	do	do	7 20	"
" Franktown	do	do	7 50	"
" Smithsfalls for Brockville			8 40	"
" Irish Creek	do		9 10	"
" Bellamy's	do		9 55	"
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction			10 30	"
" Brockville	do		10 45	"

GOING NORTH.

Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,			3 15	p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction			3 30	"
" Bellamy's	do	do	4 10	"
" Irish Creek	do	do	4 55	"
" Smithsfalls for Almonte			5 40	"
" Franktown	do		6 15	"
" Carleton Place	do		6 45	"
Arrive at Almonte			7 00	"

PERTH BRANCH.

Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville			7 35	a.m.
do	do	Almonte	4 25	p.m
Arrive at Almonte			7 00	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth			8 45	a.m.
Arrive at Perth			9 20	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth			5 35	p.m.
Arrive at Perth			6 15	"

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior: Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Brockville November 15th, 1862.

GEORGE WOOD, Chemist and Druggist,

Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty.

Lamps of all descriptions, Chimneys, Wick and Coal Oil of the finest quality. Clover & Timothy Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c. 20-cg

G. H. TURNER & Co.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.
SURGICAL AND DENTAL
Instruments,
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

THANKFUL for the Patronage he has received heretofore, desires to inform the Public that he is now prepared to work cheaper than usual for Cash.

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.

Done with Neatness and despatch.

He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used on a Farm, all of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

The Ramsay LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY LIMITED OF ENGLAND AND THE RAMSAY LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature in the next session for an act for the union and amalgamation from such period and upon such terms and conditions as may have been or may hereafter be agreed upon, or as may be fixed and determined by or under the provisions of the said intended act of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company, with and into the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company Limited (hereafter called The Company) and for the union and consolidation into one undertaking of such two Companies respectfully, so that the undertakings, property, estate and effects, rights, powers and privileges, liabilities and obligations of what nature or kind soever, may, except where otherwise provided in or by or under the provisions of the said intended act, be vested in and belong to and exercised enjoyed and fulfilled by the Company as one united and consolidated Company.

And the said intended Act will provide for the dissolution of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company as a separate and independent Company, and for the incorporation of the Shareholders therein with the Company and its Shareholders, and for the appointment, resignation and retirement of and other arrangements with respect to Directors Officers ane Servants and for regulating fixing or enlarging and determining the Capital and borrowing powers of the Company and the rights, privileges, preferences and priorities of the Shareholders therein, and for the fulfilment and discharge by the Company of all or some of the contracts, agreements or arrangements entered into and liabilities incurred by the said two Companies and capable of taking effect or being enforced at the period of such union and amalgamation.

And the said intended act will provide for the confirmation of all [illegible] any acts of the respective companies in anticipation of or in any way relating to the proposed union and amalgamation.

And it is proposed by the said intended Act to alter amend, extend, enlarge or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions contained in the following Acts, that is to say, the 22nd Victoria Chap. 112 intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company' and the 25th Vict. Chapt 75 intituled 'An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company.'

Montreal, 22nd January 1863. 21

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Darling at their next meeting, which will take place on the 28th day of March next, intend passing a By-law to establish a Road on part of the west half of lot No. 8 in the 7th concession of the said Township of Darling, the survey of which is made as follows—Commencing on the 7th line at a post planted twenty feet from the South post of the said lot No. 8, West half, thence North 54 degrees, east fourteen chains, coming out on the road already made on the said west half of lot No. 8, in the 7th con. of the said Township of Darling.

The said road to be thirty feet in width.

JAMES WATT,
Township Clerk.

Darling, 16th Feb., 1863. 23-e

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature during the present session, for an Act to amend the Act relating to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and to grant to the municipalities interested in the said Company representation at the Board of Directors, and to allow Bond-holders of the said Company to vote at General Meetings thereof and at the election of Directors, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Brockville, 12th Feb., 1863. 24-o

Harness! Harness!



J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned, Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

FRESH TEAS.



CARGO OF SHIP "COLINSBURG"—DIRECT FROM CHINA.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—

GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine,) OLD HYSON, (extra fine Moyune,) YOUNG HYSON (extra superfine Ping Suey); IMPERIAL (curious fine Ping Suey); in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA.

—ALSO—

Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

These goods having been bought at the trade sale of the Cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of them being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-t

HIDES! ALMONTE HIDES! TANNERY.

1,000 GOOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.

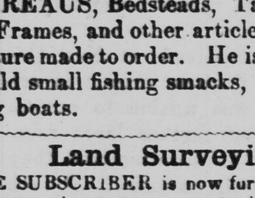
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf

Who wants a good Straw Cutter.

WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the Rochester Feed Cutter, which is a strong, cheap and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fast and cannot be surpassed by any Straw Cutter manufactured in the Province. All orders punctually attended to.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Smith's Falls, Nov 22, 1862 12



JAS. DUNLOP HOUSE CARPENTER. Mill-Wright, &c., &c.

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present the Stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church) stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
P. L. Surveyor.

Perth, March, 1862.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act to detach the Village of Arnprior, and the townships of McNab, Bagot and Blithfield from the County of Renfrew and annex the said Village and the said Townships to the County of Lanark. 10

Protection of Game.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CLUB, composed of persons resident in this and adjoining Counties, having for its object the enforcing of the Laws for the Protection of Game Animals from being slaughtered at improper seasons of the year, offer a REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS for information that will lead to the conviction and punishment of parties acting contrary to the Statute, which enacts as follows:—

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF GAME IN UPPER CANADA.

[Assented to 19th May, 1860.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada enacts as follows:—

From and after the passing of this Act, the Act intituled "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chaptered 61 in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Cariboo shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day in September in any year.

No Wild Turkey, Goose, Partridge or Pheasant shall be hunted taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the Fifteenth day of July in any year.

No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day in October in any year.

No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April and the first day of Aug. in any year.

No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof thereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place, save within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful save within such period of fourteen days.

Every offence against any provisions of this Act shall be punished summarily on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than five dollars, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment by imprisonment in a common gaol for a period not exceeding two months or by imprisonment in any common gaol for a period not exceeding three months without fine; one half of the fine to go to the Municipality and the other half to the informer.

In all cases confiscation of the Game shall follow conviction, and the Game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or institutions at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their furs are of little or no value; It is further enacted, that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter or Fisher shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year; and all persons violating this section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to Game.

Almanacs, 1863.

HART'S CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863 just ready wholesale and retail.

Hart's Almanac contains the usual amount of information important to every individual in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Price only 5 cents

Chewett's Toronto Almanac 12½ cents.
Stark's Pocket do 12½ cents.
Annual Register Rural Affairs 25 cents.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN HART

Gore street Perth Dec 30 1862.



RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.

Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.

Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c, &c

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862 15



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.

Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

NOTICE.

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for past patronage, begs leave to inform his numerous customers and the country generally that he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for Cash or any kind of country produce.

The highest price in CASH paid for Oats.

R. CRAMPTON.

Carleton Place, 2nd Feb., 1863. 22

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 to his former Stock, has added about one hundred thousand Sawed Shingles, and a large quantity of Sawed LATHS. The whole will be sold very low for CASH or approved CREDIT.

Having his BARLEY MILL 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 first of February next.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

9th Con. Beckwith, February 1st, 1863. 22-cg

Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.

Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

BRITISH HOTEL.

WILLIAM KELLY—PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned in opening that new and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge and High Streets as a Hotel, would intimate to the travelling public and people of the surrounding country that, having furnished the House in a superior manner, he is prepared to accommodate all who shall favor him with their custom, in the best style.

The Table will be furnished with the best that the market affords. Liquors, &c., &c., of the very best brands. There are excellent Stables, Sheds and Yard attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Carleton Place. 14.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of the Municipality of the united townships of Brudenell, Raglan, Radcliffe and Lyndock, will meet in the house of Mr. D. Payette, in the Township of Brudenell, for the despatch of business, on Monday, the 27th day of April next at 12 o'clock, noon.

It is the intention of the said council on that day to introduce a bylaw for the forcing of a line of road between lots No. 3 and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Brudenell.

Parties interested are requested to attend otherwise abide the consequences of their neglect so to do.

JAMES REYNOLDS,
Town Clerk.

Dated this 26th Feb., 1863. 26-e.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a splendid farm in the Township of Horton, within two miles of the flourishing Village of Renfrew, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, eighty of which are cleared. A new HOUSE, neatly finished, and two Cedar BARNS, with other essential Buildings. Apply to L. McDougall, Esq., Renfrew, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS HARTY.

Horton, March 4th, 1863. 27-g

JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER,

BARRISTER, &c,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & 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 and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver

(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER

GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

GEORGE REID,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.

DEALERS IN
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER.

French Cafskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids Morocco Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

GEORGE FOSTER,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.

☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ALL those whose Accounts or notes are past due, are required to make immediate payment. Wheat, Oats Pork or other produce taken at market rates in payment.

JAMES H WYLIE

Almonte 17th Jan 1863 20-

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL.................. £500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by,

RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital........................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent Almonte.

Almonte House.

W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor.*

Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

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

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL, CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.

Nov. 26, 1861. 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

ROBISON & McEWAN.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

To whom all communications, remittances, &c. should be addressed.

Only One Dollar a Year, if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.