





TO THE PUBLIC:

2nd August, 1859.

my parents and saying that I felt myself a burden at the convent. I did not experience the sympathy I had hoped to find in those who were espoused to Jesus Christ. I was left sometimes nearly a day without being spoken to, and the coldheartedness of those sisters made my life miserable, and I did not find them actuated by loving dispositions, and I soon was taught that it was not necessary to become religious, and that God had created me to be in the midst of this world's

Mr. Philibert wrote to her at Montreal and also at Toledo and that she had destroyed all his letters, as he had destroyed all her letters, as he had previously requested her to do, (why?) and in one of these letters he stated that Bubio Charbonnel had written to Paris to ask if she could be received in a convent there, and that he was waiting for an answer. It was arranged that as M. Philibert and Mad. Poisson were about to return to Paris, she should accompany them. It

ty, from which many evils to the nation had flowed; and especial reference was made to the recent unjust war waged by the Orange Free State against the Basutos, and which had terminated in a peace prejudicial to the interests of the natives and destructive to the rights of the French Protestant Missionaries.

The Duke of Newcastle in reply expressed the interest which he felt in the aborigines and said that no effort on his part would

marked by all his colleagues. If this statement be true, you will have already been informed of it from Paris; if it be false, it is another instance of the double faced policy adopted by the French Government, showing how the desire for peace is professed in Paris, while the most discreditable and vulgar means are resorted to in the provinces to excite the hatred of the lower class against England, and to render a new war popular; it

early attachment to the mother country. We had proof of that at the time of the Crimean war, when Canada offered us both money and troops; but he had no hesitation in saying that he would rather have the colonies independent, if by that term was meant, for example, the existence in Canada of a King belonging to our royal family, than see the present system continued. Nor was it true that Canada was incapable of

was glad that the right hon. gentleman had given so proper an answer to the question about it, and that his answer would go out to the colonies. If this country were to withdraw her troops, let there be an understanding how and when they were to be withdrawn. He had had the satisfaction of bringing before the late Secretary of the Colonies a plan by which it would not be necessary to keep a single soldier in Canada. If that chain of

**FLLOUR.**—Most kinds of flour can now be bought in New York three dollars per barrel cheaper than during the first week of last year.

**A FLY BET.**—A fly trap, invented at Berlin, Connecticut, caught in a dining room in a hotel in Manchester, New Hampshire, seven hundred flies in one minute, on a wager, of course won the stakes.

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CARLETON-PLACE  
Thursday, August 18, 1859.

Two weeks ago we made some strictu

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And so it is, we believe, in many cases—the creditor often suffers by the fraud and misconduct of his debtor than does the pure unfortunate debtor by harsh treatment at the hands of a merciless creditor. Persons also frequently take a superficial view of the subject, forming their opinion as to what the law is, from the manner in which it happens to be administered by some particular functionary on a certain occasion. A

the pleasure of a creditor merely, without public examination by the Court, to ascertain grounds for its exist in the deceitfulness, extravagance, or fraud of a debtor. The man willing to give up his property to his

Journal, of July 20, regrets to have to ad- to  
vise that since its last issue the accounts from ge  
the shore fishery have all been indifferent du  
and unless a speedy improvement took place, ed  
the voyage without doubt be bad.

ce indispensable reforms.  
A full and complete amnesty is to be granted to all the people.

The Bourse was firm and variable, but on 2nd very firm and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. advance. Futures closed at 69.50.

**ROBERT WATSON,**  
Managing Director,  
B. & O. Railway.  
Brockville, Aug. 16, 1859. 49-tf.

Apply to William Watson, Charles Armstrong and John Cunningham, Trustees, School Station No. 7, Pakenham.  
Pakenham, 7th July, 1859. 44-1





