

Minutes of Ramsay Council.

Ramsay, 7th July, 1862. The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice.

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Minutes of last meeting, read, approved, and signed by the Reeve. The following Communications were read: From the Bureau of Agriculture, Emigration and Statistics.

From the Receiver General's Office. From the Clerk of the County Council. A letter from Thos. Teskey was received and read.

An account from the "Almost Express" was presented. The Reeve and Clerk were served with a notice and protest from William Smith, No. 12, 10th concession.

Mr. Menzies presented the petition of Jas. Snedden and others. Mr. Houston presented the petition of J. Greig, Pathmaster, 1st division, 8th line.

Mr. Anderson presented the petition of J. H. Wylie. Mrs. McAluiff was heard in reference to the 5th con. line, being blocked up at lot No. 10, Elvelev.

Death of the Hon. W. H. Merritt.

We are called upon to record the death of one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Canada, the Hon. W. H. Merritt. His death was not unexpected.

The loss of a beloved son a short time ago aggravated the symptoms of a disease which had well nigh proved fatal before, and though he struggled with his natural energy against the decay of his powers, it was evident that the last moments could not be long deferred.

Mr. Merritt left his home at St. Catharines and travelled by easy stages to Montreal, on his way to the sea board, resting at Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, and other places. He was very weak, and frequently was obliged to call in medical aid.

He was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, the widow of the late Mr. W. H. Merritt, his grandson, and his secretary. When the party reached the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, about a week ago, it was arranged that they should proceed to Saratoga, but the honourable gentleman became so ill that the journey was put off.

Two days afterwards he had a fresh stroke of paralysis, and almost entirely lost the power of his limbs. On Friday, he was so much better that he could sit up in bed, and was able to dictate letters on business. On Saturday, however, Mr. Merritt considered that he was too weak to pursue his journey, and it was resolved that they should return home by the steamer "Champion."

On Saturday morning, he was placed on a litter and carried from the St. Lawrence Hall to the steamer. He was able to converse with those around him during the whole of Saturday, but as night came on, they saw that his end was approaching. He was sensible to the end, and passed away without a struggle, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, while the steamer was ploughing her way up the St. Lawrence a short distance above Dickinson's Landing.

At Prescott a carpenter came on board the "Champion" and a case was made for the remains which were deposited. The corpse was conveyed by steamer to Hamilton, and thence to the late residence of the deceased, at St. Catharines, by train on the Great Western.

Nearly a Robbery.

On Thursday morning last about leaving the Judge Armstrong was just about leaving the steamer "Passport" at Prescott on his return from Brockville, when a bystander suggested doubts whether the learned judge had his watch with him.

Of course, the Judge put his hand to his watch pocket, and to his astonishment discovered that he was minus his gold chronometer. He was indignantly asked what gentleman (pointing to a well dressed gentleman walking away before him) took it out of his pocket a minute before.

The Judge immediately walked after the individual suspected, and taking him by the collar, intimated his intention to hand him over to the authorities. The party accused protested his innocence. The Judge gave him in charge of Mr. Hynes of the Prescott Messenger.

It was intimated by the prisoner that he was innocently taken in by the gentleman (pointing to a well dressed gentleman walking away before him) take it out of his pocket a minute before.

The Judge should carefully examine his own pockets before he was handed over. In a loose side pocket of the Judge's own coat the watch was found, and in the confusion the criminal escaped. The rascal extorted wonder from the crowd. If his first effort was adroitly managed, i. e., the taking of the watch, his second effort, the returning of it, surrounded by an angry and watchful crowd, with the extreme of artful dogging.

At the risk of offending a few of our warm friends, which we are sorry to do, we claim the right and feel it our bounden duty, as a public journalist, and one of the members of a "Free Press" to express our opinions freely and fully.

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The Europa off Cape Race.

St. John's, 8th June. The Europa from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th, passed Cape Race at 12 o'clock last Sunday night.

The receipt of the Europa's news in Liverpool caused an "increased excitement in cotton." There were rumors that Napoleon was reconsidering the principles of the Mexican expedition, and that the embarkation of the French troops was previously suspended.

Commercial intelligence not yet to hand. SECOND DESPATCH. The Europa from Liverpool on the 28th, June, via Queenstown on the 29th, was boarded off Cape Race at midnight, July 6th.

The Times editorially says the telegrams by the Europa, if they come substantially from the Northern Government do credit to its veracity, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantage over the Confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the Federal army.

The latest dates are to June 18th, in which may be considered the beginning of the summer heat, although the probability is that both armies will keep the field, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the campaign will languish until the fall, when cool weather and reinforcements on both sides will allow the struggle to be renewed.

The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the spring campaign. Though the Federals have so many more men, and such a vast army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates.

Halleck and McClellan, after the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederate forces, numbering 120,000 at Corinth, and being equal if not superior to the force opposed to it, was yet obliged to retreat southward, and is now posted in decreased numbers at Grenada. Kentuckians and Tennesseans might argue that since their own States have been abandoned and fallen under the yoke of the Federal arms, they have no further interest in defending the Cotton States, to which they were bound by ties of allegiance.

Arrival of the City of New York.

LORD PALMERSTON OPPOSED TO MEDIATION AT PRESENT. The City of New York, from Liverpool 2nd, and Queenstown 3rd, was boarded off Cape Race 10 o'clock Thursday, A. M.

The City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 2nd. Flour and wheat quiet and firm, but unchanged. Corn dull and 3d to 6d lower. Provisions dull and nominal.

Consols 9 1/2 to 9 1/4. The crops of England and France are reported most favorable. The French manufacturing accounts also show more animation.

The last rumors assert that Gen. Goyon will not be recalled from Rome. The Paris Bourse is flat at 69 1/2. The Italian Ministry had ordered an increase in iron plated ships.

The question of brigandage and the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome was debated in the Italian Chambers. Lattanzi said the brigandage were exaggerated. No additional force was necessary.

The Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of Francis II, at Rome is the source of the disturbances. We believe that Napoleon also shares the conviction, and perceives the necessity for providing against its continuance but the difficulties could not be vanquished at a single blow.

A high military conviction was about to assemble in Prussia, to consider the possibility of reducing the military budget. Important changes in the tariff will be reported and proposed to the new Chamber. The Spani h government had again reiterated its firm determination and prejudice to the independence of Mexico.

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The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The twelfth of July was a gala day in Carleton Place, the announcement made in former issues of the Herald having been very creditably carried out, and the whole proceedings conducted with great eclat and becoming decorum.

The weather was all that could be desired—a shower of rain having fallen in the morning, just enough to cool the air and lay the dust. It seemed to have another effect, too, that of putting the farmers in good humor with themselves and the rest of mankind, and raising their expectations of the growing crops.

At the appointed hour several lodges from different parts of the country, accompanied by numerous visitors and friends, amongst whom we noticed a fair sprinkling of the fair sex—God bless them!—began to pour into the village in crowds, and were suitably received by the brethren resident in the place.

A procession was then formed headed by Mr. Nathaniel McNeely, Grand Marshal, and marched through the principal streets of the village, and thence to the grove, where a suitable stand was erected for the speakers. The whole company ranged themselves in front and promptly obeyed the call to order, by the Grand Marshal.

A number of Rev. Gentlemen having been invited to attend, as speakers, were then called and took their places on the stand. Mr. Robert Crampton, County Secretary, who appeared to preside over that part of the exercises, requested the Rev. E. H. M. Baker to open the proceedings with prayer, which he did by reading the morning service. The Rev. E. Morris then preached a sermon from the words—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

School Money.

In the "Journal of Education" for June, received at this office on the 7th of July, we find the following apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for 1862—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Bathurst, Beckwith, Burgess, North, Dalhousie, etc.

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There is a wonderful unanimity among our journals as to the necessity and expediency of European mediation between the North and South.

The people of the North are becoming uneasy and dissatisfied, seeing that the government is suppressing the actual state of affairs and withholding the truth from the public. It also appears that the fortune of war is going against the North, elsewhere, than at Richmond. The attack on Charleston has been relinquished in consequence of the defeat at Fort Mifflin.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—A few days ago, I had occasion to visit the Town of Douglas, which name, I may remark en passant, was given by Judge Malloch, who possesses a large property there, and was apparently placed at the marks of improvement observable. If any of your readers wish to commence business in a rising place, Douglas is the spot, there is a splendid country around it, and its position is high and healthy, and Town Lots cheap, along with a desire to assist strangers among the denizens of the hamlet. Well if any desire to go up there, all that he or they have to do is to turn to the left past "Kelly's Tavern," at the village of Renfrew, and leave the model village behind and drive along an excellent sandy road for eight miles, to Mrs. McDougall's, where he will no doubt refresh biped and quadruped, and push on to his journey's end. The road to Douglas has many excellent farms along its route, and every appearance of prosperity; but from the dryness of the season the farmers have suffered this summer considerably—the soil being generally of a light description. Spring Wheat and Oats are extremely short, and the hay crop a mere nothing—the farmers taking to the Beaver Meadows for their winter's supply. A mile from Douglas the traveller comes on a table land of limestone, covered with the remains of burned pines and second growth underbrush, and carpeted with all kinds of grass and herbs—a very garden for Deer and Cattle—a few minutes onward and the village meets your eye on the rising ground on the north bank of the Bonhomme, and consists of a long street. As you cross the bridge which spans the stream, your eye is arrested by a fine stone building, erected by Mr. Andrew Bell, C. E., as a Grist-mill, and near it a Saw-mill is busy at work. The water power at this place is capital, and volume enough to drive almost any amount of machinery, and I have no doubt that the investment made by Mr. Bell will, in a few years, make ample returns. Mr. Bell's residence is a pretty spot, shielded by the high hill crest behind, and facing the white, dashing waters of the "Chute," and the verdure clothed banks opposite. In the person of his amiable lady we recognised a native of old Carleton Place—a goodly son of the Rosamond family. At the "Chute" there is plenty room for the exercise of enterprise and industry, and an excellent field for the employment of capital, the return for the investment of which is only a question of time; no doubt, at the initiation of any new enterprise, difficulty will be experienced, but certain I am, that a few years perseverance and energy will result in profitable returns.

In the village there are several stores, and I observe that Mr. Donald Cameron is building a new establishment; there are also stores kept by a Carleton acquaintance—"all" Mr. Andrew Bell—who also is Clerk of the Division Court, and has charge of the slide, &c. He exhibits a laudable anxiety to show off Douglas in its best points or holiday attire. Mr. Bowland also keeps a store, and its external appearance denotes that a measure of success is attending his efforts to keep pace with the times. There are two Hotels, one of which is an extensive one, and large enough to suit the city of Ottawa, but it appeared to the writer to be indifferently managed for its outward appearance. There are also Carpenter's shops, Blacksmith's shops, and many other tradesmen. I was also introduced to a young Physician, who had arrived a few days before, named Channing, a graduate of Kingston, who has taken his residence in Douglas. The country people who were coming in to purchase necessities, bore the appearance of prosperity. While standing at the Post-office door, an amusing incident occurred, which showed to what an extent the prejudices of Irish Roman Catholics run in favor of Separate Schools. A respectable farmer was asked by Mr. J. H. how the Separate School was succeeding in his quarter of the country. The person answered that it was getting on very well. Mr. H. turned to me and remarked that where the farmer came from, they were all Roman Catholics together, but that the Irish portion could not draw in Educational matters with the French Catholics, and therefore had a Separate School. The principle of Separate Schools once regularly adopted in Canada, provincial money applied to education will be frittered away and very little real solid advantages gained from it.

On my return from Douglas to Renfrew, there appeared to be a stir in the village among the people, which, on enquiry, I found to arise from the following circumstances: A servant girl employed in the house of Mr. John Smith, Tanner, had disappeared from the house the previous evening, under suspicion of being pregnant, and search being made they found the unfortunate girl on a lot belonging to Mr. Malcom McIntyre, in the vicinity of the village, where she had been delivered of a female child, whose dead body was found under a rotten stump. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body by Dr. D. Evans, assisted by George Ross, Esq., and the Jury returned a verdict under the instructions of the Medical witness, Dr. Grant, to the effect that the death of the infant was occasioned by neglect on the part of the mother. The girl, whose name is Jane Ward, was placed under arrest, and held under bail to appear at the Sessions in Perth, to answer to the charge of concealment of the birth of the child. A little more than a year ago, a child was found dead under similar circumstances, but the unnatural parent was never discovered.

Renfrew, July 24, 1862.

The Kingston Times announce that in consequence of the late arrival of the

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

An inquest was held, at the house of Michael Downes, on Wednesday the 2nd instant, on view of the body of Stephen Gilmour, (not Joseph as mentioned in your issue of 8th July) 52 years of age.

At the request of the Jury, I send the following remarks for publication.

Gentlemen of the Jury, you were summoned to discharge a very unpleasant and melancholy duty, on Wednesday the 2nd instant, viz., to enquire on behalf of the sovereign lady the Queen, how, and by what means, Stephen Gilmour met with his death. You in my presence, carefully examined the whole of deceased's body externally, and no marks of violence were observed upon any part thereof; nothing was discerned to induce you to suppose that his death had resulted from violence inflicted either by himself, or any other person. There was a small suppurated wound near the left ear, but that, in my opinion, had been a long time on the wound part having come in contact with a knot or knob on the log which supported his head. I am sorry to say that although eight witnesses, at the inquest, were minutely interrogated, no information from their evidence, as to the cause of deceased's death was elicited. You will therefore, in forming your verdict, have to be wholly guided by the testimony of the Medical Practitioner who made the post mortem examination. It appears, from the evidence of Robert Grier, senior, and Robert Carnahan, that the deceased and Robert Grier, senior left Mr. Carnahan's house, on Sabbath the 29th ultimo, about 10 o'clock, A.M., intentionally to visit Michael Downes, and after entering the woods, they unfortunately wandered for several hours, and on arriving at Mr. Hugh Neilson's clearance, deceased obstinately refused to proceed further towards the residence of Michael Downes, but said he would go to Theophilus Irwin's, and started apparently with the intention of accomplishing his inconsiderate resolution, and Grier, after repeatedly hallooing for him, and receiving no answer, went to the dwelling-house of Michael Downes, which he reached about 3 o'clock, P.M. The conduct of both parties, by parting from each other, is, unquestionably, extremely reprehensible, the deceased displayed a great deal of inconsideration by adventuring upon a journey (a mile) through the woods without reasonable grounds of success, and Grier, I think, every considerate person will allow, is, to a certain extent, morally culpable, as he acted not only thoughtlessly but also unfeelingly towards the deceased, by leaving him in the woods, and consequently, totally unacquainted with traveling in the woods, to undertake such a journey without a guide. Mrs. Downes, immediately after Mr. Grier's arrival, went out and hallooed, several times loudly, but received no answer; and Michael Downes, within five minutes after Grier came to his house, went to the place where deceased's body was found, and repeatedly looked so long that if deceased had been within two acres of the former he must have heard him, but no answer was returned. I trust gentlemen, after the medical witness has been examined, that you will be enabled to form a decided and satisfactory verdict respecting the cause of deceased's death—a verdict which will give satisfaction not only to yourselves, but also to the public generally, and completely invalidate rumors, which, it well founded, would have seriously affected Mr. Grier's character, and implicated him in the death of deceased. Mr. Gilmour's death adds another to the many lamentable and convincing proofs of the precarious tenure by which we retain not only our earthly possessions but also life itself. It should, undoubtedly, emphatically, remind each of us of death, judgment-day and eternity, and concentrate us in the enjoyment of the health and possession of our mental faculties, so as to endeavor to make up our souls in everlasting peace with God, more especially when we consider that He is as distinctly and forcibly, by this melancholy catastrophe, saying to us, individually, as if expressed in intelligible language, "Be ye also ready for ye know not what a day or even an hour may bring forth." It is scarcely possible that so remarkable a specimen of the sudden and unexpected manner in which we may be deprived of life, as Mr. Gilmour's death affords us, can fail of impressing serious reflection on the minds of some who are present; it is difficult to conceive of that degree of insensibility which could totally resist such a solemn warning. But there is reason to fear that upon some of us it will produce no permanent salutary effect, and will leave us, after a very short period, as careless and unconcerned as we were before, as we were antecedent to the death of Mr. Gilmour. On the second instant, gentlemen, you had a view of the mortal remains of a fellow creature, which, on the 29th, ultimo, was possessed of an invisible living principle, which, previous to our investigation, had taken its departure, and left nothing remaining but an inanimate and putrid body, which, by the process of decomposition, has now become too loathsome to view for his nearest and dearest relatives to behold except with feelings of dissatisfaction.

The immortal soul, my friends, which is designed to exist as long as God himself, and either enjoy eternal and incomprehensible bliss, or experience everlasting woe, had fled, but whither, alas; we cannot tell. Although we, who are now assembled within this apartment, are but few in number, were we, individually, to ask ourselves, what should have been the destiny of my immortal soul, had I been cut off in a similar manner, may not conscience be silently and indisputably telling me, say more of us, that instead of its soaring aloft to the regions of everlasting and indescribable felicity, it should have descended into that miserable abyss, "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." Mr. Gilmour's melancholy and unexpected death is well calculated to act as a solemn and impressive warning upon the minds of my countrymen to him by the ties either of consanguinity or friendship, and also upon the mind of every person present. Mr. Gilmour when leaving Mr. Carnahan's house, apparently enjoyed good health, and probably as little imagined that he should be so hurriedly compelled to bid an everlasting farewell to his relatives and every subsidiary enjoyment, and that the future fate of his immortal soul should be irrevocably and eternally determined, as any of us now suspect that one of us shall be required before tomorrow's sun has appeared, to give an account of his stewardship in the presence of God. That this unexpected death may be productive of a permanent and beneficial impression upon us, individually, must be the sincere desire of every well regulated mind. May it be the means of rousing us from our spiritual lethargy, and constraining us to think, frequently, seriously and profitably, for what purpose we were called into existence, and after bestowing that consideration upon the subject to which it is justly entitled, may we finally resolve that, by the use of the will, we shall forever serve the Lord our God with all our heart and all our soul.

William H. Hurd, M. D. being sworn, said that all the appearances of the body of Stephen Gilmour went to show that he died suddenly during an attack of that form of Apoplexy known as "Sun-Stroke," brought on by a severe cold, which, at the time, he was suffering from, was attended by a severe chill, and that the fatal attack was the result of a sudden change of temperature, and that the fatal attack was the result of a sudden change of temperature, and that the fatal attack was the result of a sudden change of temperature.

unanimously agreed to the following verdict, viz.:—"That Stephen Gilmour came to his death from the visitation of God, by that form of Apoplexy, known as Sun-Stroke."

The inquest was adjourned till to-day to allow time for the chemical analysis of the Stomach of the deceased.

Yours Truly,
WILLIAM WILSON C. M. CORONER.
Carleton Place, 10th July, 1862.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Federalsists abandon their Own Wounded.

In the published accounts of the eight days' fighting before Richmond, we find that the Federal General twice abandoned his wounded on compulsion.

First, in the account of Friday's battle we read:—"The enemy lost no time in following. Indeed, I am sorry to say that a very few ambulances, were left in a hospital on the field. Medical Director Lyman says he telegraphed in vain to headquarters nearly all day yesterday for additional ambulances, but got neither ambulances nor answers."

Second, alluding to Sunday's battle, a correspondent relates:—"I learn that all the ambulances and wagons which can be used for the purpose have been filled with the severely wounded and started toward the river. The balance here, nearly eight hundred in number, have been provided with tents and an abundance of hospital stores, and are to be left for the present, in the care of twelve or so surgeons, who have volunteered to stay and minister to their wants, and trust to the clemency of the enemy. Many of the poor fellows, however, have risen from their couches of grass and are moving slowly and painfully toward what they hope will be a haven of rest."

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Horrible Occurrence—Two Volunteers Blown to Pieces—A shocking occurrence took place on Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, in the little settlement of Blyth on the Northumberland coast about eleven miles from Shields. After working, the volunteer artillery corps at that port mustered and marched down to their battery on the sands, at the north side of the harbour, for practice with heavy artillery, and they were followed by a considerable crowd of people to witness the practice. The usual number of men were married, and off to practice, and several charges had been fired from a 48 pounder, and Sergeant John Manners, a butcher, and a young man, merchant and banker, were ramming another charge, when the gun, which had not been properly sponged, exploded. They unfortunately were both standing in the line of fire, and were blown away from the muzzle, and literally torn to pieces. At the scene that mood was awful, the volunteers and public being filled with horror, many people fainting with fright, and amongst them several volunteers, two or three of them having to be carried home. As soon as the excitement could be allayed and order restored, the remains of the poor fellows were gathered together. The following explanation has been given of this sad affair:—On Thursday two daughters of Mr. Watts, the commander of the corps, were married, and the firing of the 32-pounder gun at the battery was partly in honor of the event. The stated number of rounds had been fired, but unfortunately the men resolved to try another shot. The drill sergeant who had loaded all the previous charges protested against this, but the deceased men, who were in high spirits, playfully took the ramrod out of his hands, and in spite of his remonstrance proceeded to charge the gun again, and were in the act of ramming the charge home, when the gun went off, it is thought, from the vent not having been properly attended to. In their eagerness to ram the charge home, the poor fellows brought their heads to a level with the ramrod and directly in front of the muzzle of the gun. Both the young men were unharmed and were highly esteemed.—English Paper.

FATAL COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last an accident occurred through the careless handling of a coal oil lamp which resulted yesterday in the death of a woman named Ann States, the wife of a carrier who resides on a lane in the rear of McElhannon street, in the eastern part of the city. Mrs. States, who was about retiring to rest, by some unexplained means upset the lamp, which fell upon the floor and broke. The oil escaped and ignited from the burning wick, and the flames spreading instantaneously communicated with Mrs. States' dress. The poor woman became terribly alarmed and rushed out of the house shrieking piteously, her person being almost completely enveloped in flames. She ran into an adjoining dwelling, in the rooms of which after considerable difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before her body and limbs were shockingly burned. In the meantime the husband, who was in bed when the accident occurred, bound himself in subduing the flames of the oil which extended to the bed clothes and threatened the destruction of the house. In his agitation he failed to perceive the danger to which his wife was exposed and took no step to avert it. He suffered her to leave the house, and by the motion of walking increased and intensified the fire, when by presence of mind he might have saved her from injury. As soon as he ascertained her condition he went for Dr. Wright, who promptly attended to the case. The skill of that gentleman, however, was of no avail; and the unfortunate woman, after suffering the most excruciating agony, expired yesterday morning about five o'clock. She was only twenty-five years of age, and had only lately become a widow, being married on the 24th of May last. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Lawrence, in an inquest, inquired into the cause of the fatal

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The Best of Husbands.

Oh, I have a husband as good as can be...

He loves to chat with the girls, I know...

When soaked with tipple, he's hardly polite...

As good, indeed, as a man can be...

THE SKELETON SPEAKING SKIRT.

The Home Journal of last week states...

A small church at a village near Brighton...

HOW HEALTH BRIGHTENS THINGS.

HEART MAGNETISM.—If one should give...

"INNOVATION" IN WORSHIP.—Ayr has led...

A remarkable transaction took place the...

When Madge was a very little girl her...

At a recent meeting of a parish, a straight...

A man who owned a lot in Sacramento...

They tell the story of a young lady of...

Prudence says—"A cheap sometimes comes...

A Tender Spirit.

The Stockton Argus says that love is no...

My dear Sweetest Ducky—I am so happy...

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Oak is stronger than iron, taking equal...

Woman lost one Paradise, but she can...

In matters of conscience, the first thought...

A simple remedy for burns is the heating...

It must be a happy thought to a lover...

In good society, we are required to do...

THE ARAB'S PRAYER.—"Oh! God, be kind...

In the morning, we carry the world, like...

In these days when sacks are fashionable...

It is a debatable question whether a per...

IF it is a good thing to honor dead...

Pins were worth a dollar a paper in 1812...

A CURIOUS SET OF WOUNDS.—A soldier...

There is no parallel case on record. The...

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Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.

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COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP OILS.

AND WICK, TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments.

Gold Fill, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color.

Came's Hair, Pencils, Fitches, &c. &c. Next Door to Wilson House, Brookville.

FOR SALE. THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANSELL'S TANNERY.

Agricultural Ware Room. The Subscriber offers for sale all whom it may concern, that he has at the Agricultural Ware Room in Almonte.

Land for Sale. The Subscriber offers for sale Three Hundred Acres of good land, being lot No. 3 and the North West of lot No. 4 in the fourth concession of the township of Stafford.

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive ORDERS for the celebrated BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.

ROBERT McNEIL. WISHES to inform the public that he has removed his Saddle and Harness making establishment to Almonte.

Land Surveying. THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new and very accurate instruments.

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