THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

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Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald,
PUBLISHED every THURSDAY,
at Carleton-Place, by
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, *post-paid.*

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Advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday evening.

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The new bill abolishing the postage on newspapers took effect on the first of July. Our subscribers will now receive the *Carleton-Place Herald* for ONE DOLLAR a-year in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE,

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Graduate of the University of McGill College and Licentiate of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, C. E.
Residence.—At Mr. John Cannon's,
8th Line, Ramsay.
Aug. 1855.

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ISSUED, by the Subscriber,
MATHEW ANDERSON.
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ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
APPLICATIONS for Insurance, notices of losses, &c., &c., promptly attended to, by
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Ramsay, Nov. 6th, 1854.

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where all claims will be adjusted.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
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Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, &c., &c.
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March, 1854

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LAND SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN.
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Surveys of every possible description, made with great accuracy, and plans neatly and accurately drawn, upon the most moderate terms.
All parties requiring surveys made whether in the vicinity of Perth or elsewhere, are respectfully requested to write through the Post office, giving minute particulars of the work to be done.

J. DEACON, Jr.,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
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Feb, 1854.

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Perth, January 1st, 1855.

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AND
STAGE HOUSE.
M. NORTHRUP,
(LATE J. S. GILMAN,)
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☞ Baggage taken to and from the Boats and cars free of charge.

HATS AND BONNETS!
Newest Spring Fashions!!
DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK!
Will be sold very cheap, by
H. W. REA.
Waterford, May 14th, 1855. 34.

POETRY

(For the C. P. Herald.)

LIFE IS NOT IN THE LENGTH OF DAYS.

Life is not the length of days,
Vouchsafed to man below,
Nor in the pomp that wealth displays,
The honors men bestow.

Life is not in those deeds of arms,
So much renowned in song,
Nor is it in the thousand charms
That lead the giddy throng.

Life is not in the sparkling bowl,
Which Bacchus' votries drain;
Nor is it in the vast control
Which despots would maintain.

Life is not in the food we eat,
Nor in the clothes we wear;
Nor does it render life complete
To free the brow from care.

But life consists in doing right,
In acting well our parts;
In opening fountains of delight
For sad and drooping hearts.

Then let the voice of wisdom call
Aloud, to all mankind,
That he who does most good to all,
The most of life shall find.

MAPLE LEAF.

Mount Pleasant, Sept. 1855.

(For the C. P. Herald.)

THE DYING GIRL

What languor in that trembling tongue,
That would not, could not wail!
The sound as of a harp unstrung
Touched by a dying gale!

Then at the call within the veil,
Rises the heroine of the cross—
Spreading her wings wide in the gale,
She shakes away her earthly dross.

Hark, how she sings the seraph's lay!
The music sweetly round her floats—
See, how she rises up to-day,
And rings on heaven the rising notes.

See—but no more the eye can gaze—
Still o'er us breathes her voice so sweet;
Sweet, and more sweet, till all her lays,
Rapt from our earth, her heaven greet.

Weep not for those who have gone before,
Prepare yourselves her fate to meet,
That you may reach that happy shore,
Where saints with her they will you greet.

W.

Smith's Falls, Oct.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

CRYSTALLIZATION.

Why do the figures of crystals vary in regularity?

Because their regularity is influenced by the rapidity of the evaporation; thus, if the process be slowly conducted, the particles unite with great regularity; if hurried, the crystals are irregular and confused. To obtain very regular crystals, the evaporation must be spontaneous or that which takes place at common temperature.

Why is the Giant's causeway disposed in angular columns?

Because it is supposed that the whole body of the rock was once in a state of fluidity, being no other than the lava of a burning mountain; that the prodigious mass cracked in its cooling, into the above forms; that it may since in some measure have been deranged by earthquakes; that these have swallowed up the volcano itself; and that the waters of the neighboring ocean now roll over the place where once it stood.—*Parkes.*

The most remarkable basalt is the columnar, which forms immense masses, composed of columns, thirty, forty, or more feet in height, and of enormous thickness. Those at Fairhead are 250 feet high.

The coast of Antrim, in Ireland, for the space of three miles in length, exhibits a very magnificant variety of columnar cliffs; and the Giant's causeway consists of a point of that coast, formed of similar columns, and projecting into the sea for a distance of several hundred feet. These columns are for the most part hexagonal, (or six-sided) and fit very accurately together; but most frequently not adherent to each other, though water cannot penetrate between them. In the Hebrides are likewise some vast specimens of basalt.

Why are certain bodies porous, or full of small vacant spaces?

Because of the crossing of the constituent crystalline needles or plates in bodies—*Arnott.*

Why are crystals mechanically divided only in certain directions, so as to afford smooth surfaces?

Because, in every crystallized substance, whatever may be the difference of the figure which may arise from modifying circumstances, there is, in all its crystals, a primitive form, the nucleus, as it were, of the crystal, invariably in each substance, giving rise to the actually outward existing forms.—*Parkes.*

Why has strong salt and water a pellicle (or film) on its surface?

Because the attraction of the saline particles for each other is becoming superior to their attraction for the water. This is the common criterion of the fitness of a solution for crystallization.

Sir Isaac Newton seems to have had a very clear idea of the cause of crystallization. "When," says he, "a liquor saturated with a salt, is evaporated to a pellicle, and sufficiently cooled, the salt forms in regular crystals. Before being collected, the saline particles floated in the liquor, equally distant from each other; they acted, therefore, mutually on each other, with a force which was epual at equal distances, and unequal at unequal distances; so, in virtue of this force, they must arrange themselves in an uniform manner."—*Newton's Optics, Book iii.*

Why will not salt crystalize when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water?

Because the particles of the salt are too far asunder to exert reciprocal attraction; in other words, they are more powerfully attracted by the water than by each other.—*Brande.*

Why does the salt crystallize upon evaporation of part of the water?

Because some of the saline particles gradually approach each other, and they will, according to certain laws, become regular solids; another portion of the salt will remain dissolved in the water which is left; this is usually called the *mother liquid*, or water.

There is a great variety in the form of crystallized salts, and each salt preserves its own peculiar form thus, common culinary salt generally crystallizes in small cubes, and sulphate of soda in six-sided prisms.

Why do certain salts (called freezing mixtures) convert water into ice?

Because, as heat required to convert solids into liquids, it follows, that in sudden cases of sudden liquefaction, as when the salts are dissolved in the water, cold will ensue; hence its production during the solution of many saline bodies, and hence also, the explication of the theory of freezing mixtures.

The artificial preparation of ice has occupied much attention of modern chemists. The most recent experiments were made by M B. Meijlink, who, after numerous trials, with different salts, for the purpose of converting water contained in a tin vessel into ice, during their solution, ultimately gave the preference to the mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of subcarbonate of soda, and four ounces of water. This mixture, in three hours, produced ten ounces of ice; whilst with the mixture of sulphate of soda, he obtained ice only after seven hours,—*Brande's Jour.* 1829.

Why do many salts when exposed to the air, effloresce, or fall to powder?

Because they lose their water of crystallization.

Why do some salts effloresce more than others?

Because some thus completely lose their water, while others retain different quantities, according to the dryness of the air.

Why do some salts become moist, or liquefy by exposure to the atmosphere?

Because they attract water from the atmosphere.

Why are not salt boilers made of cast iron?

Because the cast iron would crack by the adhesion of the salt.

Why is saltpetre refined by solution in water?

Because the rough petre, as it is called is always contaminated with muriate of soda and other salts. In order to separate them, refiners dissolve the whole in water, and then, by boiling the solution, evaporate a part of the water, and the muriate of soda, &c., fall down, while the saltpetre is held in solution. When the greatest part of these salts is thus separated, the remaining liquor is suffered to cool, and the nitre is obtained in crystals. This process illustrates the difference which there is in the solubility of salts.—*Parkes.*

Why was nitre used in the composition of the Greek-fire?

Because it fed or kept alive the sulphur, resin, alcohol, camphor, &c., of which the fire was also composed, by converting oxygen from the sulphuric gas, and the sulphur while burning. Into this composition, when melted, woolen cords were dipped, and rolled up for use. These balls being set on fire, were thrown into the tents of the enemy, and as the combustibles were furnished with a constant supply of oxygen from the nitre, nothing could extinguish them.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

What power there is in the simple truth. What a solid respectability invests the character of a man whose words are known to be the liberal transcript of his mind! How small and despicable in his calm presence appear the artifices of the Jesuit the tricks of the humbug, the non-committalism of the politician! The simple truth—without exaggeration without concealment—how beautiful it is and how strong!

There is a prevalent feeling in the world that the simple truth is not to be spoken. "Children and fools speak truth," says a current proverb. We attribute this feeling to the corruption of the ruling classas throughout Christendom for the last century. They have held a false position in the world, and have tried to maintain themselves in their places by diplomacy and lies. Napoleon Bonaparte was an unscrupulous liar. His bulletins were almost always a tissue of theatrical semi-falsehoods; and his minister Talleyrand. was and is another name for polished subterfuge. In our own country what is politics but wire-pulling? and what is wire-pulling but the art of plausible misrepresentation? Thus the simple truth has fallen into disrepute, Thus the successful liar has come to be applauded for his ingenuity instead of being execrated for his baseness and despised for his littleness. Thus the dignity and power of perfect sincerity have been obscured and forgotten.

We have been reading the Washington Papers lately and any one who wishes to understand the character of George Washington must read those papers. His character is therein depicted unconsciously by himself and no puffing biographer comes in with his windy paragraphs to disturb the reader's reflections. The impression they leave on the reader's mind is that the secret of Washington's power lay in his simple absolute and impregnable integrity. His mental operations were slow. He was no talker, no "thinker," no writer. He was not a man of books nor of ideas. He never said a great word nor even what is called a "good thing." He was a plain methodical prudent painstaking man without brilliancy of any kind. But he was known to be *perfectly* reliable incapable of artifice incorruptible, honest and unfalteringly faithful to every trust. His words were words of simple truth. His acts were the acts of an honest man. He feared death not at all but he feared dishonor with an infinite fear. He had not a millionth part of Napoleon's genius; but by virtue of his singleness of mind and instinctive love of truth he was a million times superior to Napoleon. His life was a triumph; Napoleon's was a failure. His career was like the career of the sun beautiful in the morning powerful at noon glorious and serene in the evening sinking majestically to repose followed by the admiration of a continent. Napoleon's career was volcanic and destructive, and at the end there was merely the fume and glare of a volcano which is spent.

These are all trite sayings. But the best truths are trite, and therefore are the less likely to be uttered. But our young men need to be reminded that honesty is *power*, and that sincerity is safe and wise, Humbug does *not* pay. Humbug is *not* necessary. Appearances, we know are against these assertions but appearances are deceptive. That man alone has the sure ground of prosperity who is in a way to render the public a service which is genuine and whose words never create expectations which his actions do not satisfy. If any one replies that most business men practice some deception our answer is that most business men fail! We believe they fail *because* they practice deception and that a general return to truth and honesty would give to business that stability and safety the want of which now causes such agonies of anxiety.

We believe in the might of the simple truth. It is the strongest thing under the sun. It outdoes talent and outlasts it. It is precious it is beautiful it is high it is great. Nothing can atone for the want of it. Nothing is powerful enough to overthrow it. It makes the lowliest man heroic. The absence of it renders the most richly endowed men despicable. Happily for mankind few men can be brilliant. Happily for mankind all men can be honest in word and deed.—*Life Illustrated.*

THE WAY TO FORTUNE.

Let no poor boy, after reading the following fact, ever despair of making a respectable living:—

A Gentleman was once walking down one of the Streets of P——, when a beggar loudly craved for a few coppers for a night's lodging. The gentleman looked earnestly at the poor man and he then enquired:

'Why do you not work? You should be ashamed of begging.'

'O, sir, I do not know where to get employment.'

'Nonsense;' replied the gentleman; 'you can work if you will. Now listen to me. I was once a beggar like you. A gentleman gave me a crown piece, and said to me 'work and don't beg; God helps those who help themselves,' I left P., and got out of the way of my old companions. I remembered the advice given me by my mother before she died, and I began to pray God to keep me from sin, and to give me His help day by day. I went around the houses in the country places, and with part of my five shillings I bought old rags. These I took to the paper mills and sold them at a profit. I was always willing to give a fair price for what I bought, and did not try to sell them for more than I believed them worth, I determined to be honest and God prospered me. My purchases and profits became longer and larger; and now I have more than ten thousand crown pieces, that I can call my own. One great thing that has contributed to my success is this; I have kept from drink and tobacco.'

As the gentleman spoke, he took out his purse and drew from it a five shilling piece, and handed it to the astonished beggar, he said;

'Now you have the same chance of getting on in the world as I had. Go and work, and never let me see you begging again. If I do, I shall hand you over to the police.'

Years passed away. The gentleman had forgotten the circumstance, until one day, when traveling through P. he entered a respectable looking bookseller's shop in order to purchase some books that he wanted.

He had not been many minutes in conversation with the bookseller, before the latter, eagerly looking into the face of his customer, enquired.

'Sir, are you not the gentleman, who, several years ago, gave a five shilling piece to a poor beggar at the end of the street?'

'Yes I remember it well.'

'Then, sir, this house—this well stocked shop is the fruit of that five shilling piece.'

Tears of gratified pride trickled down his cheeks as he introduced the gentleman to his happy wife and children. He was regarded as their benefactor. When gathered round the table to take a cup of tea the bookseller recounted his history from the above eventful day. It was very similar to that of the welcome visitor. By industry, honesty, and dependence upon God's help, he had risen step by step, from buying rags to selling papers and tracts through the streets, then to keeping an old book shop, and ultimately to be the owner of the best circulating libraries in the place. Before the happy party separated, the large old family bible was brought, out of which a psalm or thanksgiving was read, and then all bent round the family altar.—Words could not express the feelings of those who formed the group. For some moments silence intermingled with subdued sobs evinced the gratitude to the Almighty Dispose of all events, which was ascending to Heaven.'

When they rose and Bade each other farewell the bookseller said:

Thank God, I found your words to be true. 'God helps those who help themselves. It is better to work than to beg.

Speaking of fighting reminds us of a very significant observation which Punch puts into the mouth of an old salt at the Crimea:

'Well, Jack, here's good news from home. We're to have a medal.'

'That's very kind. Maybe one of these days we'll have a coat to stick it on.'

☞ An Irishman describing the trading powers of the genuine Yankee, said: "be dad if he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up next mornin' and go round sellin' maps to the inhabitants."

INCIDENTS, &c., OF KANE EXPEDITION.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the South could reach the party in time to prevent the imprisonment of a third Winter, which with their deficiency of fuel would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig and attempt to escape to the South by boats and sledges. In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th of May the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice eighty-one miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After a travel of three hundred and sixteen miles with thirty-one days of constant exposure they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food no provisions being carried in the boats except powder, breadstuffs, and tallow. From Cape Alexander they traveled southward sometimes over ice sometimes over water shooting either duck or seal and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast putting out into the open sea of Melville bay and steered for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they were providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health after a travell of one thousand three hundred miles and eighty-one days of constant exposure. From Uppernavick, the largest of these settlements they took passage in a Danish sailing-vessels for England By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where they were met by Capt. Hentz's expedition. The searching expedition had found the ice of Smith's sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane and had retraced their steps.

The expedition had to mourn the loss of three of its comrades two of whom perished by lockjaw and one from abscess following a frozen extremity. These men may be said to have perished in the direct discharge of their duty. Their names are: Christian Ohlston, acting carpenter; Jefferson Baker, Peter Schubert; all of whom were volunteers,

THE CREW OF THE RELEASE.

Among the crew of the bark Release, there was considerable self-gratulation on the safe return of the expedition many of them stating that at various periods during their absence they had given up all hopes of ever seeing their homes again. As a general rule the sailors connected with this expedition are a much superior class of men to those usually found in their positions, and many of them expressed opinions concerning the action of their officers in well-chosen language, which sufficiently evidenced their inteligence and a certain degree of cultivation. George Devys, a foremast hand exhibited to us a series of pencil sketches taken during the cruise which were highly commendable for the originality and graphic skill of their execution. One sketch represented the bark in collision with an iceberg on the night of the 4th September, 1854, during which the jib-boom was carried away starboard bow and cat-head badly broken, and one quarter damaged, with loss of the quarter boats. The remainder consisted chiefly of scenes among the icebarges, all of which were detailed in a vivid and picturesque manner,

OLD DOG TOODLES.

Our reporter found in the forecastle a somewhat aged and decile specimen of the canine species, whose history is quite eventful. He is a large full-blooded animal of the Esquimaux breed, known by the soubriquet of "Toodles," and is a great favorite with the men, both on account of his sagacity and the faithfulness with which he has served them during the cruise. He is the sole survivor of a pack of sixty dogs used by Dr. Kane and his companions, some of which they were afterwards reduced to the necessity of killing for food. Poor Toodles had a narrow escape! One morning found the party without a particle of food and only a single dog—this faithful and affectionate Toodles, who had been the companion of their vicissitudes shared their sufferings, and who had lost the use of two toes by frost in their service. Thus Toodles had accumulated claims on their gratitude, and for a long time they hesitated before sacrificing him. But although the ties of friendship are hard to break, the calls of a hungry stomach will not be satisfied with sentiment and consequently Toodles was doomed. The pistol was already loaded and the stew-pan prepared which was to convert the shaggy body of Toodles into a savory *regout* when providential interference! one of the party made his apearance with a seal, which he had just succeeded in capturing. The appearance of a numerous herd of seal in that vicinity prevented a recurrence of actual starvation and thus Toodles was saved.

APPEARANCE OF THE NAVIGATORS.

A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshed to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone. His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins and over all was drawn tight worsted shirt so that his person was of almost Falstaffian proportions. The doctor looked quite fleshy in the face and altogether his Arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him wonderfully well.

Between the docter and his men an almost fatherly feeling seemed to exist they looking up to him with pride and veneration, feelings which he returned by an affection for them that was truly paternal. At an early moment after anchoring, Dr. Kane, Lieut. Hartstein Dr. Kane's officers and several of his men went on shore accompanied by their numerous friends who had already put off to the ship to welcome them home.

The vessels are in good trim staunch and ready for another tussel with the elements, but no doubt for the present they will be laid up in ordinary. We observed numerous articles of Esquimaux manufacture on board; among them ladies' seal-skin breeches, elegant leggins and mocassins that looked externally big enough for a giant so small on the inside that only a very delicate foot could don them. But we must draw to a close and take another occasion for a minute examination of these curiosities.

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Melbourne to the 13th July—nearly a fortnight later than previous advices—has reached England by way of Ceylon.

Importation continues moderate, and prices of most articles were steady. Food was very dull; bread selling at 6d. per lb., and flour £40 to £50 per ton. The excess of arrivals over departure for the first six months of 1855 was 34,908.

The escort returns for the three months ending June 30, in 1854 and 1855, show an increase the quarter of 73,750 ounces. The price of gold on the 13th was £3 16s 6d. Exchange at par, (the banks selling at 2 per cent.) Freights 1¼. Insurance 2¼ per cent.

The Mermaid, of the White Star Line, which was to leave Melbourne on the 13th, had on board 98,655 ounces of gold, the largest shipment this year. The freight on this is £1,850. The Marco Polo was to sail with a million on the 21st of July.

The London "Times" correspondent, writing Melbourne, on the 12th July says;—

"I do not think the aspect of things at the diggings at all satisfactory, though the Maryborough disturbance was put down. The insurgent party were Irish; they are called in the accounts "Tips"—i. e., Tipperarymen; but they number Irish from other parts. They were put down by a large display of force. About 2,000 men organized themselves, drilled, marched in order, were well-armed, and moved (this time) in support of order. They are called the "Allies." The authorities of the locality behaved well and prudently and I rejoice that troops were not sent up.

At nearly all the diggings societies for mutual protection have grown up, composed of such men as "the allies" of Maryborough. They have asked for the sanction of the Government, and Sir Chas. Hotham has granted it, provided they do nothing illegal. Thus they must not do nothing at all, for anything they should do would be illegal. They can only be innocent so long as they abstain from doing anything. Acting without the authority of law, any act of theirs would be illegal, in spite of the Governor's sanction. If, for instance, they were of their own motion to arrest a suspected person without warrant made by competent authority, they or any of them would be liable to an action, and Sir Charles' license would not avail them. I suspect Sir Charles will get himself into a scrape with the Colonial Office in this matter, for it shows weakness as well as want of knowledge.

EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria, in the "Moniteur" of the 22nd says:—"The Egyptian army is at present composed of 20,000 men, who, as regards their clothing, food, pay and exercise, are in as perfect a condition as could be wished. The infantry is divided into four regiments of 3,000 men each. There is also a battalion of riflemen 1,000 strong. There are 1,500 artillerymen, and the engineers are commanded by two battalions of 1,500 men each. In addition to the above army, Egypt has a regiment of blacks, recruits brought from the Soudan, the effective strength of which is about 3,000 men. All these troops, with the exception of the blacks, are now assembled at Alexandria for good military manoeuvers. Soliman Pacha is charged with their instruction, but the Viceroy shares with him all the fatigues of the command. His Highness also occupies himself with administrative reforms. The superior council which held its sittings at Cairo, has been suppressed, and is replaced by a kind of consultative committee, composed of five members, who are to be always near the Viceroy. Some reforms have also been commenced in the administration of Justice. Order to has also been perfectly restored in the Fayoum. The Bedouins appear to have suffered severely, and to be little inclined to again take the field. The Viceroy has, it is said, renounced the idea which he some time since entertained of making an excursion into that part of his States."

THE DYING INFIDEL DESCRIBED.

O, were my tongue dipped in the gall of celestial displeasure, I would describe the state of a man expiring in the cruel uncertainties of unbelief. Ah, see everything conspires to trouble him now. "I am dying; I despair of recovering; physicians have given me over; the sighs and tears of my friends are useless; the world cannot cure me; I must die. It is death itself that preaches to me. Whither am I going! What will become of my body! My God, what a spectacle! The horrid torches, the dismal shroud, the coffin, the tolling bell, the subterranean abode!—What will become of my soul? I am ignorant of its destiny, I am plunging into eternal night. My infidelity tells me my soul is nothing but a portion of subtile matter; another world, a vision: immortality, a fancy; but yet I feel I know not what, that troubles my infidelity. Annihilation, terrible as it is, would appear tolerable to me, were not the ideas of heaven and hell to present themselves to me in spite of my soul. I see that immortal mansion of glory, shut against me. I see it at an immense distance, I see hell; hell which I have ridiculed; it opens under my feet; I hear the horrible groans of the damned; the smoke of the bottomless pit chokes my words, and wraps my thoughts in suffocating darkness."

Such is the infidel on his dying bed. This is not an imaginary flight, it is not an arbitrary invention; it is what we see every day, in those situations to which our ministry engages us, and to which God seems to call us to be sorrowful witnesses of his displeasure and vengeance. This is what infidelity is good for, thus most skeptics die.—*Saurin.*

NUMBER OF RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED AT SEBASTOPOL.

It may not be inopportune at the present moment to give a short sketch of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.	GUNS.
Twelve Apostles	120
Paris	120
Three Saints	120
Grand Duke Constantine	120
Valdimir	120
Sviotoslaw	84
Rostislaw	84
Selaphoel	84
Three Herarchs	84
Tro-Sviatitcha	84
Varna	84
Gabriel	84
Empress Maria	84
Tschesme	84
FRIGATES	
Cagul	60
Koulefgi	60
Kavarna	60
Meda	60
CORVETTES AND BRIGS	
Calypso	18
Pylade	18
Ptolmy	20
Theseue	20
Eneas	20

Smaller Vessels.—The North Srella, Orlanda, Drolda, [illegible] Kastorga, Smaglaga, 11 transports, and 64 gunboats.

Steamers, 12.—Six large and six small. Amongst the latter the Vladimir, Bessarabia, and Gromonetz which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns.

In all, 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—[illegible] by their commanders, without the glory of a fight—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol. This is a terrible blow for "Holy Russia."

We are told some time since that the vessels under water had been enveloped with pitch and tar, with a view of raising them out again some day. If, for instance, it was considered by the enemy worth while to float them, [illegible] plies to the allies, and possibly [illegible] Russian man-of-war [illegible]. We shall find the guns in the [illegible] works of Sebastopol, [illegible] exception of a few pairs [illegible] Rusian naval officers [illegible] wear; we might again [illegible] Muscovite craft, despite the [illegible] to prevent us getting hold of a trophy.

THE MAGAZINE UNDER THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Sebastopol professing to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians; like the other forts;—"A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable which he cut in two by a blow of an axe and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble, when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire continued across the town as far as the [illegible] is crossed to the [illegible] from whence the electric spark was to be despatched to set fire to the volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldier had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up, one after the other filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening port, Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenale, and all the principle edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire, and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remained standing, the former saved by a shell, directed by Providence, which cut the electric wire in two."

THE BLACK SEA.

The following is from the *Moniteur.*

Harbor of Kamiesch, near,
Sebastopol, Sept. 27.

The embarkation of the troops for Eupatoria was completed to-day. Besides the cavalry and artillery distributed over the frigates, corvettes and transports, some infantry embarked on board other men-of-war, the Jean Bart and the Ulm being among the number. The latter then put to sea.

Admiral Burat left for Eupatoria with the last ships of the expedition. Everywhere, since as previous to the capture of Sebastopol, the greatest activity reigns throughout the allied army.

The steam corvette, the Phlegeton, sent to the Dardanelles by Admiral Burat to assist the wind-bound ships to pass up the straits, arrived at the roadstead of Sebastopol, on the 18th of September, coming from Constantinople and last from Odessa.

After assisting the Syrene frigate, which had been stranded undamaged, at the old Seraglio cape, to get afloat the Phlegeton went to Tenedos, where she fell in with two vessels becalm, coming from Toulon laden with troops; she took in tow the three decker Valmy, Captain De Barre, brought her in 25 hours to Constantinople, and thence, to the Black Sea, where the latter was enabled to continue her passage.

Having returned to the Bosphorus, and having taken on board, for Odessa, 100 Russian prisoners, wounded or amputated, and captured at the battle of Traktir, the corvette took in tow the Turenne, Captain Fleuriou de Langle, and sailed for the Black Sea. The Valmy and the Turenne arrived at Kamiesch some few days ago.

The corvette on her way to Odessa, met off the Isle of Serpents a great many Greek vessels on their way to the Danube, to load with corn, in right of the leave recently given to neutral vessels.

The Isle of Serpents or Fidonisi, the only island in the Black Sea, is a barren and naked rock, lying about 20 miles off the mouth of the Danube, almost east by west with the Salina, the principle mouth of the river. There is on this island a lighthouse, 200 English feet above the level of the sea. The light is not kept up at present.

The delta of the Danube is quite flat, the landing places have little depth of water, and the shores are not seen as it were, until you touch them. Nature seems to have placed the Isle of Serpents in this spot to claim the mariner's gratitude. It is very desirable that the lighthouse should be illuminated before the winter.

In execution of the treaty of exchange 16 French prisoners coming from the interior of Russia were delivered to Captain Russel, of the Phlegeton, on his arrival in the Odessa roads, under a flag of truce. The enemy has now only a few of our wounded and a small number of prisoners; on our side, we have still in our depots and ambulances above 3000 prisoners.

The Crimean news and the taking of Sebastopol were known at Odessa, and has caused much consternation.

The Commander of the Phlegeton, on touching at Tendra for the purpose of taking the despaches of his colleague of the English cruisers, gladly took on board ten English officers, prisoners of war, who were impatiently waiting for an opportunity of coming to the Crimea. He consigned them, on arriving off Sebastopol, into the hands of Admiral Lyons, on board the Royal Albert. The following are the names of these prisoners:

Easton, surgeon; O'Sullivan, master, coming both of them from the boats of the English man-of-war the Cossack, who were so ill-treated in the Baltic, near Hango; Hadwick, captain of the 17th Lancers; Clarke, Lieutenant of the 50th Regiment of Foot; Maxted, Pope, Tickers, Thonsan, MacKarthy, officers of the Commissariat; Carrew, captain in the merchant service.

The greatest cordiality reigned during the whole of the passage between these officers and the staff of the Phlegeton.

The Turkish prisoners will be in future exchanged, by a supplementary convention, like the other allied prisoners, and will be received by our cruisers off Odessa on the signature of the superior officer charged with the exchanges.

Tendra, where the cruising ground usually lies, is a very sandy peninsula, very little elevated, and situated to the south of Otchakoff. It appears to be formed, like all this part of the coast stretching from Cape Kinburn to Perekop, of the alluvial deposits of the Bug and Dnieper, leaving here and there apertures, which the sea has reserved capriciously for itself. Tendra, in rounding off from the north to the south and the west, forms a vast and secure bay, the soundings of which, both inside and outside, have been frequently taken by the allied cruisers. The two squadrons might, in case of need, find shelter there.

The Peninsula is evacuated by the Russians. A lighthouse is to be seen on it, in a good state of repair, but the light is not kept up. The waters in this spot abound in fish. They are frozen over for one or two months during the winter. When ships are at the Tendra anchorage, Otchakoff and the citadel of Kinburn can be seen from the masthead.

On the 8th, the day on which Sebastopol was taken, a violent gale from the northeast assailed the allied squadron, and prevented it taking up a position. As the wind blew towards shore, the ships would have run the greatest danger, and the risk of being lost, without having it in their power, owing to the state of the sea, to do any serious damage to the enemy.

Since the 8th, a north-easter has often prevailed, and with tolerable violence. This circumstance, which is attributable to the equinox, has occasioned no accident, nor has it paralysed the operations on account of the very prudent measures taken by the Admiral commanding-in-chief and by the officers under his orders. At present the gale is subsided, and the sea is calm.

In the course of yesterday, the 21st, the screwship the Navaria, and the floating battery the Lave, Capt. Cornulier, anchored in the roadstead. The Lave has entered Streletzka Bay, where there is already the Tonnante, towed in by the Phlegeton. Fort Constantine has been firing shells and bombs at the two ships, but without touching them.

Fifty Dollars for a Passage.—Mons. Godard, aeronaut, advertises in the Cincinnati papers seats in his monster balloon, America for aerial voyages at fifty dollars. As an extraordinary inducement for travellers to patronize the America, it is announced that "passengers will enjoy a seat in a small house, to which the balloon is attached, and in which a table containing luxuries, such as wines, cordials, cakes, &c., will be set out on a magnificent scale. Husbands and wives, or a whole family can be taken on this excursion, the pleasures of which can never be described." Three persons—two gentlemen and a lady have engaged seats for the next ascension.

☞ A 'fair one' wrote to her lover begging him to send her some money, she added by way of postscript—"I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

☞ A young man at a tea party overhearing one lady say to another: "I have something for your private ear," immediately exclaimed, "I protest against it, for privateering is illegal."

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR !!

CARLETON-PLACE, NOV. 1, 1855.

The News.

We have no news of much importance this week. The War items, brought by the *Africa*, are nearly devoid of interest. No further movement had taken place before Sebastopol. No startling news from Odessa, to which place it appears the secret expedition was bound. There has been some skirmishing about Kertch, but nothing has resulted worthy of note.

The London Daily News says, there is no doubt that General Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government have not decided to accept General Simpson's resignation.

A Paris despatch, of Friday evening, is to the effect that the *Constitutional*—speaking doubtless on good authority—says, that according to a letter from Kamiesh, dated September 9th, it was expected in two days time that the floating batteries, each carrying 36 guns, would open fire on the north side of the harbour. The Daily News, in its city articles, says the most serious change in the Bank of England's returns, is the decrease of no less than £659,647 in the coin and bullion, and of £717,517 in the Reserve. And also, that the advance of the Allies on Perekop caused a further rise of ¼ per cent in Consols.

Open Polar Sea.

Much has been said and written during the past few years, in reference to the probable existence of an open sea around the pole. From the accounts which we have published, relating to Dr. Kane's voyage in the Northern sea, our readers will perceive that he has settled the fact of an open polar sea at the North; but it is still reserved for scientific research to ascertain the cause of this apparent anomaly. A writer in the *N. Y. Times*, says "it has been found, that the range of the thermometer is lower and lower in an almost regular ratio as you proceed from temperature regions northward, until you arrive within a few degrees of the pole, when suddenly the order is reversed and the temperature increases, probably until it reaches the Pole itself. The ice regions prove to be a vast belt, extending northward only a little beyond the point where the temperature begins, inclosing an open sea hundreds of miles in diameter.

"When the facts become more fully understood, I think that it will appear that this singular result will be found to proceed from very simple natural causes; namely the *centrifugal force* and the *internal heating power* of the earth. The centrifugal force has a tendency to heap up the waters under the Equator, thereby producing a continual surface current towards the South, and a consequent absence of water from the polar regions which must be supplied and most undoubtedly by a submarine current. The waters descend in the temperate regions of the earth, where they are much above the freezing point the heat is retained probably increased at the vast depths in which they move, and when they emerge at and about the Pole they produce a warm and open sea, and a warm atmosphere about it. But in their flow to the South, the superabundant caloric of the water is continually being given off, until they are finally reduced to the freezing point, and ultimately become vast fields of ice."

The Villain.

No depth of depravity is too great for some men. We learn from the Prescott Telegraph that a Frenchman named Laheur was convicted at the Assizes at Cornwall last week, of placing obstructions upon the track of the Grand Trunk Railway in the vicinity of Matilda, thereby endangering life and property. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Only a few days after the villain had been caught in the act and secured, similar obstructions were found upon the track, thus proving that more than one had been engaged in this diabolical work. We learn that in the same neighborhood, on several occasions lately, stones and sticks have been placed upon the rails by some scamps, who have thus far eluded detection. We believe that a large reward will soon be offered by the Contractors for the discovery of the perpetrators. We hope they will soon be brought to punishment, and have justice meted out to them without mixture of mercy. Such *animals* (they cannot be men) are not fit to run at large.

More Villany.—The *Pilot* informs us that another malicious attempt was made to throw the trains off the track, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It was caused by the shifting of the switch, some scamp having taken great pains to break the padlock fastening it, so as to commit this act of rascality. The engineer, on the trains passing the switch, noticed it was on the wrong track and put down the brakes; but in consequence of the down grade, was unable to stop the train. Considerable damage to the cars and engine resulted from the collision; but we are glad to learn no person was injured. An extra engine was sent to draw the cars to the wharf. This, we are informed, is the third attempt to throw the cars from the track which has been attempted by evil disposed persons hitherto unknown. We trust that speedy retribution will be visited upon these scamps, and a life lease given them of a snug apartment in the penitentiary. The railroad Company offer $500 reward for the arrest of the villains.

Russian Tallow.—St. Petersburg advices to the 20th instant, report that the total quantity of Russian tallow available for exportation this season appears to be about 80,000 casks. The average exportation of tallow from Cronstadt for the 30 years ending with 1853 was 127,310 casks per annum, and for the five years preceding the declaration of war it was 110,000 casks. These figures afford a striking proof of the injury which the war is inflicting upon the productive industry of the Russia.

Free Trade in Russia.—The *National* contains a letter from St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that the war in which Russia is engaged combined with the civil war in China, has had a most crippling effect upon the Asiatic trade by way of Kiachta and the Chinese frontier station of Maimmatchin, the amount of which was previously estimated at from 10 to 15 million of silver rubles annually.

New Copper and Silver Mines.—California papers announce the discovery of new mines of the above metals, which are very promising in richness. They are located 30 miles from the Gila river, and 25 miles north of the new boundary line between Mexico and the United States. It is designed to transport the ore and metal for shipment in small river steamers to the Gulf of California, where it will be taken on board and shipped to the Eastern State of England for smelting. The ore is said to be inexhaustible, and increasing in richness as it is followed. Not far from this locality is the celebrated silver mine of Mina de Plancha de Plata.

We imagine that the projectors of this enterprise will find a rather sorry business, so far as profit is concerned, to transport their ores, first to the Gila and thence by different shipments to the coast of England.

Millitary Uses of the Daguerreotype.—The Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* states that the commander of the British militia troops in Lanarkshire having lost a considerable number of men from desertion the majority of whom make their way to Glasgow after they have received part of their bounty and necessaries—has hit upon a capital auxiliary to identification. So soon as they are clothed, the likenesses of the men are taken by daguerreotype in groups of half a dozen, upon one plate; the picture is fidelity itself. When a man disappears from Lanark, therefore the plate upon which his physog is imprinted is sent down to Glasgow, where it is shown to the recruiting serjeants for the regiment, who, having the portraits in their remembrance, can look after the man as if he had been an old acquaintance.

Uses of the Telegraph.—The electric telegraph is becoming more and more useful. A peasant received lately by mail, a letter from his son Joseph, a Zouave before Sebastopol. The young man mentioned the fact that his legs were yet whole, but that his shoes were the worse for wear. The affectionate father having purchased a pair of nine-and-a-halfs, was perplexed as to the means of forwarding them. At last he thought of the telegraph–the line of Marseilles ran through his village. He put the address on one of the soles and slung the shoes over the wire. A pedlar passing by, struck by the solidity of their workmanship, appropriated them, placing his used-up trampers in their place. The next morning the old daddy returned to the spot to see if the telegraph had executed his commission. He saw the substitution which had been effected. "I vow," he exclaimed, "if Joseph hasn't already sent back his old ones!"

Singular Cause of Leak in a Vessel.—The schooner *Shooting Star* of Gloucester Mass., was recently taken upon a marine railway at that place for the purpose of discovering the cause of a considerable leak in her bottom when a piece about one foot long and eight inches wide was found to be worn as thin as a wafer. On removing the damaged plank, originally two inches thick, two pebble stones rather larger than a hen's egg were found, and their constant rolling with the motion of the vessel had thus nearly worn through the thick oak plank when they were fortunately discovered.

This simple cause of leakage—two pebbles—might have been the means of sinking this vessel in the ocean. Small dangers should never be overlooked nor despised.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the Russian Government are sending a special Ambassador to Washington. The object of his visit is not clearly understood. The New York Herald thinks that the Russian Government are humbugged by the supposed sympathies of the Yankees in their favor.

An interesting discovery has been made in France, with regard to engrafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken from an apple tree, for example, and planted in a potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, delopes itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian gardener.

By the latest news from China we learn that the imperialists continued to butcher their unfortunate prisoners with the most unrelenting ferocity. Among the thousands who perished in Canton on the scaffold, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering, dying.

Nev[illegible]uilding Material--The Cleveland [illegible]*rald* speaks of a new kind of br[illegible] which have been introduced there[illegible]r building purposes. They have[illegible]e appearance of granite, and are m[illegible]e of sand and lime, the blocks subje[illegible]d to a great pressure while near[illegible]n a dry state. In size they are t[illegible] by four and five inches, and hollo[illegible]d, the indented part being sever[illegible] one and a half inches. After the b[illegible]s are formed into shape and presse[illegible] they are subjected to the action [illegible] the atmosphere, and soon becom[illegible]s hard as rocks, and insensible to[illegible]e frost or rain. These bricks are s[illegible] to be cheaper than clay brick[illegible]ecause they furnish so smooth an in[illegible]or surface that no plasteing is nec[illegible]ry, and being hollowed, the walls [illegible] not require to be firred.

Th[illegible] material was patented Jan. 16, 1[illegible] as a new article of manufactu[illegible]y the heirs of John A. Messinge[illegible]eceased, of Milwaukie, Wis. Brick[illegible]us made are composed of one p[illegible] of lime and twelve of sand, mixe[illegible]th water and compressed in mold[illegible]

A [illegible]r from the Crimea tells the follo[illegible] tale:—"Vultures are very num[illegible]s in the Crimea. They smel[illegible] powder and await the coming o[illegible]e first to throw themselves on v[illegible]s. After one of the recent com[illegible] an English officer was found on t[illegible]attle field, who had just expired[illegible]ssing in both arms one of these[illegible]ds of prey dead, like himself, and [illegible]ch he had crushed in a last effort[illegible]agony."

Th[illegible] Sub-Marine Telegraph.—The[illegible]tlemen engaged in the enterprise[illegible] still sanguine of success, and will [illegible]prepared in June of next year to re[illegible] their endeavors to lay down their[illegible]e. In the meantime some arra[illegible]hent will be made with the Lond[illegible] Insurance Companies, and the l[illegible] wire restored or the loss comp[illegible]ated for. No doubt is entertaine[illegible]f the recovery of the wire, as one [illegible] remains fast to the Newfoun[illegible]d shore. Suitable machinery is on[illegible]ecessary to draw it in. The entir[illegible]ngth sunk is forty miles, and the [illegible]ght is 160 tons.

Fa[illegible] Accident near Milton.—The [illegible]milton *Journal* deeply regrets[illegible] have to record a distressing acci[illegible] that occurred in its immediate n[illegible]hborhood, by which a promising[illegible]ng man was suddenly hurried [illegible]n time to eternity. On Monday t[illegible] 15th inst., Francis Turnbull, son o[illegible]r. John Turnbull of Nelson, was [illegible]ving the horses while engage[illegible]rashing at a neighbor's barn, and [illegible]as the day's work was about bein[illegible]mpleted, another young man jum[illegible]on the horse power to speak with[illegible]n, and while in conversation toge[illegible], his foot slipped and he was caug[illegible]y the calf of his leg between the [illegible]of some of the wheels, lacerating [illegible]e muscles of his leg in a shoc[illegible] manner; but as there was no fr[illegible]re of the bone or dangerous hem[illegible]hage, amputation was not deem[illegible] necessary. He was carried to hi[illegible]other's house, near at hand, and [illegible]withstanding that every care was [illegible]n of him, mortification ensued[illegible]h such rapidity as to preclude all h[illegible] by an operation or other mea[illegible]nd death shortly put an end to h[illegible]fferings.

☞ [illegible] Meriam, the Brooklyn meteor[illegible]t, states that the Arctic Zon[illegible] not a barren waste. It will in ti[illegible]e found one of richest mineral [illegible]cts of the globe. Coal is abu[illegible]t there as far north as beyond lati[illegible]75 degs.

☞ [illegible]he Japanese Government have[illegible]sed to allow American merchan[illegible] take up their residence in their[illegible]ns, and we learn from Washingt[illegible] telegraph that the American[illegible]orities agree that the Japanese [illegible]ion is justified by the treaty mad[illegible]th Commodore Perry.

☞ [illegible]n award of $400 is offered for [illegible]est Essay on the United Cou[illegible] of Frontenac, Lennox and Add[illegible]on, containing a description of t[illegible]rly history, topographical geogra[illegible]al and geological history of the [illegible]nties, together with the early hist[illegible]f Kingston.

☞ [illegible]orfolk letters of Tuesday, Octo[illegible]16, report a continued abatement [illegible]he yellow fever, there being but [illegible]new cases, and only an occasi[illegible]death. About sixteen had died[illegible]ng the last three days, most of re[illegible]ed refugees. On Sunday ther[illegible]re four new cases, and on Mon[illegible] none were reported. At Port[illegible]uth there have been four deat[illegible]nd eleven new cases during the [illegible]three days.

☞ [illegible]wo eminent astronom[illegible]rs, M. Bom[illegible]nd M. Babinet have recently been[illegible]ing investigations in respect to the [illegible] of the great comet which appeare[illegible] the years 104, 392, 682, 972, 1564[illegible]d 1556. The latter of these astrono[illegible]s has gone over all previous calcu[illegible]ns and made a new estimate ou t[illegible]ep arate and combined action of al[illegible] plants on this comet for three hund[illegible]years and as the result gives the [illegible]al of this distinguished visitor in Aug[illegible]858, with a variation of two yea[illegible]re or less.

C[illegible]umption of Gold.—It has been asc[illegible]ed that in Birmingham, England not[illegible]han one thousand ounces of fine gol[illegible]used weekly, equivalent to some $9[illegible] annually; and that the consum[illegible] of gold leaf in eight manufacturing[illegible]s is equal to five hundred and eig[illegible]r ounces weekly. For gilding met[illegible] electrotype and the water-gi[illegible]rocesses, not less than 10,000 oun[illegible]f gold are required annually. A rec[illegible] English writer states the consum[illegible] of gold and silver at Paris at ove[illegible]8,000,000 francs. At the pre[illegible]time the consumption of fine gold and [illegible]er in the United States, is esti[illegible]l at $50,000,000 annually.

☞ [illegible]The most frightful mortality occur[illegible]a board the Nicaragua steamer "U[illegible]Sam," during her last passage fro[illegible] Juan to San Francisco; which port[illegible]reached on the 14th September. The [illegible]era broke out with fearful violen[illegible]d before the vessel arrived at San[illegible]ncisco, one hundred and twenty pers[illegible]had died of this cruel disease. The [illegible]engers, for whose alarm perhaps som[illegible]owance must be made, assert that [illegible]ead of one hundred and twenty there [illegible]re two hundred deaths. Besides [illegible] awful mortality, seven others had [illegible]quently died in the hospital.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.

The Africa arrived this morning.

Cotton dull and considerably lower.

Breadstuffs were slightly advanced.

Provisions without any material change.

The Africa will be due at Boston on Thursday evening. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 23rd instant—one week later than received per Atlantic.

The steamer Hermann left Southampton for New York on the 10th, with a full compliment of passengers.

The news by this arrival is, in a commercial sense highly important, otherwise, brings little of interest.

Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no change. Except an occasional interchange of shots everything was quiet.

The Allies were threatening Perekop, and were also manifesting some activity on the Danube.

News of the bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleet was daily looked for.

A slight engagement had taken place near Kertch resulting in favor of the allies.

From Asia the news is unimportant.

The Turks still hold out at Kars, although closely invested and much distressed for provisions.

The Cotton market exhibited great depression amounting almost to a panic, and prices were fully one farthing lower, while in some cases forward sales have been made at a still greater reduction.

The week's business was restricted to about 31000 bales, of which speculators took but very small proportion.

For Breadstuffs a fair demand existed at the extreme prices of the week preceding, and in some descriptions a slight advance had taken place.

Indian Corn in fair request at former prices.

Provisions were steady at about former rates.

London Money Market continued very tight, but the Bank of England had not further advanced its rates of discount. Consols has shown considerable variation, but finally sold for 87¼ for money.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 24.

Flour firmer and in good demand. Sales, 3000 bbls at $8,62 a $8,75 for good State and Mixed and Fancy Michigan; $8,75 a $9,25 for Common and Good Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, closing buoyant.

Wheat firmer with pretty good demand.—Sales 15,000 bush at $1,85 for fair red Western $2,12 a 2,25 for White Canadian.

Rye unchanged. A cargo was sold at $1,25.

Corn had materially—— at a good demand. Sales 40000 bushels, 93c a 95c. Oats firm, 45c a 50c.

Pork easier; sales 400 bbls, $22,-50 a $22,75 for Mess; $20,87¼ a $21 for Prime.

Lard active; sales 500 bbls at 11¾ a 11½c.

Money in demand—7 per cent on call.—Exchange steady.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

General Simpson's despatch, dated Sebastopol, 29th says 950 were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp—fatigue parties in the town eggaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins of the buildings to get shelter for the troops before the winter sets in.

General Simpson further says that the Russians from their batteries on the north side caused some little annoyance, but had not prevented work from being carried on.

By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine—numbers of which have been dug up in various parts of the town—1 officer and 19 men were wounded.

He also reports a slight engagement in which the 10th Hussars and troops of Chasseurs beat back a detachment of Cossacks.

A letter from Vienna states that several parties give credit to the rumour that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that negotiations were nearly concluded.

Advices from Marseilles state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Frankfort *Gazette* states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in every part but one, having attached hose so that the water can be pumped out when required. A letter recommends that divers should be employed to seek for the hose.

Pelissier and Simpson, according to the Daily News have had a meeting to prevent indiscreet revelations by newspaper correspondents, military and civil. General Marmora declares that he will severely punish the author of any letters which may have been found informing the Russians of the movements of the Allied position.

LATEST—ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES UPON PEREKOP.

Advices from Gortschakoff, received at St. Petersburgh, stated that the enemy had advanced from Eupatoria and threatened Perekop, but had retired upon meeting the advanced posts of the Russian left flank. The battalions of the Russians were put in disorder. According to the *Frankfort Post Zeituug*, the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Baltic, only a few thousand now garrison the north portion. In the neighborhood of Niaklaeiff some 45,000 men are concentrated 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised Militia.

Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Leader and Wasp, have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral Stafford to the coast of Italy.

Letters from Sebastopol in the Marseilles journal say that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure is that of filling up the trenches. It is said the troops regard the prospect so favorably that a great number of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so. The Allied fleet which sailed from Sebastopol had anchored off Odessa, on October 8.

Gortschakoff reports 8 ships of the line, 22 steamers and other vessels. Odessa since the destruction of the corn ports in the Sea of Azoff has formed the chief means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea. The *Invalide Russe* gives a detail of the loss of the Russian garrison.

It appears that the total losses of the garrison of Sebastopol for the last three weeks of the siege, amounted to 30,000 irrespective of disease.

THE DANUBE.

The journals of Constantinople say the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to procure rations for 50,000 French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A letter from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish contingents have received orders to proceed to Silistria.

The Austrian Government in a circular to its representatives, estimates that Russia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers. The present is not a favorable time, as the Western powers must follow up their advantages and treat with Russia when she has been expelled from the Crimea.

The manifesto says the most perfect understanding exists between Austria and France.

The garrison of Kars still holds out. Part of Omar Pasha's force has advanced from Ballum to attempt to raise the blockade.

The army at Kars now numbers 10,000 men.

General Mourwell has forwarded to St. Petersburg the report of the successful cavalry engagement, in which the Cossack militia and dragoons defeated a detachment of 1,800 regular Turkish cavalry and 100 Bashibazouks. The Turks had about 400 killed. Ali Pacha, the Turkish Commander, was taken prisoner. The Turks lost their guns.

The Russians were repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity—enlarging the breaks and building batteries upon islands, &c. Further accounts though meager of the bombardment of Riga, state that the battery at Medeum suffered little, but the battery at Ballan suffered considerably.

On the 25th September three frigates arrived at the mouth of the river Datels and a boats crew set fire to ten vessels.

Admiral Penaud describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by one French corvette and two English steamers, states that eleven Russian vessels, anchored off Burau, a small town on the Flemish coast, were captured and eight other vessels, making the tonnage captured of 2,300.

GENERAL NEWS.

A protracted meeting of the Bank of England took place on Thursday the 10th, but no changes were made in the rate of discount.

A meeting of the creditors of Delisle & Co. had been held, and the statement of affairs submitted very satisfactory.

The Moniteur states officially that the Empress is pregnant and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government invited the maratime powers to meet in Congress at Copenhagen, in November to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said proposed a redemption of the dues.

GREECE.

The Ministry had resigned owing to the persistence of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with the Minister of War. The king assents to their resignation, and a new Ministry had been formed.

Breadstuffs advanced—Flour 1s. Wheat 3d. Canada West Wheat in demand. Money negotiations tight. Manchester market continues flat. Consols fell yesterday to 86¼; but rose to-day to 88, and closed at 67¼.

THE WAR.

LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following letters are from soldiers in the Crimea:

From Corporal John Forde, No. 2 Company, 3rd Regt., the Buffs, who is a native of Drogheda, and worked as an operative weaver in the Green Hills Factory, and is well known to the operatives of the mill. The letter is addressed to his mother, and contains a portion of the coat, waistcoat and shirt, through which a bullet penetrated his right hip to his back. He says:

"Sebastopol, Sept. 13, 1855.

DEAR MOTHER,—It is with joy I am going to let you know about the capture of this great fortification, and as I am sorry for my comrades, I also lament with many a fond parent for the loss of their child. But that is not the case with you, for God by his goodness has spared me to flourish my bayonet over the heads of the Russians, and make them fly like chaff before the wind.—Dear mother, our regiment formed the main body of the storming party, of which we had to form up in the advanced trench in front of the Redan. But I had the good or bad luck to belong to the support, which of them I do not know, but I trusted in God. They formed at about eight o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant, and about 12 noon the French made the attacck on the Round Tower, over which, in a quarter of an hour, the tri-colored flag flew, which was the signal for us to attack, and which the brave Buffs did, headed by their gallant commanding officer, Major Maude (an Enniskillen man,) who stood his ground for two hours or more, when he received a ball through his back. Our regiment took the Redan three times, but at last had to retreat out of it, when the Highland Brigade attacked it, but knowing and seeing their scheme, they retired. The Russians, fancying our troops were in the Redan, blew up the part they thought most occupied. Dear mother, I am sorry to inform you that I am wounded by a Russian bullet; it has entered at my right hip, and was taken out at my right groin. I am doing well and will be able to do duty in a few days. We expect to have a battle in a few days, when the Russians will get a beating such as they never got before in their lives. Dear mother, you must excuse me for not post-paying this, but I could not get stamps, and I knew you would be anxious to hear from me. The trenches are no more. I hope we will have good barracks for the winter to live in. Having no more time, I must conclude by wishing you to give my kind love to all enquiring friends.

"I am your loving and affectionate son.

"JOHN FORDE,
"3rd Regiment (the Buffs).

"N. B.—I enclose the piece of cloth, through which the bullet entered, and which I will take home with me."

The second letter is from Lance Corporal Richard Lynch, fifth company of the 19th Regiment, and directed to his sister living in Drogheda:

"Camp before Sebastopol, Sept. 10.

"We were tolled off for storming Sebastopol. The Regiments that came first to the attack were the 97th, 90th and the Rifles; they made a bold advance, mounted the parapet, and got into the Redan, but were beat out again. They advanced the second time, and called for the Regiments that were told off for their support; so we got the word to advance. It was then I beheld the dismal scene, and I well knew I was facing grim death, as the 19th, 88th, 77th, advanced to storm the walls. We had to run 250 yards before we were up to the walls; so on that space of ground my gallant comrades fell like hail. We came to the charge of bayonets several times, and it was hard work with the Russians when they commenced to throw stones, bricks & grape shot—the last thing they threw at us was the head of a hatchet: but all was of no use, we advanced in over their works. The general sent word to us to retreat, but we did not; we fought from twelve o'clock till four in the afternoon. Word was again sent to us to retreat out of the works, or that we would be blown up; and luckily it was for us that we obeyed that order, as we had scarcely left the place, when the works were blown up, which killed nearly all our wounded, and I am sorry to say that my poor comrade is killed. The 19th had 161 killed and wounded. Two officers escaped being hurt. The Russians before their retreat set fire to their magazines, blew up all their batteries, and set fire to the town in 14 places, besides sinking or burning all their shipping. I am slightly wounded in the right arm. I went up this morning, crawl- as well as I could, to have a look at Sebastopol. I thought I had a good right to do so, as I am one of the oldest standards. I was not prevented by any of the officers, although very few of the wounded men are allowed to go and see the town. Sebastopol seemed wonderful in my view. I could see the smoke for miles in the air, and just at the time I sat there one of the large Russian works exploded, which made the whole earth shake; it covered about half a mile in a circle. A Frenchman handed me a glass, and I could see the Russians retreating to the north side; they carried off the horses and carts and a great many things, but the French and English prevented them from taking away a vast quantity, and all the men that were left to fire the town were taken prisoners. They are still coming in. Yesterday there were some hundred of them marched into camp. I heard great explosions during last night and to-day. The French attack advanced before ours: they were just fifteen minutes from the time they left their works until they were in possession. The Russians that were forced out of the Malakoff crowded into the Redan, and made the odds against us of more than seven to one. I thank God for my safety, and I will not, my dear sister, write to you from Camp before Sebastopol, but from the Town of Sebastopol itself.

"RICHARD LYNCH,
Lance Corporal, 5th Company,
19th Regiment, Crimea."

(FROM A YOUNG CAVALRY OFFICER.)

Camp, Sebastopol, Sept. 17.

I promised, in my last, to describe to you the Redan, Malakoff, and Sebastopol, as soon as I could get leave by my senior troop officer emerging from his sick quarters. Well, this has occurred and obtaining a pass I rode off to the Redan. I went by the picket-house and the 21-gun battery, and then through the paralells and semi-paralells, as they were called when I was at college, and I emerged within 150 yards of the counterscrap of the Redan, the distrnce between being an open space. An intelligent non-commissioned officer was with me, who had served in the trenches, and he pointed out the remarkable spots. 'Here,' said he, pointing to a little ditch in the open space, not more than three feet deep, with a bank about two feet high, at two feet in front of the ditch, 'the sentries were placed at night.' About ten yards in advance a similar ditch was occupied by Russian sentries; so the hostile pickets were only ten yards apart at night.' 'And,' said my informant, 'we could see them, sir, lighting their pipes.' I found the ditch of the Redan neither deep nor wide, but I have since learnt that its depth was diminished by the bodies of the poor fellows, both English and Russians, buried in it. Riding into the Redan, I looked around with amazement, for my college fortification instructions had not led me to expect anything so colossal. Dismounting, and taking a survey from the parapet, my wonder was increased by the retrenchment or double line of works. I asked an artilleryman to show me the bomb proofs, and he led me to a hole under the parapet, but it was so blocked up, with bedding, coats, cloaks and other matters, that we could not get in, and were obliged to go to another. Here we entered a sort of cave, six feet three or four in height, and ten feet wide; beds were slung side by side, making it a regular barrack along one face of the Redan. The roof was about twenty-five feet thick, and no shell could possibly penetrate. Beams of wood, appearently from the dock yard, of great diameter, formed the ceiling, then earth, then iron tanks filled with earth, making a thickeess of from twenty to twenty-five feet. The magazine was similarly formed; it has been exploded, but the only damage done was to upset a couple of guns and destroy one of the caves.

The second parapets or retrenchments in the rear were above eight feet high and ten feet thick, and I do not think above fifteen feet distant from the base of the interior slope of the front paraphet, besides these there were traverses at every two guns. The embrasures had mantlets of coils of thick rope protecting the gunners, but I think, a Minie ball at 100 yards would go through them. The artilleryman now called my attention to one of the guns which had been hit in three places, twice near the muzzle, and once at the breech. "This," said he, "is the only gun that was damaged worth speaking of." If it be the fact, it says a great deal for the defensive character of the Russians in withdrawing their guns when our firing was so heavy. The shells must have made great havoc, and there were hundreds of holes where they had fallen, but I suspect the Russians kept few troops in the works, and those few in the bomb proofs. It was under the second parapet, and facing these centre. It had a comfortable iron bedstead, and when he first took possession a nice mahogany table, but somebody had walked off with it. The room had a ceiling of sacks. There was a military sketch-board, so I suppose its former occupier had been an artillery or engineer officer. I remarked that in this room, being in the second parapet, the roof was not above three feet thick, and a shell had fallen upon it, but had not penetrated to the interior. From the Redan I descended to the lesser harbor, and keeping by its shore reached the arsenal barracks, and dockyard, passing multitudes of new guns lying in rows; most of these I believe were rendered useless by having had a shot rammed home. The dry docks were first rate. From the barracks I heard whistling and well-known tones, "I say Jock," "Come here, Tom," &c., and sundry expressions not particularly polite, indicating that the vicissitudes of war had replaced the former occupants by English troops. I wonder the Russians on the other side do not disturb their hilarity, for the guns of Forts Constantine and Alexander can reach them; and new batteries are being raised; but whether to be defended or to cover their retreat, remains to be seen. I now found myself near the Malakoff, but the French sentry refused to let me in. While arguing the matter in bad French, an English Horse Artillery sergeant cantered up, and without saying a word entered, and I followed his example the sentry uttering certain phrase not complimentary to us. The plan of constructian of the Malakoff is that of the Redan; but it appeared to me that the retrenchments were even thicker and higher, and it was closed at the rear. In my humble opinion it is much stronger than the Redan. I observed that the French sap was up to the counterscrap of the ditch, and this enabled the storming party to rush in so quickly.

Sebastopol proper was a well built, handsome town, chiefly of stone-houses. On ascending one of the streets, and looking back, I was reminded a good deal of the main harbor of Malta. Although the walls of the houses have not been much injured by shot and shell, yet, there is scarcely a whole roof in the town.—The conflagration and shelling have effected this. I saw a new church in course of erection. Probably a well organized fire brigade prevented our shells firing the town, and the Russians no doubt had recourse to combustibles to aid them as incendiaries, for quantities of dry forage had been observed coming over from the north side.

Sept. 21.

Report will still have it that we are are to take the field for a short time. The impression, however, is that the Russians are evacuating the north side, and we in due course of time shall walk in. I must admit, from what I saw on my second visit to the Redan, that it looks probable, from the quantities of carts, which, with a good glass, appeared plainly to be leaving the place; but where they go is uncertain. I saw a regular string of them, and the French were firing rockets at them from a little below the Malakoff. A battery was also firing upon the north side, at an earthen work which has been lately erected from our part of Sebastopol; but the battery was French. We apparently are doing nothing and the Sardinians are helping us—the active party is the French. Their force by the Tchernaya has of late increased immensely. Whether anything is to be attempted by Mackenzie's Farm, time will show.

I have paid a second visit to the Redan, and am still inclined to think the Malakoff is twice as strong; but as the French sap had reached the counterscrap of the ditch, their rush was only of a few yards, while our poor fellows had run over more than 150 yards, mowed down by the grape and canister. The retrenchments in the Malakoff are awful.

The "Bath Chronicle," has been favoured with the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman on board ane of her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea to his friends in Bath:—

"We went to inspect the ruins of Sebastopol. We went over all the Russian lines, and such I never saw. I do not believe that, in a circuit of 15 miles, there is a square yard of ground without a splinter of shot or shell upon it. The first place we went to was the Quarantine Fort, where a tremendous explosion took place during the fight the whole interior of the place is covered with the "debris," of the walls. It was evacuated in great haste, the guns having been left unspiked, and the magazines were full of powder. In one place, where a centry had been posted, the man had left his musket leaning against the wall, having most probably taken to his heels. We then entered the town by the famous loop-holed wall, and Sebastopol was before us. It was at once apparent why our seaward batteries had made so little impression on the place. The high buildings and houses of the town, which had appeared so close to the walls, were more than a mile distant, separated by a deep ravine. Shot and shell from various quarters had left their marks on every shattered wall and perforated roof. We then, by virtue of a pass, went to Fort Alexander, containing 165 casements, looking seaward, each casement armed with a heavy gun, and affording lodging for 15 or 20 men. A long open gallery connects every part of this work. In the basement story of this enormous fort we observed several cuttings, which, at the time of the bombardment, were being driven under supporting walls, for the purpose of exploding the whole. The workmen were interrupted, and had left their work, their tools being in the same state and condition as when dropped by them. From this spot we ascended to the highest part of the town, to visit what had been a club-house. This is a fine building, with a basso-relieve slab of some Russian historical subject, which we could not understand. This structure is a copy of the Temple of the Winds' at Athens. We were generally disappointed with the town of Sebastopol; it is irregulsr, and, of course, now very dirty.

"It was reported that the Russians have 40,000 sick, to take care of, we are obliged to leave the Russians unmolested, least these and more should be thrown upon our hands."

THE ALLIES AT KERTCH.

The Malta *Times* of the 25th September, contains the following account of the force and position of the allies at Kertch: Her Majesty's gigantic screw steamship Himalaya returned on Friday last from Kertch and Constantinople, bound to Genoa to take on board the 10,000 troops the Sardinian government have decided upon sending to reinforce their gallant little army in the Crimea. The Himalaya, it is understood, after embarking the troops at Genoa, will proceed direct to the seat of war, without touching at Malta, taking the Messina route. On the 5th of September this fine vessel took to Kertch, from Balaklava, about 130 of the 10th Hussars, and the same number of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, a few of the Land Transport Corps attendant on our division of cavalry and two or three English artillerymen. The operation of disembarking the cavalry was performed by the French steam gunboats, towing flats with sixteen men and horses in each; but owing to the weather having become stormy, it was not completed until the morning of the 10th. On the following day the Himalaya started for Constantinople direct with a disabled French gunboat in tow, but it having come on to blow strongly from the westward, the hawsers parted about sunset, and darkness supervening, she was unable to communicate again with the gunboat, which immediately hoisted canvass, and was soon out of sight. By the arrival of the Himalaya we have received the latest accounts from Kertch, at which place and at Yanikale the allies possess a force of some 12,000 men, English, French, and Turks. At both these places the allies are actively engaged in strengthening their positions, and the cavalry scour the country round, causing the people to bring in large supplies of cattle, sheep, and forage, for which are paid their full value. On the first night of the Chasseurs d'Afrique going out they surprised a party of Cossacks, and took eight of them prisoners, but the officer in command escaped by entering a house in the village, and getting out by a back way. The 10th Hussars have taken up very comfortable quarters in the building which formerly served as a seminary for young ladies, and have changed the hardship of sleeping under a tent for a comfortable dwelling and luxurious couches.

Brockvilee Boys.—We are glad to learn, and have much pleasure in recording the fact, that three Brockville boys, after a very searching examination in Trinity College, have had the degree of B. A. conferred upon them. The following are the young gentlemen we allude to:—F. F. Schofield, son of J. L. Schofield, Esq., County Treasurer, James Bogart, son of the late John Bogart, Esq., and Herbert Jones, son of Sidney Jones, Esq.—*Recorder.*

☞ Some writer has beautifully remarked, "The propensity of mankind to admire and applaud a generous action, or a noble sacrifice of self for another's good, evinces conclusively that all is not evil within us; that there are yet some redeeming qualities in human nature which, however much they may slumber do not entirely die away. Some profess the idea of a total and utter depravity of the human heart; but bad as we are, it is pleasant to believe that there lingers yet upon the earth a small portion of that pure spirit which made Eden blessed, and which still vivifies and gladdens the path of the pilgrim.

☞ It has been observed with much significance, that every morning we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom. How pregnant and stirring—the reflection! Thoughts may be born today which may never die! Feelings may be awakened to-day which may never be extinguished. Hope may be excited to-day which may never expire! Acts may be performed to-day the consequences of which may not be realized until eternity! These are sublime and solemn thoughts worthy of being deeply impressed on every mind.

☞ True knowledge enlarges the dominion of truth and happiness. Beings without knowledge are as men walking in the dark. How many of the follies of mankind appear to us ludicrous and grotesque, only because knowledge has shed around about us a light, altogether unknown to the actors in the farce.

☞ Some writer has truly said, "earnestness is the root of all greatness and heroism." "They were in earnest," and not "they were only joking," is the epitaph which history has inscribed in letters of light or of blood, on the tomb of her illustrious heroes, martyrs and teachers.

THE MERCY OF THE RUMSELLER.

A poor, sick woman, sent her husband for some medicine. That the errand might the more surely be performed, she called her son, a young lad, and said, "Here Jimmy, you go with your father and now do hasten back, for I am in great pain."

They started and walked some distance to a grocery. While there an old companion meeting them, said "Let's take something to drink." "No," said Jimmy, "we had better go home, father; mother is waiting." "What boy," said the rumseller sneeringly, "do you teach him when to drink?" They took a glass, and very soon, another, Jimmy all the time urging him to go home, but without avail. Glass followed glass, until twelve o'clock, when the shop was closed, and they started for home, first taking care, however, to have his jug filled. The night was as cold and unrelenting as the rumseller's heart. The wind moaned, through the boughs of the leafless trees as if conscious of the fearful scene about to be enacted. Hour after hour the sick wife anxiously awaited their return but they came not. Morning dawned, but still no husband or son made their appearance. Finally she sent for a neighbor, who went in search of them.

About a mile from the house, he found the man lying upon the ground a stiffened corpse, his jug by his side. Near by stood Jimmy, his elbows resting on the fence, and his head upon his hands; the tears which had flowed from his now glazed eyes, were congealed to ice upon his cheeks; he, too, was a frozen corpse.

Who will say the rumseller should not bear the guilt! And yet he pleads his license.—*Binghampton Standard.*

Revenue of the Unitd States.—There has been a fallen off of the revenue of the United States for the quarter ending September 30th, of $4,072,-000.

The Rev. John Cameron, of Perth, will preach D. V., in the Baptist Chapel here, next Sabbath forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.
LEEDS & GRENVILLE.
THURSDAY.

The Council met this morning at ten o'clock. After the minutes of the previous day had been read.

Mr. Landon brought forward a motion respecting the school monies held back by the Chief Superintendent of Education. The motion was to the effect that the Treasurer be instructed by the Council to communicate with the Chief Superintendent in respect to the sum of £127 17s 11d, held back by him in consequence of the balances of various townships not being properly accounted for the Council being satisfied from the character of the treasurers that all the money had been properly paid out and that if any loss should accure the Council would assume the responsibility of such loss.

Mr. Tett seconded the motion and being put to the Council it was carried.

Mr. Robinson moved seconded by Mr. Tett, that the road commissioners be authorized to arrange with any parties willing to undertake the work of constructing a macadamised road from Gananoque to the Pittsburgh townline, if such an arrangement could be entered into by allowing the tolls on said road to be appropriated for a period not exceeding twenty years in payment for the work.

M. Hicock, asked if it was intended to do away with the toll on the bridge if the contemplated road was constructed?

Mr Tett was not sure that it would be favourable for the counties to assume the road but if the tolls could build the road he saw no evil which could result from adopting the motion.

The motion being put was carried.

Mr. Green, moved and seconded by Mr Hunter, that in addition to the Grant already made the sum of £100 be given for the purpose of re-constructing the Lyndhurst Bridge.

Mr Green explained that £150 had already been given which with a similar sum from the township Council, had been expended in the erection of a bridge had fallen down and it was unsafe to cross it.—

The township was a small one and unable to reconstruct the bridge therefore he asked the Council to grant the sum named in the resolution.

Mr Hicock thought that when the Council granted the £150 they should have granted it as a present to the township but they did not do so but stipulated that it should be laid out under the superintendence of the county surveyor therefore the county was now responsible for the manner in which the work had been performed. He had been informed, however that persons could be found willing to erect the bridge provided they were allowed to erect a toll on the bridge.

Mr. Green, thought it would be extremely unfair to adopt such a plan after the township had expended £150 on the bridge already.

Mr Hicock asked Mr Green to withdraw his motion and bring up another one including the macadamising of the road from the bridge as he felt assured that if the road leading from the bridge of Kitley was macadamised it would not be long before there would be a stage running to Kitley besides both the bridge and the road would be built on the same principle as the road leading from Gananoque to the Pittsburg town-line.

Mr Green withdrew his motion and submitted one in accordance with the suggestion of Mr Hicock, which was put and carried.

Mr. Anderson, seconded, by Mr. Green moved that the Clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose of paying jurors.

Mr. Bell, thought it was taking the advantage of the Council to bring such a motion forward when a less number of members were present than the number who voted on the subject when the question was brought before the Council on the previous day. He had no objection to the payment of jurors, but he objected to the principle of taxing the people for the purpose.

Mr. Hicock asked Mr. Anderson, to withdraw his motion till all the members were present.

Mr. Anderson had no desire whatever to take advantage of the absence of members —He believed it right to pay the jurors, and therefore he had brought forward the motion. All he wished was a fair expression of the Council on the subject.

Mr. Peden, was astonished that a single member should object to the payment of jurors. At last assizes there were men brought from the farthest corner of the district who were utterly unable to afford the expencse of attending the court and every court there were many in the same predicament.

Mr Green would like to be informed by Mr. Jessup, how often the same persons were liable to serve in a given number of years.—Some persons affirmed they would not be called upon oftener than once in seven or eight years,

Mr. Bell; objected to the motion on account of the expense. It would cost the counties £700 or £800 per year.

Mr. Karnahan thought that Mr. Bell was a little selfish. Persons in Mr Bell's township were near at hand, but it should be reclected that a great number of poor men were liable to serve who lived in the remotest corners of the district. To ask such to come to court for a week without payment was unjust and unfair.

Mr. Bell, said if the people knew they were to be taxed to pay themselves they would not admire the principle.

Mr. Landon, did not think it was the business of the people to pay the criminal expenses of the country by direct taxation. The expenses should be paid from the general revenue to the country; the same as the Inspector General and the other officers of the Government. He thought it no benefit for the people to be allowed to tax themselves for such purposes.

Mr Peden thought it one of the greatest privileges enjoyed by the people that they were allowed to tax themselves.

The motion was then put, when ten voted for it, and eight against it.

Yeas.—Peden, Robinson, Green, Anderson, Crawford, Peck, Hunter, Kernahan, Dillon, and Polk.

Nays.—Hicock, Tett, Cummings, Leech, Landon, Bell, Hill, and Rose.

Mr Kernahan moved, seconded by Mr. Crawford, that the Warden be requsted to lay before the Council the draft of the contract for macadamising and keeping in repair the four county roads.

The motion was agreed to and the draft was read by the clerk.

Mr Tett thought it was usual in contracts of that nature for the contractor to give bail for the due performance of the work. By the draft just read, no mention was made of any bail.

Mr. Peden, had no objection to give bail, if required, although he thought the work done on the roads would be sufficient security.

The Warden had mentioned to a lawyer the objection used by Mr. Tett, but he was told that the work done would be sufficient security.

Mr. Landon, though the matter was of importance, and would like to see the draft laid on the table for some time in order to give the members an opportunity of examining its details. The draft stated that the contractor was to have command of the roads for thirteen years from next November, and yet, if he understood correctly, Mr. Peden, had been collecting the tolls since last July. The tolls since July had only yielded some £200 or £300, and Mr Peden had expended it was said some. £4000. In consequence of this, Mr Peden might refuse to give up the roads to the Council unless the full amount expended by him to the pressent time was paid. He thought time was necessary to consider an important subject of that kind.

Mr Peden remarked that what had been read by the clerk was merely a draft of contract and might be altered. The contract could not be got ready in consequence of Mr Hicock forgetting to bring with him the specifications of the Farmersville and Westport road. The specifications had, however, been sent for and the contract would be drawn up immediately after they arrived. He did not desire to take any advantage of the Council neither did he wish the Council to take any advantage of him. One thing he had to mention however and that was that he expected to have the roads under his contract for a period of thirteen years after they were completed. This the commissioners would not allow him but as some consideration they had given him the tolls since last July altho' the contract would only date from November next. On this point he would wish the Council to express an opinion.

The Council then adjourned till two o'clock.

When the Council met, Mr Peck moved seconded by Mr Leech that the Warden be instructed to sign the contract for making and keeping the county roads in repair and that the seal of the corporation be attached thereto.—Carried.

Mr Peden brought up the third report of the Finance Committe. The report stated that the committee had under consideration a letter from the county treasurer, representing the great increas in the business of his office lately, requesting that an assistant might be allowed him.

On motion the report was refered to committee of the whole forthwith, when a resolution was agreed to that the treasurer should be allowed to engage an assistant till the next meeting of the Council.

Mr Cummings moved that the sum of £10 be granted to South Gower for the purpose of repairing bridges in that township.

Mr Hicock would have no objection to the motion provided the township raised a like amount.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr Hicock moved that the sum of ten shillings be paid the reporters from the *Recorder* and *Monitor* offices every day they had been in attendance.—Agreed to.

Mr Landon moved that a copy of the resolution passed by the Council respecting the School monies kept back by the Chief Superintendent be furnished to the treasurer, with the seal of the corporation affixed, so that the treasurer might communicate on the subject with the education office in Toronto. Agreed to.

Mr Tett introduced a by-law for the purpose of constructing the road leading from Gananoque to the Pittsburgh town-line, also from the county toll road at Sheffield's Corners in Lansdowne to the Macadamized road from Kingston to Morton, and that the tolls on the works to be erected be guaranteed to the contractor for making and repairing such roads for a period not exceeding twenty years.

The by-law was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr Green thought the Council only intended to put off his application for aid to build the bridge.

Mr Peden had no such desire. He believed the bridge and road would be built, because although the tolls might not be sufficient in the meantime, the increasing business of the country would render them of value before many years expired.

Mr Hicock was certain that if the road was built from Morton there would be a large increase of travel. He had no doubt that a stage would soon be put on the road from Morton to Kitley if the road was made. The consideration of the subject be thought might be left over till the meeting of the Council in January, as nothing could be done in the matter before next Spring.

The by-law was agreed to and reported to the Council, when it was read three times and passed. The Council adjourned till.

FRIDAY.

Mr Stett's petition to be allowed compensation for loss sustained from the bad state of the road leading from Prescott on the Prescott and Kemptville toll-road, was laid before the Council.

Mr Tett thought something ought to be allowed, as the petition bore the names of a great number of persons residing along the line of road who had protested against paying any toll unless the road was put in repair.

Mr Green remarked that the road had never been in good repair, and doubted if it ever would till it was made over again. It was the portion of road which the people of Prescott had made and as it lay within the town of Prescott the people of the town should be held responsible, and not the county.

Mr Peden had no doubt Mr Stett had sustained a loss from the bad state in which the road was. He thought the Council should make some allowance.

Mr Green thought it Mr Stett was allowed something, there would be other toll-keepers who would also apply for grants or reductions in the rent payable by them and who would have as much right to a grant as Mr Stett.

Mr Landon agreed with the remarks made by Mr Green. Allow Mr Stett something, and similar petitions would soon follow from other toll-gate keepers. It appeared to him strange that every contractor on the county roads should get ruined and every toll-gate keeper blasted and every other person connected with them hopelessly withered.—(Laughter.)

Mr Hunter moved, seconded by Mr Cummings, that the sum of £25 be allowed.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

M t introduced a by-law for the paym f Jurors which was read a first, econd time, and referred to a com of the whole.

T nks in the by-law were filled up u ws. The sum of £500 per year set apart from the county fund Jurors. Each Juror to receive s e per mile for every mile he trav attend court—equal to threepenc way. The Sheriff to receive 10s. each juror list made out, and 5s. per or checking the list while the Cour itting.

T nks being filled up as above, a cla as added that the law should come operation on the 1st of January next.

T mittee then rose and reported the b as amended to the Council, when Tett moved, seconded by Mr Leec at the by-law be read a third time passed.

M andon moved in amendment, seco by Mr Cummings, that the by-law b d a third time on the second day next session of the Council.

M don wished the by-law held in ab e till the next Council was elect cause he did not think his const s were favourable to the passage h a measure.

M had opposed a similar By-Law former occasion, because he thoug urors ought to be paid in Upper Cana the same principle as they were in Lower Canada. There being prospect of getting this done for so ime to come he thought it but just t he Council should do something in the ter.

Th tion was then put, when the third was carried by a majority of nin seven. The By-Law, after being a third time was passed.

M eedy moved, seconded by Mr Polk, a grant of £10 be allowed to be la on the town-line from Kitley to O Ferry.

T tion was agreed to.

A Law was also passed to empowe road commissioners to sign the act for making and keeping in repa four county roads.

A Law being prepared to cover the grants mad by the council, it was and passed, when

M l moved that the minutes of the t Council be read and approved, being seconded by Mr Hunter was d. When the minutes were read Landon seconded by Mr Hic oved that the thanks of the Coun e given to the Warden for the faith d upright manner in which he had arged the duties of his office for the ear.

M ndon remarked that he felt great ure in submitting the motion. Alth he had been but one year in the C il, and might never be in the Coun gain, still he felt much pleased with manner in which the Warden had arged his duties. When he ente he Council he (Mr L.) had a very ent idea of the way the business e Council was conducted: he thou at every thing was done in a st party feeling but he was disap d, and he believed that this disap ment had been occasioned by the st tforward manner in which the busin been conducted by the Ward In passing through life men had perience bitters as well as sweet if all would try to extract the poison each others cups, they would much happier than in adding to ea ers miseries. They might have differences, however,—such thing not be helped, but he believed t very number present would leave ouncil with feelings of regret that ight never all meet again, (chee

Th arden thanked the Council for th dness and consideration with which had always treated him. He hope would all live to meet toget xt year, and for many years after

Th uncil for 1855 then broke up. —Ta all in all it was not the *worst* Cour any means which the United Cour ave experienced. There is room little improvement nevertheless The *Hincks* of the County Cou e financier, Mr Peden will how be no more present.—*Recorder.*

G TRUNK RAILROAD.—We see it st the *Whig* that the Grand Tru lroad will not be opened from Bro to Montreal till next spring. The g is at fault in making the srat as we understand the opening will place at the time fixed upon by the d ors—the 15th of November.—*Broc k Recorder.*

IMP NT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. —Fr he Naval and Military Gazette, we le that upon the arrival of the Forei Legion in England, it was decided he law officers, that the enlistment anadians and other British-born subje that corps was illegal. They were immediately discharged, but many hem have entered the service in th e. It now only waits the Quee uthority to raise two regiments in Br North America to be called the 1 and 101st, and which are to be co ered as regular regiments of the line. ese facts are interesting, as they that Canadians, if they choose to e the army, will not only not be looke pon as foreigners but are not perm to serve under the name of forei s.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Th Tribune" is informed by a corres-pond ust arrived from Kansas, that rece in passing through the town of Kan Mo., a band of border ruffians had into the territory for the purpose lling Governor Reeder.

T ip Many, arrested a few days ago, spicion of being fitted out for the ssian service, was released yest y, after an examination of her case his District Court.

T Havannah correspondent of the "H " states that Morales, who was rece convicted at Havannah of havi his posession certain revolutionary ments, had been sentenced to deat the garotte, and not to the chai g, as formerly reported.

New Orleans 16th.

A es from Galveston announces that t Cabahan of the Texan Rangers a battle with a force of 400 Me s and Indians. 40 of the latter and xans were killed. The Maxicans rned. Capt. C. has called on Tex or forces to exterminate the Ind who threaten to massacre every whi an they encounter. He was exp g another attack.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.

A el was fought on Saturday, near Sav h, between John Chaplin, a lieu t in the navy, and Dr. Kirk, his er-in-law. Kirk was killed at the d shot. Chaplin was severely wou

THE FAMILY THAT DIDN'T TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

Eldest Son 21 Years.—Pau, wha is it that Neighbor Dodd calls a Czar and that he is always talking about.

Father,—I don't exactly know, I think he is a President or King, or something above them both.

Son—If he be a King, what place is he King of.

Father—Surely King of the Cannibal Islands. I never heard much about Kings, but your Grandmother used to sing about Old King Cloe," but as he was called "old," it can't be him, he could hardly be living now.

Son—But the Czar might be the President of Canada.

Father—He might, but Canada is not the name of his country. I mind now, that people used when I was a lad, to talk of the Rooshian duck, but I never set my eyes on any bird of the sort.

Son—Rooshian,—Rooshian,—I have it now, Tommy Dodd, a hop of my thumb chap, talks adout Roosby and Serfs, and that sort of things. Where is Rooshy.

Father—I'm not sure. It might be on this side of the world or on the other side, or at the Auntypods, or in Europe, or some-where beyond that kingdom. You can ask Tommy Dodd.

Son—Tommy is gone to School, and brought his grub with him for dinner and won't be back till evening.

Father—Then go and borrow Dodd's paper, and find it out yourself.

Son—But is Czar a man or a woman, or a harempfrodite.

Father—Bless my soul; what a taste you have for big words

Son—Not for much bigger than yours; you said a time ago Auntypods what is an Auntypod.

Father—Bless your thick skull, you know what aunts are, and what pods are. The word tells you itself.

Son—Right well, for Aunty often gave me a singing in the ear, and bean pods are known by every person.

Father—Now that's settled.

Son—But Roosby must be somewhere, and the Czar must be something, for if its nothing it cant' have a name, don't you think Roosby might be in South America, or in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Father—Likely enough.

Son—But it can't be in a Valley, for little Dodd talked about a Mount Cockusus. It cant be a Valley. if it is a Mount.

Father—Bah; the Cockus is where President Pierce and the other chaps makes the laws for the United States.

Son—Oh! jiggery, we'll never find it out, and only that every body is talking about it, I would'nt care a doit

Father—The Czar must be a man for I heard about the Czar Peter, an no woman, as I ever heard, was called by that name.

Son—Then his wife, if he'd one was called Czar Peterina.

Father—Guessed right my lad.

Son—As we have found that out we'll try and make off where he lives Little Dodd said that Rooshy was nea Turky, and that Turky was near the other side of the world, where Steamers, took a long time to go.

Father—Then if its so far away. I'll not bother my head about it, for its not likely I'll ever see it; an if its on the other side of the world I don't well know how I could get to it, even if I wished,—I dont think the world has two sides.

Son—Yourself told me that everything has two sides, —a right and wrong one, I wish I knew in which the Czar lives.

Father—And if you did what good would it do you.

Son—Not much, but I dont like to have my mouth shut when that youngster Dodd, is talking about things I don,t know of.

Father—Well, you will find all about it in one of the books on that shelf. It is the history of the greatest traveller in the world;—not that book, the other.

Son—Sinbad the sailor.

Father—If you dont get it there you may give over, for Sinbad saw countries, and traveled in them, that no one ever traveled before or since, except the Flying Dutchman; but the Dutchman has not printed his travels as I have heard of,

Son—After turning over some leaves, —why there's not a word of Rooshy or the Czar here; now I mind that little Dodd talked about Rooshian Serfs or *Surfs.*

Father—Surf of course you stupid; thats the waves of the Sea that rolls on the shore: Rooshy must be on the Sea-shore.

Son—Yes, he talked the Black Sea.

Father—Black Sea.

Son—You yourself talked of a Red Sea and you said you saw it in the good book, and we dont know, but there are seas of all the colors of the rainbow.

Father—Well, what more did he say.

Son—Oh! he talked about Steps and A-Nappy, and A-She. Minor, and A-Natt-to-ly, and another sea he called Capstan-Sea, and a saint he called, Peter Burgh, and a place they call Simperrypoll; he said Turkey was filled with Minny Retts, as if the girls there have all one name, and that the people wont drink wine or eat pork, and that they sit squatting like tailors, and dont shave.

Father—Confound the fellows what do they live on

Son—They have plenty of pumpkins, and lots of tea and sugar grows there, and plenty of cabbages, radishes and horsebeans.

Father—Cabbages without pork, they can't be Christians, but Haythans and Turks.

Son—Yes Turks, that's what the youngster called them, he said the women wore breeches and the men petticoats, and that Rooshy run up to the North Pole.

Father—That was no great feat, I saw a bear run up a pole.

Son—Right; and Dodd called something a Rooshian bear.

Father—Now I have it. The Czar is not a man, nor woman, nor a town, but one of them animals that comes from the country where they catch Monkies, and that's beyond the Rocky mountains, where that sailar chap they called Sir John Franklin, was frostbitten to death, I say lad, take up that other book, and lay down "Sinbad."

Son—Yes, it is called Gulliver's travels.

Father—Next to Sinbad, Gulliver is the greatest of travellers. He found out two kinds of people, one was called Lillypushans, and the other Broddy Naggins. When Dodd's flings hard words at your head, you treat him to these. I will borrow Farmer Dodd's paper after supper, and tell you all about it to-morrow. There is another great traveller, but I hav'nt seen his life in print. They call him Monbody but I'm sure it ought to be Manbody. If the work can be got for a Yorker, I'll buy it.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES!
AT CHERRY COTTAGE,
AYLMER, CANADA EAST.

THE third term of this School will commence on Monday, the Fifth day of November.

STUDIES.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Hygiene, Composition, Drawing, Painting in Water colors, Monochromatic, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, Ornamental Leather-work, Singing and Piano Forte.

REFERENCES;

J. Egan, Esq., M. P. P.
Charles Symmes, Esq.,
P. Church, M. D.,
H. R. Symmes, Esq.

Birth,

At Carleton-Place, on Saturday the 27th ult., Mrs. Samuel Fuller of a son.

Married,

In "St. John's Church," Richmond. on the 25 inst., by the Rev. C. B. Pettit B. A., Rector Hugh Nesbitt of the village of Ashton and Church Warden of "Christ's Church," to Amelia Garland daughter of Thomas Garland Reeve of the Township of Goulbourne.

In Richmond on the 26th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Pettit, B. A., Rector, Thomas McNiece of the County of Carleton, to Eliza Nelson of the village of Richmond.

At Huntly, on Monday the 24th inst., by the Rev. James Godfrey, Mr. William Egleson. Teacher, to Miss Mary Ann, Eldest daughter of Willian Shore, Esq., all of Napean.

On Wednesday, the 17th ult., by the Rev. James Hughes, Parish Priest of Aylmer, C. E., John Foran, Esq., Merchant, to Miss Catharine F. Kearney, formerly of Clonmell, county Tipperary, Ireland.

By the Rev. J. W. Sills, on the 19th Oct., William Carlyle, Esq., of the Township of Williamsburgh; to Miss Mary A. Crawford, of the Township of Mountain.

By the Rev. Robert Boyd, A. M., on the 23d ultimo, Mr. Thomas Dowsley, of the firm of Lynch & Dowsley, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Chambers, all of Prescott.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. J. Johnston, A. W. Powell, Esq., of Barrie, C. W., to Abigail Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Brigham, Esq., of Hull, C. E.

At Beauport, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. D. Marsh, Wm. Smillie, Esq. of Barnet, Vermont, U. S., to Jane, third daughter of Wm. Davidson, Esq., St. C. E.

At Toronto, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Edward Barrass, Mr. James Knıggs, to Miss Anne Marshall, both of Etobicoke.

At Toronto, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. E. Barrass, Mr. Robert Flint, of Bradford, C. W., to Elizabeth Anne Cornwall, of Toronto.

At Toronto, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. Borland, George Gilespie Crawford, Esq., M. D., to Mrs. E. Sams, widow of the late Mr. James Sams.

At Toronto, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. E. Barrass, Mr. James Abbs, to Mrs. Mary Anne Girling, all of Toronto.

At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the R. H. J. Graset, Thomas Shortis, Esq., to Hester S., only daughter of Wm Wakefield, Esq., all of Toronto.

At Barrie, C. W., on the 18th inst., Mr. Isaac William, Chief Mate of the ship *Charles Challoner*, to Miss Catherine Jackson, late from England.

At London, C. W., on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Charles Campbell, Baptist Minister, Mr. Wm. Irvine, of the Township of Lobo, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. David Morgan.

At Dundas, C. W., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goodson, Mr. E. Terrill, Conductor G. W. R. R., to Miss Adaline Parmenter

At Dundas, C. W., on the 11th inst,, by the Rev. K. Maclennon, Mr. Charles Lang, to Miss Mary Dutit.

Died,

At Otterglen, Ramsay, on the 26th Oct., Stephen Young, Esq., in the sixty-second year os his age.

At his reisdence near Williamstown, Glengarry, C. W., on the 13th ultimo, the Hon. John McGilvary, aged 52 years.

In Prescott, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Patrick Mooney, an old and respectable inhabitant of that town—aged fifty-two years.

In Thorold, on the 7th ult. Miss Frances Alison Whitelaw, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Whitelaw. of Niagara.

In Montreal, on the 20th instant Charlotte Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. L. Eagar, aged 13 years and 3 months.

In Montreal, on the 22nd instant, Mr. William Kennedy, Sent. Contractor, aged 65 years.

In Montreal, on the 20th instant, Jane Powney, second daughter of Mr. Robert Powney, aged 22 years.

In Montreal, on the 22nd instant, Mr. Robert Dalton, Purser of the steamer *Protection.*

At Quebec, on the 19th instant, Elizabeth Anne, aged 5 years and 4 months, only daughter of John and Ann Foster.

At the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, on the 19th instant, Dlle. Therese Bedard, aged 83 years.

At Quebec. on the 19th inst. Genevive Faucher, wife of Mr. Francis Talbot, aged 50 years.

At Brockville, on the 12th instant, Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Bacon, Esq., Toronto, aged 15 years.

At Queenston, on the 7th instant, in the 69th year of his age, Robert Hamilton.

Near Niagara, on the 13th ultimo, Jane Whitelaw, (Mrs. Bluntach,) niece of Dep. Com. General Thompson, of St. Johns, aged 20 years.

Also, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Whitelaw, sister of the above, and widow of the late Dr. John Whitelaw, aged 57 years.

Also, on the 7th instant, Francis Whitelaw, another niece of the above, aged 27 years.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th June, Emerald Hill, widow of the late J. B. De Phillippe, Esq., formerly of Quebec, aged 52 years.

PAID FOR WHIPPING A BOY.—A few days since, one of the drivers of a team used for hauling cars on the Market street railroad, caught the son of a tavern keeper on one of the cars while it was in motion. He took the boy off and gave him several cuts with the whip. Some of the tavern keeper's neighbors saw the act and made quite a noise about it, and informed the father of the boy. He (the father) let on to be very indignant about it, and told them that if they would show him the driver he would settle with him. The driver was watched for, and when seen the father was informed of it. The team was stopped, and the driver invited into the tavern and asked if he was the man that had struck the boy.

"Yes." replied the driver, "and I shall do it again if I catch him on the cars."

The indignant father put his hand violently in his pocket and drew out a dollar, which he gave the driver for the good service he had performed!—*Phil. Ledger.*

Young ladies should never object to being kissed by printers; they should make every allowance for the *freedom of the press!*

A pretended rhymster once remarked to an acquaintance, 'that his verses cost him very little.' 'They cost you quite as much as they are worth, then,' said the other.

☞ To weep for fear is childish; to weep for anger is womanish; to weep for grief is human; to weep for compassion is divine; but to weep for sin is christian,

SUCIDE.—On Friday, the 12 inst. a man by the name of John Laughlin laid himself purposely acros the rails of the Great Western Rairway near Galt, and was kiled by the train—his chest being crushed to pieces and his brains spattered over the road. A young woman to whom he was to have been married had proved false to him, and this rach deed was the con-equence.

Lanark, Oct. 17, 1855.

SIR,—The Lanark Agricultural Society hope you will have the goodness to insert in your paper the result of the Exhibition and Plowing Match of the Society, which will oblige

Your obedient servant,
JAMES YOUNG,
Secretary.

	s.	d.
Best Working Horse, Alex. Caldwell	10	0
2nd do do John Taylor	5	0
Best 2 year old Colt, Peter McLaren,	5	0
2nd do do Archibald Campbell	2	6
Best brood Mare and Colt, John Ramsay	10	0
2nd do do Peter McLaren	5	0
Best Bull, Peter Reid	5	0
2nd do Thomas Kelso	2	6
Best Milch Cow, Adam Craig	5	0
Best two year old Heifer, Daniel Wilson	5	0
Best yoke of Oxen, William Stead	10	0
Best Ram, William Stead	5	0
Best 2 Ewes, Daniel Wilson	7	6
Best Ram Lamb, William Stead	5	0
2nd do Alexander Stewart	2	6
Best 2 Ewe Lambs, William Stead	5	0
Best Boar, Archibald Campbell	5	0
Best pair Spring Pigs, Peter Reid	5	0
Best 2 bushs Spring Wheat, Samuel Wilson	5	0
Best bushel Barley, Daniel Wilson	2	6
Best 2 bushels Oats, Alexander Stewart	2	6
Best bushel Corn, William Scott	5	0
Best ½ bushel Timothy Seed, Robt. Affleck	5	0
Best 20 lbs Butter, James Mathie	5	0
2nd do William Ramsbottom	2	6
Best 20 lbs Cheese, James Mathie	5	0
Best bushel Apples, Alexander Stewart	5	0
Best bushel Potatoes, William Stead	2	6
Best bushel Onions, Thomas Kelso	2	6
Best half bushel Carrots, Alex. Stewart	2	6
Best 6 Ruta Bagas, Samuel Wilson	2	6
Best 6 Mangul Wurtzels, William Scott	2	6
Best 10 yards dressed Cloth, William Stead	5	0
Best 10 yards Druggett, Robert Affleck	5	0
Best Woolen Blankets, James Young	5	0
Best Quilt or Bed Cover, John Mitchell	5	0
2nd do do James Young	2	6
EXTRA.		
Best Buggy, Jacob Gallenger	5	0
Best Waggon, Simeon Alcorn	5	0
Best Harness, George Glassop	5	0
Best Beans, Robert Affleck	2	6
Best Squash, J. W. Anderson	2	6
Best 3 years old Colt, Alexander Stewart,	5	0
1st Plowing, John Affleck	20	0
2nd do Robert Robertson	15	0
3rd do Thomas Young	10	0

ALEX. STEWART,
President.
J. YOUNG.
Secretary.

Quebec Timber Market.

Oct. 22, 1855.

	s. d.	s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for interior according to average, &c measured off, nominal	0 5	a 0 6½
For fair ordinary Rafts according to average & manufacture, measured off, nominal	0 0	a 0 0
For good and superior Rafts, measured off nominal	0 7	a 0 8
In shipping order, according to average and quality, nom.	0 6	a 0 [illegible]
Red Pine, in the raft, for 40 to 50 feet, measured off, nom.	0 8	a 0 9½
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0 9	a 0 9½
Oak, Lake Erie, do	1 3	a 1 4
Lake St. Clair,	1 4	a 1 5
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality, nom.	0 6	a 1 2
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0 0	a 1 3
Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft, nominal	0 7	a 0 10
Flatted do do	0 5	a 0 7½
Staves, for specification Merchantable,	£52 10s.	
Pipe, assorted	£55	
Do. W. O. Puncheon, Merchantable,	£12 10s	a £0 0
Deals, Bright	£11 0	a £0 0 for 1sts ⅔ds, for 2nds, &
Do floated	£10 for 1sts ⅔rds for 2ds,	

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Oct. 26.

Flour—Millers Extra	s.	D.	S	D
Superfine, per bbl......	47	6.	0	0
"Farmers' per 196 lbs.	0	0	45	0
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60lbs.	0	0	9	6
Spring, do do............	9	6	0	0
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs	0	0	45	6
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs....	0	0	3	0
Barley per bushel 48 lbs..	3	0	3	6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs..	1	8	0	0
Peas, per 60 lbs........	0	0	2	6
Beans per bushel,........	0	0	6	3
Corn, per bushel.........	0	0 a	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0	0 a	1	8
Hay per ton..........	0	0 a	60	0
Straw per ton.........	0	0 a	65	0
Onions per bushel.........		0 a	6	0
Butter—Fresh, per lb....		0 a	0	11
" Tub do...........	0	7½ a	0	8
Eggs per dozen.........	0	0 a	0	9
Pork per 100 lbs.........	0	0 a	45	0
Beef per 100 lbs.....	20	0 a	0	0
—per lb	0	5 a	0	0
Mutton per lb by the qtr.	0	4 a	0	5
Hams per lb.........	0	7½ a	0	0
Tallow per lb	0	0 a	0	10
Lard per lb.........	0	0 a	0	6
Turkies each..........	0	0 a	0	0
Geese each	0	0 a	0	0
Ducks per pair.........	2	6 a	0	0
Fowls do............	2	0 a	2	6
Wood per cord....	7	6 a	8	0

KEMPTVILLE MARKETS,

Oct. 27.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
W. Wheat per bushel,.	0	0	to 7	6
Spring, do. "...."....	6	6	7	0
Barley......"...."....	0	0	4	0
Rye........."...."....	0	0	4	6
Indian Corn, "...."....	0	0	5	0
Oats,......."...."....	1	3	1	6
Pork, per barrel,......	75	0	80	0
Beef. " 100 lbs.,....	0	0	0	0
Butter," lb,.......	9½	0	0	10
Hay, " ton,.......	40	0	42	6
Wood " cord,.......	5	0	6	0

Division Courts for 1856.
FOR THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK & RENFREW.

THE Times and Places for holding the Division Courts for the said United Counties for 1856, are appointed as follows, viz:—

THE FIRST DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Town of Perth, on the seventh day of January, the tenth day of March, the twenty-eighth day of April, the fourth day of June, the fourth day of July, the eighth day of September, the twenty-second day of October, and the tenth day of December, 1856.

THE SECOND DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Lanark, on the eleventh day of January, on the twelfth day of March, the thirtieth day of April, the twenty seventh day of June, the eleventh day of September, and the fifteenth day of November, 1856.

THE THIRD DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Carleton-Place on the fourteenth day of January, the seventeenth day of March, the sixth day of May, the seventh day of July, the fifteenth day of September, and the fourth day of November, 1856.

THE FOURTH DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Smith's Falls, on the twelfth day of January, the thirteenth day of March, the third day of May, the twenty-eighth day of June, the twelfth day of September, and the first day of November, 1856.

THE FIFTH DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Pakenham, on the fifteenth day of January, the eighteenth day of March, the seventh day of May, the eighth day of July, the sixteenth day of September, and the fifth day of November, 1856.

THE SIXTH DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Renfrew, on the sixteenth day of January, on the nineteenth day of March, the ninth day of July, and the seventeenth day of September, 1856.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Town of Douglas on the seventeenth day of January, the twentieth day of March, the tenth day of July, and the eighteenth day of September, 1856

THE EIGHTH DIVISION COURT, to be holden at the Village of Pembroke on the eighteenth of January, the twenty-first day of March, and the eleventh day of July, 1856.

The First Diviaion Court to be open at Nine of the clock, A. M.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Division Courts to be open at Ten of the clock, A. M.

And the Eighth Division Court to be open at Two of the clock, P. M.

(Signed,)
JOHN G. MALLOCH,
Judge of the County & Division Courts, Lanark & Renfrew.

Perth, Oct. 11, 1855.

I certify the above to be a true copy. Given under my hand at Perth this 15th day of October, 1855.

W. R. F. BERFORD,
Clerk of the Peace, Lanark & Renfrew.

"CLIFTON WAREHOUSE."

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

DOWNCOME IN PRICES!

ALL who want GOODS of a superior style and at very low prices, will find them at the "Clifton Warehouse."

The Proprietors deem it quite unnecessary to fill up the columns of a newspaper, with a detailed account of the various articles they have in stock; suffice to say, that our Stock is heavy, and consists of all the novelties of the season.

For particulars as to Terms &c., see our large hand bills now in circulation.

JAMES COULTER & SON.
Clifton, [late Bellamy's Mills,]
Oct. 29th, 1855. 7-u.

JUST RECEIVED

AND for Sale, a supply of Merchant's Genuine Gargling Oil. Also—Comstock's Celebrated Medicines.

JAMES COULTER & SON.
7-u.

THE GREAT
EASTERN HAIR RESTORER,
FOR
BEAUTIFYING & RESTORING
THE HAIR,

IS no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress. It will restore grey hair to the original color, and besides, is a liquid easy of application, and will not color the skin. In short, every person who has carefully used it, will join in the statement that this is the best Hair Restorer in the world.

To be had Wholesale or Retail of

E. G. A. WHITMARSH,
Main Street,...... Mirrickville, C. W.

WANTED,

A MILLER, at the Hubble's Falls Mills. ☞ None need apply but those of steady habits.

JAMES HUBBLE.
Hubble's Falls, Sept., 3rd, 1855.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR such term of years as may be agreed on, part of lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of Goulbourn, containing 130 acres of good Land, about 70 acres of clearing in a good state of cultivation, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, & a number of bearing Apple Trees, and about 10 acres ready for Wheat. The Land is situated on the Stage road from Perth to Bytown, and five miles from Richmond. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises, if by letter post-paid, to Richmond P. O.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ALSO:

THE West Half of Lot No. 2, in the Sixth Concession of Marlborough, 100 acres of Excellent LAND, about 50 acres unproved and in good order, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, being in the centre of a good country, within 1½ miles of the Village of North Gower, and on a good road leading thereto, and only 24 miles from Bytown. For particulars, observe above, good title can be given.

6-tf. H. M.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PETER McEWEN,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW Establishment, near the Temperance Hall. P.McE. would now inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and the surrounding Townships, that he has on hand an excellent stock of

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,

And choice lot of VESTINGS, which will be sold at the Montreal Prices, for cash.

The FALL FASHIONS are come to hand, and may be seen at the Subscriber's shop.

Almonte, Oct. 24th, 1855. 35-tf.

New Fall Stock.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL for past favors, begs to inform the Inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding Country, that his Stock is now about complete, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, MEDICINES,
STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.

And as he has gained the reputation of selling Cheap, he is determined to maintain it, by going a shade lower than heretofore.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.
Almont, Oc 23d. 6-tf.

RECIPROCITY & INDEPENDENCE!

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ASSURE us that Prosperity & Independence await the industrious Farmer, all kinds of Farm Produce command high prices and ready sale. In order to meet this state of things, and help to introduce the better system, [the Ready Pay] the Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public generally that he is now receiving a large and choice selection of

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS.
—ALSO,—
A Complete Stock of
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, HARDWARE,
DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS,
&c., &c.

To his TEAS, the special attention of all who want a good article at a low figure is invited. The entire stock has been carefully selected and will be sold, at unprecedentedly low prices for

CASH or PRODUCE.

Cash paid for any quantity of
GOOD SPRING WHEAT,
Delivered before the close of Navigation.

A. McDOUGALL.
Smith's Falls, October 19th, 1855. 6-u.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

THANKFUL for the additional encouragement given to him during the past Summer, and being desirous of giving his Friends and the Public the advantage of

New & Fresh Goods!
DIRECT
From the Manufacturers!

Has been induced to continue his IMPORTATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN and now begs to announce that he is receiving the first of his Fall supply of

GOODS!

per the "Mohawk," from Liverpool, in the shape of a large and very select assortment of

COLORED BROCADED & LUSTRES,
PRINTED CASHMERES,
BLACK & COLORED COBOURGS,

Of NEW and ELEGANT styles, and which he is determined to sell Low for *Ready Pay.*

He will also be receivining a few days, per "Britannia," now arrived in

MONTREAL!

A Large Assortment of
REGATTA STRIPES,
Tickings, Shirtings
Osnaburghs, very heavy for
BAGS.
and of Narrow Breadth.

and which, on arrival, will be offered for Sale equally low. And on the arrival of the Ships "*Toronto,*" "*Pride of Canada,*" and "*City of Manchester,*" expected every day in port, he will be in receipt of a most

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION
OF
FALL GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

(and of which due notice will be given,) comprising therein the best assortment of

CLOTHS.
Blankets & Cloakings

ever brought to this neighborhood.

IN order to make room for the above extensive

STOCK OF GOODS!

The Subscriber proposes after the First of October, to dispose of the balance of his SUMMER STOCK,

AT
10 Per Cent Reduction,
from his present low prices,
☞ *FOR CASH.* ☜

and to which he would strongly invite the attention of the Public.

The "Grand Motto" now, being Light Profits and Quick Returns, the undersigned purposes acting up to it, and will after the above date, and through the Winter season, sell his

GOODS

at such low prices for ready pay, as shall give to the public the highest satisfaction, and induce them to bring payment of some kind in return.

His assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
AND
Fancy Goods

Is complete, and will be kept well assorted, during Fall and Winter.

☞ All descriptions of GRAIN and GOOD BUTTER taken in payment, at the highest Market Prices.

JOHN SUMNER.
Ashton, Sept. 18th, 1855. 1-tf

NEW GOODS!

GEORGE DUNNET,

IS now receiving a very Large Stock of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,
FRESH GROCERIES,
Stone and Glassware,
DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS,
&c., &c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of his customers and others, promising them GOOD articles at as LOW rates as can be found anywhere.

He will be thankful for the Ready Pay, but if that be not convenient, will, as usual, take payment thankfully when he gets it.

P. S.—A fine lot of Silk Plush and Silk Bonnets, India Rubber over Shoes, very cheap.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 17th, 1855. 5-tf.

NEW
Fall & Winter Goods.
THE SUBSCRIBER,

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers and the public at large, for past favors, begs respectfully to announce, that he is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS!

Consisting in part of Silks, Silk Velvets, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons of the latest fashions, and very cheap, Flowers, Muslins, Laces, Edgings, Infants' Caps, Waists, Ladies' Muslin Caps, Hosiery, Black, Blue and Brown Lace Veils, Green, Blue & Brown Bareges for Veils, Netted Veils, Polkas, Sleeves, Sewed Muslin, Collars and Habit Shirts, in great variety, Knitted Gauntlets, Ear Caps and Head Dresses, the Latest style in Square and Long Shawls, Fancy Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Orleans, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Cloakings, Galaplaids and Prints; &c., Dress Trimmings in Silks and Velvets.

—ALSO—

2 or 3 dozen ends of Orleans, Delaines, Cashmeres, in lengths suitable for Dresses and Patch Work, which he will sell at first cost. He has also excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Horse Rugs, Sheetings, Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cottons, Bengal & Shirting stripes, Ginghams, Ticking, Linen Towels, Bags and Bagging, Cotton Yarn, and Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Vestings, Lyons, Siberian and Reversible Cloths, just the thing for Over Coats. Also—a complete stock of Furs, &c., &c.

His Stock of Hardware, Crockery & Glassware, is full and complete. He would call particular attention to his large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

As he has been able to purchase his Stock cheaper than usual, consequently he will be able to sell at prices lower than ever he did before.

☞ The highest price will be paid for all kinds of Produce.

N. B.—The Subscriber would solicit a call from all those who want value for their money.

JOHN DEWAR.
Carleton-Place, Oct. 23d, 1855. 5-tf.

[Written for Gleason Pictorial]

HILDEBRAND:

—OR—

THE BUCCANEER AND THE CARDINAL.

A SICILIAN STORY OF SEA AND SHORE

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER XXII.

HILDEBRAND'S STORY.

IN one of the vestibules of the convent of the Capuchins sat Hildebrand and Francis de Mora. They were both of them pale and somewhat weak, but their strength of body was fast returning. The young man was sitting by an open window, and apparently gazing out upon the orange trees that grew near at hand, but a close observer might have noticed that his eyes had a vacant abstracted look—that he saw nothing beyond his own busy thoughts. His companion looked far different from what he did when first we saw him. Much of the beard was shorn from his face, his dress was less wild and extravagant than before, and the events of the past four days had thrown a softening effect over his countenance.

'Hildebrand,' said Francis, turning from the window and looking upon his companion, 'we are alone now, and you know you promised to tell me of your life.'

'My mind has been upon the same subject,' returned the old man, 'and I have no objection to tell you the story now.'

Hildebrand moved his seat nearer to the window, and Francis bent his head forward to listen.

'It is many years now since I have been free to tread these streets in safety,' commenced the old man. 'I was noble born, and I was born with hatred to the Spaniard, for my father transmitted to me the spirit. Yet I lived here in Palermo until I had seen thirty years of life. I was married to one of Sicily's fairest daughters, and our union was blessed with one child, and then the lamp of my earthly joy went out in darkness. My fondly cherished, my almost madly loved wife died. For a while I staggered beneath the blow, and when I recovered from it, I began to turn my thoughts upon a theme that had lain dormant in my bosom from childhood. I thought that my country might be free from the rule of a foreign tyrant. I felt that there was strength enough in our land to throw off the yoke, and I swore within my own bosom that I would labor towards that end. I knew that our mountains were full of true hearts and stout arms that would join me—that even our city contained thousands who would like to be free, and with a careful movement I set about the work.

'I found some of the nobles in whom I could confide, and they agreed to second my efforts. Our plans were well matured; over two thousand of our people were ready to join—we had magazines in the mountains, and arms collected there, when one man in whom I had confided betrayed the movement. That man was John de Villani, the Count of Trapani.'

'Do you mean the father of Nicholas?' asked Francis.

'Yes, the same. He betrayed me, and our plans were all frustrated. Many of the patriots were seized and hung, and many who could not be found were proscribed. I was among the latter. A price was set upon my head, and I was obliged to flee. I gave my child to a friend, who promised to protect it; and then I took to the mountains. There I remained a year, but I was hunted from place to place like a wild beast, and I knew that I must leave my native land. I stood upon the mountain one day, and looked off upon the fertile vales of our people. There were fifty brave men with me—men proscribed like myself. One of them, my own brave Carlini you remember him.'

'Yes. Your second officer, you mean.'

'The same. He came and laid his hand upon my shoulder, and he said to me, 'Let us give war to the Spaniard!' and as he spoke, he pointed to where we could distinguish the bosom of the great sea. It was a new thought, but it fired my soul in an instant. I still had my heart set upon further efforts to rouse the people, and I jumped at the idea that had presented itself. If we could get a ship, I thought we might hover about the island, and not only keep up a correspondence with friends upon the shore, but at the same time worry the enemy.

'The ship was found, and we raised money enough to pay for it. I had some knowledge of maratime matters, and by dilligent application I soon learned more. I assumed the command and nearly a hundred men joined under me. For nearly a year we did little else besides drilling ourselves in our new vocation, and in watching the movements in the island; but at the end of that time we set out more fully upon our mission. We began to intercept the Spanish ships that sailed to and from our land, and everything of a mercantile or warlike character that we could get hold of we destroyed. Of course I was in the eyes of the government but a buccaneer; but I cared not for that. I saw my country groaning beneath the bondage. I saw the spirit of my people being crushed; I saw their liberties ground into the dust, and worse than all, I saw the blight of ignorance gradually spreading its way over the soul of society.

'I worked hard for the redemption of my native home! Twice I came near starting the people up, but in both cases I got thwarted. You have heard of these rebellions.'

'Yes,' returned Francis, gazing with a sort of awe into the face of his companion. 'I have heard of them; and when I did so the name of *Hildebrand* always came to my ear with a fearful sound.'

'So there were others who trembled at the sound of my name who had no need so to do.'

'But you have not told me yet of your connection with the cardinal.'

'No but I will do so. It now three years, nearly, since I first heard directly from him. It seems he had by some means found out one of my places of rendezvous, and there he met me. There were two Carmelite monks with him. At first I refused to have anything to do with him, but he soon convinced me that he had no stratagem on foot for my harm, and I gave him audience. You may be sure that I was somewhat surprised when I knew his business. He wished me to enter into an engagement with him for the destruction of four Spanish officers against whom he had a grudge and whom he had occasion to fear. It was beyond his power to get hold of them, and he hoped to win me to his aid. The cardinal greatly mistook my character, but I did not undeceive him. I knew his character, and I resolved to get him within my power; and to this end I professed to enter into his schemes. Though I never answered the cardinal's wishes, yet he thinks I tried to do it. From that day to the present I have had more or less to do with him. I have used but little deception towards him, but he, in his inordinate love of gold, has deceived himself. He has borrowed money of me, and since that I think he has longed to get me within his power; but yet that circumstance has proved a heaven-sent providence, for, as I have once before told you, the borrowing of the money was the means of my knowing of his intention with regard to Angela Fontani.'

At the sound of that name the expression of de Mora's countenance changed from one of earnest, listening look to one of quick and fiery impulse.

'And yet, O, Heaven! how can she now be mine!' he uttered, 'We know how wicked the cardinal is, but who shall break his power?'

'Let that be for the present,' was Hildebrands reply. 'If the cardinal's power cannot be broken, we may at least snatch his victim from him.'

CHAPTER XIV.

THE UNWILLING BRIDE.

IN the ducal palace of the Fontani was being enacted a scene of more than usual interest and importance. In the great hall were collected a party who had assembled to see a wedding. Yet there were no signs of revelry there—no tokens of joy or pleasure. The place was lighted by great lamps that hung down from the vaulted ceiling, and the heavy curtains of the windows were drawn. At the head of the hall, where a small altar had been raised, stood the cardinal and the duke. The former looked towering and triumphant—the latter appeared cowering and dejected. Ludovico was about to do the deed upon which he had set his soul's highest desires, and Michael Fontani was about to see the last hold upon self-respect depart from him.

Upon the cardinal's right hand, and at little distance off, stood an old man whose face condemned him at once as the wreck of a bad being. He wore the garb of a count. He was John de Villani. By his side stood his son Nicholas the young marquis. They were both—the father and the son—trembling with excited expectations. The countenance of the young man was gleaming, though with a sort of selfish exultation, he watched the movements of the cardinal with interest.

Benedic, Sopho, and Paroli, the three Carmelites, were there, and they seemed to have come as witnesses of the ceremony that was about to take place. There were armed men there, too—soldiers dressed in mail, and wearing their polished helmets. Ludovico had called them to stand by him in case of need; for, powerful as he was, he had a secret fear that he might not get through with his business without trouble.

Soon there came a shuffling of light feet in the corridor—the great doors at the foot of the hall were thrown open, and Donna Angela Fontani entered. She was leaning on the arm of her faithful Lucia, and four other females followed on after them. The duke hurried across the hall, and took his niece's hand, and then led her towards the altar.

Even the iron-hearted cardinal started, when he saw the countenance of the maiden who was to be made a wife. It was so ashy pale—so rigid—so lifeless, and yet so stamped with sculptured pain that he could not but feel a sudden pang but that pang, after all, was more of wonder than of any other feeling. He wondered to see how the human feature can image forth pain and suffering.

'Now, my lord duke,' he said, as the maiden was led to the alter, 'our ceremony may go on.'

'All is ready,' returned Fontani, in a husky voice.

The cardinal turned to John de Villani.

'Now, signor count, where is your son?'

'Here, my lord cardinal.'

Nicholas de Villani came forward, and the maiden's hand was placed in his. Angela uttered a low cry as she felt herself thus imprisoned, and a shudder ran through her frame. For an instant the blood rushed to her face, but in a moment it was gone again, and her features were as hard as ever.

O, it must be torture most exquisite that can so freeze the tide of life. None can know, but those who have passed the dread ordeal, how keen, how crashing, how terrible is that process which can make almost senseless the tender heart while yet the body lives. Few can ever know it, for few can live through it.

The cardinal gazed a moment upon that young couple after their hands were joined and then he bade them kneel.

Nicholas de Villaui would have gone down upon his knees at once, but Angela hesitated. She cast her eyes about upon those who stood around, and at length they fastened upon her uncle. She spoke not, but then there was a world of imploring language in her painfully burning eyes. The duke could not stand that glance, and his eyes fell before it. The maiden knew that from him she had nothing to hope, and she knelt before the altar.

The cardinal opened his book and commenced the services. His voice trembled as he proceeded, but yet he hurried on. He asked the bridegroom the usual questions, and they were directly answerec. Then he asked the same of the bride. She murmured a reply, so faint that few could hear it; and the next moment she was pronounced—a wife!

Lucia saw that her mistress was unable to rise, and she sprang to assist her. The duke came forward, but he had not the heart to offer his hand.

'Angela,' he said, 'I wish you joy.'

The maiden looked up into his face.

'Do not speak to me,' she said, in a husky hollow tone. 'Wait until you attend my funeral, and then you may wish me joy in truth.'

The cardinal was upon the point of stepping down from the place where he had stood, when there was a movement among the soldiers, who stood by the door. He hesitated, and in a moment more he heard footsteps upon the pavement of the corridor. He started down from his place, but before he could speak the door was flung wide open, and Hildebrand rushed into the apartment. He was followed by Francis de Mora.

'Angela! Angela!' cried the young man, rushing up the hall. 'Where is she?'

At the sound of that voice, the new made wife turned, and on the next instant Francis had caught her in his arms.

'Saved! saved!' he murmured.

The girl—the wife—gazed one instant into her lover's face, and then a wild long shriek broke from her lips.

'Signor de Mora,' said the young marquis de Viliani, 'that is my wife! I will not trouble you to hold her longer.'

Francis de Mora heard that word. His [illegible] elaxed from their grasp,' and as A[illegible] sank upon de Villani's support [illegible] back. He saw the duke, and he sp[illegible] towards him [illegible] him by th[illegible] h.

'[illegible] Fontani,' he whispered, whil[illegible] frame shook fearfully, 'tell me the t[illegible] is she married?'

'[illegible] fell convulsively from the dukes lips.

Th[illegible] ng man's hands fell by his side, [illegible] a deep groan came up from his bosom[illegible] Angela did not faint, but she looke[illegible] ldly about her. She seemed like o[illegible] just awakening from some fearful dr[illegible] but she awoke to a reality just as fea[illegible]

By [illegible] time the cardinal could command [illegible] speech. He sprang forward and s[illegible] his hand towards the armed soldi[illegible]

'S[illegible] upon these two men,' he shouted. '[illegible] ze upon them and bear them off!'

'H[illegible] a moment, Ludovico,' said Hilde[illegible] d. 'You have no cause for my a[illegible]

'H[illegible], ha,' laughed the cardinal, in the fu[illegible] s of his triumph. 'No cause again[illegible] the buccaneer—the traitor! Seize[illegible], soldiers!'

'B[illegible]' cried the old man, and pointing t[illegible] he soldiers who were advanceing u[illegible] him. 'Another step and you shall [illegible] it. I am a noble of Palermo a[illegible] ou I command.'

T[illegible] ned men shrank back. It was not f[illegible] r of the drawn sword; but it was [illegible] ajesty of the man who spoke to th[illegible]

'B[illegible] ction on your heads for cowards[illegible] lled the cardinal, while his whol[illegible] e shook with rage. 'Seize him,[illegible] man! you. Seize them both, and [illegible] hem away!'

'[illegible] o, Ludovico,' returned Hildebran[illegible] You cannot command me now. I bea[illegible] pardon of your king.'

'T[illegible] ng is in Spain.'

'H[illegible] he is; but [illegible] t my pard[illegible] ne by one who knows you well.[illegible] n again a noble in my native land[illegible] more than your equal now in powe[illegible] id you never hear the name of L[illegible] de Mora!'

'[illegible] zo de Mora!' uttered the cardinal[illegible] g pale.

'A[illegible] returned Hildebrand. 'You have[illegible] ome strange dealings with him at all[illegible] s, though you knew him not at the[illegible] e.'

Lu[illegible] co wore a dagger beneath his robes[illegible] e knew that the old man could expos[illegible] h, and quick as thought, he drew his we[illegible] upon his intended victim. The [illegible] had not expected this movement,[illegible] was he prepared to resist it; but t[illegible] was one who did see it, and who l[illegible] forward in time. It was Franc[illegible] Mora. He seized the prelate's [illegible] and wrenched the dagger from him, a[illegible] en he turned and placed his arms [illegible] d the old man's neck.

'F[illegible],' he said, 'this thing has not been [illegible] y hidden from me. I suspected th[illegible] th when we were in the mountains,[illegible] have often suspected it since, but I[illegible] not speak it lest it should prove[illegible] O, bless God, I have a fathe[illegible]'

Th[illegible] ng man's words failed him as his ga[illegible] sted upon Angela.

'O,[illegible] ichael Fontani,' said the old noble,[illegible] he saw his son's sorrow, 'how have [illegible] kept the pledge given to your broth[illegible]

'I[illegible] been kept well,' cried the cardi[illegible] rousing from his fears. 'You may [illegible] to your station, but you cannot u[illegible] that I have done; and as for you[illegible] e is under condemnation now—a[illegible] mnation from which no power can s[illegible] him.'

'[illegible] roaned Michael Fontani, clasping h[illegible] nds together. 'My heart is achin[illegible] Would to God I had never seen![illegible] al coronet—never known the lust o[illegible] bition, O, Ludovico, you have led m[illegible] the purgatory of the soul's hottes[illegible] rment!'

'O[illegible] pon thee, thou prating coward!' hissed[illegible] cardinal. 'It is too late for thee [illegible] wring thy hands now. The work [illegible] ne and well done, too. All I sough[illegible] been accomplished. And as for yo[illegible] orenzo de Mora,' he continued turnin[illegible] him whom we have known only as the[illegible] caneer, 'if your pardon be a true [illegible] you may come back to your home[illegible] ut you had better beware of your [illegible] e! I do not believe you will dare [illegible] yourself against the Cardinal of Pal[illegible] o. At least, 't were very unsafe for y[illegible] do so.'

'T[illegible] future shall show you what I dare,'[illegible] mptly returned the old man 'And[illegible] r my noble son, here, you have [illegible] got to answer for your deeds again[illegible] n. And look, too, proud prelate, [illegible] that fair girl whom you would ruin.[illegible] w will you answer to her?'

A[illegible] nt smile curled about the cardinal[illegible]

'S[illegible] ill look to her husband for redre[illegible] d not to you.'

'C[illegible] ciful God!' shrieked Angela, spring[illegible] from the grasp of Nicholas de Villan[illegible] d sinking upon her knees at the p[illegible] 's feet, 'is there no salvation for m[illegible]

'Y[illegible] *husband* will care for you,' said [illegible] ovico.

At[illegible] moment the old Franciscan enter[illegible] e hall. His feeble limbs had borne[illegible] less slowly than came his companio[illegible] He entered without noise, and those[illegible] e upper end of the hall did not n[illegible] im.

'O[illegible] him not my husband!' cried the [illegible] girl, wringing her hands in agony[illegible]

'B[illegible] *is* your husband, and no power on[illegible] h can—'

CHAPTER XXV.

CONCLUSION.

TH[illegible] dinal had stopped short in his speech[illegible] he saw the Franciscan standing be[illegible] him. That old man had throw[illegible] ck his cowl, and his great black[illegible] were fastened upon the guilty prelat[illegible] a look of fire.

'L[illegible] co,' he said, 'have you married o[illegible] ghter?'

'Y[illegible] asped the cardinal.

'A[illegible] my child,' said Father Hugh, lifting[illegible] girl to her feet. 'Was this thing[illegible] with your wish?'

'N[illegible] no!' uttered Angela. 'O, no! [illegible] forced me! They told me de M[illegible] as dead! Can you—can you save [illegible]

'G[illegible] e hence thou meddling monk,' broke[illegible] the cardinal's lips.

'H[illegible] ne moment, my lord cardinal,' calmly[illegible] urned the Franciscan, still holdin[illegible] gela by the hand. 'Let me tell y[illegible] y I came here.'

Th[illegible] ate was spell bound by that voice,[illegible] ela arose to hope beneath it Franc[illegible] ved breathlessly up—the duke tremb[illegible] th strange emotion, and even the m[illegible] and the old count forgot the excite[illegible] that had just moved them.

'Y[illegible] ago—'t is nearly forty now,' said [illegible] Franciscan, 'I was a poor monk[illegible] logna. There I met a fair haire[illegible] whose parents had come to Italy [illegible] vel. He was left with me to stu[illegible] I taught him, and he learned fast; [illegible] ved him because he was good and kind, and noble. I loved him with my whole heart's affection. There was one thing I tried to eradicate from his bosom and that was his hatred for the Spaniard. I may have smothered it for a time, but I could not quench the flame that was burning there. I could not blame him for his emotions, but I tried to show him they would be dangerous. My scholar was Lorenzo de Mora. At the age of fifteen, he returned to his native land. I heard no more of him for many years; but when I did hear of him he had been proscribed. Then I lost him again. I often heard of Hildebrand, but I knew not that it was my quondam pupil. When we met again we were both of us somewhat changed. He had come to lay down his sword, and beg assistance from his old master and teacher. He was tired of his rough life—all his hopes of freedom for his country were gone, and he was anxious to be at peace with his enemy. Then, too, he told me some things concerning yourself, my lord cardinal, that startled me. I resolved to help him if I could, for the poor Father Hugh of other years had grown to favor with the king. Philip gave me the pardon I sought, and now I have come here to do the rest.'

'Ay, but you cannot annul the marriage,' said Nicholas de Villani. 'You cannot break the bonds of the church.'

'Poor boy!' returned the Franciscan. 'Your situation is a melancholy one, and were you less the sinner, I could pity you.'

'And can you save me?' fell tremblingly, breathlessly, from Angela's lips.

'Yes,' my child.

The old man raised his hand to the maiden's head as he spoke, and then turning to those who stood around, he continued:

'Take witness, God, and you who stand about me, that I annul the union which has been so unrighteously made. Between Nicholas de Villani and Angela Fontani there is no bonds of marriage for I tear them in sunder for ever! Look up my sweet daughter, for you are free.'

'Now by the heavens!' gasped the cardinal, throwing all his power into one last effort, 'there is but one man on earth who can do that thing!'

'And I am the man!' calmly returned the Franciscan. 'I am Hugh Buncompagno; but they call me Gregory, now.'

'The *Pope!*' feebly pronounced Ludovico, as he let go the edge of the altar and sank upon his knees.

A moment the people there stood and gazed upon that old man and then with movement, they sank down and bowed their heads. They were in the presence of Gregory XII.

'Up, up, my children,' cried the pope, as he lifted Angela once more to his bosom. 'Here, Francis de Mora, to you I give this charge.'

He took the fair hand of the maiden as he spoke and passed it to the young man's keeping.

'Stop,' he uttered, as the couple were about to sink down the second time. 'Not now, not now. You shall go upon your knees ere long. Stand away, for I have more to do with the cardinal yet.'

Ludovico had arisen to his feet, and he stood by the altar, with one hand on it to support him. It was fearful to look upon him. One who knew not his heart would have pitied him.

'Where is John de Villani?' asked Gregory.

'Here,' replied the old count, coming forward and sinking upon his knees.

'Get up and answer me. 'Now continued the pope, 'whose son is that?'

The old man pointed towards Nicholas de Villani, as he spoke.

'Answer me, John de Villani.'

'He is Ludovico's son,' tremblingly returned the old count.

'It's a lie!' gasped the cardinal.

'It is not a lie,' strongly returned the pope. 'No, no, Ludovico. I have heard from a poor woman who died within the walls of Saint Mary's Convent—a woman whom you secretly married in disguise. You would have left the holy orders then, but you hoped to be cardinal and for ambition you sacrificed the wife. The child you hired de Villani to hire and keep. Ah Ludovico there are few men more sin laden than yourself. You have broken your holy vows on every hand—you have abused your authority in every possible way, and now I am about to punish you. Your scarlet hat is yours no longer; your vows are no longer binding, and from this time forth you are dragged from the order you have disgraced, and upon the world I cast you, there to meet the scorn of men and gain repentance if you can.

'Nicholas de Villani, you are not all to blame for what you have done; you will yet need to pray some ere you can be what you ought to be. You may retain the name you bear, if you choose at least I will not scourge you with your father's name unless you desire it.

'Now to you signor count,' continued the pope, turning to John de Villani, 'I have but little to say. I know not that you have been a great sinner, but you have helped to deceive us and shield a villain. All I have to put upon you is this you shall maintain the son you have adopted until he can find some honest maintenance for himself.

'Now where are the three Carmelites. Ah, here you come. Stop; do not get up on your knees now. Go you now to your convent, and for one year you are not to step from without your cells. I shall see that my sentence is enforced. Get thee gone?'

As the pope ceased speaking, he turned his eyes upon Michael Fontani. That man sank upon his knees and clasped his hands together.

'O, mercy? mercy?' he cried.

'Donna Angela, what say you?'

'If your holiness can pardon him,' murmured the fair girl, 'I would pray you to do it. My uncle has been very unhappy.'

'O, pardon? pardon?' groaned Fontani.

'Then I will pardon you, Michael Fontani; but you are no longer Duke of Palermo. Lorenzo de Mora takes your place there.'

'O, I would not hold that office if I could. It came to me through sin, and I could only hold it in suffering.'

'Then arise my son for you are pardoned. Nay, thank not me. Thank that fair girl whom you have wronged; for it is she who has pardoned you.'

John de Villani and his adopted son left the place, and the three Carmelites followed. Then Gregory called upon the soldiers and bade them conduct Ludovico to his palace and hold him there until morning.

'Go, Ludovico,' said the pope, 'go and spend one more night in your palace and on the morrow I will see thee. Your soldiers conducted me there this evening but I found you gone, and was forced to tell your officer who I was. He will hold thee more securely when you go back than he did me.'

Without a word, Ludovico was led from the hall. His step was feeble and his head was bowed.

'Now, said Gregory, after the man was gone, and while his face became illumined with more pleasant feelings, 'now Francis de Mora, you may kneel. And you, too, Angela Fontani. Kneel, both of you.'

These young people knelt there; and there Gregory stretched out his hands over them. He spoke a few magic words uttered a simple blessing, and when they arose to their feet they were man and wife!

On the next morning, Gregory went to Ludovico's palace, but the cardinal had not outlived the first night of his disgrace. When the sun rose, Spezzani went to his room, and found him sitting at his table, with his head bowed upon his hands. He touched him, but there was no movement in reply. The cardinal's fearful fall had killed him.

Another and a better man was made cardinal in Palermo; and after the pope had seen to it that the sentence he had passed upon the three Carmelites should be most rigorously executed, he bade farewell to his friends, blessed Angela once more, and then took a ship and left for Rome.

Lorenzo de Mora, now Duke of Palermo, went to the mountains as he had promised. He found his old followers, and gave them their letters of pardon. Some settled down in their mountain homes, and others returned to the city, where they were reinstated to all their rights.

John de Villani and his adopted son stayed not long in Palermo after their peculiar relations to each other became generally known. They both went to Spain, and Sicilly never received the impress of their feet again.

Michael Fontani lived with those who had forgiven him. He saw his niece happy—saw her noble husband honored and respected by all who knew him, and he saw too, what a life of torture he had narrowly escaped. He never saw the ducal coronet, which Lorenzo de Mora now wore, without a shudder—for it was the prize he had once won at the sacrifice of his honour. But ambition had not more allurements for him. Forgiveness was all he asked for on earth, and that he had full and ample. But, he was like all others who have deeply sinned; though the wound had become healed, yet the scar was left—a scar that was ever in sight—putting him constantly in mind of what he had suffered and leading him meekly and humbly towards the throne of Him, who alone can forgive forever.

THE END.

Dry Goods, &c.

GREAT REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED!

NOT

IN THE CRIMEA!

Where, thanks to British valor and French heroism, they are not so much required since the

Fall of Sebastopol!

But at Leckies Corner, Ramsay, where notwithstanding the extensive supplies received in store, at the commencement of

THE SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN!

The daily—nay, hourly—attacks, planned and carried out with the most systematic perseverance upon the general depot, have rendered the arrival of Reinforcements a most welcome event.

THOMAS LECKIE

Again renews the opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal amount of patronage with which they have rewarded his endeavors to supply their wants, during the past Summer. He would respectfully intimate that he has just returned from

MONTREAL!

With a fresh stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

of which the

Extent, Variety, Quality, Novelty, and Prices combined, exceed what he has heretofore been able to offer for public inspection. Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing in Bytown or Brockville, are requested to do him the favor to call and examine his Stock, before making their usual purchases for the Season. Their attention is specially invited to his recent purchases of

50 *Packages of* TEAS!

Consisting of various quantities of Twankays, Hyson Twankays, Young Hysons, Black Tea, Gunpowder and Imperial—(the latter a *nonpariel*, superior to anything he has ever offered in Ramsay)—with Sugars, Syrup, Tobaccos, and an ample assortment of all descriptions of Groceries to match.

IN HARDWARE.

His Stock comprising Heavy Goods,—including Tinware, Three Rivers' Box Stoves; Fuller's well known Farmers' favorite Cooking Stoves, with Stove-pipes made of Glamorgan Tin,—and Shelf Goods, will be found complete as usual and well assorted. Blacksmith's will find his stock of IRON, SCOTCH & SWEDISH and BEST CROWN, selected to suit their wants, with the Horse Nails of the right stamp, "Griffins" No. 9 and 10.

IN DRY GOODS,

A list of all the articles opened out, and now ready for Sale, would form a lengthy catalogue, and, like the Dictionary, be rather dry reading. Yet, the advertiser would consider this notice very imperfect, indeed, without a respectful though general invitation, to step in and look a

The Novelties of the Season!!! In Shawls, Cloaking, Galaplaids, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, an unusually large and beautiful variety) Trimmings, [new styles] Bonnet Plumes, Mohair Head-Dresses, Laces, Gloves, Prints, (a variety of new styles and excellent value) China and Irish Linen, Lustres, Coburgs, Cashmeres, and Orleans, Shirts, Collars, Carpet Shoes, Serge, Flannels, all sorts and colors, Ribbed Drawers and Lambwool Shirts: Worsted Yarns, grey and white; Blankets, Counterpanes, Satinetts, Doeskins, Elgin, Mohair, Omar Pacha, Pilot, Whitney, and Broad Cloths; Bloomer Derry, Derry Robes and Nun's Stripe; with all the usual Fancy and Staple Goods, including the celebrated Shaker Sheeting, blue, red and grey Cotton Yarns, and Cotton Bags, with an interminable array of small wares.

IN FURS,

The advertises would mention as part of his stock, Grey Lamb Caps, Astracans, Black Sea Otters, German Minks, best Seals, colored and natural, Otter Caps, dyed and natural; Grey Squirrel Victorines and Mitts.

To all desirous of further information, he would state that he will be at all times happy to wait on them to shew them (and, if he can, to sell) his Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery Books and Stationery, Drugs, Paints & Patent Medicines, boiled Linseed, Pale, Seal and Tanners' Oil, Mitts & Moccasins.

Leckie's Corner, October, 1855. 5-tf

Wanted,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

100 brls. P. M. POKK,
500 bush. WHEAT,
1000 " OATS,
500 " PEASE,
500 " BARLEY,
100 Kegs good Dairy BUTTER,

for which the highest prices will be paid.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 23d, 1855. 6-tg

NEW FALL GOODS,

IN

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY have received several Packages, and will be daily receiving their

Stock of Dry Goods,

In which will be found the

NEWEST,
MOST ELEGANT, &
FASHIONABLE STYLES

OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY!
&c., &c., &c.,

And also a very great assortment of

Fancy Goods & Small Wares.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 1st, 1855. 3-ea

1855.] FIRST FALL STOCK. [1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO intimate that he is receiving his NEW STOCK of

Fall & Winter Goods,

OF

THE NEWEST STYLES!

Which will be sold at low prices for ready pay or short approved credit.

☞ A more detailed account of Goods, and terms of credit will appear in future advertisement.

J. MENZIES.

Almonte, Ramsay, Oct. 8th, 1855. 4-tf

CANADA

Mineral Water,

FROM

THE ARTESIAN WELL

550 FEET IN DEPTH,

AT

ST. CATHARINES,

CANADA WEST.

☞ For further particulars, see Hand Bills, &c. For Sale by

A. McARTHUR,

Carleton-Place. *Agent*

McFARLANE & ANDERSON

Have just received their Summer Stock of GOODS!!

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Grey & White Cottons, Sheetings, &c.
Ticking & Bagging,
Fancy & Blue Shirtings,
Prints, Ginghams & Derrys,
DeLaines, Stained Muslins, &c.,
Shawls, Hdkfs., Neck-ties, &c.,
Broad Cloths, Cassimers, & Vestings,
Flannels, Gloves & Hosiery
Boots, Shoes & Sole Leather,
Teas, Sugars & Tobaccos,
Crockery, Tinware, &c.,
School Books & Stationery,
Medicines & Dye-Stuffs,
Window Glass and Putty,
Iron & Nails of every description,
Double Barrelld Fowling Pieces,
Cradles, Snaths & Scythes,
Sickles, Rakes & Forks,

A Beautiful Selection.

Newest Styles:

Ladies' Plain & Fancy Bonnets parasols, (large sizes,) children's hats, Mens' Straw, Leghorn, Felt, and Fur Hats.

Our Stock of all the various articles that are connected with the Trade, will be found to be every thing that the economist could desire; small Profits being the "order of the day." We are determined, in that respect, to meet the wishes of the public and by that means, secure what we have already gained, a large and increasing Trade

☞ N. B.—The Highest Price allowed for Butter.

Ramsay, 28t June, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this Village, under the style of Campbell & Co., as General Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts and liabilities are assumed by John G. Campbell, who will continue the business in his own name, & for his own account.

ARCHIBALD McDOUGALL,
JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

Witness, Robert Thompson.

Franktown, Oct. 21st, 1855 6-e.

NEW

Fall & Winter Goods.

CHEAP & GOOD!!

LIVINGSTON & ROBERTSON.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL patronage they have received, since commencing business, have much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Lanark, and surrounding country, that they are now daily receiving a Large, Varied, and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising the usual articles in

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Stationery, Boots & Shoes,
Paints & Oils, Drugs,
Patent Medicines, &c.,

They are confident that their Stock will give satisfaction as they have taken great pains to secure all those articles so varied and numerous; always required in a Country Store.

They would call especial attention to their

STOCK of TEAS!

which is unusually large, good and cheap

—ALSO,—

To their Ready-Made Clothing, which, for Style and Quality, will surpass anything ever brought to this market.

☞ COME AND SEE! ☜

Lanark, Oct., 1855. 4-au.

FOR SALE,

BY The Subscriber, 25 sorts of Pear Trees on Quince Stocks, one and two years old, 3 sorts of Raspberry, Red, White, and Dutch Currants—late large Dutch Clover, also, white Dutch, do. for pasture, Gooseberry, Black Naples Currants &c.

GEORGE BLAIR.

Dalhousie, April 17, 2855.

ANDREW GAY,

FLINT'S BLOCK,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE AVENUE

MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE,

TAKES occasion to return his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has hitherto been favored, and has the gratification to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large Stock of CANE SEAT & BACK ROCKING CHAIRS, and a good assortment of

Cabinet Ware and Furniture.

His Wareroom has been recently filled with Stock, which, for cheapness, has never been equalled in this section, and cannot be exceeded.

Amongst other articles his assortment embraces Gilt Mouldings, of every style, sold by the foot or made into Picture Frames to order.

Always on hand, Mattresses and Looking-Glasses. Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to call before investing their money elsewhere,

N. B.—Maps Varnished & Mounted.

Brockville, September 25th, 1855.

PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE MILLION

10,000 Pieces of Room Paper constantly on sale, by the Subscriber, from 4d per roll to 25s. Parties fitting up houses can save twenty-five per cent. by buying from him. Estimates, and every information given, on application by letter or otherwise. ☞ The Trade supplied.

JOHN M'MULLEN.

Brockville, April, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform the Inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that he is

Selling Off

the Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.

In the Premises occupied by Mr James A. Burwash, at Ten per Cent below Prime Cost, for Cash.

Parties wishing Great Bargains, had better give an early call.

Also—All parties indebted to the Estate of J. A. B., are requested to settle the same before the 15th of November, and avoid being sued.

ALEXANDER T. BEATTIE,
Managing Trustee.

Almonte, 16th Oct., 1855. 5-tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY the highest price in Cash, for any quantity of WHEAT, OATS, INDIAN CORN & PORK, of good quality—delivered at Woodside Mills.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ramsay, 15th Oct., 1855. 5-tf.

PERTH AND BYTOWN MAIL STAGES.

THE undersigned having obtained the Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from Bytown to Perth would respectfully inform the public that he will run a Line of COVERED STAGES between these places for the conveyance of Passengers, as follows:—

DOWNWARDS.—Will leave Perth every day at 6 o'clock, A.M.; Franktown 8, A. M.; Richmond 11, A. M.; Bell's Corners 2, P. M.

UPWARDS.—Will leave Bytown at 6 o'clock A. M.; Bell's Corners at 8, A. M.; Richmond at 10 A.M, Franktown at 4 P.M.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the inhabitants of Beckwith, and surrounding Townships, that he has commenced business in the stand known as Mr. McDonald's Carding Mill, that together with carding and cloth-dressing, to which the strictest attention will be paid. He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of cloths, manufactured at the Waterford Woolen Mills, consisting of plain and fancy cassimers, tweeds, gala-tartans, flannels, blankets, &c. all of which he will sell at a great reduction on the present current prices, for Cash, or give in exchange for wool, as he wishes to do a ready pay business.

He will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction, and therefore hopes, for a share of public patronage.

JOHN BROOKES.

Carleton-Place, May 8th, 1855. 34-tf

$100 REWARD!

THE Subscriber hereby offers a reward of $100 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons, who set fire to his Barn, on the night of Tuesday, the third instant.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Carleton-Place, April 4th 1855.

SHEEP PELTS

WILL BE PURCHASED BY THE Subscriber, at Carleton-Place & Renfrew, until the 1st January next.

DAVID WARD.

September 25th, 1855. 2-cu

NOTICE!

EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, in Barrels, for Sale, by

A. McARTHUR.

Carleton-Place, June 27th, 1855

NOTICE.

ANY person found Trespassing on Lot No 16 in 6th Con. of the Township of Ramsay will be prosecuted according to Law.

J. WYLIE.

Ramsay, Oct., 1853.

COLIN SINCLAIR,

Tailor & Clothier.

THANKFUL FOR THE LARGE share of patronage, that has been awarded him. He would now inform the Inhabitants of Carleton-Place and the public generally, that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOTHING AND TRIMMINGS.

Of every description.

COATS, VESTS, PANTS,
MUFFLERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Always on hand. Customers furnishing their own Cloth can have it made up in the Latest Fashion. 3-ca.

NEW TIN SHOP

AT RENFREW!!!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a Shop in the old stand, at Renfrew, where they will keep a good supply of Tinware, Stove Pipes, Dumb Stoves, &c., also, Chain & Suction Pumps supplied to order. All kinds of Produce taken in payment. Wanted, 500 lbs of Feathers, and 2 tons of Cotton Rags

D. WARD & Co

Renfrew, Feb. 14th, 1855. 22 tf

NEW TANNERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have just completed their

NEW TANNERY,

IN THE

Village of Appleton,

Where they will be prepared to pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for Hides, or Tan upon shares, as may suit their customers, they hope, by strict attention to business, to secure a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN CRAM,
PETER CRAM.

Appleton, Sept. 29, 1855. 3-u.

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned would call the attention of those whose Notes and Book accounts are past due, to the late firm of James Wylie & Son, that immediate payment must now be made, as the season is far advanced and the business is being closed entirely.

MARY WYLIE, Administratrix.
JAMES H. WYLIE, Executor.

Ramsay, 25th Jan., 1855. 20-tf.

Books for the Million!!

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS constantly on hand, one of the largest Stocks of Books and Stationery in Canada, which he offers for Sale, at reduced prices, to suit the times. His Stock embraces the English edition of Barne's Notes, with Dr Cumming's additions. Cumming's complete Works. The English reprints of Irving's Prescott's, and the works of all the popular American writers. He is likewise agent for the Tract Society, and Sunday School Union, and supplies their publications to Sabbath Schools, at their prices. Law and Medical Books furnished at publishers' prices. Catalogues and every information supplied.

JOHN M'MULLEN.

Brockville, April, 1855. 26.

FOR SALE,

4 GOOD HORSES for general purposes.

J. & J. WYLIE.

Ramsay, July 7th, 1855.

A CHAIN PUMP

FOR SALE—AT THIS OFFICE.

A SINGLE CUTTER

QUITE NEW, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CASH PAID FOR TALLOW, BY THE Subscriber,

SMITH COLEMAN.

Almonte, Sept. 15th, 1855. 1-u.

CASH paid for good clean Tallow, at this office.

CASH paid for Oats, at this office.

FIRST SPRING ARRIVALS!

AT THE STORE OF

J. & J. WYLIE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, they will open for sale, the first of their

SPRING GOODS!

Direct from the English & New-York Markets comprising all the novelties of the season, and composed in part as follows:—

Ladies' plain and fancy Bonnets, of newest shapes and designs, Bonnet Ribbons [new styles] French and English flowers and wreaths, Print'd Muslins and Delanes, Print'd Cashmeres, Light prints and Delanes, Parasols plain and fancy, [large] newest styles in Summer Shawls, Mens' Leghorn, Straw, Felt, and Fur Hats, Childrens' fancy Hats, Summer Coatings and Trouserings in Tweeds, Cassimers, and Satinetts, and a large assortment of Ready-Made Coats, together with grey and bleached Cotton, heavy and fancy shirting stripes, tick, drill, &c. with a lot of superior Teas and Tobaccos and other Groceries 32-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE

NEW HARDWARE STORE!!!

IN

PERTH,

DIRECT from the Manufacturers, in ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES, and for sale at Montreal Prices!

25 Doz. Steel Spades & Shovels.
20 " Hay & Manure Forks,
20 " Sythe Snaths and Grain Cradles.
20 " Best quality Grass Sythes.
12 " " Cradle Sythes 48 to 52 inch long.
30 Boxes Extra quality Sythe Stones.
20 Doz. Hay Rakes.
30 " Hand and other Saws.
300 " Best Cast Steel Files.
2 Tons Best Cast Steel.
4 " Spring Steel.
1 Ton German Cutter Shoe Steel.

With an endless variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The highest price allowed for BUTTER and SCRAP IRON.

W. BOTSFORD.

Perth June 28, 1855. 41-tf.

War in Canada!

LAST CALL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING CLOSED business at Clyde Mills, takes this method of announcing to those who are indebted to him for Carding, and Cloth Dressing, that all accounts unpaid, must be so, before the first day of January next, as if not, they will be handed over for collection, for he is in earnest this time and no mistake.

JNO. H. DAYTON

Lanark, Sept. 15, 1855. 1-cg

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from business, offers for Sale the whole of his Valuable Property. viz:—

The following lots of Land in the Townships of Montague, Beckwith, Ramsay, Napean and Marlborough.

The front ½ lot, No. 21, in the 3rd Con. Montague, Lot No. 26 in the 9th Con. do. Block lots, 1 in the village of Franktown with a good Stone House and Stone Stable, Block No. four, D block 15, block 16, block 18, block 20, the west half of 14 in the 3rd Concession of Beckwith, the west of 13, in the 4th Con. of Beckwith, and the rear half of 19 in the fourth Con. of Beckwith, lots No 10, 11, 12, in second Con do. No. 7, in the 3rd Con. where the Railroad Station is to be built. No. 10 in the 3rd Con. with a good two story House, 54 ft long, by 34 wide, with Shed 133 feet long, x 22 wide, with stabling for 40 horses, and a good wood shed, being one of the best Tavern stands in the County of Lanark.

Lots No. 10, in the 5th Con. of Nepean, lots No. 22 and the east part of 19, in the 10th Con. of Marlborough.

West ½ lot No. 17 in the 8th Con. Ramsay, at Mr. Leckie's Corners.

With a great many mortgages, cheap for cash. The whole to be sold without reserve, the above lots of Land will be sold all together, or in lots to suit the purchaser.

The subscriber in retiring from business wishes to inform all those indebted to him either by note or book account to come forward and settle immediately, and save costs.

JAMES BURROWS.

Franktown, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the N corner of the fifteenth lot in the 10th concession of the Township of Ramsay.

For particulars apply to

JAMES McGREGOR.

Ramsay July 1st, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the Township of Ramsay containing one hundred acres, being Lot No. Five, in the third concession, within three miles of Carleton-Place.

Apply if by letter, post-paid, to

WILLIAM P. TOVEY.

Perth, May 25th, 1555. 37-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE East half of No. 18, in the 5th Concession of Ramsay, apply on the premises to

ROBERT KESSON.

Ramsay, May 19, 1855. 30-tf

FARM TO LET.

THE WEST HALF OF LOT NO 19, IN the 9th Concession of Ramsay. This farm is well watered, well fenced and has upwards of fifty acres fit for cultivation. For farther particulars apply to

J. & J. WYLIE.

Ramsay, 18th Sept. 1855.

House to Let.

A LARGE and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with a Workshop attached, (at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Lateau, Cooper,) on the Ninth Line of Ramsay, near the Stores of the subscribers, and within one mile of the flourishing

VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!

Well adapted for a Mechanic of any kind. Possession will be given on the First of October next.

☞ For further particulars apply to

J. & J. WYLIE.

Ramsay, August 1st, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of the Estate of Mr. James A. Burwash, offers for Sale, the Premises lately occupied by him, in the flourishing Village of Almonte, Township of Ramsay, in the heart of a splendid Country. The Premises consist of one Frame Store, one and a half story 24 x 36 feet, a Stone Cottage, one and a half story, 25 x 34, attached thereto, one Granary 26 x 18, also a stone Ash-House.

The Store is in the best business part of the Village, and offers a rare opportunity for a person desirous of commencing business. For further particulars, apply on the premises, if by letter, (post-paid),

JOHN M. HASKIN, }
ALEX. T. BEATTIE, } Asignees.

Almonte, Oct. 16th, 1855. 5-tf.

☞ "Brockville Recorder" to copy until notified to discontinue—and send account to the C. P. "Herald" office.

TO LET.

THE TAVERN STAND LATELY KEPT by James McLaren, at Portage du Fort, will be let for a number of years, as may be agreed. Apply to the subscriber,

J. McLAREN.

Ross, Oct. 1, 1855. 3-e.

LAND FOR SALE,

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY, 100 acres, with upwards of 50 acres cleared, within one mile of Bellamy's Mills, on the 3rd Con., 25th Lot.

Also.—A span of good Horses. Apply to

ALEX. INGRAM.

3rd Con. Ramsay, Oct. 8, 1855. 4-g

BRICKS! BRICKS!

A FEW THOUSAND BRICKS, suitable for inside and outside work, yet on hand at the Perth Brick Yard.

A. McMILLAN.

Perth, April 28th, 1855. 33-tf.