

**HOMICIDE AT ANCASTER.**—James Healy, as died at Ancaster of injuries received in a fight he had with one Scott. The contention began at a tavern in the village, and Scott fell into an outhouse to fight James Healy and his brother. He knocked them both down and jumped upon them. James did not recover. A coroner's inquest has been held at Smoke's Tavern.—Spectator.



[From the Evening Journal]

the powerful States of Europe are launched  
into a long and a perilous war, and

It is but a few years ago that the Government were entirely dependent on the supply of shot and shell upon private contractors; but it having been suggested that the Government, by taking the manufacture of their own ammunition and producing at the rate of 250,000 rounds the class of shot which they were requiring £13 per ton, a small experimental factory was erected, which, being considered successful, was enlarged. At the present time the laboratory department are producing from 20,000 to 25,000 shot and shell per week, and of this quantity, 10,000 are required in day and night, it would be possible, in case of an emergency, to produce at the rate of 30,000 per week. As standard numbers of production gives no idea of the quantities of materials expended in actual warfare, it may be mentioned that during the siege of the most important fortress of the Russian Empire, the most stupendous sieges of modern times, the English mortar had more than 209 pieces of artillery employed at once throughout twelve weeks, extending over twelve months. The shot and shell expended was not more than could be now turned out by Woolwich in six or seven weeks. Thus, the Arsenal and the various foundries in full operation, W. which alone could supply war material sufficient for carrying on perpetually two such sieges as that of the great Russian stronghold. In the small arm department the supply is on an equal scale; the present machines, if kept in full operation, can produce 400,000. Mine built per week. Notwithstanding that the production of shot and shell is carried on at the rate of 80 tons per day, so great has the demand been lately for arming the navy and storing the magazines of our various fortresses and detachments, that the shipments from the Arsenal have been so great, that great stocks have been made in the apparently inexhaustible piles with which the various quadrangles of the Arsenal are covered.

A Balquit was recently given at New

The following letters—

“The gun of which so much has been said, is it absurd to suppose that there is any secret about its general construction which is already known to hundreds of persons at which has been very approximated by described in many publications; but there is a great deal of detail about it which will not be so readily given out, and which will be made to be mastered before other secrets could make it. Now, without disclosing any of this detail I may give you in the authentic form some general information respecting the weapon. ‘I will begin,’ then I tell you that it is made wholly of iron, through iron, now use nothing but wrought iron. It is a superb gun—each piece, it is composed of several gun-barrels, that is to say, of such moderate risk as to admit of being discharged without risk of blow or failure. By this mode of construction great strength and consequently great lightness are secured. It has been stated that two of my gun barrels are of the largest calibre, but other statements on this subject, is wholly without foundation. A 32 pounder has already been made upon this principle besides smaller guns and I expect you will soon hear of 70-pounders and 100-pounders as well. With regard to the breech-loading all the writers who have endeavored to describe the gun have spoken of the large diameter of the breech and the place and pressing against the stopper, or the purpose of closing the bore; but they have all either ignored the fact of this screw being below, or they have misunderstood the purpose of it being so. There can be no doubt that the screw which is now daily constructed by the artillery, which I have described, is the same as the screw which they state that the gun is both loaded and discharged through the sallow screw. It is a great mistake to suppose that this screw is possible to introduce either the projectile or the charge at the contracted slot which is beneath the stopper. The stopper is made of small diameter, would admit of no more than what has been shown in the several illustrations which have appeared of my gun, and is chained to the gun to prevent being removed. There are many peculiarities

single instance, which I select merely because an unusual number of persons happened to be present, comprising the Duke of Cambridge and several officers of distinction. The target was a square, well exposed, and placed at a distance of 1,500 yards from the gun, and seven shells were fired at them. Now the effect of those seven shells was that the two targets were struck in 596 places. Similar effects were on other occasions observed at distances extending to 3,000 yards, so I leave you to judge what would be the effect of three shells in making an enemy's position untenable, or for burning purposes, or for blowing up buildings, or for making a hole in the side of a ship, a different construction of shell is adopted, the object in that case being to introduce the largest possible charge of powder. Nearly all the writers who have undertaken to enlighten the public on this subject have stated that the grand defect of my shell was its small capacity for powder, and that it was therefore trusted that the great advantage of any shell would be its large capacity for powder they would have been much nearer the truth for the fact is that the shell of my 32-pounder gun contains nearly twice the quantity of powder that is contained in the shell of the common 32-pounder. It has also been urged as an objection to my projectile it would make so much noise when it exploded that it would be heard by the ship. So far as the shot is concerned there may be some reason in this objection, but as regards the shell the small noise is the thing wanted. The shell is caused to explode at the instant of passing through the timber and the splinter the hole made by penetration the more confused is the effect. The noise will be the same as the effect produced. The shell must be judged, not in relation to the shot, but to the shell, which is beyond comparison the more formidable projectile and which will be almost exclusively used with my guns. To go back to the commencement of my experiments I may tell you that they began upwards of 15 years ago, and that they have been continued in the following order; I commenced in December 1854, and completed in the following spring; although this was constructed upon the same principle as those which I am now making it did not in the first instance afford satisfactory results. Schemers whose inventions merely consist in capitalising upon the necessities and difficulties that are encountered by those who are engaged in their invention into practice. For my part I have my full share of such difficulties, and it took me nearly three years of continual application to surmount them. In the height of summer my experiments were for the most part carried on at the seacoast, between the hours of three o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon, and I began to grow impatient and were apt to get in the way. At other seasons I availed myself of the wide hours belonging to my friend Mr. B. amongst the Alleghenies, and there I had but a constructed on a mountain ridge 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. My target was placed

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ACCOUNTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

Accounts received at the French War Office mention that the Emperor visited Turin before proceeding to Alessandria, and reviewed there the French troops.

The rivers had again overflooded the country and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to forlifying their line on the Ticino and Po.

General Grouchy has been received from Genoa, following the latter's statement:—

"The landing of troops and warlike stores on Genoa, and every day fresh troops arrive from Toulon or Algiers to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy—120,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pia gate, outside the fortifications, on the hill which slopes down to the Stenecovaro, a rivulet which is at present dry. The white tents scattered over the meadows, the horse-picketed, the cannon mounted on their carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army present most extraordinary appearance. Since the campaign, the enemy moved forward, and offensive dispositions have been ordered for the last week. The Emperor has issued orders, on the night of the 7th, near Casale, between the Italian volunteers, commanded by Garibaldi and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a colonel, and a general. The Austrians made prisoners of the Italian volunteers, of whom were brought to Alessandria. It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was distant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which is now in Italy is much more numerous. All the information received on this point is unanimous, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, some say 200,000. A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Lomellina amount to 50,000. I have no perception that the collision will be so terrible as the reports of 300,000 men each will engender each other. The Emperor is posted on the walls of the city at eight this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor of the French in the following terms:—

"Inhabitants.—Genoa will, to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive Napoleon III.—the generous and powerful ally of France.—the Emperor of Austria, champion of justice and civilization.—the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unexampled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he has come himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself

SOURCES.  
Accounts received at the French War

The military had again overwheeled the country and river and military operations were completely suspended. The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their line on the Ticino and Po.

The following letter has been received from General de la Tour du Pin:

"The landing of troops and warlike stores commences, and every day fresh troops arrive from Turin or Alghero to join the corps to which they belong. We have now a respectable force in Italy—120,000 men at least. The cavalry camp here is pitched near the Pia gate, outside the fortifications, on a hill which slopes down to the Stenese, a rivulet that flows into the sea. The horse-pickets scattered over the meadow, the horse-pickets, the cannon mounted on their carriages, the artillery carts, and the continual movement of the army present a most extraordinary appearance. Since the campaign, the enemy moved forward, and offensive operations have been ordered for the last time. The Emperor's army has been ordered on the night of the 7th, near Cassano, between the Italian volunteers, commanded by Garibaldi and the Austrian troops. The details of this affair are as yet imperfectly known, but it has been ascertained that the enemy lost a considerable number in killed and wounded, and among the killed a colonel of the 1st regiment of the 1st division. The wounded were brought to Alessandria. It may happen that the great battle which it was believed was distant may be fought much sooner than was anticipated. The enemy's plan is not yet well understood, nor is it known on what point he will advance, but I can assure you positively that the Austrian army which has been ordered to meet him is very numerous. All the information received on that point is unanimous, and the number is estimated at 180,000 at least, some say 200,000.

A private letter I received from Novara announces that the Austrian troops in the province of Lombardy slope amounts to 50,000. I may perceive that the collision will be terrible. The Austrians of 300,000 each will engage each other. The proclamation issued on the walls of the city at eight this morning announcing the arrival of the Emperor of the French in the following terms:

"Inhabitants.—Glorious day, to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive Napoleon III.—the generous and powerful ally of France.—the Emperor of Austria, champion of justice and civilization, the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unequalled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he has come himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place him-

with Victor Emanuel, the worthy successor

empathy or a more certain pledge of victory. We express, therefore, in the fulness of our hearts, our feelings of admiration and gratitude to the august chief of the great avenger, who holds out a fraternal hand to Italy and helps her to never definitively her so long independence."

**THE FATE OF TYRANTS.**  
[From the London Daily News, May 17.]

We have never professed to be dealers in general and special judgments. There are fatalists who would not admit of mistakes or misinterpretations; and it is satisfactory to be assured from time to time that in the chaos of human destinies it is not the good that always suffers, or the wicked that always triumph. When we see a Ferdinand of Naples such a people, dying, and steeped in innovation, and when we see a Louis Bonaparte of such a people—going, inch by inch, the breath of Herod, decomposing visibly before the wrath of one of his consecrated but putrescent body, a foul and noxious feast of most politic vermin, a royal victim of the festal of dungeons—we feel that as our correspondent has already said, "the judgment of men, and we do pause to press the most awful warnings of that haunted death-bed history is full of these reprisals, but they are at always equally swift, sudden and overwhelming. The gilt was not so glaring, and the punishment is not so dreadfully; the crime is not so apparent, and the retribution is not so certain a catastrophe, but a lingering disfigurement in the midst of success; and an unconcealed feast in the very hour of victory. Do we not catch in riddles? Ask the Emperor of the French, the subduer of France, who takes the field as the liberator of Italy, with the blood of triumphs not his own around his head, and the laurel wreath of Rome on his brow. He is now profaned, falling like a star on his name. Italy, forgetting and forgiving, embracing and trusting, rushes forth to meet him; she casts the precious riches of a nation's past into the sea; she looks at him with a contempt at his feet; for Italy, in the depth of her despair, is content to know that he is the declared enemy of Austria. The friends

The cause for which the gallant legions of France are now cramped on the plains of Piedmont is a surely as noble and stainless cause as ever any fought or priest praised. It is a cause which is the cause of the existence of a cause to which the heart of the English of our bests a willing and glad response. You can know better what it means than the sovereign race that dwells in these inviolate islands! Would that in Italy the cause of the dying were the cause of the cause of causes without alloy! But it is impossible that our eyes to the fact that the doubts and apprehensions of good and true men however accomplish the march of absolute power, however gossamerous and disintegrated the cause is, is not to be a cause of the cause, but that they hate Imperialism more. And the Emperor who holds the peace of Europe in the palm of his hand, and who has the emperorship of half a million of soldiers as his bidding, cannot command the confidence and the devotion of his subjects in the name of glory. He cannot dazzle the eyes of men to whom great principles are something more than a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

great and rare example of penitent self-denial before Europe will consent to regard him as

free in thought, word and act—free to the silent and to speak, to give and to withhold were the mind and heart of France in arms for Italy, the world might tremble with expectation, but it would not shrink with displeasure and distrust. When France was routed, the routed we trust she may the hordes of Austria, neutral Europe will be asking—What next? and the answer will decide the fate, not of Italy only, but France herself.

**SUSPECTED MURDER AT  
NIAGARA FALLS.**

Last Monday forenoon a telegram reached this city by telegraph, that the body of Mr. Olliv Oloson, a clerk in the Queen's Wharf Freight house, Grand Trunk Railway, had been found near the edge of the Niagara River, in such a condition as awakened the suspicion that the deceased had met with foul play. It appeared that Mr. Oloson left Toronto with his friends on the morning of Monday week, to spend the anniversary of the Queen's Birth-day at Buffalo. Accompanied by Mr. Symington, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. John Sheldon & Co., and Mr. Jas. Buchanan on his return, deceased reached the suspension bridge about half-past eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday. A party of his friends accompanied him, and could not get to Toronto on the same evening. Mr. Symington urged Mr. Oloson to go on to Hamilton, where they might get to Toronto by a special or freight train, as he was anxious to arrive home by Wednesday morning. Oloson, who was slightly intoxicated, stated that he would stay at the bridge over night, and on Wednesday morning. Symington still urged him to go to Hamilton, but he persisted in his resolve to stay at Niagara, especially as he felt tired with the day's jaunt. His friend considering that there was no danger in leaving him, as he appeared able to take care of himself, left the bridge by the 9.10 p.m. train, and returned to Toronto on the 10.15 a.m. train on Wednesday forenoon. Thinking Mr. Oloson would come home by the afternoon train he would no further attend to the matter. On the evening of Friday he went to the residence of Mr. Oloson, Spadina-avenue, and was astonished to find Crequeuing of Mrs. Oloson, that her son had not returned. She was very much excited, and that continued until she was told something that she was certain he had been killed or murdered on the evening of Wednesday, as she had heard three distinct knocks at the door, similar those Olliv was in the habit of giving, between ten and eleven o'clock. She went to the door but no one was there. Mr. Symington communicated with R. Christie, the first constable on duty, who had been

Symington went off on the afternoon of Saturday and reached the bridge in the

man of bad character, named George Reid. With this man he had crossed the bridge in the forenoon, and the Bridge tender (Mr. G. Henderson) seeing he was a stranger, cautioned him relative to the person he was passing, and he then, in deference, and the two passed over to the American side, Reid paying the toll. About two hours afterwards, they returned, when Mr. Henderson observed that Olson and Reid had changed clothing, the latter having put on a new suit, and a new hat, and a dark vest in lieu of his own well worn clothes of Canadian gray. From the bridge they proceeded along the bank of the river, where a cab driver, named Jackson appears to have joined them. This man stated that Reid left them after a short time, and then he and Olson informed him his cash was all gone, and he had to procure respectability appearance named Brown, with whom Mr. Olson left his watch, receiving \$20 on account. Deceased informed him that he wanted his money to pay his fare to Toronto, as his "puss" was in his coat pocket, and his watch was in possession of the man named Jackson, and they then next went together to the evening about ten o'clock, as Hubbard's tavern, Bender's Cave. Deceased was at this time wishing to get back his clothes. To this Reid objected, alleging that he had given Olson \$24 in cash, besides his own clothes for the exchange. He however agreed again to revoke his statement, and to give him a handsome gold chain, which he wore, but to this he declined to accede. Reid and Olson then left the place together; Olson being at this time under the influence of liquor, and this was the last time he was seen alive by any person except Reid. On the forenoon of Sunday, about thirty of the residents of Clifton volunteered to make a search for the body in the Springfield creek, the banks of the river for the body of his men. They divided into two parties, one party going up the river on the Canada side, and the other going down. After a minute or two of search for about two hours, the body was discovered by Mr. George Henderson and

in stating that he parted with Olsson some distance below the Bridge, that they each took different roads, and that he cannot remember the exact time when he parted from Olsson, but that he is sure that he parted from him, never, not to be very communicative on the subject. His evidence will be taken at first-noon, as well as that of other persons who saw them together, and it is anticipated that something important will be elicited as to the light upon this very strange and remarkably mysterious case.

It was found on the person of the deceased, and also his pocket book containing about 73c. Mr. Olsson, who was about thirty years of age, was born in the City of London, England, where he received his education. He now resides in the City of New York, and has been in the city since he came to this country, and the railways where he continued till he was about twenty years of age. At this time he went to Scotland where he entered the service of Messrs. Wardie, & Co, Glasgow, the well known railway carriers, and was satisfied with his work. He continued over two years, and made a considerable number of friends, through his upbore manner and anxiety to oblige the customers of the firm.

the Glasgow station of the Caledonian Railway, where he continued till 1857, when he

continued up till Monday week. He leaves a mother, a widow, to mourn his untimely fate. Deceased was brother in law to the Rev. George Onions who some time ago left London for the East. Field is reported to have an exceedingly bad character, and it is said upon former occasions to have been charged with crimes of a serious nature. No arrest has yet been made. Mr. Christie broke the intelligence of the unfortunate young man's death to his mother yesterday morning. The body reached London by the Great Western Railway train at eight, and was conveyed to No. 100, Ockley's, Tottenham, Spadina avenue, by a number of the employees of the Grand Trunk. The funeral takes place this afternoon at one o'clock. Mr. Christie gives Mr. Olsson an excellent character for industry, sobriety, and general attachment to his duties. He was quite a favorite with all who knew him. A large number of his acquaintances were at the depot waiting the arrival of the body.—*Globe*.

**THE WAR IN ITALY.**  
**BULLETINS FROM THE ALLIED ARMY.**

Thursday, May 12.

In the morning of yesterday about 3,000 Austrians pressed the Po at Stradella, the Austrians from the General Bortolotti's division, the left bank of the river. Sirge artillery regiments of infantry, and a detachment of Chasseurs pressed the Gravelona in the direction of Casal Pusterloge. About 4,000 men were between Castel San Giovanni and Borgonovo. The Mayor of Stradella had received from the General Bortolotti's division the national road which goes to Piacenza. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Bobbio. They have withdrawn the two bridges they had thrown over the Sesia, in the neighborhood of Palestro. The Austrian headquarters are at Mortara.

It is stated from the Generalissimo, that this morning the division of the Savoy Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Sani, fell in with a patrol of the Kaiser Hussars, and put it to flight, killing one soldier and taking another prisoner.

Reconnoissances made beyond the Po have shown that the enemy has almost totally abandoned the position he occupied in the morning of the 10th, at the village of Verceil. Verceil is still occupied by a small Austrian corps.

Friday, May 13.

The night before last about 600 Austrians occupied Riverogio, near the Trebbia, on the road from Piacenza to Bobbio. They report from Bion that the passage of the enemy's artillery over the bridge of the Trebbia, near Riverogio, and that it was thought this force

are transferred to Occinsiano. The ap-  
proaching arrival of another numerous body

far as thealls of Vercelli, but without result, the enemy not having made any movement whatever.

Sunday, May 15.

The Emperor has transferred his headquarters to Alessandria. He traversed the town on horseback, accompanied by Marshal Canrobert. The street presented the appearance of a fête d'ay, and great demonstrations of joy, in honor to the Imperial coronation, were made by the people. The King sent to meet the Emperor the Imperial Russian steamer *Radetskay*, stationed on the Lago Maggiore, lay-to on Wednesday last, before Canobio, and made exorbitant demands of provisions, which, however, the inhabitants resolutely refused to supply, and the *Radetskay* was obliged to depart without delay.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

Alessandria, Sunday, May 15.

The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health.

Prince Napoleon has remained at Genoa, and will not be going to the theatre of war, which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

Monday, May 16.

The official bulletin published yesterday presenting announces certain movements by the Emperor from Stradella towards Voghera. Nothing new has been published to-day.

The weather continues rainy.

Marshal Randon, Minister of War, has directed a circular to the generals commanding regiments in Italy, forbidding any officer correspond with newspapers.

AN AGENT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, June 4.

It is reported in this city that an agent of the French Government visited Fairhaven yesterday for the purpose of purchasing the new steamer ship, not yet named, belonging to the Union Ship of Fairhaven.

\$9.50. Bacon, Shoulders and Hams a very difficult sale. Lard is 12 1/2 cents.

There is a selling is freely by farmers, and fresh rolls is brought on the market at 10 and even lower. This brings down the price of packed butter, for which it would be difficult to make a quotation, there being considerable transactions. Very cheap might bring the beginning to come in, and is now 84 to 91 per lb., for that which is clean and of fair quality. It is likely that the demand from Canadian manufacturers will be quiet enough to the supply raised in Canada.

Asbes continue to arrive freely, and in large quantities. The prices of Asbes, and Pearls about 15 cents. The current prices of other goods, Peas \$6.25; Pearls \$6.50.

The greater part of the vessels which have come to Montreal, have to return to Quebec, as the cargo is not sufficient to fill them, and nothing for them here but fresh and a few peas, and the rates of freight continue low.

Exchange has an upward tendency, but the Bank is still selling at 111 per cent. There are

Commission Merchant.

and the crops continue to look very well.

Business has been very dull last week every department.

Ashes have been very dull since our last report, the absence of orders, and consequently of competition. The very low rate of freight has kept up the price this Spring, but even with that great advantage, continued large receipts, equal to about 200 barrels a day, are making the market drop. Potatoes are selling at \$6.25; Pearls \$6.40 to \$6.50.

The receipts of Ashes at the Inspection Station, since the 1st of January, are 1,353 bbls. of Soots, and 188 Pearls, in all, 1,541 bbls. The total quantity received from 1st January to 1st June, this year, is \$6,785 Pots, and 2,217 Pearls, against 6,394 Pots, and 1,814 Pearls for the same time last year, showing an increase of 2,684 bbls. The quantity in store on 1st June, this year, is 1,795 Pots, 614 Pearls, against 1,786 Pots, and 408 Pearls for the same time last year. Quantities shown that the increased shipments have kept pace with the increased receipts.

Flour is nominally at \$6.50 to \$7 for Superfine, \$7.25 for Fancy, and \$7.50 for \$8 for Extras, but there are no sales in quantity at these rates. Retail parcels for consumption are selling at a shade over these quotations.

There is a demand for flour in the western market is a demand which has been up within these three days for the New England States and Lake Champlain. For months past those regions have apparently been supplied to better advantage from New York or from the West, but at last desire there begin to find it for their interest to buy from the West, and the demand for this kind of demand, which is for the finer quality of Flour, Extras have been very slow of sale here. They may now go better. The price of Flour is quoted considerably higher in Toronto and Ogdensburgh than in Montreal, and fully as high in Chicago and Milwaukee. It is to be supposed, therefore, that supplies are not so abundant in the West as in the East or in the West. The receipts in Chicago are slightly increasing, but are only about a fifth of those of last year. New Wheat has appeared in St. Louis and other Southern markets, but it will probably be six or eight weeks before any supplies from the South can practically affect the markets. It is, however, to be remembered that the wheat is even now not so plentiful farther advanced than at the same time last year; and if the harvest be, upon the average, a fourth smaller, a less stock of old will suffice than the ordinary circumstance. The consumption of the United States and Canada for a fortnight would be at very large rates, to the present, the harvest is not so plentiful. Wheat and Flour on the Continent are selling at the ordinary rate.

\$6.50 to \$6.75 and Fancy at \$6.75 to \$6.95

which it fell to 88.9d., but the latest advice shows a rally to 93.6d.

The receipts of Wheat and Flour at New York, show a falling off for the first five months of this year, or up to the third week in May, as compared with the same period of last year, of qual to 160,000 barrels Flour. The quantity of Indian Corn is considerably greater this year than last.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending May 21st, show a total of 27,727 tons, or up to the third week of last year, showing a decrease of \$4,301, notwithstanding slight increase of length. The total length at this date being 880 miles, against 849 last year.

Port is unchanged. The quantity arriving is increasing.

Butter is quiet, unsaleable except by retailers; dealers being unwilling to buy, in the expectation of a fall. It is impossible, therefore, to give any quotation except the retail price on the market, which 10d to 1s for both fresh and salt. What parcels would bring forced to sale is quite problematical, and country merchants would need to buy to get rid of the probability of further lower prices in case condemnation, especially as the grass is excellent this season, and the quantity produced will doubtless be large.

Wool could not be bought in quantity under 1s 3d per lb in this market, but there is so much of the new clip in yet, and it is difficult to say whether the price will be maintained when any quality arrives. Wool is very much neglected, and shows a downward movement. The New York Standard is the only market where it is active for new wool at a 3d. to 1s 6d.

JOHN DOUGALL,  
Commission Merchant,

CORNER'S INQUEST.—The Peterboro' Review says:—On the 19th ult., an inquest was held on the body of Donald McGee of Stoddard, who was killed by a train of the Northern Vermont R.R. at Peterboro' some time ago, and whose body was only recovered on the 19th by Dr. McKean, Corner's. After a patient investigation a verdict of accidental drowning was returned. On

A kicked wife to death early in the evening and an hour later, Patrick Dowdy, a 26-year-old rowdy, was stabbed to the heart at a saloon being home in Water Street, by one of his rowdy companions.

Andrew Kechm was killed by lightning yesterday, at Bethlehem, L. I.

The boiler of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Erie road, exploded at the Erie yards, Tuesday, killing two firemen and blowing them into the air, and several mortal injuries. Smith, the Engineer, died soon after, and Potter, the engineer, was dying at St. accounts.

A woman named Margaret Grove, was stabbed with an ice pick last night, at a dance at the Hotel Forest, by a companion named Elizabeth White. Margaret was probably die.

**EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.**

Albany, June 3.

Michael O'Brien, an elderly man, who murdered his wife at Coboes, by kicking at her, besting her to death, was executed today. O'Brien was between 50 and 60 years of age.

took place in the jail, before three hundred persons.

of the particulars and cause which led to the commission of the crime for which he was condemned to death. The Rev. A. Christie, to whom a confession was made, immediately took a deep interest in behalf of the convict and submitted his confession to the county attorney, Hugh Richardson, Esq., who at once forwarded a copy of it to the Attorney General, and advised Mr. Christie to forward a copy also to E. D. Wood, Esq., Toronto, to be presented to His Excellency the Governor General. On Wednesday last a telegram was received from Dr. Deedes intimating that the application made had been successful, and His Excellency had been pleased to grant a reprieve to the convict.

On Thursday last, says the Rochester Democrat, a son of a Mr. Dowers, of Le Centre, Onondaga county, twelve years of age, was seen raising a flag in the company in drinking the whisky provided for refreshment. He drank enough to cause his death in an hour. (This is the second instance of the kind noticed as occurring on the same day. In Buffalo, on Thursday, a lad drank some of the whisky he was carrying home to his father, and died in a few hours.)

**DROWNED.**—A young man named James Carrigan was drowned at Toronto on the 24th instant. He attempted to cross the bay in a skiff, but capsized the boat and sank immediately.

**JOHN LONG.**—The convict Long was made acquainted by the sheriff, on Friday, with the degree of sentence in his case. He appeared quite indifferent as to the result, and remarked that they might as well have hanged him as not; it made but little difference to him. The poor fellow has made a final disposition of his property, a snug little house and lot, to his niece of his, prior to taking his departure for Kingston.

**DEPARTURE OF LONG FOR THE PENITENTIARY.**

John Long, the re-painted convict, left London yesterday, unaccompanied, in the mid-day train of the Great Western Railway, en route for Kingston, in charge of one of the sheriff's officers. A number of his old comrades accompanied him to the platform, and as he departed he conversed with the greatest freedom and unconcern. Long, nevertheless, feels penitent for the crime he has committed, and prayed at times in the most fervent manner for his wife, hoping that her soul had wings to fly to a happier and more glorious sphere. He attributed the commission of the act to a drunken stupor, and said that he never confessed that he was in a state of insanity.

## DARING BURGLARIES

decent on the lock and key and saw sharp-sawing process of Owen King, adjoining Mr. Beard's Cool Yard, east of the market square, on the chance they stole some four or five dozen of keys. They then visited the provision establishment of Mr. Wm. Rumsey, East of the market square, picked the locks and entered. The rooms were thoroughly ransacked in the search for plunder; the tiller opened and its contents appropriated. The drawers of the counter were also rifled, and four dollars and fifty cents in copper. The store was amply stocked with provisions and whatever quantity of these the thieves may have appropriated. Mr. Rumsey cannot determine. Mr. R. says he has no doubt that the thieves were the same. Little discovered the robbery about five o'clock yesterday morning. This is the first case of the kind upon Mr. Rumsey's premises. Not content with this depredation in his store they also entered the accommodations in this Bright West of the market square. Here there is reason to believe they also picked the locks. The extent of their profits from the burglary does not appear to have exceeded a few shillings, which they abstracted from Mr. Bright's desk.—*Toronto Leader.*

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# The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE.  
Thursday, June 9, 1859.

The war news, which will be found in our columns to-day, is of considerable interest. It is stated that a sanguinary battle between the Allies and the Austrians was fought in the neighborhood of the Po. And that after a force of four hours duration, the Austrians were repulsed with heavy loss. A French report says that the Austrians lost from 1500 to 2000 men and 200 prisoners, while the French loss is said to amount to only six or seven hundred. The relative number of forces engaged, if we believe the French account, was much in favor of the Austrians—more than two to one—by the Austrians' accounts, while admitting a repulse, alleged that the forces of the allies were superior in number to their own. Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy; and if the statement of the *Times*' correspondent are to be relied upon, the war is unpopular in Sardinia. Count Cavour is detested, and the people are almost ripe for revolt. Six English war vessels are reported to have entered the Adriatic. The King of Naples was dead; and Francis II. had assumed the reins of Government.

The *Times* gives a long account of the immensely increased activity going on in the production of weapons and warlike preparations of all kinds at Woolwich, which is said to be as great as at the height of the Crimean war. The resources of the arsenal are equal to fitting-out and issuing, in case of emergency, 500 guns per week of the best and largest ordnance. There are now 12,000 pieces of iron ordnance in store at Woolwich, of which 7,000 are of the best make and modern calibre. At each of these great dockyards there are stores of from 1,000 to 1,500 heavy cannon. With regard to small arms, it is stated that there are about 90,000 rounds of Minie ammunition in store, and the production of conical bullets is going on at the rate of 2,000,000 rounds a week.

The hideous nature of war has seldom received a better literary illustration than from a letter which has just appeared in the *Times*. The information is taken from the Petersburg Gazette of April 1813, and published in the *Times* of May 23, 1813, some months after the French retreat from Moscow. The document states that in the Government of Minsk there were burned up to the end of January 1813, the dead bodies of 18,797 men and 2,746 horses. In that department there still remained to be burned of the former 36,106 and of the latter 27,316. These were all lost at the passage of the Beresina; but the total number taken into account as being consumed by cremation in Russia was 213,516 human corpses and 95,816 dead horses.

We learn from some of our western exchanges that the wheat fly has already made its appearance in many parts of Canada. This is very much to be regretted as the coming harvest is generally looked to as the only chance of relieving the Province from much embarrassment. It is to be sincerely hoped that the ravages of this insect may be confined to particular localities; as in other respects the wheat crop, throughout the country promises to do well. It is somewhat remarkable that the heaviest deprivations of these insects have been confined to the older settlements of the country, and in accordance with this rule, their appearance is already chronicled in the district of Niagara, some portions of which were settled by U. E. Loyalists, soon after the close of the American revolutionary war. Some of these lands have been settled some eighty years. About the same time, considerable settlements were made on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in Upper Canada; and it has been in these old settlements that the enemies of the wheat crop have been most active. It is reported, however, that the fly has now appeared in one part of Huron, no portion of which has been long settled. The re-appearance of the wheat fly is now, we fear, only too well established; and the only question is in what will be the extent of its depredations. In every other respect, the wheat crop has every chance of producing a large yield. We must only express the hope that its depredations may not become general.

At the last Quarterly Communication of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Scotland, held in Edinburgh, on the 2nd May, a resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Canada; and ordering all the subordinate Lodges, holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to extend the right hand of fellowship to their Canadian Brethren. W. A. Lawrie, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in making this announcement to the Lodge here, concludes his letter with the following remarks:—"I have at the same time, the pleasure to inform you that the Grand Lodge here has decided upon entering into a full recognition of, and establishing fraternal relations with the new Grand Lodge of Canada, so that the difficulties under which you and our other Lodges might have labored are now cleared away."

A terrible tornado visited Iowa City on Tuesday. Houses, barns, and all things movable were swept away. The track of the whirlwind was in a southerly direction, and it extended for ten or twelve miles before its force was spent. As far as heard from, four persons were killed and twelve badly injured. A family named Morgan—father, son and grandson—were killed instantly. The loss of the calamity has not been ascertained.

The Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue at Quebec a short time ago embraced Christianity. Last Sabbath he was to deliver an address in the Wesleyan Church of that city.

We understand that preparations are already making for the holding of the next Provincial Exhibition in Kingston. The members of the board of Agriculture have had a meeting and held an interview with the local Committee. Contracts have been entered into for painting and repairing the existing building, which as will be recollected, is built of wood and glass, and for the construction of permanent stables for 300 head of cattle and for stabling to accommodate about 100 horses. The total expenditure contemplated is about £1,500, which will be met by subscriptions from the City and County Councils and the local agricultural associations. There is a fountain within the building, and the whole circuit of the interior has been dug to a depth of two feet, and a width of about three feet, as a preparatory step to the planting of grape vines. The grounds are in excellent condition, and are partially planted with trees. Arrangements are in progress for constructing a temporary track from the railroad depot to the building, which, if completed, as there is little doubt will be the case, will be a great convenience to exhibitors and the public generally. Altogether, we understand, the local committee are acting in a very energetic and public spirited manner. At their head is Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Association, who lives in the neighborhood.

By the inventions and improvements of the present age, time and space are almost annihilated. The advantages gained by the introduction of the magnetic telegraph are strikingly seen, when comparing the length of time necessary in different eras for the spread of intelligence. It is stated that during the war in the Spanish peninsula, it took weeks and months for intelligence from the seat of war to reach England, and even France. The battle of Baylen had been fought, and an army annihilated in the heart of Spain, one month before anything was known of the fact in Madrid and two months before it was known in London. In the present Italian campaign, the check the Austrians received at Fossano, on the 3rd of May, was published in the London papers of the 6th, and in all the cities of the United States on the 19th. It takes considerably less time to spread the intelligence of important events entirely over two continents, than it did, half a century ago for intelligence to travel from one boundary to the other of the smallest European State.

We learn that Cyrus W. Field expects to leave for London within a week or ten days to renew his labors in connection with the company in London, in having manufactured, during the summer, a new Atlantic cable. This is to be brought out with all the new improvements, and fully prepared for laying across the Atlantic early in the summer of next year. We understand that Mr. Field expresses his faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise as strongly as he did at its first commencement.

The London Athenaeum says that Professor Cuvier, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated 15th March, states to the Minister of Saxony, Herr von Falkenstein, that he had succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures, from the fourth century; consequently as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which hitherto in all commentaries maintained the first rank.

James H. Hotchkiss, of Prattburg, Steuben county, bought a ticket on the Erie Railroad at New York for Rochester. It was marked "good for six days only." After the expiration of "six days," Mr. H. presented the ticket between Bath and Rochester. It was refused, and he was ejected from the cars. He commenced a suit which was recently tried before referees designated by the Supreme Court, and they have awarded the plaintiff \$150 damages.

On Monday, 23rd instant, the body of a man, supposed to be that of Patrick Quinlin, was found in the flume of the carding mill, in the Village of Pakenham. An inquest was held on the body by Dr. Sweetland, Coroner, on the same day, and adjourned till the 29th. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that Quinlin had been lost in the village in the evening of the 4th May, having left a tavern, where he had been drinking about 11 P. M. The body was so much decomposed that it was impossible to identify it from the features, but portions of the clothing were recognized sufficiently to leave little doubt as to its being the body of Quinlin. Verdict—"found drowned."

Deceased was a blacksmith, and had formerly resided in Ottawa City, where he is supposed to have some relations; he had been working for sometime for Mr. Robert Hunt, Fitzroy. His clothes, &c., are in the possession of the Coroner, subject to the claim of his relations.

We regret to hear that while firing a salute at Brockville, on the Queen's Birthday day, some powder accidentally exploded, severely burning two men who were charging the gun, viz, Mr. Adam Anderson, book-binder, and Mr. Gould. We believe, however, that the injuries sustained are not of so serious a nature as to endanger their lives.

**WARNING TO BOYS**—Two boys, named O'Brien and Mantz, were playing in Fourth street, Troy, when the former becoming enraged picked up a piece of iron and threw it at Mantz. The line struck him in the right eye, instantly depriving him of the use of that organ.

**LIGHTNING STRUCK**—A man named Dupuis, who was ploughing in the vicinity of Montreal, was on Thursday evening last struck by lightning and killed, as was also his horse.

We understand that arrangements are now completed, and the system in working order, for the affiliation of our money order system with that of the United Kingdom, so that money orders may now be obtained (at the several money order offices in Canada, payable at any named money order office in England, Scotland or Ireland, for sums not exceeding five pounds sterling on a single order; and in like manner, money orders will be granted in the United Kingdom on any money order office in Canada. Lists of the money order offices in Canada, at which money orders on England, Scotland or Ireland can be obtained, will be placed at the various post offices throughout the Province, together with tables of the cost of transmission. Undoubtedly this privilege of transmitting very small sums with perfect safety to friends in the old country, will be highly valued, and widely used, and thus timely relief will be afforded to many a destitute or ailing relative at home, which could scarcely be conveyed in any other manner.

We have obtained a copy of the official list of postage rates by the Canadian mail steamers, which we subjoin for the information of all concerned:—

**On Letters for the United Kingdom**—7d., or 12d. cents per ounce. Letters for this rate; if forwarded unpaid, or not sufficiently prepaid, a fine of 6d. sterling each will be charged in addition to the ordinary postage rate.

**On Newspapers for the United Kingdom**—4d. each. This charge must be pre-paid, and by half penny stamp, or the newspaper will not be forwarded.

**On Book packets for the United Kingdom**—Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, 4d. currency; over 4 ounces, and not exceeding 8 ounces, 7d. currency; over 8 ounces, and not exceeding 1 lb., 1s. 3d. currency, and so on increasing 7d. for each additional half lb. Book Packets must be pre-paid.

Yesterday says the London *Free Press* a communication was received by Mr. Norris of this city, from the Hon. Mr. Allen, in reply to a petition recently sent to the Executive praying that the convict Long might not undergo the extreme sentence of the law. The Governor-General has been pleased to extend the merciful prerogative of the Crown towards the unhappy man, who it will be recollected brutally murdered his wife some months back, and he will be imprisoned for the remainder of his days in the Provincial Penitentiary.

An English photographer is said to have discovered a means by which sounds may be made to record themselves, and that he is sanguine that in course of time, he will so far improve his apparatus that it will be capable of printing a speech which may be written or verbalized.

The Toronto and Kingston papers are making quite a fuss about some ripe strawberries which have appeared in their markets. We had the pleasure of eating a fine dish of wild strawberries, more than a week ago.

Wind wagons are coming in no in Nebraska. The Plainsmen's Sentinel notices that at two young men went through that town with a hand-cart, to which were attached sails.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.**  
AUSTRIAN PORTS BLOCKADED.  
New York, June 2.  
The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at Halifax yesterday, with Liverpool dates of the 21st.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant. There had been no battles yet.

The Austrians had removed their headquarters to Garsano, and also withdrawn from Vercelli, which is occupied by the allies. An action is looked for at any moment. Cotton had declined one-eighth to one-fourth for inferior qualities—even more. Sales of the week 28,000 bales.

Excesses of all kinds slightly lower, and provisions were steady, except beef which was lower.

These advances are three days later than previously received, and are of considerable importance, more especially in a commercial point of view.

The screw steamship Washington from New York, on Saturday the 7th of May arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamer Circassian from New York May 4th, arrived in Galway on the 19th. The Steamer Arid from New York, Saturday, May 7th, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

The news from the seat of war is without any feature of great importance.

The Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron, and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were vague rumors that the Emperor of Austria and Major Hess had reached Milan and left for Paris.

Later news had been received from India. Tanja Poyah had been tried by a dumb-bell Court martial and hanged.

In the Liverpool breadstuffs market prices had a declining tendency and all descriptions were slightly lower.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.**  
Richardson, Spence & Co. report the weather as favorable for the crops.

Flour—dull, limited and prices weak. American 11s 4d steady. An average business done without notable change in prices; red Western 8s 4d 10s 6d; White Western 10s 6d 11s 2d; do Southern 10s 8d 11s 4d.

Corn—dull, but prices unchanged; mixed 6s 4d 6s 10d; yellow 6s 10d 7s 3d; white 8s 4d 8s 9d.

Provisions—generally quiet.

Beef—firm at 8s 9d for prime mess.

Lard—dull, but firm.

Sugar—quiet.

Wheat—had a decline of 3s 4d.

Sugar—steady.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 91 1/2 for money, and 91 1/4 for account.

London, 25th May, noon.

Consols are quoted at 91 1/2 for both money and account.

**AN OLD CITIZEN SHOT IN THE STREET.**  
St. Louis, June 3.

Joseph Charles, one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, was shot and mortally wounded on the street, this morning, by J. W. Thornton, formerly clerk in the Boatman's Saving Institution.

Thornton was tried and acquitted about a year ago on the charge of having stolen \$20,000 from the bank, and Charles happened to be one of the principal witnesses against him.

St. Louis, 3 P.M., June 3.

Intense excitement exists among all classes of our citizens in consequence of the shooting of Mr. Charles. A mob of about 2,000 to 3,000 persons gathered to the jail with the avowed purpose of forcibly taking and hanging the prisoner; but through the exertions of the police, and the influence of several prominent citizens, the excitement was somewhat allayed, and a majority of the crowd was prevailed upon to disperse.

A crowd of about 100, however, lingered around the jail all the afternoon, whilst others traversed the streets threatening vengeance on the culprit.

To prevent violence the Mayor has ordered out the military, some of whom now (8 o'clock) are standing on guard in the jail yard, while others are patrolling the streets prepared to suppress any threatened outbreak.

Mr. Charles still lingers, but his death is looked for at every moment. He received two pistol wounds in the abdomen—one of which the Surgeons pronounce mortal.

9 P.M.—Much excitement still exists, and it is feared that the announcement of the demise of the wounded man, will be the signal for a general outbreak. Mr. Charles, the senior partner of the firm of Charles, Blew & Co., and he was looked upon as one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants in the city. The attack upon him is universally regarded as the most unprovoked and cold blooded on record.

**HAVANA ITEMS.**  
New York, June 4.

The steamship Vanderbilt boat out nearly 400 passengers and upwards of \$1,400,000 in specie.

The City of Baltimore took 270 passengers and upwards of \$500,000 in specie.

The commercial news is partially anticipated via New Orleans.

Col. Robertson, formerly U.S. Consul at Havana, died on the 25th.

The U.S. steamer Walker arrived on the 30th.

Three French war vessels had been lying outside Havana, awaiting despatches from the Cuban, and sailed immediately on receiving them.

The Canabwa brought over 150 passengers.

**BECKWITH COUNCIL.**  
The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, met at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 24th May, 1859. Present—all the members of the Council. The minutes of the last sitting of the Council were read and signed by the Town Reeve.

The following petitions were then presented and read:—

Presented by Mr. Roberts the petition of Michael Morphy, praying for an abatement of his shop license; but so further action was taken upon it.

Presented by Mr. McNeely the petition of Jas. Whiting and others, praying for aid to repair the road leading from the Perth road to the 6th line.

Presented by the same, the petition of Thos. Kidd and others, praying for aid to repair the cross-road between 20 and 21 in the 4th and 5th line.

Presented by Mr. Roberts the petition of Robert Simpson, praying for a share of the surplus funds of the Township to repair the Town Line between Beckwith and Guelph on the 13th line.

Presented by the same the petition of Donald McDonald and others, praying for a sum of money to repair the 11th line, west of the mill road.

Presented by the same, the petition of Andrew Miller, praying for aid to open the 4th line at lot No. 9.

Presented by the same the petition of Timothy Conboy and others for aid to repair the third line, at lots 12 and 13.

Presented by Mr. Ferguson the petition of Angus McDermid and others, praying for a sum of money to repair Alcock's and J. McEwen's Roads.

Presented by the Reeve the letter of Donald McFarlane for aid to repair the road from Ashton to the 11th line.

The Council then resolved itself into a Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll for 1859, and there were no complaints for revision. The Roll was passed as presented by the Assessor.

The Commissioners having made a verbal report, it was moved by Jas. Burrows, seconded by A. Ferguson that Duncan McKenzie be allowed five pounds for the land taken from him for the Road leading from Frankton to Carleton Place.

Moved in amendment by B. McNeely seconded by John Roberts, that the sum of ten dollars be paid to Duncan McKenzie for a sufficient quantity of land off the corner of his property in the sixth concession, to make the road straight.

The amendment was put and carried by the casting vote of the Town Reeve, and the original motion was lost.

Moved by A. Ferguson, seconded by John Roberts that the report of the parties appointed to examine whether a drain was necessary to carry off the water opposite the premises of John Hughton, be not now received, as the matter for that division was absent, but that the same parties be again requested to examine the matter and report to this Council at their next sitting.—Carried.

The petitions for aid to repair the Roads and other verbal applications were then considered, and the surplus funds of the Township were laid out on the highways as follows:—

Frankton and Kilmarnock Road, £12; Robert McLaughlin, Jas. Burrows, and McEwen, Commissioners; Perth road, moved of Gillespie, £2; John Stewart, J. Gillespie, and R. McDonald, Commissioners; town line between Beckwith and Marlborough £2; Henry Tarmen, Jas. Edwards and Thos. Gordon, Commissioners; third line £2; at P. Conboy's, and £1 10s at Kidd's; George Kidd, Peter Ferguson and F. Conboy, Commissioners; Whiting's side road £2 10s; Donald McLaren, Jas. Whiting, and Thos. Lawford, Commissioners; Mrs. Mills £2; E. McEwen, and J. McArthur, Commissioners; 4th line £7 10s; Donald McLaren, James Leech, and Allan Cameron, Commissioners.

Cross road between 20 and 21 in the 4th and 5th concession £2 for each concession; Alexander Stewart, John McDiarmid, and John Scott, commissioners; 5th line at the rear of Mr. McRoberts' £1; self and A. Ferguson, commissioners.

Alcock's and E. McEwen's road £3 and £2; Messrs. McDiarmid, McEwen, and Alcock, commissioners. Long walk, 7th line, £4; Messrs. Anderson, McEwen, and McDonald, commissioners. Bay to town line, £2; Messrs. McGibbon, McEachan, and Morris, commissioners. 9th line east of the mill road, £3 at each end; Messrs. McDonald, junior, Stewart, and McEwen, commissioners. Ashton to the 11th line, £1 10s at McNabb's, and £1 10s at Drummond's Bridge or Creek; Messrs. McFarlane, Conn, and Drummond, commissioners. 11th line £6 and £4; Messrs. Geth, McCann, and Campbell, commissioners. 11th line west of the mill road, £2; Messrs. J. Duff, Rattery and Thos. Duff, commissioners. 11th line to the town line of Ramsay £2; Messrs. Whyte, Forde, commissioners. George Willis' bridge £4; Messrs. Morphy, Duncan, and Rattery, commissioners. West of the lake £2; Messrs. King, Sinclair, and Conn, commissioners. Simpson's 12 concession £2; D. McFarlane and E. McCann, Commissioners. Mill road, south of the 9th line, £10; Messrs. Stewart and McArthur, commissioners.

North of the 9th line £10; Messrs. Duncan, Stewart, junior, and Leech, commissioners. 9th line west of the mill road, £2, to be expended by the mill road commissioners.

The Council were then about to proceed with the By-law for the sale of Government allowances for road between 10 and 11 in the 6th Concession, when objections were made by John Conboy, Esq., which put a stop to all further proceedings till the first Tuesday in August next.

Ewan McEwen, Town Clerk.

**BIRTHS.**  
On Wednesday, the 1st inst., Mrs. William Rattery, of Beckwith, of a daughter.  
On Friday, the 3rd inst., Mrs. Patrick Tucker, of Carleton Place, of a son.  
On Monday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Robert Leach, of a daughter.  
At Renfrew, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Wm. Halpenay, of a son.

**FORSYTH, BELL & CO.'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.**  
Quebec, May 28, 1859.

White Pine, in the raft, for interior and ordinary according to average, measured off - - - 0 4 0 5 1  
in shipping order, 40 feet - - 0 6 0 9 1  
for Superior do do - - - 0 6 0 9 1  
do in shipping order, 40 feet - - 0 11 1 0  
Oak, Ordinary by the Dram - - - 0 16 0 17  
Lake St. Clair, measured off by the Dram - - - 0 17 0 19

Elm, by the Raft according to average and quality - - - 0 10 1 2  
in shipping order, 35 to 50 feet - - 1 0 1 3  
Tamarac Square according to size in the raft - - - 0 6 0 10  
Flatbed do - - - 0 4 0 6  
Staves, for Specification, Merchantable - - - £40 10 0 245  
Do. W. O. Punccheon Merchantable £13 10 0 241  
Do. Bright according to Specification - - - £15 for 12s.

3-rds, for 2nds.  
Do. Spruce - - - £12 14 for 1st, 2-rds for 2nds.  
Do. Spruce - - - £8 10s for 1st, £6 10s for 2nds, and £4 10s for 3-rds.

**REMARKS.**  
During the last fourteen days very little animation has been shown in our market, the great depression in commercial matters in England reacting here and preventing all speculative enquiry. Our fleet also is coming up slowly although there are upwards of a hundred vessels near at hand, yet till they arrive we do not expect any active demand.

White Pine is dull of sale, and holders anxious to realize,—very little new timber has arrived, and of this very little good, but the waters on the Ottawa are favorable and rafting there as well as by the St. Lawrence will be in good season.

Red Pine is selling at our quotations but not briskly.

Oak is very dull, the Liverpool market being very injuriously affected by large shipment from the Southern States.

Elm if good and small is wanted at a relative price to mix with large, but large Elm is not scarce.

Tamarac was wanted a few weeks ago but the continued depression in ships will prevent anything being done in building until times are better.

Standard Staves are arriving unusually early as well as Punccheon and the demand is by no means good, but large parcels in New York intended for the English market are now being shipped to the Continent which may cause a better demand there, at present, however, they are not very saleable either on this or the other side.

Deals are not so buoyant as they were a month ago, the impression being that unless the consumption improves in England which can only be from their remaining neutral, they will be affected equally with square timber.

Freights have not been offering in quantity although some new ships were taken up early in the season at about 30s for Liverpool; but 28s for Liverpool, 27s for Greenock, and 29s a 30s for London may be considered the rates of to-day.

**FORSYTH, BELL & CO.**  
OTTAWA June 3, 1859.

Flour, per bbl. - - - \$ 8 50 0 00  
"Super. No. 1 - - - 8 00 0 00  
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs. - - 1 45 0 150  
Spring, " - - - 1 40 0 145

Oatmeal, per bbl. - - - 8 50 0 00  
Rye, per 56 lbs. - - - 8 50 0 00  
Barley, per 48 lbs. - - - 8 50 0 00  
Oats per 34 lbs. - - - 0 80 0 500  
Peas, per 60 lbs. - - - 0 90 0 100  
Beans, per bushel - - - 1 05 0 125  
Corn, per bushel - - - 0 90 0 100  
Potatoes, per bushel - - - 0 50 0 0 53  
Hay, per ton - - - 12 0 0 116 00  
Straw, per ton - - - 6 00 0 000  
Pork per 100 lbs. - - - 7 00 0 000  
Beef per 100 lbs. - - - 0 00 0 0 60  
per lb. - - - 0 23 0 020  
Mutton, per lb. - - - 0 54 0 000  
Ham - - - 0 00 0 124  
Lard, per lb. - - - 12 0 0 0 10  
Tallow per lb. - - - 0 10 0 000  
Hides per 100 lbs. - - - 0 00 0 0 600  
Fowls, " - - - 0 25 0 0 0  
Chickens, each - - - 0 17 0 0 0  
Wool, fleece washed - - - 0 25 0 0 30  
pulled - - - 0 00 0 0 00  
Apples, per bushel - - - 0 60 0 1 20  
Wood—Hemlock, &c., per cord - - - 1 00 0 1 25  
Hardwood - - - 1 00 0 1 25  
Geese, each - - - 0 25 0 0 40  
Ducks, per pair - - - 0 30 0 0 40  
Turkeys, each - - - 0 50 0 0 75  
Butter—Fresh, per lb. - - - 0 18 0 0 20  
Tub, " - - - 0 12 0 0 14  
Eggs, per dozen - - - 8 12 0 0 13

**New Advertisements.**

**RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE 100th REGIMENT.**

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE Steamship *North American* and *Edinburgh* from Liverpool, the Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS is now complete, and consists of the usual assortment: His Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Medicines and Fancy Goods will be found satisfactory to the Public.

These Goods will also be sold to meet the times, and, if necessary, on short approved credit.

**BUTTER, WOOL, GRAIN**  
And any article the farmer has for sale will be taken in payment at market price.

He also takes the opportunity of calling the attention of those who are indebted to him, that it is necessary that all accounts due up to January last, should be paid, as he cannot afford, under the present state of affairs, to extend the term of credit.

JOHN SUMNER.  
Carleton Place, 8th June, 1859. 39-1

**THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**  
Will meet in Public in the Grammar school house on Monday, the 20th day of June next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. for examining teachers, and granting certificates of qualifications.

The Sanitary section of the Board will meet for the same purpose in the village of Lanark on Saturday, the 26th July, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

S. MURDOCH, Secretary.  
June 7, 1859. 39.

**MARE FOR SALE.**  
A NY person desirous of purchasing a good mare can be recommended on application at this office.

Carleton Place, June 10th, 1859.

**D CAMPBELL.**  
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.  
Auctioneer, Agent.

**COMMISSION MERCHANT.**  
June 7, 1859. 39.

## Cash for Produce.

THE Subscriber will Pay Cash for any quantity of Good Clean WOL, DRY BUTTER, WHEAT, OATS, FLOUR, and all other Merchandise Produce.  
D. CAMPBELL,  
Carleton Place.  
June 7, 1859. 39

## AUCTION SALE!!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his STOCK in trade at his Store in the Village of ALMONTE on Thursday the 10th instant, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock forenoon.

TERMS—Under \$10.00 Cash, over that amount credit will be given for six months by furnishing approved notes.

MATHEW ANDERSON.  
Almonte, 6th June, 1859. 29-c

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his customers generally.

He further begs leave to inform them that he has on hand a large supply of SAWED SHINGLES and SAWED LATHS, a great quantity of PINE and BUTTERNUT and OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD and MAPLE.



