Carleton Place Herald.

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A Blessing.

Not to a man of dollars,
 Not to a man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
 Not to the man of creeds,
Not to the one whose passion
 Is for a world's renown,
Not in the form of fashion
 Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
 Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
 Not to the blazoned crest,
Not to the sordid worldling,
 Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
 Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the folly blinded,
 Not to the steeped in shame,
Not to the carnal minded,
 Not to unholy fame,
Not in neglect of duty,
 Not to the monarch's crown,
Not at the smile of beauty,
 Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
 Yearns for the great and good,
Unto the one whose storehouse
 Yields the hungry food,
Unto the one who labors,
 Fearless of foe or frown;
Unto the kindly hearted
 Cometh a blessing down.

The Welcome back.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home
 Where all will spring to meet us—
Where hands are striving, as we come,
 To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
 And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
 And find a fireside blessing.
O! joyfully dear is the homeward track,
 If we are but sure to a welcome back.

What do we reckon a weary way,
 Though lonely and benighted.
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
 And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of the diamond's ray
 To the glance that flashes pleasure,
When the words that welcome back betray
 We form a heart's chief treasure?
O! joyfully dear is our homeward track,
 If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Industry must prosper, as the man said when holding the baby while his wife chopped wood.

A cute Yankee in Kansas sells liquor in a gun barrel instead of a glass, that he may evade the law, and make it appear beyond dispute, that he is selling by the barrel.

'Ma, I've struck an oil spring,' exclaimed a young hopeful, the other day, as he ran a slice of bread into the gravy bowl, before company.

'Boy, you are not far from a fool; 'Well, being as we ain't more'n three feet apart, I'll give in o' that.'

'Ah,' said a father to his son William, 'hearty breakfasts kill one half of the world and tremendous suppers the other half.' I suppose,' retorted William, 'the only true livers are they who die of hunger.'

'It's a very dangerous thing to have any transactions with tailors, for they all endevour to give their customers fits.

'You charge a dollar for killing a calf, you mutty rascal,' said a planter to an old negro.

'No—no, massa,' replied the gentleman from Africa, 'charge fifty cents for killum calf, and fifty cents for the know-how.'

One Goose Enough.—A person being seated at a table between two tailors, said: 'How prettily I am fixed between two tailors!" Upon which one of them replied 'That being only beginners in business, they could not afford to keep more than one goose between them.

Masters and Servants.—'Make way gentleman,' said a fussy M. P. to some people in the park the other day; 'make way, we are the representatives of the people.' 'Make way yourselt,' replied a sturdy member of the throng; 'We are the people themselves.'

A Bull.—'Patrick, you fool, what makes you stale after the rabbit, when your gun has no lock on it?' 'Hush! my darlin', the rabbit don't know that'

'Here fellow, hold this horse.' 'Does he kick?' Kick!—no! Take hold of him.' 'Does he bite?' 'Bite!—no. Take hold of the bridle, I say.' 'Does it take two to hold him?' 'No.' Then hold him yourself.'

A late San Francisco paper mentions ridiculous antics of some pigeons who had become drunk from eating grain which had been steeped in whisky for the purpose of 'clearing them out'. One of the birds died; a tom-cat ate it, and *he* died too—both of delirium tremens. Sad fate!

A chemist was called up at two o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. Opening the door he found a damsel, who told him that she was going to a pic-nic that morning, and was quite out of rouge. The impudent druggist turned her out with the assurance that he hadn't enough to cover a cheek like hers.

During a thunder-storm at Greenville, S. C., the lightning struck a mill, knocking over two slaves who were at work in it. As soon as they regained their feet, the first exclamation of one of them, in great surprise, was:

'Who fire dat gun?'

A fellow stole Lord Chatham's large gouty shoes; his servant not finding them, began to abuse the thief. 'Never mind, said his lordship, 'all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may *fit* him."

"Plucked a Rose.—James S. Gardiner, a lively youth of 76 winters, and Phebe A. Rose, a fine old lady of 18 summers, says the the Saugerties Telegraph, were recently married at North Kingston."

Look here, Mr Telegraph, one would suppose
'Twas wrong in a Gardiner plucking a Rose.
That a Rose should change names is perhaps
 quite *extraordinar'*—
The object is plain—'twas the pure love of
 guardin' her.

And look here, Mr Telegraph, 'tis true that
 the fates
Have decreed that this couple be in "United
 States."
I am perfectly sure that you don't mean to
 slight him,
But for heaven's sake pause before adding
 the item.

Ornamental fret-work—the eyes of your beloved after she has been crying.

A lady of rank complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied,—

'But then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense.'

A Russian lady is said to have presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed 60,000f in bank notes.

Why should a lady learn French, German, Italian, and half a score of 'tongues?' Is not one tongue enough for her? Answer us, ye Benedicts! And still it moves with constant clatter; and still rejoices in unceasing patter.

A lady in Rhode Island, who has a brother who was in the battle at Bull Run, on being asked what position he occupied in the army at that trying time, replied with a proud nod of the head, that he was the driver of an avalanche.

Model wives formerly took a 'stitch in time,' now, with the aid of sewing machines, they take a stitch in no time.

'Jones has a reverence for the truth,' said Brown.

'So I perceive,' was Smith's reply, 'for he always keeps a respectful distance from it.'

Men who endeavour to look fierce by cultivating profuse whiskers must be hair-em-scare-em fellows.

Character doesn't depend on deit. The ass eats thistles and nettles, the sharpest of food, and is the dullest of animals.

Women love to find in men a difficult combination—a gentleness which will almost invariably yield, with a force that will invariably protect.

An able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the humun body is composed of phosphorus. Punch remarks that this most likely accounts for the number of matches made.

Testing Eggs.—Put them in water.—If good they will rest upon one side. If one floats end up, you may be sure of a bad egg.

How to get rid of Mosquitoes.—The Maine Farmer says:—Mosquitoes love beef-blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces of beef on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep untroubled by those pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef-blood, and the meat sucked as dry as a cork.

A Sure Remedy for a Felon.—The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo Advocate, as a certain thing from its own knowledge:—Take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glacier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain. This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

Repartee.—An elderly gentleman travelling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation made his head ache, when he answered with a deal of naivette, "No ma'am, I have been married twenty eight years."

A Mild Hint.—An Irish servant having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for a customary fee; but not finding it likely to appear, scratched his head and said, "Sir, if my master should say, "Mike, what did the gentleman give you? what would your honor have me to tell him?"

Among the very miscellaneous articles left in the carriages of the Aberdeen Railway, and sold under the sheriff's warrant the other day, were, we understand, a pair of crutches. The remarks of the bystanders were more varied than conclusive.

'Weel, said one, 'is na it surprisin' that ony lamiter wad na hae missed his staves?'

'I'll tell ye,' said a second, 'it's been a thimbler.'

'No,' said a third, 'it's been some chiel that hasna paid his fare and has had to rin.'

Some acute readers may exercise their intellects in deciphering the following, and when they have done so, let them lay to heart the lesson it inculcates:

Th eyt ellme I amh And som eye T,
A N da L L T hela diess ay,
"Dolo Ok a thim, thed Ea Roldman,
G rows Yo U N ge Rev E R Y Day!"
An dwhe neach F R I endas Ks "Atyo urage,
Ho ware youf Reef ro Mills?"
I alwa Y sans wer, "I Nmyy Outh
Ip Ai dmyp ri N T er's B Ills!"

"An Injured" Girl Avenging Herself.—On Thursday an instance of an offended female taking the law into her own hands, occurred in Quebec. A very young girl, a resident of that classic region, Richmond Street, St. John Suburbs, was brought up in the course of the afternoon, at the Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct, damaging property, &c. It appears that she had been jilted by a man residing in the same famous locality, who had promised her marriage, but who "backed down" from his position, and contracted an alliance with another female. The deluded victim of this suburban Lothario felt that she had not been treated properly, and accordingly proceeded to the residence of the faithless swain, where she avenged herself by breaking windows, smashing furniture, and 'playing Old Harry' generally. She was doomed however, to suffer for this outburst of irritated love—hence her arrest and remand.—[Quebec Chronicle.

"Never Hope you Don't Intrude."—Reader, a word—serious, sober, heartful word. This is it: Never think you don't intrude. You do. You pop into a parlor, perhaps. There you see in the twilight, and lounging on the sofa a loving couple. Of course you hope you don't intrude.—But you do though. You drop into an editorial room. Business is driving. Every man is busy to his uppermost hair. You hope you don't intrude. You do, and most confoundedly. You happen into a neighbor's just as the set down to tea takes place. A favorite company (to themselves) is gathered, and for special sociality. You do intrude. Put it down for a certainty that you do. Call upon a lady whilst household duties claim attention, and every moment is a golden one. Just hope you don't intrude; but don't think you don't, for you do—any part or parcel of yourself is an intrusion, and a most unwelcome one. So on and so forth. You, your friend, your companions, everybody intrudes when they interfere with the time, business, pleasures, places, &c., of others. Bear it in mind.—*Boston Sunday Dispatch.*

Ten Minutes with a Tooth.

From the N. Y. Times.

Twenty-seven thousand and fifty devils pulling, with lines terminating in hooks heated to a white heat, at the nerves that ramified through my jaw! Several large pistons oscillating from one maxillary bone to the other. A thousand Irish bricklayers mashing up my brains with large rusty trowels, and smashing the lump venomously. Streams of hot lead pouring down through the hollows of my bones to my feet, and cooling there in huge, weighty masses. Myriads of unknown, unmeasured, indescribable forces tearing, tugging, lifting, crackling, pummelling through my trembling cranium. Sky rockets, crackers, cannons, bomb-shells, Catherine wheels, fire-engines, orchestras, fizzing, banging, roaring, bursting, revolting, rattling, drumming through every vein and artery in my unhappy body. The roof of my head seemed to be lifted off with every throb. I sprung to and fro helplessly in a vast universe of pain. Everything that I saw or touched gave me a vague sensation of anguish. The earth seemed red hot to my feet. The morocco-covered spring chair seemed set with wool-cards. The fire burned at me as if it were determined to melt my marrow; the clanging of a door in the next house was a personal insult. The whole earth seemed to sing, as it went round, a savage song of triumph over my agony.—This was my tooth-ache. An abominable cubic half inch of bone, with a little insignificant red filament running through it, caused all this. In this wretched bit of bone there was a little hole, scarce bigger than the eye of a needle, and out of this orifice, that in my anguish seemed mighty as the Mammoth Cave, issued the millions of demons and tortures that drove me nigh to madness. I will have it out, I cried. Yes! awful as is the dentist's chair, terrible as may be the sight of those horrid basins into which the life blood flows, agonizing as I remember the touch of the terrible steel instruments to be, I have a charm against them all. Pronounce the magic spell against all pain. Abracadabra! Tetragrammatan! Chloroform!

I straightway rushed to Dr. Main—Throbbingly related my sufferings. Implored him to end my agony. Have it out, said the Doctor, with what I then considered to be diabolical coolness. I assented faintly, faintly, but murmured chloroform in a low voice, still even in my anguish hoping that he might refuse to administer it, and so give me a good excuse for not parting with my develish tooth. It is singular what affection we have for a tooth, no matter how much it misconducts itself. It is on the same principle I suppose that parents are always the most attached to the scamp of the family.—

The Doctor, unhappily for my cowardly hopes, was an enthusiast in chloroform,—of people suddenly dying under its influence. It was somehow associtied in my mind with awful crimes—robberies in the cars, murders, violations—still there was an air of quiet faith about the Doctor that gave me courage. He sprinkled a napkin with the ether, and holding it close under my nose, bade me to inspire lengthily. Presently a delicious tingling sensation stole through my veins, as if all my blood had suddenly been changed into the best champagne. The bricklayers stopped mashing my brain; the rockets fizzed no longer; the legion of evils were cast out of my body. Still I breathed; but it seemed suddenly as if I had passed out of the state of repose into which I had partially sunk. My veins appeared to be filled with molton lava; a fearful throbbing sensation pulsated through my head, the roof of which seemed to be lifted up and fall again twenty times in a second, I could not breathe; I was suffocating; I strove to force the strong hand away that held the napkin saturated with the pungent ether before my nose, but I was too feeble. The sense of awful, bursting suffocation increased; every pulse in my body seemed maddened into a frightful velocity of action. I resigned myself to die. I first thought of my mother, and then of a grand work which I had just completed, but which was still in MSS., and felt a brief regret that I could not live to see it published. Then I prepared myself to pass away forever. But lo! the sensation changes. I am no longer on the verge of dissolution. I am a huge locomotive rushing along a spiral railway which descended into infinite space! As I rushed downward, I could look below into the vast abyss through which I beheld with my great glass goggle eyes with lamps in them, the eternal railway curling forever like an endless coiled snake. The lights along this spiral road seemed to dwindle off into specks through the black void. I felt my piston heave up and down with mad velocity, as I careered panting down the eternal declivity. There was no station on this awful journey. I must descend for ever.

O Heavenly calm! O ineffable bliss! bathed in milk of roses; fanned by fragrant palm leaves: upborne upon the arms of lovely sylphs, lapped in an atmosphere of gorgeous indolence, I lay at last! I had no weight or substance any longer. All grosser particles had fled, and I was a disembodied joy; a pure essence intermingling with all nature; a delicious dream which yet could think and feel.

From far-off hills, cool with lofty wreaths of snow, golden with rippling sunlight, gay with the pied tapestry of flowers, I heard a voice come rolling down the broad slopes of green with the richness of distant thunder. It said to me, in reverberant tones, "take long breaths, Mr. F. J. O'B." I opened my eyes, or rather thought that I opened my eyes, and lo! there were no sunny snow-crowned hills; no flowery vales; no dewy herbage; only Doctor Main, napkin in hand, smiling triumphantly!

"Will you take some more, and have it out?" he said.

"Yes!" I murmured, "give me more, give me more!"

A queer twinkle in the Doctor's eyes seemed to recall my perceptions suddenly. I gazed hazily at the table, and there lay a red thing, with two enormous prongs. It was my tooth!

I remember afterwards some one trying to pull off my legs, and my stating gravely that they could not be changed then, because the rivets were not taken out of the joint. My friends assert that they only tried to take off my boots, but I will maintain to my dying day that somebody took advantage of my ethereal intoxication, and endeavored to deprive me of the most useful pair of legs I ever had.

As to the danger of chloroform, the idea, as far as I am individually concerned, is exploded for ever. Administered, as it was administered to me, by a cool determined man, there can be no danger. I can, however, easily conceive a nervous operator, being alarmed by the demonstrations of the patient, and injuring the latter by the want of necessary firmness.

The whole time I was under the influence of the ether, amid all my topsy turvy visions, I never lost the secret knowledge that I was completely under the control of the Doctor. I had a magnetic instinct that I was dealing with a will stronger than my own. Let no one be deterred from taking chloroform, when they wish to avoid the pain of an operation, by any idle tales. Like all blessings, it may be abused; but I look on it nevertheless as a blessing.

F. J. O'B.

Fruit Farming.

Now that we are threatened with a repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it would be well for our farmers to look about, and consider whether they will continue to raise those descriptions of produce to which they have become accustomed. While they have been raising the coarse and unprofitable descriptions of goods for the American and other markets, American farmers, having the advantage of earlier seasons, have been raising the finer descriptions of garden produce, both for their own markets and ours. The immense quantity of fruits and garden vegetables annually sent into Canada under the Reciprocity Treaty is astonishing; and, as a large proportion of it might be profitably raised in this country, it really says little for the enterprise of our farming population. If our farmer's do not look to it, we will be obliged, if the Reciprocity Treaty is repealed, still to import those goods from the States and pay a duty on them, and now is the time for them to go into the business.—The planting of orchards is at all times a profitable business, and one in which the people of Canada are very backward. There can be no excuse for farmers not devoting themselves more to that description of cultivation. The soil on this island, and of many places in both Upper and Lower Canada, is particularly adapted for some descriptions; and, though we derive a large quantity of fruit from Upper Canada, still it is as nothing compared with that which we receive from the United States. Besides there is no reason, if the Treaty is not repealed, why this country should not grow large quantities of fruit and vegetables for the American market, instead of the reverse. Land and labour are much cheaper here than there.—A considerable quantity of the fruit which we receive in the earliest part of the season from the States, is grown on land at a rental of from one to two hundred dollars per acre. Of course Canada cannot compete for the early trade in fruit. They have the advantage of early seasons and short winters.—But what Canada could compete with them for, is the regular summer and winter supply, which they have to raise on land which pays a much higher rental than any in Canada, and with labour at least 50 per cent. higher.

It is true that Upper Canada sends across the lakes considerable quantities of garden and orchard produce every year, and there is no doubt but that the business might be indefinitely extended. The difference in value and in profit, between one acre devoted to farm produce is such, that in any other business would soon raise such a competition in the cultivation of that particular description of produce as would more nearly reduce them to a level,

The farmer who takes twenty dollars' worth of farm produce out of every acre cultivated, thinks he is doing a very profitable business, though it costs him almost one half of that amount in expenses; whereas, the returns from one acre devoted to fruit is frequently two hundred dollars, with very little more expense than is incurred in the cultivation of the less profitable material, and yet very few have devoted themselves to that cultivation. There are districts in Lower Canada which have become famous for their fruit. Some of the farms in the Belœil district yield large returns to their owners. Large quantities of the very finest apples are annually shipped thence to the United States. But the business has not been extended to the limits to which it might have acquired during the last few years.—*Trade Review.*

One of the confidence games practiced at Saratoga is this: A lady entices some gentleman into her room at the hotel. While there her husband (?) comes in, and there is a scene. But to settle the matter, the victim is required to give the dishonored husband and distracted wife $50, and the matter is hushed up.

Counterfeit Notes.—A five dollar counterfeit bill of the Kingston Branch of the Bank of British North America, has been shown at this office. A number of these $5 were in circulation six or eight months ago, but of a much more greasy appearance than the present one, which is an admirable fac simile of the $5 bills of the above branch, only that the ink is somewhat darker, the water-mark on the back much more distinct on the counterfeit than the genuine bill. The $5 bills of this agency have been since nearly all called in, and the public are particularly cautioned against receiving bills of this bank of the $5 denomination without first ascertaining them to be genuine.—*News.*

During the past week having had occasion to travel throught a portion of the townships of Tyendinaga and Richmond, we discoursed with a number of farmers, all of whom informed us that this year's crop will be as heavy as those of the last three years combined Nearly all the fall grain is cut and thrashed. A. L. Roberts, of Tyendinaga informed us that the yield of a field of about eighteen acres of fall wheat averaged a trifle more than fifty bushels to the acre.—*Napanee Ledger.*

Salisbury, Friday.—Constance Kent pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death in the usual form. The scene in court when sentence was being passed, was painful in the extreme, Constance Kent bore up pretty well, until Judge Wills faltered by emotion, and then she burst into a passionate flood of tears. The jury and everyone in court were visibly affected.

A Mr. Winders and his wife have obtained £2000 damages from the South-eastern Railway Company as compensation for injuries which they sustained by the late accident in the Blackheath tunnel.

At Wimbledon, on Tuesday, a volunteer was snapping a percussion cap in his tent, not remembering that his rifle was at the time pointed to his foot, and the ball being discharged his foot was so injured that two of his toes had to be amputated by Dr. Wright, the surgeon in attendance on the ground.

Babtism of Prince George of Wales.

(*From the London Star, 8th*)

The babtism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince, grandson of her Majesty the Queen and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, son of their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, took place on the 7th instant at one o'clock in the chapel within Windsor Castle. Arrangements were made in the chapel for the performance of the sacred rite. Two rows of chairs, one on each side of the centre, were appropriated to the use of the Queen, the sponsors and the Royal personages invited to be present. Convenient seats were also assigned to the Foreign Ministers, the members of the Cabinet, and other persons honored with invitations. The alter was lined with crimson velvet, and on the communion table were placed the golden vessels used in the sacrament. The font was placed in front of the alter. Seats were ranged within the rails of the communion table for the officiating clergy. A choir consisting of the choir of Her Majesty's private chapel, assisted by some of the gentleman and boys of St. George's Chapel, attended the ceremony. Mr. W. G. Cusins, organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ.

The following Royal personages were present at the ceremony:—Her Majesty the Queen his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, his Royal Highness the Prince Arthur, his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, her Royal Highness the Princess Lousie, her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G., his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and his Serene Highness the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Cabinet Ministers present were—the Frst Lord of the Treasury, the Viscount Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B.; the Lord President of the Council, the Earl Granville, K. G.; the Secretary of State for the Home Department the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G. C. B.

The clergy officiating were—The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, the Bishop of London; the Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Oxford; the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Worcester; the Dean of Windsor and Resident Chaplain to her Majesty, the Hon, and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley; and the Westminster and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D. D.

The sponsers for his Royal Highness the Infant Prince, viz., her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, represented by her Majesty the Queen; his Majesty the King of Hanover, represented by his Serene Highness the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, represented by the Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; her Royal Highness the Princess Louis of Hesse Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, represented by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, represented by her Royal Highness the Prince Helena; his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, represented by the Earl Granville, K. G., the Lord President of the Council; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., and his Serene Highness Prince of Leiningen, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the seats prepared for them on the left side of the communion rails.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, not being sponsors, were conducted by the Vice-Chamberlain to the chairs placed for them in the body of the chapel. The Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance were seated near their Royal Highnesses.

During the entrances of the Royal personages and others invited, a voluntary was played on the organ. When the voluntary ceased, the Vice-Chamberlain, accompanied by the Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by the Lord Harris, Chamberlain to Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, His Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse (Mrs. Clark, and attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

All having taken their places the services commenced with a chorale.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the prayer "Almighty, ever living God," the Countess Macclesfield placed the infant prince in the arms of the Queen who handed his Royal Highness to the Archbishop.

On reaching the portion of the service for the naming the child, the Archbishop demanded of the sponsers how it should be named.

The Queen answered, George Fredrick Earnest Albert, and His Grace the Archbishop babtised the child in those names.

Having received the sacred symbol, his Royal Highness the infant prince was returned to the arms of the Queen.

The Countess of Macclesfield afterwards took the prince, who was reconducted from the chapel in the same way as on entering.

The exhortation and blessing having been given by the Archbishop, the ceremonial concluded with a chorale.

Last week, when the Mohaw River was almost dry, a splendid team drove up to the "Cataract," bearing two ladies and gentlemen, apparently Southerners.—After they had gazed at the beauties of the scene from a distance, they thought it would be delightful to tread the dry bank of the river and reach the foot of the Falls. They succeeded, but lo! 'twas near six o'clock, the factories stopped, shut back their water power, and the river rose with seemingly unheard of speed, till the water was knee deep. The whole party was in a "fix." Finally, the most courageous of the gentlemen waded through, bearing his beautiful burden in his arms, as a mother would carry a little child, a distance of five hundred feet. After depositing his lady in safety, he returned and carried the second lady in the same way. All honor due to his chivalry.

Among the colossal engineering projects of the present day is a scheme for constructing a railway tunnel under the bed of the Severn for the purpose of connecting the South Wales Union line with the Principality. The tunnel will be about three miles long, and is estimated to cost £750,000.

Mr. Howe's Speech.

The Detroit correspondent of the Cleveland Herald says of the speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, delivered before the Commercial Convention at Detroit:

"The Convention was *fired* at the mention of the Ohio Regiment, and Mr Howe's son in it. But when we waited, expecting to hear the father say that the boy rested in a soldier's grave on an American battle field, he rose to a sublime height of pathetic eloquence, telling that all the riches, returned reciprocity, could not repay the years of a mother's anxiety for that boy—but, when he saw the papers of an honourable discharge from a glorious service for the elevation of the human race—it was pay beyond price; an honour of which a father might be proud. Cheer on cheer filled the house as the English statesman thus vibrated the chords of the American heart. Nor was the response less hearty from the Canadian side. In their chosen champion they were truly represented and nobly honoured on that floor. But we will not make comment further.—That speech will be published, and ought to be read by every citizen of both countries. It breathed a high spirit—it is of kindly tone, such as was manifested by all parties in that Convention. We have listened to many of our own statesmen, but few have ever impressed us as showing so full a manhood in the treatment of friends and enemies, as did the orator of to-day."

The Crops.

In Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and Canada West, the present has been a remarkable season, and the fate of the harvests of the great bread producing section has been felt to depend upon the weather experience of the past two weeks. That these have not had the entire effect apprehended is clear. There are but few points where extensive disaster is declared. The general testimony is that the present will be a season of remarkable bounty in most of the leading staples, especially should a favoring extension of the warm, ripening weather bring to perfection the splendid corn crop. A year of plenty is, under Providence, to let its full fruitage upon the footprints of the war. All transactions predicted upon a scanty crop of cereals will be shaken by the despatches we give elsewhere.—*Chicago Tribune, 26th.*

Arrival of the 'ASIA.'

Halifax, Aug. 1.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, which left Liverpool at 9 a.m. on the 22nd, and Queenstown on the next day, arrived at Halifax at half past five this afternoon. She has 24 Halifax and 97 Boston passengers.

The Cunard steamer Pacific and the City of Dublin also left Liverpool on the morning of the 22nd for New York direct.

The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, reached Liverpool at noon of the 22nd.

The steamship Bourassia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st.

Six hundred and twenty-six members elected to the House of Commons show three hundred and fifty-three Liberals and two hundred and seventy three Conservatives. The Liberal gains will reach twenty-four.

The South Lancashire election resulted in the success of Mr Gladstone, but his two colleagues are Conservatives.

Mr Walker, of the London Times was defeated in Berkshire.

A telegram from Valentia, of the 21st, states that the Atlantic cable was landed for earth connection and two miles pay out to sea. The main shore end will be landed on the 22nd if the weather continues fine.

Constance Kent pleaded guilty of the murder of her brother and was sentenced to death. The scene in the court was very painful. The prisoner showed great fortitude until the emotion of the judge in passing sentence caused her to burst into a flood of tears. Every one was deeply affected.—It was understood there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out.

France.—The weekly returns of the bank of France show a decrease in specie of 4,700,000 francs.

The Empress and Prince Imperial quitted Paris on the 20th for Fortainebleau.

The Bourse on the 21st was firm. Rentes closed at 67f 72c.

The Moniteur says the rumour of the appointment of Abdel Kadir to any post in Algeria is destitute of foundation.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Bristol in his yacht.

Austria.—An Imperial decree had been issued relieving Prince Palby of the Governorship of Hungary.

It was asserted at Vienna that all Polish and Hungarian political prisoners will be amnestied.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath had voted the budget in all points, adopting the views of the Upper House.

Spain.—It is rumoured in Ministerial circles in Madrid that the Spanish representative in Chili will be dismissed on account of the late negotiations which he conducted with Chili.

The report that Admiral Parega had been dismissed is unfounded.

The port of Islay, Peru, had been closed by a decree of the President.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople state that half of the town of Cassadia had been destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost. The damage was estimated at twenty million piasters.

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria. It was also decreasing at Constantinople.

India.—Telegrams from Calcutta, received since the restoration of the line, report an improvement in cotton and products both in demand and price.

London Money Market.—Notwithstanding the heavy drain of gold from the Bank, the minimum rate of discount remains 3 per cent. The impression, however, prevailed that it was likely to rise in a few days; consequently the demand is more active.

Per Asia at Halifax, by telegraph to Queenstown:—

London, July 22.—The elections are nearly over. 626 members have been returned to the House of Commons. The Liberal gain is now 24.

London, July 23.—The shore end of the Atlantic cable was landed, and the connection made with the land instruments on the 22nd ult., in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of Kerry, Sir Robert Peel, and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President Johnson.

A reform dinner took place at Cologne recently, but the meeting was dispersed by the military on account of the speeches made.

The Herald announces that diplomatic relations between the British and Brazilian Governments will be re-established at an early date. It is understood that the Government of Brazil has accepted the latest proposition made by the British Cabinet.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 22, a m.—Cotton—The report of the cotton market for the week was sent out by the Hibernia.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is quiet but prices are firmer.

Breadstuffs—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co, and Wakefield, Nash & Co report flour quiet and steady. Wheat tends downward and prices are 2d to 3d lower; winter red 8s 4d to 8s 10d; corn scarce and prices still advancing with a rise of 6d; mixed 30s to 30s 6d; yellow 30s 6d to 31s.

The same authorities also report beef steady with an improvement on the fine qualities, while other descriptions were very dull,

Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firmer; declined 1s to 2s. Lard firm and 1s higher. Tallow quiet but firm, at 40s to 41s 6d for American.

Produce—The broker's circular reports ashes—small sales at 27s 9d to 28s for pots and 29s for pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Petroleum—Small sales at 2s 4d to 2s 6d for refined.

London Markets—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour 22s to 24s for American; winter red wheat 41s to 44s. Sugar firm. Coffee steady.—Iron quiet at £7 for rails and bars and 54s for pig. Teas easier. Petroleum steady; refined 2s 5d to 2s 6d.

Glasgow Markets.—McCall's circular reports breadstuffs easier and corn advanced 6d.

London Money Market—Consols closed on Friday at 89⅞ to 90 for money; Ill C shares 89 to 90; Erie shares 53½ to 54; U S 5-20's 71½ to 71¾.

Liverpool, July 22, P M—Cotton—The sales of cotton to-day were 10000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and ⅛d higher for Egyptian. American unchanged.

Breadstuffs tend downward and prices easier for flour and wheat,

The weather is favourable for the crops. Corn firm.

Provisions dull and the tendency downward, except lard, which is still advancing.

The produce market is quiet and steady.

London, July 22, P M—Consols for money 89⅞ to 90.

Paris, July 22, p m—The Bourse is excited. Rentes 67f 6c to 67f 7c.

The Lumber Trade.

(*From the Quebec News.*)

After a season of unusual dulness, the timber trade is beginning to show signs of increased activity. Within the past fortnight upwards of two millions cubic feet of lumber have changed hands, and although the prices in most instances have not transpired, we believe they are sufficiently remunerative. This years manufacture, especially of large square pine, is superior to any that has ever before found its way to this market, but the great drawback, or misfortune rather, is that it comes forward in larger quantities than the demand justifies, Therefore, while prices have scarcely fallen below the average, a periodical stagnation takes place every now and then, creating temporary embarassment to the lumberer who has means, and cleaning out the smaller fry. We do not believe that prices of lumber will ever rate very low in this market, as they have done in years past. It is getting scarce, and the cost of its production is considerably enhanced, owing to the heavy railroad and river charges. Some of the timber now in port has been brought a distance of a thousand miles. Accounts from Great Britain continue dull and unsatisfactory; but in the face of these heavy shipments continue to go forward. Every branch of business in England has commenced to revive, except the timber trade; but it cannot long remain in a state of stagnation, while the manufacturing towns are alive with the busy hum of industry. It is always the first to feel the effects of a commercial crisis, and the last to recover from it. The Liverpool trade circulars have come to be regarded with distrust on this side, and experience has proved that Liverpool is the very worst port in England to ship timber to. There it passes into the hands of the broker and is often sold at a sacrifice to clear the yard and realize costs and charges. The falling off in the summer fleet has caused freights to improve, with a probable upward tendency for the balance of the season. The splendid harvest which is now being gathered in Upper Canada and the Western States, a large portion of which will find its way down the Canadian canals to Montreal, must strengthen the rates, as heavy shipments will go forward to Europe in the fall. On the whole we see no reason for our lumber manufacturers to be disheartened. The glut in the English market may serve to maintain the present dulness for a while longer and even increase it, but before another year draws on us we hope to look forward to a more cheering prospect.

A Present to the Captor of the Assassins Booth and Harrold.—There is on exhibition at Messrs. Galt & Brother's, jewellers, a magnificent pair of Colt's pistols, with all the appurtenances, richly mounted in gold, silver, and pearl, contained in a highly finished case of rosewood and maple, studded with mother of pearl. The pistols bear the following inscription. "Presented to Captain E. P. Doherty, 19th N. Y. cavalry, the captor of the assassins Booth and Harrold, by the officers of the regiment."—*Washington Intelligencer.*

Grain on the Lakes.—There are evidences of a prosperous fall season for the shipping. A great quantity of grain is now, on the lakes shipped from Milwaukee and Chicago. Freights are also advancing in those cities, which is evidence of a coming good season. At the Welland Railway offices in Port Colborne, there are bills of lading for 500,000 bushels of grain to arrive, 62,000 bushels were shipped off Port Dalhousie by the Railway on Monday last.

Longevity.—During a visit to the Hotel Dieu on Thursday, we (*Quebec Chronicle*) found that Dr Sewell had under his care, in the female ward, four patients whose united ages reach three hundred and thirty-six years, an aggregate of eighty four years each.

Robbery.—On Thursday evening last some person entered the house of Mrs. Rutherford, on the Bath Road, a short distance above Collinsby, taking therefrom two gold watches, a silver goblet, and $10 in silver. The missing property was afterwards found on the doorstep.—[Kingston American.

The Swedish Clerical Murderer.

The text of the confession made by the Swedish clergyman who has been condemned to death for poisoning some of his parishioners with sacramental wine has been published, and affords one of the most curious specimens of perverted reasoning ever given to the world. Its pith is contained in the following passage: "I comprehended 'the pastor's' duty as a father's. I ordered notice to be given me every Sunday, by appointed persons, of where any poor sick person was to be found. After such inquiries I went round with food and medicines, and became witness of much misery and hopelessness. When one stands beside an incurably sick and dreadfully pained fellow-creature, one wishes, of all his heart, that he might be released from all his heart-rending misery. But those hungry, cold, incurables in Silbodahl I have often stood moved by the deepest pity, and thought, 'Were I in such a miserable plight I would bless him who hastened the end of my pain, and God would forgive that merciful one. With every renewed visit to these poor people I was strengthened in this idea. I prepared separate wine, as in trouble, when this, my misdirected charity, should urge me to it I thought, also, what none can deny, that very few human beings pass to the other world in the course of nature, *i.e.*, when the powers of soul and body are worn out by age. Some external cause occurs which God, though he does not advance it, yet does not prevent, in virtue of the freedom he granted, the understanding he gave. How many in the prime of life, in their full vigour, are their own murderers, involuntarily, yet through misuse of their understanding. How many have fallen out of the hands of the most skilful physician into the grave. The patients statement is not always comprehended (yet the statement determines the prescription, and the prescription determine life or death), without God either helping or hindering, and neither doctor nor patient are thought to have any share in the death. How many an illness, which in the beginning might easily have been cured, has, through delay in seeking help, precipated its victim into the grave. From these incontrovertible facts, and the many such examples which I have partly heard described, partly witnessed myself, I have come to the conclusion that science as well as ignorance often bears the most decisive part, and that pious faith is often wrong in saying 'the hour had come.' I therefore believe that the merciful God would not condemn me if I shortened the sufferings of a miserable fellow-creature."

Drowned.

We regret to announce that on Friday evening last, a smart active little boy about 4 years old, the youngest son of Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., of this town, was unfortunately drowned. On the evening in question, a regatta rowing match took place, and a large assemblage of spectators crowded the wharves and piers to witness sports, amongst others was little Johnny, who with some other children of the same age, amused themselves by playing in an old store built over the wharf. Several of the planks were deficient, and it is supposed the little fellow fell through the vacancy into the water below. How long he was in, could not be correctly ascertained, but immediately that the alarm was given, a young lad named Easton dived down and brought the body up. Doctors Morden, Edmondson and Gordon were quickly in attendance, but notwithstanding all their united efforts towards resuscitation, the vital spark was extinct, and another victim added to the list of premature deaths by drowning.—*Brockville Canadian.*

The Conviction of the Assassins of Mr. Lincoln.

(*From the London Times.*)

Justice has before this been executed on the chief accomplices of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. They have been convicted at last by a court martial after a trial so protracted as to exhaust the patience of the American public. Whatever may be alleged against the jurisdiction of this military commission, its proceedings were certainly not too summary, for they lasted over many weeks, and are said to be embodied in 4,300 pages of tedious manuscript. No less than 361 witnesses were examined, and it is to the credit of the of the Government that the expenses of those called for the defence have been defrayed out of the public funds. Of course, until the evidence is published, we can form no opinion upon the fairness of the verdict, but nothing has yet transpired affords any reason for impugning it. It was hardly doubted, we believe, by any competent person in America that the charge of conspiracy had been brought home to all the prisoners; the question was rather as to the various degrees of their guilt and the proper apportionment of punishment. It appears that the Court, with the President's approval, has divided them into three classes. Payne, Harrold, Atzerott and Mrs. Surratt have been placed in the first of these, and were to be hung at Washington on the 7th instant. Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Loughlin constituted the second class, and were to be imprisoned for life with hard labour; while Spangler was to be imprisoned for six years, with hard labour, in Albany Penitentiary. Against the severity of these sentences not a word can be said. The lives of Booth and his fellow conspirators were most justly forfeited. Human judges can recognize no excuse for assassination. If tyrannicide can never be justified as an appeal to a higher law, it must be justified before a higher tribunal than any earthly judgment.

The Convict Pritchard.

The Glasgow Herald says:—"On Monday the convict was visited by the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the Rev. Dr. Miller, the Rev. Mr. Reid, Episcopalian clergyman, and the prison chaplain. From the information we have received, it would appear that the prisoner's demeanour remains unchanged, and that he even appears, if possible, more cool as his days draw near a close. It is said that after the prisoner had remarked to one of his spiritual advisers that his confession was true, he was told that not a word of it was believed out of doors, and that he the minister himself—was of the same opinion. The prisoner, it is alleged, then lay back, and looking calmly towards the ceiling of his cell, expressed himself to the effect that he had often wondered why Christ while on earth had experienced such difficulty in dealing with unbelievers, but that after the ministers remark he was not now surprised. On another occasion it is said that the convict began railing at his trial, and finding fault with the judge and his leading counsel, who, he said, he believed was in league with the Crown authorities. On being reminded that a person in his position should not give vent to such expressions, we are told that he made a remark to the effect, that he could ascend the scaffold with a smile upon his face." The Dundee Courier says:—"Some facts have came to our knowledge connected with the house in Bergeley-terrace, calculated to throw a deeper shade of suspicion over the occurrence than anything in the account of it contained in the narratives of the calamity. It is quite true that the door of the room where the servant was [illegible] was locked, but it is not quite so certain that it was locked from the outside. The key was not in the lock, but was found by Dr. Pritchard in a room full of smoke, lying on the bed where the servant lay charred and lifeless. Nobody saw the key until it was in the doctor's hand, and how he could have so readily found it in so unlikely a place, amidst the dense and almost suffocating smoke, remains a mystery that we fear points to only one solution. On another matter—viz., the motive for the double murder of which he was found guilty—considerable light is thrown by his relations with a wealthy heiress in Glasgow. The young lady in question had some £14,000 in her own right. Dr. Pritchard was on visiting and generally pretty familiar terms with the heiress, upon, whom, simple and suspecting to a degree, no blame rests. Aware of her resources, the doctor sought a loan of some money. Before giving it, the young lady consulted a friend, who advised that the money should not be given. The advise was acted upon, and the refusal broke up the correspondence. The hiatus in the intercourse thus created rendered it impossible for the prosecution to introduce this episode into the trial; but, had matters all gone right, it is easy to perceive what light it would have shed upon the one point in the case on which no light fell in court, and no light has yet fallen in his confession.'

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday August 9, 1865.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure a wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The latest telegraphic news from Quebec informs us that a new administration had been formed. Sir Narcisse Belleau has succeeded to the position occupied by the late Sir Etienne Tache, viz.: he is to be Premier and Receiver General. The Hon. John A. Macdonald, who is associated with Sir Narcisse in the formation of the Cabinet, is to be Minister of Militia and Attorney General West. The other members of the Cabinet remain as they were under Colonel Tache.

The "News" tells us that Major the Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, the new Premier, has previously been an Executive Councillor and has spent some years in public life. He is of French extraction, his ancestor having emigrated from Bordeaux. He was born on the 20th October, 1808, and was educated at the Quebec Seminary. He became Mayor of Quebec in 1850, and occupied this position of civic eminence for three years. He had previously been a city councillor seven years. He distinguished himself at the Lower Canadian bars of which he was *batonnier* of the Quebec section in 1837 and 1838, and was made a Queen's Counsel. In 1852 he was appointed by the Crown to be member of the Legislative Council, and was Speaker of this august body at two different times, namely, from November 1857 to 1st August, 1858, and from 8th August, 1858, to 20th March, 1862, at which time he was made Minister of Agriculture. It was during his speakership, in August, 1860, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, a similar honour being conferred at the same time upon the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the present Sir Henry Smith.

The plentiful rain on Sabbath last, and Sabbath night, which fell to a depth of five inches of water all over the surface of the ground in this neighbourhood, came in good time to extinguish the numerous fires which had, for several days previously, been raging in different parts of the country, burning up fences, woods and, in some cases, threatening even the growing crops. After such a dry season, the bountiful rain was thankfully received. It commenced about noon on Sabbath, and rained, with slight intermissions, for about twelve hours; winding up with a good thunder storm, about midnight. The farmers feel as if a heavy load was lifted from their shoulders. It has indeed, been a great relief—a great blessing to the country.

The hay has now been nearly all saved and is said to be a good crop. It is now selling here from $8 to $10 per ton—some ask more but without effecting sales. The best of hay can be bought for nine dollars. The other crops are said to be much better than could have been expected, considering the small quantities of rain which have fallen here this summer.

Late crops, corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., have taken a new start, and are growing, as if to make up for the past tardiness.

The arrival of the "Germania" brings the latest dates from Europe. Nothing of much importance is reported. The laying of the cable was being proceeded with; some slight defects having been repaired, all was pronounced 'O.K.' At the latest, the Great Eastern was paying out the cable in lat. 52, long. 12. Insulation was said to have been perfect. The latest date was Southampton, July 26.

We have been told of an accident which occurred at London, C. W., on the 3rd instant, by which a young man named Forbes McFadden was killed. The report says he had got on top of a car, with some other boys, and being taller than the others, his head came in contact with a bridge, which killed him instantly. The train was stopped and the body conveyed back to St. Thomas, a coroner's jury summoned, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

There is much speculation indulged in, by the public prints in reference to the results of the late elections in the Imperial Parliament; especially in reference to that of Mr Gladstone. The News very truly says, events fashion a man's opinions and character; and from some perhaps trivial incident one may trace the turning point of a career which has led on to good or evil ends.—These turning points are constantly occurring—in humble individuals they pass unnoticed by the world. One hears and reads of them in the biographies of notable characters, but to actually witness them as they occur, is possible only in the case of public men. Such an incident, evidently, has just occurred to Mr Gladstone, the eminent Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has been rejected by the churchmen of Oxford on account of his liberal tendencies; and, feeling the rebuke acutely, he has given vent to stronger, warmer, and more earnest utterances of liberalism. It is evident that now he has cut loose from Oxford, he means to aspire to the position which has been anticipated for him, that of Leader of the great Liberal party of England. The Oxonians, in their anxiety to preserve the immobility of their Conservatism, have, we venture to say, defeated their own intentions. They have sent over a general of the rarest capacity to their enemy's camp. They have ostracised one whom they ought to have honored, as middle class and popular heart of England honor him as one who unites all the graces of culture with the most consummate practical ability. The man whom they have driven out, South Lancashire has eagerly snapped up. Such a man, indeed, it was impossible for the Oxford re-actionary Churchmen to keep out of Parliament. They can only content themselves that he no longer sits for the University, just as Mr. Gladstone congratulates himself that he is at length an "unmuzzled man", and that there is greater accord between himself and the liberals of South Lancashire than there possibly could be between his views and the views which hold chief sway among the Oxford clergy; but to suppose, as some of the Oxonians suppose, that the gifted Chancellor of the Exchequer will lose influence and suffer in importance by being deprived of the countenance of the University suffrages, is to imagine a vain thing. Time has long since shown, and the present general election is now shewing more strongly than ever, that the great commercial middle class rules England. This class is liberal in sentiment, but it is a liberalism opposed to great and sudden changes, yet never forgetting or despising the public good. It is a liberalism which can be put in practice, not a desire to reduce high-flown theories to the law of political conduct and the guide of everyday life. It must not be forgotten, too, that under the realization of the trade views of this party, the United Kingdom has reached and enjoys an unexampled degree of commercial prosperity; and among those who have in great part contributed to this wonderful national prosperity, Mr. Gladstone holds a prominent place. Thus politics must needs continue popular in England, and Mr. Gladstone's popularity, consequently, is placed upon the broadest possible base. Oxford might have used such a man to the greatest possible furtherance of her interests. Having thrown him out with undeserved contumely and exasperation, the great University through its electors will live to see the day when its rejected will wield the destinies of the Empire, and when it will have everything to gain or lose at his hands: Mr. Gladstone has a premier's portfolio in store for him, and wonderful to Oxford and to the British people may be the direct consequences of the Chancellor's defeat by the Conservatives at Oxford, and of his succes among the people of his "own county" in Liberal South Lancashire. This incident is one which will be looked back to in the future, just as now it furnishes indications which irresistibly lead one to attempt the unveiling of what is hidden in the unaccomplished destiny of a most remarkable man.

A Frenchish Act.—The "Union" says that about a fortnight ago a cow the property of Mr. Lester, Gloucester, was maliciously shot by some evil disposed villain. About twelve months from the date of the shooting, Mr. Lester had a neighbour fined for abusing his wife and threatening to shoot his cow. This neighbour was also bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, and although he cannot say who was the human fiend that shot the poor unoffending cow, he remarks it as not a little singular, that the time for which his neighbour was bound to keep the peace, expired but a few days previously. The individual who can deliberately take up a gun and shoot a poor dumb brute, remarkable only for kindness and usefulness, because he may have a dislike to the owner, is a villain at heart; and but for a reverend awe of the gallows which inspires all treacherous cowards would hesitate as little to take away the life of his fellow man. The perpetrator of such a detestable crime as the one in question, should be starved to death in a dairy.

About a quarter after one o'clock, on the morning of the second instant, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly heard and felt in this place, and throughout the surrounding country. It resembled the noise of a buggy driven furiously and was accompanied by a visible shaking or vibration of everything terrestrial. After continuing for about one minute, the rumbling sound gradually died away in the distance. We observe, by our exchanges, that the shock has been felt in several parts of the Province, and the probability is that it has been general over this part of the continent.

Hydrophobia seems to be on the increase in Beckwith and Ramsay, and scarcely a day passes, that we do not hear of some animal falling a victim to this terrible disease. It has been reported to us that, some of the farmers in the country, neglect to chain up their dogs and treat the by-law of the Council with defiance, and if this be true, it is much to be feared that the malady will spread and widen through the Townships. It was a month on Sabbath last, since the first mad dog made his appearance in this place, and some of the animals bitten by him, on that day, have gone mad this week; so that the danger is not all over yet, and will probably not be over for several weeks to come.

We have been told that old Mr. Gloeson, who lives near Appleton, was bitten in the thumb by his dog which was supposed to be in the first stages of rabies, and that he, immediately, consulted a doctor in Almonte, and had, no doubt, the proper remedies applied to counteract any serious results.—There is very little danger from the bite of a dog, if remedial measures are used in time. But the greatest care ought to be taken by everybody, since the disease is now, positively known to exist, and nobody knows the extent to which it may have been spread.

We published, a short time ago, the case of a man being bitten by his mare, in the vicinity of Kingston; and the last "Woodstock Sentinel" says that a few days ago while Mr. John McGee, a respectable farmer of East Oxford, was attempting to put one of his children on the back of one of his colts, the colt bit his arm. He had no apprehension of anything wrong with the colt until after he was bitten, but when the colt was confined it showed strong symptoms of being mad. The necessary remedies were applied to the arm of Mr. McGee, and it is sincerely hoped that the serious effects of the bite will be obviated. It appears that the colt had been bitten by a dog a short time previous to this painful occurrence.

We have said enough, we think, to caution the public, but, let us repeat, that too much caution cannot be used. "One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The Hon. John A. Macdonald visited Kingston, on his return from England, and, in course of a speech, referred to the "annexation question" as being dead and buried. He said "Great Britain had no present desire or intention to part with Canada. It might possibly be, that if the people of this Province, through the voice of its Legislature, manifested an unequivocal wish to become a nation and set up for themselves, the British Government would throw no great obstruction in the way of achieving its Independence, but that was all. Great Britain would not permit Canada to annex herself to the United States of America! Not that he believed any such desire was entertained by any portion of the Canadian people, as the recent escapade of Mr. Potter at Detroit had clearly manifested, but that if any such insane wish or intention were exhibited, it would be put down with high hand at once. But while the Mother Country acted in the munificent and generous manner she had acted and will act, no apprehension can be felt that anything like Annexation to the United States will be seriously thought of by the Canadian people. The Hon. gentleman was also understood to say that "England would lavish her strength and her money on Canada—money to improve the country not for some body else but for ourselves—money at English and not at Canadian rates."

A fellow in Aroostook Co., Me., answered a New York advertisement representing that the advertiser could furnish any person with a wife. The advertiser replied by directing the writer to a neighbouring asylum for idiots. And very justly so, we think; for surely the man who could be fool enough to look for a wife in that way, will soon be, if not already, a fit subject for the care of an asylum. Nevertheless some editors in this county publish similar notices in their papers, every week; and recommend them, and their patent medicine advertisements, to the favourable attention of the public! They must, surely, be either hard in the heart or soft in the brain, who can either publish or read such humbugging trash!

Constance Kent, the youthful murderess, of whom our readers have been fully informed, has been tried and convicted on her own confession of her guilt, and sentenced to be hung. The "Globe" in a few sentences on her unhappy fate, says that the general impression seems to be that, owing to her youth—15 years at the time the murder was committed, the fearful mental punishment she must already have undergone, her sincere repentance and refusal to render the calling of witness necessary, and the consideration due to her sex, Her Majesty may well interfere to commute a sentence which the horrible nature of the crime itself declares to be richly merited.

We are sorry to hear that there has been a great fire in Pembroke, by which several of the villagers have been heavy losers, among whom are the Messrs. Moffatt, Cormack & Mitchel, Alex. Miller and others.—A bridge across the Muskrat river was also burned. The damage estimated is said to be little short of $1,000.

Cattle are likely to command a fair price this fall. A Montreal paper says that drovers from Boston are in the market and have bought several car loads, and are likely to clear the yards of all that are offering.

It would be well for all to be on their guard against swindlers who are travelling through the country passing off forged five dollar bills, on the Bank of British North America. The bills are described by the Kingston papers as photographs on the Kingston Branch of the Bank in question. They are dated 4th August, 1852. The paper on which they are taken has been steeped in some solution, possibly tobacco juice, it looks dirty and has a greasy smell. It is thinner than the paper of the good note and has on the back a bold water mark of the name of the bank, with bars which are not in the genuine one. The front has had a slight coating of varnish or gum put on by running through a press to prevent the photographed surface from being rubbed off, and to counteract the glazed appearance common to photographs. The ink particularly around the large 5's appears to be blacker than in a good note, in which it tends rather to brown. The signatures are good imitations but have the same depth of color as the other part of the note. In good notes there has always been a difference in the intensity of the colour between the signatures themselves and the signatures and the engraving.

One of these scamps has travelled through a number of towns purchasing small articles and exchanging his bills. The "Ottawa Union" says that "in this city several of these notes have been passed during the last week and those who have taken a sharp look at the individual who had been industrious in the disposal of them thus describe him: A man of about five feet high, brown coat, coarse description; red whiskers and beard; brown slouched felt hat, loose string about half way up the hat; over forty years of age, Dutch or German; he is a well made, stout man. He is supposed to have in possession between $2,000 and $3,000.

We learn that this individual was in town a few days ago, and left this city by the "Queen Victoria" on Wednesday morning. He handed the Captain one of the bad $5 to procure his ticket to Grenville. At Grenville he handed the Conductor of the train another $5 bill to purchase a ticket to Carrillon, and the Conductor came to Captain Bowie for change; he said that he had changed a $5 bill for the man at Ottawa, and that he had plenty of change, and then discovering that the fellow was endeavoring to pass bad bills, he demanded him to give back good money in their stead. The fellow said that if the bill were bad he had got them from somebody else, and then putting his hand in his pocket pulled out something like a couple of thousand dollars in $10 bills of the Montreal and Ontario Bank, and handed back good money. On arriving at Carrillon the Captain telegraphed the fact of the former being on board to Montreal, but the swindler was too knowing to go down on the "Prince of Wales" and stepping off before she started took for the bush. The Captain and a few others gave chase but the rascal had got the start and effected his escape. A special boat was placed at the disposal of Detective O'Neil and Constable Feverau, on Wednesday night and they have proceeded down the river. It is to be hoped that they may be successful in the pursuit of the forger.

In running away at Carrillon, this swindler dropped his satchel, which was picked up and found to be full of little traps which he bought in several stores where he exchanged the bad bills. On Wednesday night, we learn that he was seen on the road between Carrillon and Lachine, by some parties in a cab. He had a revolver in each hand. The parties in the cab were not then aware who the man was, and passed him unmolested. The fellow had been let slip very loosely. In this city his bad bills were detected and refused in some stores, and it was very slack that in those places an eye was not kept on the villain until the police were informed of him. The sleepy authorities at Prescott too, are not a little to blame in not telegraphing here of this fellow's doings in that village.

Another example of the careless use of fire arms is seen in the statement that a St. Louis policeman, in trying to shoot a dog sneaking up within a few feet of the unsuspecting canine, levelled a pistol within about four feet of the animal's head, pulled the trigger, and missed as clear as a whistle. The bullet struck a stone, glanced and entered the third storey of a house, where it rested in the shoulder of a young lady.

A meeting of the members of the medical profession of Montreal, called by circular, was held at the Mechanics Hall on Friday, for the purpose of organizing a Medical Society. Among those present were the following:—Drs. Sutherland, Scott, Howard, Reddy, Craik, Peltier, Hingston, Coderre, F. V. Campbell, Sabourin and Squire. Dr. Sutherland was called to the chair, and various resolutions were put and carried. A Committee was appointed to draw up bylaws for the new Society, and the meeting adjourned till Friday of next week, when this Committee will hand in their report.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Ramsay presented their Pastor, the Rev. Dr. McMorine, with a new silk Pulpit Gown accompanied with the following address:—

Rev. John McMorine, D.D.,
Minister of St. Andrew's Church,
Ramsay,

Rev. and Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure that we, on behalf of the ladies of your congregation present you with this new Pulpit Gown, trusting by the blessing of God you may be long spared to wear it and to go out and in and break the bread of life amongst us.

It is now nearly twenty years since you first came amongst us as our beloved pastor and in that length of time, it must be gratifying to you as pleasing to us, that harmony and good feeling have prevailed between Pastor and people, and our earnest prayer is, and we believe the prayer of the congregation, that when you have served your time here below the Great Master whose servant you are, may clothe you with the unspotted Robe of Righteousness.

We do not present you with this on account of its intrinsic value, but as a small token of respect for your esteemed worth as a minister of Christ, and on the occasion of your elevation to the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mrs. J. Menzies,
Mrs. J. H. Wylie,
Miss M. Wilson,
Miss M. Wilson.

Almonte, 29th July, 1865.

Reply.

Dear Ladies,—It is with heart-felt gratitude that I accept the beautiful and handsome Pulpit Gown with which you, as representing the other ladies of my congregation, have been pleased to present me. Considering the numbers and circumstances of the congregation, I do not consider the gift as of small intrinsic value, but I prize it most of all from its design, and from the expressions of esteem, the kind wishes and the prayers with which it is accompanied.

It is not the only occasion on which I have had reason to be thankful to the ladies of our Church for their kindness, encouragement, and active assistance to me as a minister. In our Sabbath Schools, in our collections made for pious purposes we have often had the benefit of their sympathies, their influence, and their active services.

Next to the approbation of God and the favorable testimony of my own conscience, there is nothing that I value more than the good will and attachment of my people, without which I could not hope to be useful among them. As indicative of that good will, the slightest token of regard coming from them, either individually or collectively, is very precious to me; conscious of many defects, infirmities and shortcomings, I need to be looked at with a gentle eye. I feel however that I have the interests of Christ's kingdom and the good of souls sincerely at heart.

At my age I cannot hope to wear out the Gown which you have given me. It is destined, no doubt, to wear out me. But God has been very good and gracious in giving me and the congregation that long time of peace and comfort which we in common feel to be so great a blessing. And I now pray that God may shower down the precious gifts of his grace on you, on the other ladies whom you represent and on the whole congregation.

John McMorine, D.D.

Cricket Match.

For the C. P. Herald.

A friendly and well contested game of Cricket was played on the Arnprior ground, on the 3rd inst., between the Almonte and Arnprior clubs. The Almonte men went in first and succeeded in running up a score of 58. The Arnprior men then took the willow, and though they were rather unfortunate in getting one of their men wounded, which spoiled his play, and another run out in consequence of his having a lame leg, their last wicket fell for a score of 45. After lunch, which was served on the field, Almonte eleven resumed the bats, and owing to the bowling on the side of Arnprior not being so effective as in the first innings, they "were enabled" to run up the large score of 85, "which gave them good prospects of success." Arnprior eleven, however, determined to win, if possible, went in for their last innings, and had not a shower of rain come on, which caused a delay of half an hour, but did not specially affect the play on either side, would no doubt have come off victorious, before time was called at 7 p.m., the hour that was agreed by the Captains to draw the stumps, and decide the match, if not finished, by the first innings, which gave Almonte the victory by a majority of 4. The following is the score:

ALMONTE.

FIRST INNINGS.

D McEwen, b Cranston	2
O G Soule, l b w, b Cranston	3
J Rosamond, Jr., c Harding, b Oakden	1
Dr. Mostyn, b Cranston	4
F Bamford b do	2
G Russell c Carss b Oakden	11
T Bamford c Davis b do	7
G D Northgraves not out	10
J Donegan b Cranston	12
W H Patterson c Davis b Cranston	1
W Laidlaw b Cranston	0
Byes 1 Leg Byes 4	5
	58

SECOND INNINGS.

G D Northgraves c White b Carss	5
W Laidlaw b Craig	6
O G Soule run out	10
F Bamford l b w, b Carss	3
D McEwen b Carss	10
J Donegan c Craig b Oakden	7
J Rosamond, Jr, run out	1
W H Patterson not out	23
T Bamford run out	4
G Russell hit wicket	0
Dr. Mostyn b Carss	4
Byes 2, Leg Byes 1, Wide Balls 4	7
	80
	58
Total	138

ARNPRIOR.

FIRST INNINGS.

W Carss b McEwen	11
W Thompson run out	6
J Burwash b McEwen	0
J McLachlin b do	2
Dr Cranston c F Bamford b McEwen	12
G Craig b T Bamford	0
S Davis l b w, b McEwen	1
J Oakden, l b w, b do	1
H White b T Bamford	0
——Harding run out	2
G A Keefer not out	9
Byes 6, Leg Byes 2 Wide Balls 2	10
	54

SECOND INNINGS,

W Carss c Donegan b Mostyn	27
Dr Cranston l b w, b McEwen	8
W Thompson b McEwen	4
G A Keefer b Mostyn	1
J Burwash not out	14
J Oakden c T Bamford	0
J McLachlin not out	1
Byes 6, Wide Balls 2	8
	63

And 5 wickets to go down.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—By request of the Trustees of "Scott's" School Section, Pakenham,—I think it is,—I send you the following intimation which they request you to publish in your valuable paper. The new school house, in the above named section, was formally opened on Friday the 28th ult., when a goodly number of the friends of education in that part of the Township assembled in honor of the occasion. Your correspondent had the pleasure of being one of the "invited friends." The school house reflects great credit both on the Trustees of the section and the builder, Mr. John Riddle, of Pakenham; it is an elegant frame structure. I wish the time may soon come when all the sections of the whole Province are able to boast of a house as elegant or as substantial, and I was very glad to hear that the people were so unanimous in the decision to erect such a building. I may state that the house is 26 x 36 in size with a heighth of ceiling 12 feet, just what is wanted for comfort and health. It is fitted up with every convenience in the shape of furniture and other apparatus, just the very thing to enable the Teacher, at present, D. McIlroy, Esq., to train the young ideas how to shoot. The section is very fortunate in the choice of their teacher; I hope their connexion may long exist. The semi annual examination of the school was held on the same day, which reflected great credit both on Teacher and pupils. At the hour of 12 o'clock the children retired to the neighbouring woods to hold a pic-nic, whither the friends also repaired at the request of the children. At the hour of 3 p.m, the assembled friends returned to the school house, when the real business of the day was entered on, viz: the getting apart of the house for education.—The chair was ably filled by the the teacher, who, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Alex. McCallum, teacher of school section No. 2, Pakenham, to the friends, who after a few excuses generally set forth on such occasions—want of previous study, etc.,—delivered a most eloquent address on "the duties of pupils and the difficulties of teachers." The Rev. W. Burns, Wesleyan Minister, of Pakenham, was next called upon; who delivered a most pithy and impassioned speech on the "benefits of education. It was a matter of great regret to the friends present that the various clergymen who were invited did not come, with the exception of Mr. Burns. Ere the friends parted a number of motions were put and carried, viz: to the speakers, for their addresses; to the ladies, for their kindness in getting up the pic-nic; to the friends from a distance who had come to visit; to the contractor who had built and finished the house in such a splendid style; being, as one of the gentlemen present remarked, second to none in the county; and to the teacher for his ability in the discharge of his duties. The friends now parted, happy to meet, sorry to part, and wishing many return of a like occasion.

I am,
Respectfully yours,
Alister Malcolm.

For the C. P. Herald.

In last week's *Herald* I observed some remarks respecting the accident which befell my cow.

As I wish to give credit to whom credit is due, I hope you will give the following brief communication an insertion in your extensively circulated paper, the publication of which may prove serviceable should a similar accident take place.

The cow, whilst being driven home from the pasture on the 27th ult., had a strong canvas veil attached to her horns to prevent her from leaping fences, to which mal-practice she is much addicted, made an unintentional and unsuccessful attempt to commit the heinous crime of 'Felo de se', by thrusting her head through Mr Moore's shop window, she received a cross cut about five inches long on her neck; the left jugular vein was completely divided. She lost an immense quantity of blood, which flowed so freely that all who saw her thought she would bleed to death before she could reach my residence. When she got home some of my neighbours suggested that she should be felled, and others that the wound should be sewed. To both suggestions I was strongly opposed, as there was no necessity for adopting the former, and the latter would have been quite ineffectual in arresting the discharge of blood.

Captain Poole kindly volunteered to act as veterinary surgeon, and Mr Gilhully as assistant. The former took hold of the distal and proximal ends of the severed vessel, and the latter applied a ligature to each, which at once arrested the hemorrhage. The lips of the wound were then brought together by the interrupted suture, cold water dressings were applied, and retained in situ with a bandage, which the surgeons moistened with coal oil to keep off flies. The horned patient progressed so favourably that, on the fourth day after the accident, she leaped a five rail fence to get into her neighbour's pastures. Her narrow escape from death, Mr Editor, has rendered her neither wiser nor more honest.

I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to Mr. Poole and his assistants for the dexterous and scientific manner in which they discharged their professional duties.

Respectfully yours,
William Wilson, C.M.
Carleton Place, August 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Several individuals have remarked that the obituary of Mr Sinclair, which I sent for publication in the Herald of the 2nd inst., would have been more satisfactory had the cause of his sudden death been assigned.

In reply to such observations, permit me to say that the deceased dined with me on the 21st ult., and from the statements which he made regarding his then state of health, I am decidedly of opinion that heart disease was the cause of his death. Dr. Kelloch, of Perth, has expressed the same opinion.

Truly yours,
William Wilson, C.M.
Carleton Place, August 4, 1865.

Temperance Pic-Nic.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor,—In this day and age, it is no rare thing to see columns of your valuable and widely circulated paper filled with accounts of Temperance Celebrations, Pic-nics, &c., &c., consequently it is difficult to give anything new; but if you will allow me the use of a small corner, I shall state a few facts that may interest many of your readers, and more especially the temperance portion.

On Thursday, August 3rd, the members of Goulbourn Enterprising Temple of the I. O. of G. T., gave a rich treat to their friends, in the shape of a pic-nic. The day was all that could be desired, except that it was exceedingly warm. Ten o'clock, A.M., was the hour appointed for the exercises to commence, but as is generally the case at such times, eleven stole upon them before everything desirable could be arranged. At this juncture, J. J. Bryson, Esq., Richmond, was called to the chair, which he filled with much satisfaction to those interested and great credit to himself. He made a few introductory remarks, and then called upon the various speakers of the day to take seats on the platform erected for the occasion.—The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, McCollough, Simpson, and several others who were not so fortunate as to have Rev. prefixing their names. The speaking, on the whole, was good and well-timed. After the speeches, several complimentary motions were moved, seconded and carried, when the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Simpson, so that those who had a long drive before them might leave for home, and those others who wished to remain longer enjoying themselves at swinging, &c., could do so.

The number in attendance was very large, (about 500), four or five Temples were represented, two or three Divisions of Sons of Temperance and a host of friends not connected with any temperance organization.—Much praise is due the members of the Temple who got up the entertainment—the young men, for so arranging things on the ground as to make it comfortable and pleasant—and to the young ladies who attended to a very important part of the entertainment, viz., confectionary. The edibles were of first quality.

The place chosen for holding the pic-nic was a beautiful woods, owned by Mr. James Henderson, situated on the 3rd line of Goulbourn.

It might be well to state that the township of Goulbourn a few years ago was styled "Drunken Goulbourn". Is it so now, think you, Mr. Editor? "Dunkin's Bill" passed last winter with but little opposition. The Temperance Car is moving on in the Township and swaying a mighty power.

I am but stating the expressed sentiments of very many present when I say that the whole thing was a complete success. All went away delighted and only wishing that such a treat may soon make its appearance again.

Yours, &c.,
Temperance.

Goulbourn, Aug. 5th, 1865.

Memoranda for a Friend in Upper Canada.

ON THE CONDITION OF THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE IRISH IN BRITISH AMERICA.

I. It is important to more than the people directly interested, that this subject should be well understood. The contingent in the United States, though seldom considered or consulted in any other sense, are looked upon by Americans as "a rough and ready" instrument of an anti-English aggression. The Irish in the British Provinces are supposed by the Yankees to form a sub-section of their countrymen in the United States, and to be equally rough and ready. It therefore interests statesmen who are not swayed by the passions of the moment, and Provincial statesmen not less; and this people themselves, the subject of so much unamiable speculation, to consider precisely where they stand in North America—Republican and British—and what part they are likely to play, in not very remote future occurrences.

II. The Irish came or were forced into Anglo-America, as in an intrusive element. They were not, either in the last, or the preceding century, a welcome people. They were not of the main stream of the settlement, which flowed into New England or New York; and hardly of the main stream which settled Pennsylvania. So far as history will help us to understand the case, we must be historical. Let us begin with the beginning. Between 1649 and 1655, Cromwell had, according to Dr. Lingard, 100,000 Irish papists [the lowest statement gives 30,000], "in hand for the Barbadoes." The West Indies are still filtered—though thinly—with that blood. In 1708, William Penn writes to James Logan, of Pennsylvania, his deputy: "There is a complaint against your Government that you suffer public Mass in a scandalous manner." Twenty years later the Irish arrivals at Philadelphia were five-sixths of the whole: and they had, even earlier, found their way to the banks of the Merrimac, and the Hudson and the Potomac. At a town meeting held at Haverhill, in 1725, according to Mr. Jacob B. Moore, (author of a sketch of Concord, N. H.) it was resolved "That no alineation of a lot should be made with the consent of the community"—"the object undoubtedly," adds Mr. Moore "was to exclude Irish settlers, against whom a strong national prejudice existed, heightened, perhaps by zeal in differing opinion." And these were not individual, or even local prejudices. Among "the resolves" of the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay for the year 1720, we read:—"Whereas it appears that certain families from Ireland, and others from this Province, have presumed to make a settlement," &c., &c.—therefore, "That the said people be warned to move off within the space of seven months, and if they fail to do so, that they be prosecuted by the Attorney General, by writs of trespass and ejectment." The status of that class of emigrants was always low in New England. They were generally what was called "redemptioners," persons who mortgaged their labour to pay their passages. Of this class was Sullivan, the father of the General and Governor of that name, whose national origin was, through life, constantly cast up to them. In 1752, an Irish female servant was sold in Boston, in market overt, "for the term of four years." Half a century later, the bitterest term of reproach addressed to Thomas Dorgan, Earl of Limerick, and Governor of New York for James II., was the two opprobious words, "Irish Papist."

III. But it may be said these were prejudices of a former age, long since abandoned. Let us see about that. A venerable Boston gentleman (still living, I believe and hope), in his "Sexton of the Old School," humorously describes how the Boston boys of his youth were wont to go down to the harbour and watch Irishmen bathing, to see if they had hoofs, horns, and tails! The illustrious Bishop of England, who died only in 1842 declared that in his experience the American maxim towards foreigners was, "Any foreigner before an Irishman, and any Christian before a Catholic." As to events, they speak for themselves. The great anti-Catholic storm of 1834, which culminated in the burning of Mount Benedict Convent, near Bunker Hill; the next great reoccurrence of the same storm in 1844, which gave to the flames the churches of Philadelphia; the great "Know-Nothing" crusade of 1854-5, which signalized itself by the Irish massacre at Louisville and elsewhere: these are facts which it may be convenient for others to forget, but which I am by no means bound to blot out of my memory. Against the anti-Irish crusade of '44, I wrote my first Irish American book, "O'Connell and his Friends," and against the rising "Know-Nothing" storm, I wrote in 1852, my "Irish Settlers in America." I, who stood alone, in those days, the literary sentinel of my people; I fell no vocation to flatter them in their folly, now that they are deafened by the acclamations of so many panegyrical organs.

IV. Why did I arraign the American treatment and estimate of Irishmen, in my speech at Wexford? I will tell you. During the last four years the Federal recruiting agents, had been in every Irish parish. They had persuaded our simple and untravelled people at home that every Yankee was every Irishman's born brother, that all a native of Ireland had to do—especially a male native six feet in height—was to land at New York and his fortune was made. People who, if they worked as hard at home as they must do in America might have done very well, were raised and unsettled in their minds. The flashy letters of some of their neighbours, about "living in four-storied houses," and "driving their own carriages," added to the delusion. It was necessary that some one should tell them the truth, and not be mealy-mouthed about it. It fell, as it seemed, to be my lot; and I did my duty, according to my convictions.

V. But I had one motive more for what I did, which the Yankee-Irish will probably never understand. I saw, or thought I saw, signs of another anti-Irish storm brewing in the North the moment the civil war was over. I knew of old, that the only external public opinion that ever stirred America to its depths was English opinion. Wexford was, therefore, for stating the case of the Irish in (Republican) America, a better stand-point than even Washington. I knew I had the ear of the Empire, and I was resolved not to abuse it. If by a European exposition of the Irish American situation I have staved off another periodical social storm like that of '34, '44 or '54 so well. Irish Yankees will never understand that I was doing their work at Wexford; no! *they don't know nothing*,—they don't!

VI. But it will be said I was too hard on the Irish demagogues in the Atlantic cities. Perhaps I erred on the side of severity. Yet, whoever has laboured as I did for a decade of years to excite a wholesome self-respect—to create a clean and upright spirit among his fellow-emigrants, knows what he owes those wretched demagogues. By such a one only can I be judged in this respect.

VII. As to the many virtuous and public spirited Irish families I have known in the Northern States, I am no ways uneasy that they suppose any part of my censure applicable to themselves. For many years they sustained me in the *Celt* and *New York Nation*, in saying bitterer things, and therefore truer things, of the town demagogues and tenant-house population, than I ventured at Wexford. It was with them in my eye, I said in that much praised and much-blamed speech, "I have met as well-ordered Irish families in the United States as there are in Ireland; I have met as worthy men and amiable women."

VIII. Let us now come to the sore point of the Wexford speech—are the Irish in these Provinces, as a whole, in a better social position than the Irish in the Northern States? My main argument on that head remains unanswered. It has never been touched by the critics. If an Irishman by birth succeeds in the States, it is because he forces his way; if he does succeed in the Provinces it is because he does not merit success. Whatever else may be said against these Provinces, they still look up loyally and affectionately to their metropolis. Now Ireland is for us, part and parcel of that metropolis. Baldwin and Hincks within our own time, both born Irishmen, were freely Premiers of Canada; I can see the grave of Chief Justice Michael O'Sullivan almost from where I write; Robert Sullivan, and others of the same origin, have played a firstrate part in the government of these Provinces. Can you show me anything of that kind in the Northern States? Who have been your Irishborn Senators, Ministers and Magistrates? As the stump-orator says:—"I pause for a reply."

IX. I will conclude these memoranda by giving you a very brief view of what I hope I may call my *policy*, and that of my friends. *Quoad* England and Ireland we claim the right to reserve our own opinion; but as to British America, our home, we have very positive convictions of duty and loyalty. We believe there is not a freer country under the sun, and we mean to stick up for it, come weal, come woe. We are resolved to show the world—from these Provinces—that we are incurable political hypochondriacs, to whom a grievance is a god-send. Any one, under any garb of Irishism, who purposes to advocate disaffection or disloyalty here, is our enemy, and we shall take every fair means to put him down. Even you, my friend, if you *coquette* with any such people, you shall have no quarter. Much as I would rejoice in your prosperity, under ordinary circumstances, I should be one of the first to volunteer to see you over the line if you were caught among the raggedregiments of Fenianism.

X. If it be not presumptious to say so, I venture in closing to add that Divine Providence has given the North American Province a rare chance. Too far from the metropolis to be easily oppressed, too far not to require conciliation, intimately affected by a powerful neighbour with a new and aggressive policy, we are in a position at once to prescribe our terms to the greatest Empire, and to battle intellectually the greatest Republic of modern times. It is quite clear that the first great struggle for British ideas of government, as opposed to Democratic ideas, must be fought out peacefully or otherwise in Canada. In that battle, which in my soul I believe to be the great fight of the 19th century for this Continent, I hope the Irish contingent will be found occupying an intelligent and an honourable position. If I am to have any command in it, it shall not be a derogatory or or dishonourable position. I fancy I understand what that position ought to be, and as many as agree with me "be the same more or less" I sincerely hope will stand by me in that position. We shall not please the Yankees nor the Fenians, but I am sure we shall give the Irish a lift that will carry them honourably over another century in the history of the New World.

T. D. McGEE.

Montreal, July 24, 1865.

Extensive Silk and Wine Growing Proposition.

A proposition has been made to the United States Agricultural Bureau by Attilio Valtellina, of Lombardy, Italy, to colonize eighty-two Italians in the State of New York or New Jersey, for the purpose of raising silks and wines. The proposer agrees to furnish one million grapevines and ten thousand mulberry trees, and will transport the labourers to this country for $40,000, one half to be expended in the purchase of vines, trees, silk worms, implements and other expenses. He says he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and that such a farm or plantation could be put in operation in three or four months. The first two years the production would be nominal. but the third would pay a profit, and the fifth year he estimates the production at the enormous figure of eight hundred millions of dollars. He says the climate of the States named, is well adapted to the culture of wine and silks, and it only needs experienced workmen to develope the capabilities of the soil, which will render us entirely independant of foreign nations for wines and silks, which can only be produced in this country as plentifully and as cheaply as in Italy. He refers to Hon. George C. Marsh, American Consul at Turin, as a guarantor of his ability to perform what he proposes. The Agricultural Bureau having no authority to engage in enterprises of this kind, cannot entertain the proposition, but it is a matter well worthy the attention of capitalists.

An article has appeared in the Invalide Russe upon the armaments of Russia, which may afford some information to the other European Powers. The writer points out that the system of retiring before an attacking force, as Russia did in the days of the First Napoleon, would now prove unavailing; and as no war could be carried against Russia but by a coalition of other forces, that country would be always ready to resist a combined attack. For that purpose it would be necessary to have 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 regular troops ready to march to the point attacked. During the Crimean war the Russian army amounted to 1,000,000 men, and after the conclusion of the peace of Paris it was determined to keep up that effective strength, but on account of financial difficulties it could not be accomplished. In 1863 the army was reduced to 812,000 men, but upon the outbreak of the Polish insurrection it was increased to 1,135,000 men, of whom 800,000 were regular troops. It has since been gradually diminished, and will be the minimum strength of the Russian army in time of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that he has made special inquiries into the truth of the statement published by the Pall Mall Gazette, to the effect that the Emperor of the French has revived his abortive congress scheme, and he finds that it is untrue. The Emperor has not revived his proposal for a congress, nor is he likely to do so.

A detective called at St. Aloysius Church in Washington, and approached Father Roccofort in a confidential manner, saying he was one of several soldiers who were determined to assassinate President Johnson, and asking for advice. The priest seized and licked him from the sacristy to the street, very much to the astonishment of the detective.

Lanark Council.

Middleville, 29th July, 1865.

Pursuant to adjournment, the municipal council of Lanark Township met this day; councillors Mathie, Yuil, Read and Affleck present.

In the absence of the Reeve James Mathie was appointed chairman.

The minutes of last session were read, approved and signed.

The Reeve now entered.

The following petitions and other communications were presented and read.

Petition of William Atkeson and others, praying for $59 to improve the various roads in the 1st road division, 12th concession line.

Petition of James McInnis and others, praying the rebuilding of Drummond's bridge; also a subscription list amounting to $16.75 to aid in the same purpose.

Petition of Archibald Miller and others, praying the council to direct the opening of the 7th concession line opposite the 12th and 13th lots, to enable the residents on that portion of the line to have access to a highway.

Note from the County Treasurer stating that the 9th lot in the 5th concession was sold for arrears of taxes under an impression that a patent had been issued therefor; but which is found to be a mistake; and reclaiming the purchase and redemption money in favor of the purchaser, amount, $14.95.

Statement from Co. Clerk of County taxes to be levied for the present year, amount $1225.30.

Report of commissioners Ryan and Affleck of their examination of the allowance for road between the 15 & 16th lots in the 10th and part of the 11th concessions, in relation to opening the said allowance for travelling uses.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Beid, That an order for the amount stated in the note of the County Treasurer be made in his favor.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yuil, seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the petition of Archibald Miller, lie over until it is ascertained that the parties interested in opening that part of the 7th line indicated in said petition are willing to commute for statute labour for three years for the purpose of opening the said line, and that the clerk write to the said parties to enquire thereon.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Yuil, That in view of the probable failure of the crops this season, it will be unwise to grant any money for the repair of the roads indicated in the petition of Wm. Atkeson and others.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Yuil, That the petition of James McInnie and others, lie over until a report of the advantages or otherwise, of the proposed site for said bridge is laid before this council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Beid, That the report of Messrs. Ryan and Affleck lie over for consideration.

Petition of Donald Munroe and 26 others recommending John Reacroft to the consideration of the council.

Account of James Mitchel for carriage of road scraper from Almonte, amount $1, ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, That the account of Robert Craig, bridge commissioner, and John Campbell, Assessor, be paid.—Carried.

Account of Town Clerk for six months salary, postage and stationery, $47,71, ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Affleck, that the petition of Donald Munroe and others lie over for consideration.—Carried.

Adjourned until the 12th August.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.

Lanark, 31st July, 1865.

The Provincial Agricultural Association is engaged in a work of great and national importance, that of encouraging the growth and preparation of flax in Canada. All doubt as to the suitability of our soil and climate for the cultivation of the fibre plants of temperate latitudes has long since passed away in the actual proof by demonstration of the success with which flax and hemp can be grown in Canada. Though a great stimulus has within the past year or two been given to the growth of flax in several parts of Upper and Lower Canada, the extension of the cultivation of this plant is not commensurate with its importance and with the profit that attends it when properly and carefully managed. It is the aim of the Agricultural Association to supply the people of Upper Canada with every information and encouragement on this head, to the end that another great staple may be added to our list of productions, and that another source of profitable employment, may be afforded both to the occupants of the farm and the denizens of the manufacturing village. Some time ago the Association imported specimens of improved flax scutching mills, and exhibited them to the people at the Society's exhibitions. Later it has sought to give another impetus to the movement by the purchase of thirty copies of a work on flax culture and preparation, written by Mr. James H. Dickson of Ireland, who is the patentee of certain machines and a liquid, whereby flax can be quickly prepared for spinning on cotton or worsted machinery, and a fabric made that rivals cottton goods in softness and equals linen in durability. The fibre as thus prepared is particularly suited for mixing with wool, cotton, or silk, and the new fibre materials that are coming into use, as well as for spinning into yarn by itself. By Mr. Dickson's method the tedious and risky process of rotting is altogether done away with. Not only are time and trouble saved and skilful knowledge rendered less necessary, but a greater product is afforded, and all the constituents of the stem are left in a condition capable of being turned to a useful purpose either as flax, tow, or paper-making stock, and the waste "shives" as manure. From the appreciation that has been accorded to Mr. Dickson's labors by the flax interest in England, Scotland and Ireland, there can be no question as to the importance of the improvements he has introduced, and we are glad that his efforts are about being brought to the notice of the Canadian public the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Society. We have just received from Mr. William Ferguson, M.P.P., Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture, (whose personal interest in flax cultivation is well known) a copy of Mr. Dickson's work, which we can do little more than mention at present, but we promise to place a summary of the more directly useful portion of its contents at the service of our readers when the occasion permits. Along with the consignment of books Mr. Dickson sent specimens of raw and dressed flax, of yarn and cloth, and of dressed New Zealand flax (Phormium tenax) and of the Indian grass cloth plant (Rheea) dressed on his improved machinery. These beautiful specimens are accompanied by fac-simile testimonials from the Earl of Derby and other distinguished men and practical spinners. The samples Mr. Ferguson intends to have placed on exhibition at the coming Provincial Show in London; meanwhile they are to be placed on view in the City Bookstore in Kingston and may be inspected there by every interested person in this locality. At the Provincial Exhibition there will be no more interesting article exposed than the book and its accompanying samples, and we take pleasure in thus directing in advance the attention of the flax interested community to them. The next step which we should like to see taken is the introduction of these machines into Canada. This we hope will soon be done by private enterprise. The facilities to flax manufacturing which their introduction would afford will be seen at a glance when it is remembered that the cottonized flax can be spun on the machinery of our numerous woolen mills, so that in fact it only needs the introduction of the new preparative process to enable our home grown flax to be used up at our own doors. So great an advantage should not be lost sight of by capitalists and manufacturers, for it is an unquestionable boon which Mr. Dickson and the Agricultural Society are thus contributing towards the resources of our Province.—*Kingston News.*

Man versus Woman—The Difference.

The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed to-day in a cause tried before Judge Wylie, in the same court in which Miss Harris was acquitted, and in part by the same jury which decided that it is justifiable homicide when a woman kills her lover because he did not marry her. One Horatio Maloney loved and lived with Florence Wilson, a pretty little woman, about the size and appearance of Miss Harris. Florence vowed eternal love and fidelity to Horatio, but she would keep company contrary to Horatio's expressed wish with a man other than Horatio. So Horatio inserted the blade of a small knife somewhere in the vicinity of the fifth rib of Florence and made quite a scratch, and Florence this afternoon told her story to the jury, who found Horatio guilty, and he was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Had Horatio killed Florence, it is understood the jury would have acquited him.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

Dr. Quain and his Profession.

While Dr. Quain was giving evidence, the other day, before a committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck said to him:—Do you not think that there would be some protection for the public if prescriptions were written in English? Dr. Quain replied: I do not the least in the world. Mr. Roebuck: No check upon your own profession:—Dr. Quain: Not the least in the world. The amount of Latin that is required for writing prescriptions is so very small, it can be easily acquired. Mr. Roebuck: I supposed there are not 50 per cent of the medical men who could write them if you required the terminations? Dr. Quain: I will not say that. In the course of the same examination, Mr. Roebuck asked: Do you know in France all prescriptions are written in French? Dr. Quain: It is often illegible French; and moreover the thing prescribed does but little good or harm. Mr. Roebuck: Is that your opinion of French physicians? Dr. Quain: From experience, I can say that the French generally prescribe what does very little good, and certainly does very little harm.—*Reader.*

A shrewd countryman was in town the other day, gawky, uncouth, and innocent enough in reality, with his eye teeth out. Passing up Chatham street, through the Jews' quarter, he was often encountered with opportunities to buy. From almost every store some one rushed out in accordance with the annoying custom of that street to seize upon and try to force him to purchase. At last, one dirty looking fellow caught him by the arm and clamorously urged him to become one of his customers. 'Have you any fine shirts?' inquired the countryman, with an innocent look. 'A splendid assortment, sir. Step in sir,—every price and every style. The cheapest in the street, sir.' Are they clean?' 'To be sure, sir, step in sir.' 'Then,' resumed the countryman, with perfect gravity, 'put on one for you need it.' The rage of the shopkeeper may be imagined as the countryman, turning upon his heel, quietly pursued his way.

Clinton, July 29.

A young woman named Elizabeth McDonald was killed yesterday by a fall from a swing.

One of the latest hypotheses regarding the skeletons found in Quebec is, that they are the remains of some of Wolfe's soldiers, An examination of the craniums by a medical man would probably decide whether they are those of red or white men:

A youth named O'Neill was arrested at the Brooklyn Post Office on Thursday who had called for letters in answer to advertisements published in the papers promising for certain remittances of money to send to young ladies photographs of their future husbands, and to others a receipt for making a patent-washing powder. By papers found upon him it appeared that these advertisements had found plenty of soft victims of both sexes.

A national Russian exhibition of industry has just been opened in Moscow by priests and ministrants. There was no speeches, but a substantial luncheon after mass. The exhibition comprehends fifteen thousand articles, contributed by eight hundred and ninety-six exhibitors. As a curiosity, the papers mention a large portrait of Peter the Great, made up of many colored matches, contributed by a Warsaw firm.

The Jackson Mississippian says:—"We learn that unbleached domestics in this city have fallen from seventy-five to forty-five cents per yard." On which the Vicksburg Herald sagely observes: "Unbleached domestics have fallen here from eighteen hundred dollars to zero per head."

AN ITEM FOR THE FARMERS.—Mr. John Watson, of Ayr, sowed on his farm nine acres of a kind of wheat known as the "Amber-Midge-proof," using 14 bushels of seed, the product of which he has just threshed out, and found to amount to 216 bushels—being an average of 24 bushels to the acre. The wheat is very fair—so good that Mr. Watson has been offered $1 per bushel for it for milling purposes.—*Galt Reporter.*

A duel has taken place in Haguenau between two corporals of the 1st regiment of Cuirassiers, after an altercation followed by blows. The encounter took place by permission in the riding school, in presence of the fencing master, when one of the antagonists received a sword thrust in the region of the heart, and expired immediately.

A Milwaukee paper says:—The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have had since 1859.

An extensive defalcation has been discovered in the Commissary Department in Texas. Commissioner Scott lost money by gambling and fled from Shreveport.

Gold Mining in Victoria.

The accounts from Ballarat, Sandhurst, Daylesford, and the various Gipps Land goldfields, are encouraging, all indicating that an unprecedented amount of enterprise and activity exists. The dividends paid by some of the mining companies, especially in the Wood's Point, Ballarat, and Daylesford districts, are extremely handsome. The development of mining industry at Taradale has during the past few months been a most unprecedented. Not a month passes without the inauguration of a new company. It is asserted by those best acquainted with the facts, that the London and Melbourne Company, who gave something like three thousand pounds for their claim; could now sell for $20,000. Mining in Victoria is not, however, confined to gold; the St. Arnaud silver mines are being satisfactorily developed. At a recent meeting, the chairman, Mr Ambrose Kyte, M.L.A., expressed a confident belief that at no distant day the silver mines of Victoria would almost equal in importance her gold mines.

The report of the mining department presented to Parliament discloses some facts worth noticing. The total number of miners on the gold fields is 83,397, against 125,764 in 1859. Of these about a third are Chinese; in fact, the Chinese population of the colony would seem, making allowance for the number attracted to other pursuits, not to have diminished during the last five years. Of the 62,000 Europeans engaged in mining, 16,160 are concerned in quartz. The average earnings are set down £72, 2s 6d per annum, and have never fluctuated much; in 1859 they were £72 per annum, and the highest point was reached in 1862, when they averaged £79. A distinction is drawn between the remuneration of quartz and alluvial miners, and we find that, while the former only earn on the average £62, the latter earn £130, or more than double. The present value of the machinery is set down at £1,496,699. The quantity of quartz crushed during last year was in round numbers 845 tons, and the average yield ten and a half penny-weights. The total quantity of quartz crushed since 1859 is said to be 2,409,987 tons. The area of auriferous land is estimated at something less than 900 square miles, of which 5120 acres are held under lease, and 565,804 acres under miners' rights. These figures are, on the whole, satisfactory, although they show that mining has ceased to be as attractive as it was formerly. One third of the miners of five years ago have either been attracted to other pursuits or have left the colony. The pursuit is rapidly passing into the hands of private companies, certainly not to the detriment of the working miner, who is paid better wages, and whose remuneration is certain, even if his chances of fortune may be diminished.—*Letter from Melbourne.*

The Fenians of New York have just held a festival, at which the crowd was great, and the conduct orderly. The oration of the occasion is thus spoken of by the New York Times:—

"This address we find to be the old stereotyped tirade, the same everlasting rehearsal of wrongs mingled with the usual liberal amount of threats and vain-glorious boastings. The only point that even appears to promise results different from the abortions of other days, is this extract:

"'The position that I occupy in the Fenian Brotherhood is one that enables me, nay, of necessity compels me, to have a knowledge of its machinery, its strength, its hopes, and its prospects; and I could tell you much that would cheer every true Irish heart and advance the cause with the cold and unbelieving outside the organization.—but it would not be alone imprudent but criminal in me to do so, as the ears of our enemy are long and open, her spies are about even in this very city, perhaps in this very crowd. And much though her press pretend to sneer at the movement, I assure you the British Government has a very different opinion of it, for she is beginning to hear the rumbling of the storm that will shake, if not destroy, her rotten old hulk from stem to stern.'"

The Times adds:—"Perhaps we are a little dull in our hearing, for we have not yet discovered the rumbling of the storm that is to shake the rotten old hulk; but, after such assurance, who can doubt that the storm is up, and the hulk is being violently shaken? How long the British Government can stand such a shaking, it is not for us to guess. We wait the alarming messages that should soon reach us per Atlantic Telegraph (at five dollars a word,) to know the extent of the eathquake."

TRADE OF ST. JOHNS, N. B.—The Globe of the 19th says:—The clearances of wood laden vessels at this port so far this year have been in 134 vessels of 110,325 tons carrying 4,607 tons birch, 6,581 tons pine, and 82,742,000 superficial feet of deals; against 136 vessels of 102,010 tons burthen, carrying 6,785 tons birch, 6,272 tons pine, and 79,063,000 superficial feet of deals in the same period of 1864.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in an article upon the present state of France, says that the policy which now rules France and her colonies is decidedly popular. The evidences of this popularity are to be found in "increased freedom of trade, in a closer fusion of classes, and in the general prosperity of France." The above writer also contends that "the majority of Frenchmen care for no more liberty than is absolutely necessary to enable them to get through their daily routine, and will thank any party who will save them trouble, responsibility, and civil or political business.—If not made to be ruled, Frenchmen are at least educated for that purpose, and now they have a ruler whom they respect."

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR BLENHEIM.—Mr John Rodgers, of Blenheim, was killed on Saturday evening last while on his way home from Ayr, by being thrown from his waggon near John Mitchell's farm. He was seen passing a short time previous sitting on a waggon on which there were only, to appearance, a few loose boards. He was found a few minutes after in a dying state, at the turn leading to the town line.—[Ayr Observer.

The petroleum case, which has been dragging its slow length along before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, for several weeks, was on Monday brought to an untimely end. Some witnesses who were to have been in attendance yesterday morning being absent, the counsel could not go on with the case, which was thereupon, by consent, adjourned to September 22.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, Abraham McGuire, who resides at Canastoga, was cutting grass with his machine, when he suddenly came upon his little daughter, who was sleeping in the grass.—Before he could stop the machine it completely severed one of her legs a little above the ankle joint, and hurt the thigh of the other leg badly. Her leg was reamputated and she is now doing well. The father's agony when he saw what he had done is beyond description.—[Clinton New Era.

An expert swimmer is amusing the citizens of Fall River, Mass. He allows himself to be thrown into the water with his hands and feet tied, and will release himself and perform other wonderful feats.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, August 4.—The Post publishes the following affidavit made by Peter J. Smith:—

I was corporal in Company I. 6th Connecticut volunteers; was captured in front of the Petersburg on the 17th of July, 1863, at Laurel Hill; was taken from there to Libby Prison, then to Belle Island and to Andersonville.

The rations were served out by Major Allen, of the 2nd Virginia rebel cavalry.

Allen sometimes would go up to the United States men and ask them if they would take the oath to the Confederacy, and upon their declining to do so would say; "Don't give them a damned mouthful to eat to-day."

At one time he took eight of us—myself among the number—all non-commissioned officers, and upon refusing to take the oath and to persuade the privates to do so, he tied each of us with our hands and arms to our sides and our feet together, so that we could not use them, laid us on our sides, and then took a loaded pistol, and, resting it on our ears, fired it off, causing us the greatest agony and the blood to flow from our ears. He caused the pistol to be thus fired on my ear twelve times, saying, "I will make you so that you can't hear the command of another Yankee general or commander." The hearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of this treatment.

Upon my return home from my imprisonment I saw Major Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions by the United States government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond a Mr. W. Schaffer, who was a baker for the military prisons, who can substantiate this statement.

Montreal, Aug. 4.

A melancholy affair occurred yesterday. Joseph N. Thompson, merchant tailor, about forty years of age, a bachelor, and very wealty, was sick for some days, and yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Hochelaga, he shot himself through the head. Before doing so he sent the servant girl to the cellar, and the man servant on a message. The former heard the shot and returned to the room, where she saw Thompson lying in blood. When examined it was found he was dead. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "died by suicide whilst under mental derangement."

Two men of the 30th were to-day flogged with fifty lashes, and five others are to be punished similarly.

A man named Foreman, clerk in the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $350.

There are great fires on both sides of the river, between this and Kingston.

Drovers from Boston are buying up all the cattle here.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN WESTMINSTER.—We (London "Free Press") regret to learn of the death of Cornelius Coghlan, farmer, of the 9th concession of Westminister, which took place on Monday. The deceased was riding home in a waggon, in the afternoon, in company with his wife, and when a short distance above Odell's tavern, between 1st and 2nd concession, the waggon capsized, throwing both occupants out, breaking deceased's neck, and killing him instantly. His wife escaped with a few slight bruises. The deceased leaves his wife and family to mourn his loss.

The Cobourg Sun states that the fall wheat is nearly all safely housed. Barley harvest has commenced. Potatoes look well. Oats and peas are also good.

A man, named Burns, has been arrested in Chicago, charged with inflicting such injuries as caused the death of his mother. The assault is said to have been committed on Sunday.

The Brockville Canadian regrets to learn that a boy, four years old, youngest son of Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, of that town, accidentally fell from a wharf into the water, and was drowned, on Friday evening last.

Boy Drowned at Port Dover.

Simcoe, Aug. 2nd, 1865.

A lad was drowned this afternoon in a mill pond at Port Dover, named Johnie, son of John Sterling, Esq., of the firm of Sterling, McCall & Co., Montreal. He was out on a temporary raft, which broke in the middle, causing him to fall in between the parts, being unable to swim he soon sank.—The body was immediately recovered and medical attendance provided, but too late, as life was extinct. The boy was about 11 years of age. His mother was in Simcoe on a visit with the Rev. W. Craigie and family, of Port Dover, at whose residence the boy was left.

The Australian papers just come to hand, contain an account of a railway accident due to causes almost identical with those to which the recent railway disasters in England were attributable. It appears that a train, having among its passengers Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of New South Wales, the Bishop of Adelaide, and all the Colonial Ministers, left Adelaide for the port, to visit Her Majesty's steamship Falcon. A portion of the line had just been laid, and the rails were placed upon the sleepers resting on the sand, without any ballasting. With the line in this state the train came along at express speed, and of course ran off the loose rails. Yet, strange to say, only two of the carriages were upset, and none of the passengers were seriously injured. An official report of the accident was to be laid before the Colonial Parliament, and, considering that a change of Ministry might have been necessitated by the destruction of all the members of the Government by this accident, the Legislature will probably have given the affair some attention.

On Saturday last, says the Detroit Free Press. Two men named Smolx and Henry were drinking together at Jackson, Michigan, when a quarrel arose and Henry stabbed Smolk with a knife, causing his immediate death. Henry was arrested immediately afterwards.

FIRE.—The barn on the farm of Mr. George Beemer, South Dumfries, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last, together with a quantity of farming implements. The loss will amount to nearly $2,000, on which there is but a small insurance.—*Galt Reporter.*

SEIZURE AND ARREST OF SMUGGLERS.—United States Inspector of Customs, D. S. Reynolds, and others, seized a small boat containing two barrels of whiskey, smuggled from Canada, on Sunday morning. The smugglers, Michael Hoffman and William Chambers, were taken before Commissioner Gorham on Sunday, and committed to gaol for examination, in default of bail.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

DROWNED NEAR SANDWICH.—On Monday, Thos. Smith, aged 16, was drowned between Windsor and Sandwich, by falling out of a boat.—*Essex Record.*

HORSE DROWNED.—On Saturday last a horse, the property of Mr. Robert Johnson, was drowned in the River Thames, in the vicinity of the Mineral Springs Driving Park, a short distance below Chatham.—*Chatham Planet*

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR AYR.—A respectable old gentleman named John Roger, was returning from Ayr in his waggon on Saturday last, and when coming down a hill near his own house, some boards which he had on the waggon unfastened, are supposed to have slipped forward on the horses, which immediately set off. At a sharp turn at the bottom of the hill, the old man was thrown out, and received such injuries to his spine as caused his death in a few minutes after he had been carried into a neighbouring house.—*Galt Reformer.*

The Memphis Bulletin states that the planters in the Missippi bottoms are losing large numbers of their horses, cattle, mules and hogs, by disease strongly resembling erysipelas. One planter in Walnut Bend has lost over two hundred hogs, and seven horses, besides oxen and milch cows. Another, living a short distance from the one named, has lost thirteen mules and horses, and hogs and cattle in proportion. This is only two of the many similar instances of losses sustained. On Saturday morning it was reported that two men who had been treating their cattle for the prevailing disease, had been similarly attacked. Their throats swelling up in alarming manner.

Birth.

At Almonte on the 3rd inst., the wife of the Rev. E. Slade of a son.

At Clayton, on the 3rd instant, the wife of Mr. James Publow of a son.

In Ramsay, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. William Houston of a son.

Married.

At Brockville, on Monday, the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. O'Brien, J. G. Kavanagh, Esq., of Mallorytown, to Emaline, only child of John Emery, Esq., of Leeds.

Died.

At Brockville, on the 28th ult., Frances Ellswood, widow of the late Benjamin Chaffey, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

At North Merrickville, on the 27th ultimo, John Cranston, in the 43rd year of his age.

On the 31st ult., Arthur D., infant son of Thomas H. Johnson, Esq., of Pembroke, aged 7 months.

At his residence, township of Pembroke, on the 28th July, Mr. William H. Thompson, aged 57 years.

On Friday the 4th day of August at Elizabethtown, John Hawkins, aged 78 years. He was one of the oldest inhabitants, having resided there for upwards of 45 years.

MARKETS.

Perth, August 4, 1865.

Flour per bbl	5	00	5	50
Oatmeal per brrl	5	50	6	00
Wheat per bushel—Spring	1	10	1	15
Fall	0	00	0	00
Peas do	0	75	0	80
Barley do	0	00	0	00
Oats do	0	40	0	45
Pork, Mess	18	00	20	00
Pork, Prime Mess	15	00	16	00
Do. Prime	13	00	14	00
Beef per 100 lbs	0	00	0	00
Lard per lb	0	10	0	00
Tallow per lb	0	10	0	00
Butter per lb	0	13	0	14
Cheese per lb	0	10	0	11
Eggs per doz	0	8	0	10
Wool per lb	0	37½	0	40
Hides per 100 lbs	4	50	0	00
Calf Skins per lb	0	08	0	00
Pot Ashes per cwt	4	60	4	70
Potatoes per bushel, new	0	70	0	75
Hay per ton	10	00	12	00

Brockville, August 2, 1865.

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$3	00 @	3	25
Spring Flour	2	75 "	3	00
Spring Wheat	1	00 "	1	10
Buck Wheat	0	40 "	0	50
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0	75 "	0	80
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0	50 "	0	00
Fall Wheat	1	00 "	1	25
Potatoes	0	40 "	0	00
Rye	0	55 "	0	60
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3	00 "	0	00
Peas	0	65 "	0	75
Oats	0	40 "	0	00
Hay, ℔ ton	10	00 "	12	00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	6	00 "	8	0
Mess Pork	20	00 "	21	00
Pork, Prime Mess	14	00 "	16	00
Wool ℔ lb	0	30 "	0	38
Butter	0	15 "	0	16
Eggs	0	12 "	0	13
Dried apples per 22 lb	1	90 "	2	00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1	75 "	2	00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1	75 "	2	00
Lard	0	13 "	0	15
Tallow	0	08 "	0	10
Hardwood	2	00 "	2	15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform "all whom it may concern" that he will be at CARLETON PLACE, with his PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR, on

Monday, August 28, 1865.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, and "GEMS" executed in a superior manner, and warranted durable.

47g N. J. TRENHAM.

Insolvent Act, 1865, In the matter of James Evans Cuthbert, of White Lake, C. W., an Insolvent.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the above Insolvent are requested to settle with me, at my office, No. 17, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, or with Messrs. Deacon & Morris, of Perth, C. W., without delay, to save legal expenses.

JOHN WHYTE,
47tf Assignee.

DR. ANDERSON, (Formerly of Inkerman, Dundas Co.) Graduate of Queen's College, Physician, Surgeon, &c.

Office.—That building next door to Shields store.

Main Street, Smith's Falls.

Smith's Falls, August 2nd 1865. 47.

VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale that valuable and pleasantly situated property known as Coulter's Store, in the village of Clayton, with dwelling house, store and store house, stables and sheds, with all appurtenances belonging thereto, all of which is in a complete, thorough, good state of repair, and one of the best business stands in said Village.

ALSO—That property in the Village of Ferguson's Falls, known as Doyle's Tavern. The house is fitted up for either Store or Tavern, having ample accommodations, such as dwelling house, barn, stables and shed, and two acres of excellent land. Title of both properties indisputable, and terms easy.

For farther particulars inquire, if by letter post paid, of

MRS. MARGARET MCNIECE,
Ferguson's Falls P.O.,
or W. W. AUSTIN,
Eganville P.O., Co. Renfrew

July 20th, 1865. 45a

APPRENTICE WANTED

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW STORE: NEW GOODS

IN ARNPRIOR.

Brown & Wilson,

GENERAL STORE.

Situated on John Street, near Messrs. Wait & Ward's Drug Store.

BEG respectfully to announce to the people of Arnprior, and the public generally, that they have opened their NEW STORE in Arnprior, and are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. A call is solicited to the following stock, viz.
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready made Clothing,
Oils and Paints,
Drugs & Medicines,
Sole and Upper Leather, Stationery, &c.

Arnprior, 17th July, 1865. 44cg

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet in the

TOWN HALL,
ON
SATURDAY THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST next, at the hour of Ten O'clock, forenoon, for general business.

Trustees of School Sections who may require a special rate levied, in the current year, for School purposes, will please hand in their applications on or before the above date.

By order of Council.
JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.
Pakenham, July 21st, 1865. 45a

Argylle House.
RENFREW VILLAGE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened an hotel, situated in the centre of the village, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort and requirements of those parties who may favor him with a visit he may merit a continuance of their patronage.

The bar will be supplied with the best wines and liquors that can be obtained.

☞ Good Stabling. ☜
JOHN McLEAN.
Proprietor.
July 5th, 1865. 44c

British American
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Corner of King and Toronto Streets, TORONTO, C. W.

"Teach your Sons that which they will practice when they become men."—Ages.

THE advantages offered by this Institution for acquiring a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION are superior to any Commercial College in British America. The Branches taught comprise everything necessary for the Book-Keeper and Business Man; they include—
Mining, Milling, Manufacturing, Commission, Foreign Exchange, Steamboating, Railroading, Banking, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, Spelling, &c., &c.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT Is the most complete arrangement of its kind, being furnished with two BANKS, a MERCHANTS EMPORIUM and an EXCHANGE OFFICE, which are open every day for the transaction of Business.

This Department is under the charge of a teacher who has had years of experience as a Practical Accountant.

☞ Classes in TELEGRAPHING, every day —in PHONOGRAPHY, semi-weekly.☜

For Monthly CIRCULAR, specimens of WRITING, &c., address (enclosing stamp),
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
42ly TORONTO, C. W.

House for Sale in Carleton Place.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and premises, formerly occupied by himself, at present by Mr. Tenant. There is a large garden in good state of cultivation, a good well, a barn, milk-house small shop and other outhouses on the premises.
JOSEPH BOND.
Almonte, July 27th, 1865. 46tf.

THOMAS HOBSON & Co., Produce, Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
THOMAS HOBSON. WILLIAM RILEY.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Thomson, Claxton & Co.; Messrs. Ira Gould & Sons; Messrs. Smith & Cochrane; A. W. Hood, Esq. 45ly '65

FARM FOR SALE—Being the Westerly half of lot number 14, in the 10th con. of Pakenham, containing one hundred acres, 45 acres cleared. There is a house, barn and stable on the premises. It is within one mile and a half of the village of Pakenham.

For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
MICHAEL DEVINE.
Pakenham, July 5th, 1865. 43tf

NOTICE.—On SATURDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST, next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the Municipal Council of the Township of PAKENHAM will introduce a By-law to authorize the conveyance to Daniel Hilliard, Esquire, of the government allowance for road, between the 10th and 11th lots, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Pakenham: in lieu of an allowance for a public road granted by him on the opposite side of Lot Number Eleven, in said 10th concession, and for which he has received no compensation, and of which

☞ ALL PARTIES interested are requested to take notice.

By order of Council,
JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.
Township of Pakenham, June 30th, A.D. 1865. 42p

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executors to the last Will of the late Donald Robertson deceased calls on all indebted to said estate to settle immediately, and all just claims against said estate will be paid by
ALEX. STEWART, JUNR.
ALEX. McTAVISH. } Executors.
Beckwith, June 3 1865. 42p.

NOTICE.—Drs. Hurd and Burns have, on this date, entered into partnership, Office, Bell St., Carleton Place, C.W.
WM. HENRY HURD, M.D.
ROBERT BURNS, M.D.
July 17th, 1865. 44tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING and opening a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods which he offers to sell at

VERY LOW PRICES,
for Ready Pay or Short Credit, amongst which are

Plain
and Fancy
Dress Goods in
Great variety, Plain
and Fancy Shirtings,
Plain and Fancy Tweeds and
Doeskins, Plain and Fancy Drills,
Checks, &c., Plain and Fancy Ribbons,
Trimmings, &c., Plain and Fancy Ladies
Hats, and Bonnets, Plain and Fancy
Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, Mantles, Jackets, Shawls, Plaids,
Handkerchiefs, Parasols,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
with a large assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Leather, Salt, &c.
A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, May 8th, 1865. 34

INSOLVENT SALE of LANDS.

PURSUANT to the Statute in that behalf Public Notice is hereby given that on the

TWENTY-SECOND day of SEPTEMBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the undermentioned lands, being the property of Thomas Isaac, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Hardware Merchant, an Insolvent, will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
at my office, corner of Sparks and Metcalfe Streets in the
ITY OF OTTAWA.

Being composed of Lots number Six, Seven and Ten on the South side of Alexander street, and lot number one on the North side of Augusta street, in the village of Almonte, in the Township of Ramsay, in the County of Lanark; as laid down in a plan or subdivision of Park Lot Number Three, in Block Letter C; Drawn by George F. Austin, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, being dated the tenth day of April, A. D., 1863. The said Block Letter C being part of the South-west half of Lot number Sixteen in the Tenth Concession of the said Township of Ramsay, as laid down in a plan thereof, drawn by Josia Richey, Provincial Land Surveyor, and fyled with the Registry Office, the fifth day of April 1861.

Together with other lands in the Township of North Gower and Nepean, in the County of Carleton.

Dated, at Ottawa, this Ninth day of June, A.D., 1865.
WILLIAM BARCLAY.
39 Official Assignee.

The Singer Sewing Machines.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have this day appointed W. G. Beach, of the city of Ottawa, to act for us, as general agent in Canada, for the sale of our Sewing Machines.

Mr. Beach is fully authorized by us to furnish agents with Machines upon the most liberal terms and until further notice, parties in the trade are referred to him.

Mr. G. W. Folts is no longer, in any way connected with our interest.

Mr. Norris Black, No. 18 King Street East is Local Agent for the City of Toronto and vicinity.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York,
May 12th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.
SPRING 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Goods direct from England, consisting in part of—
300 sets Table Cutlery,
36 pairs Carvers,
3 dozen Butter Knives,
6 do Razors,
9 do Scissors,
57 do Pocket Knives,
54 do Butt Hinges,
315 gross Screws,
Wrought Latches,
Iron Tea and Table Spoons,
Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks,
Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches,
Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.

—ALSO FOR SALE—
105 dozen Hay Rakes,
30 do Scythe Snaiths,
50 Grain Cradles,
9 dozen Garden Rakes,
10 do do Hoes,
12 do Hay and Straw Forks,
9 do Manure Forks,
5 tons Ohio Grindstones,
Scythes, Hooks,
Sickles, Scythe Stones, &c.

BUILDING HARDWARE.
Locks and Latches of various styles with trimmings,
Glass, Putty, Whiting,
English Paints—dry and in oil,
Boiled Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes,
Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails.

—ALSO—
Tar, Pitch, Rosin,
Oakum Moss, Fire Brick, Bath Brick,
Chalk, Powder, Cordage,
Bar, Hoop and Band Iron,
Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
Nail Rods, &c., &c.
With a large assortment of
Shelf Hardware!
The whole of which will be sold off
FOR CASH ONLY,
At a small advance on cost.
☞ A liberal discount made to Country Dealers.
W. MARTINDALE.

CARRIAGE GOODS.
Hubs, Rims, Shafts,
Seat Backs, Spindles, Axles,
Thimble Skeins,
Carriage Springs, Seats,
Side & Double Enamelled Cloth and Leather,
Oil Cloth, Plated Ornaments,
Trimmings of all kinds,
Carriage Bolts, &c.

MINING TOOLS.
Drill Steel ¾ to 1½ inch,
Steel Picks,
Striking Hammers—cast steel,
Shovels—iron and steel,
Fuse—common and water,
Blasting Powder, &c.

Coffin Trimmings
Of various styles furnished complete
at
W. Martindale's.
Perth, 6th June, 1865. 40o

W. TENNANT & CO.,
ALMONTE,

ARE now receiving a large and general stock of New Spring Goods, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, White Fish, Leather, 3 crates Crockery and Glassware, Iron Nails, Glass, 20 dozen Milk Pans, 4s 6d to 6s 3d per dozen: 5 cases Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each, 30 Stands, (Cribs) and Rockers, 25 Bedsteads, 150 feet Window Blinds, 2,000 lights Window Sash, all sizes, Pannel Doors, Double and Single Harness made to order, 1 Double or Single Buggy, 200,000 Pine Shingles, and 200,000 feet Pine Lumber.

All will be sold low for Cash or Ready Pay. No credit on any terms whatever, our friends will please not ask us for it.

We expect to do a great business as prices will be beyond competition from this out.

Our friends will please not feel nervous if we have two large Auction Sales each year for the benefit of our customers.

Pork, Wheat, Oats, Butter and Wool will be bought as usual.
W. TENNANT & Co.
Island Store, Almonte, 20th March, 1865.

FOUNDRY.
Ploughs, Ploughs.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the Public that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Waggon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.
DAVID FINDLAY.
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32

LOWEST CASH PRICES
AND
LEADING STORE.

FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND VARIETY, ☞ GO TO W. CARSS'S, ARNPRIOR. ☜

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds, 20 per cent. below former prices.

Dress Goods are so cheap every person is buying.

Ready made Clothing to fit every person for size price and quality.

For Gent's, Ladies, or Misses' Hats,
GO TO W. CARSS'S.

125 Hoop Skirts, very Cheap.

Mantles and Shawls can be got at W. Carss's, at a small advance on cost.

50 different Styles and Patterns in English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.

Boots and Shoes, Ladies', Gent's and Misses'.

Teas and Sugars that only require a trial to insure a continuous usage.
Coffees—unrivalled.
Turnip Seeds of all kinds.
Crockery & Glassware, latest designs and Lowest Prices.

GO TO W. CARSS'S AND TAKE A LOOK THROUGH.
W. CARSS.
Arnprior, May 20, 1865. 36-

Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.
PATERSON & ROSAMOND,

BEG to call attention to their large and varied Stock of new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they offer to sell at very low prices for
CASH OR READY PAY.

The Stock consists in part as follows:—
Fancy Dress Goods,
Cobourgs, Shirtings,
Tweeds, Doeskins,
Drills, Checks, &c.,
Cottons, Prints,
Ladies' Hats and
Bonnets in every
variety, Shawls,
Plaids, Handkerchiefs,
Parasols,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, with a large assortment of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, LEATHER, AND BOOTS & SHOES.
☞ HIGHEST price paid for BUTTER and other Farm Produce.
PATERSON & ROSAMOND.
Almonte, 8th May, 1865. 34.

NO FARM WITHOUT A BAROMETER.—Every farmer should have a Barometer, as if this valuable instrument was in general use in this country there would be very little hay and grain spoilt by the rain. By attentively observing its indications the right time to cut can be told almost to a certainty.

The Barometer is now placed within the reach of every one as I am now selling a beautiful article in solid Rosewood, marking alterations in the column to the 100th of an inch, with correct thermometer attached, for $7.

The following is the best proof of the excellence of this instrument.

"CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby certify that I have had one of Mr. C. Hearn's Barometers in the Observatory for some months, for comparison, and I find the indications very correct; the tube is clear and well filled, and the scale and the other parts of the instrument are well got up. I can confidently recommend such Barometer as well adapted for popular observation.

"CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., Professor of Meteorology in the University of McGill College.

"Montreal Observatory, July 20th, 1864."
CHAS. HEARN,
Manufacturing Optician,
242 Notre Dame St.
Montreal, July 4th, 1865. 43ly

FARM FOR SALE.—In the Township of Horton, Lot No. 17 and 18 in the 4th con., containing 150 acres, 100 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

☞ The Farm is on the Main Road from Renfrew village to Pembroke: Title undisputable. ☜

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
WILLIAM COLE,
Proprietor.
Horton, June 26th, 1865. 42cg

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Subscriber on the first day of March last year, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts due or they will be handed over for collection.

Merchantable farmer's produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.
NATHANIEL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864. 48

FARM FOR SALE.—On liberal terms Lot No 21 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Pakenham, containing 100 acres. There are 70 acres cleared, well fenced and in good condition; also a good Barn and House on it, and is well watered. It is situated within eight miles of Pakenham village and within one mile and a half of Mr. D. Stewart's Saw mill; also convenient to an excellent School.

☞ An undisputed title will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
on the premises.
Pakenham, July 1st, 1865. 43tf

STEPHEN LENNAN wishes to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the WATCHMAKING and JEWELRY business, and may be found at Mr. Neelins where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted, in the best style of workmanship and at the lowest prices.
Carleton Place, May 1st 1865. 33-

For Sale or To Let.

IN the village of Clayton, a TAVERN STAND, for a term of years. There is a good House, Bar-room, Shed, Stable and a Blacksmith's Shop and Garden on the premises. Apply, if by letter prepaid, to
THOMAS McMULLEN,
34tf. Clayton.

WARREN'S MELODEONS FOR SALE—4½, 5 & 6 Octave. Also—Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second to none in Canada.
☞ TIME GIVEN IF REQUIRED. ☜
W. TENNANT & Co.
Almonte, 10th April, 1865. 30ly

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that application will be made during the present Session of Parliament for the passage of a Special Act for the final separation of the County of Renfrew from the County of Lanark on a day to be named by the proclamation of the Governor General.
January 27th, 1865. 20-tf.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby notifies all parties indebted to the late Charles Thomas, Junior, that he is the only person duly authorized to receive payments on account of the estate of the deceased, and that payments to any other will not be recognized.
CHARLES THOMAS, Sen.
Algona, Co. Renfrew, April 10, '65. 31tf

Hurrah for Good Times.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING YOUR HARNESS AT
CANTON'S HARNESS SHOP, PAKENHAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his most sincere thanks to his old customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last year, and would now call their attention to his large Stock of READY-MADE WARE, consisting of Carriage and Gig Harness, Silver plated and Japanned; also a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises,

Carriage Trimming done to order.

All my Stock of Leather is of the best quality. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada. All of the above will be sold at 10 per cent off his old prices for cash down.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
J. H. CANTON,
Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864. 10yr

FOR SALE.—A REAPER and MOWER, which has been very little used, and will be sold at a bargain by the subscriber.

The article may be seen at Victoria Farm, Perth.
EDWARD G. MALLOCH.
Perth, May 7th, 1865. 39-tf

LOOK HERE!
COTTONS DOWN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a New and General Stock of Spring and Summer Goods. All Cottons and Dress Goods will be sold at lower prices than has been offered here for two years.
Groceries of all kinds,
Crockery, Medicines,
Wall paper, Window Shades,
Stationery,
Best No. 1 Sole Leather, for 21c.
Butter Firkins,
A large stock of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing & Clothes.

Butter, Pork, Eggs, Wool and Hides will be bought as usual, Cash paid on No. 1 new Butter in Firkins.

How are Goods sold so low? Because all are sold for Cash or ready pay only.
E. TENNANT.
Carleton Place, April 24th, 1865. 32

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next session of the Provincial Parliament, for the passage of a Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Ramsay, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to dispose of the Glebe Land thereto belonging; being composed of the North-east quarter of Lot number Fifteen in the Seventh Concession of the said Township of Ramsay, County of Lanark, containing fifty acres, more or less.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Congt. Secretary.
Almonte, 22nd June, 1865. 41-o

London and Lancashire Insurance Co,
Capital—One Million Sterling.
CHIEF OFFICES.
LONDON—73 & 74 King William Street.
LIVERPOOL—Brown's Buildings, Exchange.
MONTREAL—50 St. Francois Xavier Street.
With numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the World.
CANADA BRANCH.
CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq.
Alexander M. Delisle, Esq.; B. H. Lemoine, Esq.; John Redpath, Esq.
SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Gen. Agents, Montreal.
Insurances against Fire on most liberal terms.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted on liberal terms, and at very moderate rates compared with other Institutions.
No Fire or Life Insurance Office hitherto established either in Europe or America, has attained to the success of the London and Lancashire, in point of income or strength of position, in the same space of time. Its progress has been entirely unprecedented. The increase of Government duty for 1863 over 1862 was larger than any London Office, and the percentage of increase more than doubled that of any other Fire Office in Great Britain.
Farm property insured for 3 years at very low rates.
W. A. DOYLE,
30ly Agent at Almonte.



BROCKVILLE Marble Works,
BY
L. DeCARLE,
Monuments, Gravestones and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution.
☞ Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere. 9-

FOR SALE.—The Wesleyan Parsonage Property near Carleton Place

Apply to the Rev. J. Masson on the premises.
Carleton Place, May 30th, 1865. 38cg

LAND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale Eight Hundred Acres of Land in a
GOOD STATE OF CULTIVATION,
Any person in want of such would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
W. W. AUSTIN,
Eganville P. O., Co. Renfrew, May 25th, 1865. 37

LABATT BROTHERS, BREWERS, Prescott, C.W. India Pale, Kennett and other Ales and Porter. 37-ly.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND, Agents for the sale of B. & W. Rosamond's WOOLEN GOODS.

☞ The higest market price given for any quantity of good clean WOOL, either in CASH or Cloth.
Almonte, 8th May, 1865. 34.

DR. GREEN'S
Vegetable Tolu Surup.

THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others had proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.
USE IT FOR
COUGHS,
COLDS,
CATHARRH,
ASTHMA,
CROUP,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and all diseases of the
THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup first made its appearance; and even then in its primitive and imperfect state produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is,

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases "to which flesh is heir" originates from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause,

ADULTS
SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP THIS
FAMILY PHYSICIAN
at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.

Sold at every Drug and County Store throughout Canada.
Price 25 cents per Bottle.
Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD.
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Dr. Ward's
DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY.

(CERTIFICATE.)
Albany Medical College
December 15, 1862.

I do hereby certify that I have analysed Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and to the public I would say that they contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the youngest infant. They are entirely vegetable, and possess those truly anthelmintic qualities which above all others are preferable as exterminators of the common Tape Worm.
J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,
Prof. of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children.

This Medicine has been prepared by the proprietors for a number of years; has been used with the most decided success in numerous families of the first respectability, and has received the approval and recommendation of several eminent medical gentlemen. The most alarming symptoms of the disease arising from the prevalence of worms in the intestines have been speedily and entirely removed by the use of the VEGETABLE WORM CANDY.

Dreadful indeed are the effects of these pernicious vermin on the constitution, destroying the appetite, vitiating the nourishing principles, and their certain consequences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage of the growth, etc., and often followed by consumption and decline. Even where worms are not discharged, this medicine acts as a gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing the passages of whatever is noxious, introducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quickly as common candy.

Price 25 cents.
Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Putty,
Brushes, Window Glass,
Dye Stuffs,
Coal Oils & Lamps,
Burning Fluid,
Lamp Chimneys and Wick,
Tilden's Extracts,
Concentrated Eclectic Medicines,
Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.
Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Colour,
Camels' Hair,
Pencils, Fitches,
&c., &c., &c.
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON HOUSE,
BROCKVILLE. 8

NEW TINSHOP IN ARNPRIOR.
[Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.]
Stoves and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.

Please call and see for yourselves.

☞ The Highest Price in Cash Paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur. ☜
J. S. BELLAMY.
Arnprior, May 17th, 1864.

Smith's Falls Foundry
AND MACHINE SHOP,
AND
Agricultural Works.

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Power
Plows,
Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and JOB WORK of all kinds.
Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-tf

A HOUSE TO LET.—The Subscriber will let for any number of years that may be agreed upon, that new Stone building in the village of Pakenham (formerly occupied by the Rev. C. P. Emery,) either in whole or in part, as it may suit the occupant.

As the house is laid off so as to accommodate one or two families, and a business place, having a commanding position, lying convenient to the Railway station and close to the Grammar School, a large shed and yard, well enclosed, also a garden if required, a well of pure water in the house, having altogether sixteen apartments.

Application if by letter post paid to the proprietor,
THOMAS ELLIS, Sen.
Pakenham, June 8th, 1865. 39tf

UNION HOTEL.
(Late Willson House,)
SMITH'S FALLS.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has opened the above Hotel, where will be found, at all hours, every accommodation that may reasonably be expected in a First class Hotel.

☞ Carriages to and from the Railroad Station free of charge.
HENRY LAKE.
January, 1865. 18tf

COLE'S HOTEL.
ALMONTE.
JOHN K. COLE,—PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity of announcing to travellers that he has opened his new Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate visitors in a first class style—travellers conveyed to and from the cars free of charge. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Stages leave the House daily on the arrival of the CARS, for Pakenham and Arnprior.

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.

R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for past favours, having made great improvements in his House, Stables and Yard, is prepared, with increased facilities, to accommodate the travelling community.

He can also, as heretofore, supply the public with the very best Maitland Highwines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities.
Carleton Place, 17th Dec., 1864. 15

FOUST'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Beckwith and travelling public, that he has reopened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalf, where he will be prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors, and his table furnished with the best the market can afford. Particular attention will be given to the stabling department.
W. A. FOUST.
Carleton Place, Sept. 20. 1864 2tf.

ALMONTE HOUSE.
ALMONTE, C. W.

THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and have fitted it up in first-class style for the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and good Liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent Stabling in connection with the house. By strict attention to the wants of their guests they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

MAGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PUMP.

We still continue the manufacture of the above Pump, all orders for which will receive strict attention as heretofore.

We also manufacture an excellent article of Piping for draining lands, conveying water to desired places in Gardens, &c. This piping can be manufactured so as to be used in drilled wells. We are prepared to furnish the latest improved Dog Power Churn.
HAMLIN & ROBINSON.
Almonte, February, 1865. 22ly

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned would notify his friends and customers that he has refitted and opened the old Glascott Stand, Perth, where he hopes to merit as good a patronage in Hotel and Livery Business as he had at the well known Almonte House.
W. C. LEWIS.
Perth, Jan. 13th, 1865. 18

REMOVAL.

I BEG LEAVE to return my sincere thanks to the Public for their generous patronage while I have kept the Commercial Hotel in Pakenham, and I further solicit a continuation of their liberal support at my present establishment, the BRITISH HOTEL, formerly kept by the late Mrs. McFarlane, and which has recently been fitted up in a style that will give comfort to travellers.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

Land Surveying.

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

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence [for the present in the stone building adjoining the Music Hall, near the Free Church,] stating exactly what kind of line, and where to be run, or what other survey to be made will be punctually attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages.—Liberal Credit given when required.
JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL.
P. L. Surveyor.
Perth, March, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL!!—Cash paid for any quantity of good CLEAN WOOL, at the New Factory opposite John K. Cole's Hotel.
GILBERT CANNON,
Almonte, May 30th. 1865. 3

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE and LOT, at Sand Point. Apply to J. W. MUNSON, Sand Point, or to the proprietor,
JAMES GRAHAM,
Bristol, C. E.
Sand Point, 22nd March, 1865. 30

CASH! CASH! CASH!

THE HIGHEST Price paid in Cash for WOOL, SHEEP PELTS and COW HIDES. Cotton and Woolen Rags taken in exchange for Tinware.

Also Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit: Stove Ovens lined with neatness and despatch: Stove Pipes 12½ cents and all other articles cheap in proportion.
WM. TAYLOR, Tinsmith.
Carleton Place, September 12, 1864. 1-ly

Row's Royal Patent Coffee Pot
MANUFACTURED AT ARNPRIOR BY
JOHN BUTLER.

HE also has a large stock of TINWARE and SHELF IRON of all kinds, got up in the best style, and of the best quality. A large and constant supply always on hand at the Arnprior Tin Ware Rooms, every article in the trade made to order and on hand, sold Cheap for Cash or ready pay. Sheeps Pelts, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER'S Ware Room is on the corner of Madawaska and Harriott Streets, a little west of Lyon's Hotel.
Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864. 13-ly

Credit System Abolished.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his numerous customers in and around Pakenham that he has totally abolished the Credit System, and having made a great reduction in his prices he will hereafter sell only for Ready Pay.

He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately.
ALEX. GORDON
Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865.

DEACON & MORRIS, Barristers and Attorneys Notaries Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark, C. W.
JOHN DEACON, Jr., ALEX. MORRIS
Late of Torrance & Morris Montreal
August, 1864.

FRASER & BEYNON, Barristers, Attorneys Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Office—Allan's Buildings.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c.
Arnprior, County of Renfrew. 17-yr

E. B. GIBSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Pakenham, C. W

WM. MOSTYN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W.

JAMES PATTERSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate McGill University, Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Coroner for Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W. 33-ly

J. SWEETLAND, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Coroner, issuer of Marriage Licenses Pakenham, C. W.

J. CHANNANHOUSE, M. D., Graduate of University Queen's College, late House Surgeon, Kingston General Hospital, Canadian Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas

G. D. NORTHGRAVES, Watch and Clockmaker, Jeweller, &c. Mill street, Almonte, Duplex, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Jewellry of all kinds neatly repaired
☞ School and other seals engraved.
Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

KINGSTON COFFEE and SPICE STEAM MILLS. GEO. ROBINSON & SON, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, Kingston, C. W.
Manufacturers of Dandelion Coffee, Coffees, Spices, Cream Tartar, Blacking, &c. 22-eg

KINGAN & KINLOCH, Wholesale Grocers, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Corner St. Peter and St. Sacramento streets, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mills, Mattice & Co.,
MONTREAL,
JOHN KINGAN, WM. KINLOCH,
30-ly

GEORGE REID, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German Hardware, Brockville, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nails, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO., Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather. French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Moroccos, Roans, Bindings, &c. Shoemakers Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valises and, Carpet Bags, Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, Ottawa.

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries.

GEORGE FOSTER, Tailor & Clothier, Smith's Falls.
Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 17

JOHN G. LYNN, Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.
Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

A. LEISHMAN, Auctioneer, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay.

J. McVEAN, M. D., C. M., (*Graduate of McGill University, Montreal,*) Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c.
Carleton Place, C. W. 36

MISSISSIPPI WOOLEN MILLS, Bredin and Teskey, Manufacturers of Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c,
The highest price paid for Wool.
Appleton, July 1st, 1864. 43ly

MONEY to loan on first-class security. Apply to W. M. SHAW, Barrister, &c.
Perth, 2nd July, 1864. 43

MATTHEW ANDERSON, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c., issuer of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer.
Conveyancing done as usual with correctness and promptness, at his Office, Queen street, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY,
DENTIST, PERTH.

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.
CAPITAL.................£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to,
RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

Star Life Assurance Society.
Office......48 Moorgate Street, London.
Annual Revenue, £120,000.

NINE-TENTHS of the profits assertained every five years are divided among the policy holders, having paid three annual premiums.
Agent and Medical Referee.
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, C. W. 49

INSURANCE AGENCY.

INSURANCES effected in the following Companies at rates as low as those of any reliable Company:—

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Company.

HOME & COLONIAL Fire and Life Assurance Company, (of London, England).

BEAVER MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association, of Toronto, for the Insurance of *Farm property alone.*
W. A. DOYLE, Almonte,
18tf Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

Medical Hall,—Pakenham.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICAL, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, &c., kept constantly on hand
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.
Pakenham, Aug. 14, 1864.

Medical Hall & General News Agency, Pakenham.

A. FOWLER, Chemist and Druggist, Pakenham, invites public attention to his stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES & DYE STUFFS the best quality and reasonable in price.

A. F. having opened a News Agency, offers to supply United States papers and Magazines at publisher's prices, free of postage.
Pakenham, 21st November, 1864. 1-eg

SCABIES OR ITCH, cured in half an hour by the use of HAWKES' GOLDEN WASH.

☞ Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. 26-ly.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT *CARLETON PLACE*, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communication, remittances, &c., should be addressed.

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

ADVERTISING.
[BY THE LINE.]

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

The number of lines in an advertisement to be ascertained by the amount of space which it occupies in a column.

Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.