

Carleton Place

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE, C. W., MAY 18, 1864.

No 36.

Do They Miss Me.

[The following lines were written in California by a young man, and addressed to a sister:]

Do they miss me at home? Do they miss me?
"Would be an assurance most dear,
To know at this moment some loved one
Were saying, "I wish he were here!"
To feel that the group at the fireside
Were thinking of me as I roam!
Oh yes! 'twould be joy beyond measure,
To know that they missed me at home.

When twilight approaches, the season
That ever was sacred to song,
Does some one repeat my name over,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a chord in the music,
That's missed when my voice is away?
And a chord in each heart that awakes
Regret at my weariness day?

Do they place me a chair at the table,
When evenings home pleasures are nigh,
And the lamps are lit in the parlour,
And the clock is ticking so true?
And when the "Good night" is repeated,
And each lays him down to sleep,
Do they think of the absent, and wait me?
A whisper "Good night," or the deep?

Do they miss me at home? Do they miss me?
At morning, at noon, and at night?
And lingers on gloomy "round round them,"
That only my presence can light!
Are joys less invitingly welcomed,
Are pleasures less hailed than before,
Because one is missed from the circle?
Because I am with them no more?

THE SISTER'S REPLY.

We miss thee at home. Yes! we miss thee
Since the hour we bade thee adieu,
And prayers have enquired thy pathway
From anxious hearts loving and true,
That the Saviour would guide and protect
Thee.

As far from the loved ones you roam,
And whisper, when e'er thou wert saddened,
They miss thee—all miss thee at home.

When morning awakes from slumber,
We catch from her lips the first kiss,
And fold in a tender zephyr,
To be wafted to him whom we miss;
And when we have joined the home circle,
And replaced the still vacant chair,
In each eye ring the gathering tear-drops
For him we were wont to see there.

The shadows of evening are falling,
O where is the wanderer now?
The breeze that floats lightly around us,
Borne may soon visit his brow;
O bear on thy bosom a message,
We are watching—oh, why wilt thou roam?
The heart has grown sad and dejected,
For we miss thee—all miss thee at home!

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert Hays, miller, in the employ of Messrs. Laycock & Bros., Blenheim, on the 2nd inst., went down beneath the millstones to arrange some wedges connected with the machinery, when his wooden cap, which was round the spindle of the pinion wheel, and drew him between the cogs of the wheel and its fellow. When he was found a short time afterwards his left leg was torn from his body at the thigh, his right arm was fractured above the elbow, and the spine of his back broken. He was quite sensible until life ceased about two hours after the accident. It appears from an honorable discharge found in his possession, that he was a soldier in the Royal Artillery, and had received a medal for services before Sebastopol, and a clasp for bravery in the Chinese war at Peking and the taking of the Taku forts. He was discharged in Hamilton, C. W., but never told any one that he had been in the army. In a memorandum book found in his trunk the following ominous sentence was written:—"If I should be found dead, write to M—C—, Hamilton."

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—Last winter, a farm servant, named John Davis, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Crawford, of Valcartier, was suddenly missed from that place, and not the slightest clue to his whereabouts could be discovered. Strong suspicion existed that he had been a victim of foul play, and the government offered a reward for any information that would lead to the apprehension of the murderer. A body which was identified as that of John Davis, was found on Sunday last in the woods back of Valcartier, and though in an advanced state of decomposition, all the evident traces of violence were seen. The back of the skull is opened as if by the blow of an axe, and the appearance of the remains would seem to indicate a violent death. The coroner left for Valcartier on Monday to hold a inquest.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—It is with regret that we announce this week the death of Mr. J. K. Lettler from drowning, son of Mr. Hiram Lettler of the Third Line, West. On Saturday morning last, the deceased, with a number of others, went fishing at the mouth of the river Credit, near Springfield, and while wading in the stream with a splash-net to drive the fish to the net, he stepped into a hole about fifteen feet deep, which some call a whirlpool, and was unable to get out. The deceased was about 24 years of age, of very steady habits, and was well known in Brampton, having carried on for some months Mr. Cole's picture gallery.—*Brampton Times.*

A philosopher should aim solely at truth, and should refuse to estimate the practical tendency of his speculations. If they are true, let them stand; if they are false, let them fall. But whether they are agreeable or disagreeable, consolatory or disheartening, safe or mischievous, is a question not for philosophers, but for practical men. Every new truth which has ever been propounded has for a time caused mischief; it has produced discomfort, and other unhappiness, sometimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements, and sometimes merely by the disruption of old and cherished associations of thought.—*Buckley.*

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindu? Because he doubts whether to give up the worship of Jug or not.

What three words did Adam use when he introduced himself to Eve, and when he said the name backward and forward? Madam, I'm Adam.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is stabbing with intent to kill, and the other a killing with intent to sell.

Another Elopement.

YORKVILLE AGAIN IN A FLUTTER.

This notorious little suburb of our once more famous in the annals of scandal, and if all the facts related to us be true, Yorkville bids fair to acquire as world wide a reputation for 'elopements' as 'Gretna Green' has for marriages of a particular kind. Yorkville was the scene of some excitement on Saturday night. The facts of the case are these. William Heighon, a young man of rather respectable appearance and 'fair prospects,' son of a Mr. Heighon, and who has lived in Yorkville for several years, became, to use a popular phrase, 'dead struck' after a maiden of 'sweet seventeen,' bearing the name of Lizzie Cherry, niece of Mr. Cherry, a tavern keeper in Yorkville. Heighon up to the beginning of the past year lived in Yorkville, previous to which the attachment had sprung up. Thinking, however, about a year ago, to better his fortune, he visited Buffalo, started a saloon, and after making a good thing of it, returned to Yorkville, and to the 'Queen City' to seek his 'first love' and by fair or unfair means to make her Mrs. Heighon. When he arrived in Yorkville he found that the 'stern parents' of his innamorata on seeing that he was following up his old attachment, forbade him the house and kept the fair one to pine in the solitude of her own room for her 'dear William,' as she calls him. William was, of course, highly indignant, and set about to find a method whereby he could, if possible, give the parents the slip. On Friday night the twin attempted to leave, but the father of Lizzie, ever watchful, brought her back when half way to the railroad station, and to make a sure thing of it, as he thought, looked her in her own bedroom in the second story of the house; thus preventing, he supposed, the slightest chance of escape. But love laughs at 'locksmiths,' and aided by a spool of thread which happened to be in the room, letters were despatched from Lizzie to her William, and vice versa. In these the whole plot was arranged. There was one exit from the room, the door, but of this the father had the key, and the only other way to get clear of trouble was to leave by the window, a distance of twenty-five feet from the earth. Determined to succeed, Miss Lizzie tore the sheets into strips and knitted them together, thus forming a rope. She tied one end of the rope to the bed post, got out on the window sill, lowered herself to the ground, was received into the arms of her William, who awaited his love at the end of her journey, and in a few minutes they were both on their way to the Great Western Depot, from whence they took the 12:20 train yesterday morning for Hamilton, with the intention of proceeding to Buffalo today.

Thus, for the present, ends the case. Whether Lizzie and her William have been made 'one' is something yet to be unfolded.—*Toronto Leader.*

Arrival of the Hansa.

New York, May 9.

The steamer Hansa, from Southampton on the morning of 28th ult., arrived at eight o'clock last morning.

The Alexandra has been given up to her owners.

The Alabama put into Capetown for coal supplies on March 20th. Captain Semmes destroyed, during the Indian Sea cruise, seven ships, reckoning the damage to the Federals at \$5,000,000.

The captain of the Bohemian's certificate has been suspended for one year.

Garibaldi arrived at Plymouth on the 26th.

THE CONFERENCE.

All the accredited plenipotentiaries met at the Treasury on the 24th. It is believed that no decision has yet been arrived at on the armistice question.

England is represented by Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon.

France is represented by Prince D'Auvergne.

Austria is represented by Count Apponyi.

Russia is represented by Baron Brunov.

Prussia is represented by Count Bismarck and Councillor Balan.

Germany is represented by Bunsen.

Denmark is represented by Baron Belle, Minister Quade, and Councillor Korger.

Sweden is represented by Count Wachtmeister.

The Paris Journals say that the following is the basis which Austria, Prussia and Germany propose to the Conference:—

The integrity of the Danish monarchy; a political and administrative autonomy for the Duchies; the maintenance of their union in one single state; Rendsburg to be made a German federal fortress; and a guarantee of the autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies.

Confederate loan advanced 2 on news of fresh rise in gold, and symptoms of a disposition on the part of some bold members to propose to bring up the idea of acknowledging the Confederacy. United States 6's declined 2.

FRANCE.—France and England had despatched naval forces to protect their subjects in Tunis, where disturbances had occurred.

The Memorial Diplomaticque says that Lord Clarendon returned to England, having formally engaged to support energetically the armistice demand which the French representatives made at the first sitting of the Conference.

France and England are mutually bound to declare war against the Power which refuses to agree to a truce.

An armistice will be based upon *ultra-potential* principle unless Denmark refuses to evacuate Alsace.

The Austrians and Prussians will evacuate Alsace.

Bussia will not send a second plenipotentiary to the Conference unless it is changed to a general Congress, when Gortschakoff will go to London.

An Austrian screw liner, two steam frigates, and one iron-clad frigate, had arrived at Lisbon.

Danish War.—All quiet at Dybbol.

The King issues a proclamation to the army, saying the sufferings and losses of the last few days will not be in vain, but bear fruits in the struggle against injustice and violence, the aim of which is Denmark's existence and independence.

The enemy advanced into Jutland and occupied it.

Heron is strengthening the batteries in Almeda Sound.

The King of Prussia visited Flensburg. An engagement took place on the 24th off Rogen Island, between a Prussian gunboat and a Danish iron-clad frigate. The Prussians set her on fire, but the Danes extinguished the flames.

How to Shoe Horses.

As many valuable animals are ruined by careless farriers, we give the following article from the "Irish Country Gentleman's Journal," in the hope that it will be the means of some reformation in this respect:—

"To shoe horses with ordinary feet we would suggest the following directions to the farrier:—With your drawing knife take off from the ground surface of the crust as much as may represent a month's growth. Remember that there is generally a far more rapid growth of horn at the toe than at either the heels or the quarters. More, therefore, will require to be taken off at the toe than of other parts; in other words, shorten the toe. Be careful to make the heels level. Having lowered the crust to the necessary extent with the knife, smooth it down level with the rasp. Round off the lower edge of the crust with the rasp. Do this carefully and thoroughly. If a sharp edge be left, the crust will be apt to split and chip.

"The next step is to remove the shoe to the foot. Let the shoe be made with a narrow web (three), or even with all round, except at the heels (direction No. 8), first war the sole, and conceive to the ground. Turn up the toe of the shoe on the horn of the nail. The degree of 'turn-up' must be regulated by what you find necessary in each horse to make the wear nearly even all over the shoe. It will be found in practice that most horses take much about the same degree of 'turn-up.' Make five counter-sunk nail holes in each shoe, viz.: three on the outer, and two on the inside. Make the anterior hole on each side immediately posterior to the 'turn-up.' Let the second and third holes on the outside divide evenly the remaining space on the heel. Let the second hole on the inside be opposite to the second hole on the outside. Let the nail-holes be punched close, i. e., nearly in the centre of the web, brought out straight through to the other side. This may be done with safety where a good crust has been preserved. Fit the shoe accurately to the foot. It must be as large as the full unshod foot, but no part must project beyond. The shoe must be continued completely round towards the heels, as far as the crust extends. The web must be narrowed at the heels, so that its inside edge may cover the line of the bars and no more. Slope off the heels of the shoe in the same direction as the heels of the crust, so as to prevent the possibility of their catching in the hind shoe. Select nails that will fit exactly into and completely fill the nail holes. Twist off the clenches as short and stubby as possible, and let them down flat with the hammer, and let the pinners during this time be fully present against the heels of the nails. The clenches are not to be filed either before or after turning down, nor is a ledge to be made in the crust to receive the clenches. For ordinary hard feet the pattern of shoe in common use is recommended, but with a clip on each side, immediately anterior to the heel, and a third clip on each side only at the toe. This double clip keeps the shoe steeper in its place than the single. The web should be made somewhat wider at the toe than at other parts, in order to allow space for the thorough sloping of its inner margin. For rasps, use the best of one only at the toe. This double clip keeps the shoe steeper in its place than the single. The web should be made somewhat wider at the toe than at other parts, in order to allow space for the thorough sloping of its inner margin. For rasps, use the best of one only at the toe. This double clip keeps the shoe steeper in its place than the single. The web should be made somewhat wider at the toe than at other parts, in order to allow space for the thorough sloping of its inner margin. For rasps, use the best of one only at the toe. 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late encounters was that of some bodies found partially consumed by the fire, the unfortunate men having been burnt to death. These fires were started by men who had been cooking, or through some heedless carelessness, and the flames spread rapidly, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the bodies were found lying around being burnt to death.

On the field, May 10-7 a.m.—Last night about 11 o'clock the Rebels in front of General Warren's camp made an assault on a line of rifle pits hastily constructed. Our men gave them a volley and fell back for the purpose of drawing them on to a second line. The assault was successful, and the Rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which drove them back in disorder, but finding our men still retreating, they followed them up and charged on our third line. Here the whole line gave them such a raking fire as almost to demolish them, and springing after them charged and drove them back in disorder. Their loss was very heavy, while our loss was slight. On Sunday Gen. Burnside began the attack on the left with great fury and an encouraging degree of success. No particulars of this fight are yet known.

Washington, May 10.—A.m.—Nothing has been received here of any reverse to General Grant's army. The impression prevailed in the army yesterday that Lee was about to cross the North Anna river. Rebel prisoners captured on Monday report Longstreet's death.

Washington, May 10th.—It is believed from the reports which have reached here to-night that there was no general engagement yesterday; but as heavy firing was heard this morning at Aquia Creek in the direction of Spotylvania Courthouse the combatants have been engaged. Our forces do not occupy the latter place, but are within several miles of it.

Large numbers of prisoners are reaching Fredericksburg, and many of the officers who were wounded are expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

Baltimore, May 10th.—The flag-of-truce boat New York arrived at Annapolis to-day with 300 prisoners who were exchanged on the James River at Aiken's Landing. They report that there was great excitement in Richmond when they left.

Washington, May 11th.—The Army of the Potomac has had a portion of the day recuperating. General Burnside on Monday began the attack on the left with great fury and with an encouraging degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, "we whipped all Longstreet."

General Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish the men with horses. General Hill's corps had no rations issued for three days. General Lee enjoins upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Muskets were almost entirely used. The wampy nature of the soil rendered artillery impracticable. Lee absurdly claims a victory when he withdraws from our front, and retires towards Richmond. General Fairbank's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court House, but being reinforced with infantry, they drove in our cavalry a short distance. The Maryland Brigade, 4th Division, 6th Corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. Both sides were killed. General Robinson were both wounded, and are on their way to Washington. General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning whilst he was superintending the moving of some heavy guns in an angle. The men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing the time, but an occasional sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction.

Herald's correspondent.—Newbern, N. C., May 7th.—On Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., the ram Albemarle accompanied by its Satellite, the Cotton Plant and the army gunboat Bombshell, sailed by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke River. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead, Ceres, and Corn Hull, were lying close to the river in the sound. On perceiving the ram designing to enter the sound, they made off as if careful of an encounter, but only anxious to get into the sound, and sound. The ram and followers pursued for about twenty miles when the gunboats Sassacus, Wyoming, Mattabesset and Double Eader appeared. Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire and a terrific engagement ensued lasting from till 5 p.m. During the early part of the battle, the Cotton Plant succeeded in making her escape, and the ram firing rapidly, slowly and steadily retreated up the Sound. The gunboat Bombshell was soon retaken with all on board, some 34 in number. The Sassacus having an iron prow, proceeded full speed and ran into the ram, striking the centre, but apparently without inflicting any injury on it. The Sassacus, however, was compelled to retire, having the forward rudder knocked off, and 100-pound Parrot shot fired by the ram through its bow. Night had now set in and the movements of the ram were left to the darkness. The ram was seen to be retreating, and the gunboats followed. The ram was seen to be retreating, and the gunboats followed.

New York, May 11.—The Herald says it is probable that General Butler had another battle yesterday. It is likely also that the great battle between the Union and rebel armies under Admiral Lee, and the Rebel army under Commander Mitchell, commenced yesterday. There are five Union and three Rebel iron clads expected to take part in the engagement.

The Fulton correspondent of the Atlanta Register avers that there has been a greater concentration of Union forces in the direction of Chattanooga than on the Potomac, and the Raleigh Progress confirms this statement, adding that Grant's "on to Richmond," is but a faint while "on to Atlanta" is a reality.

The Tribune's correspondent at Charleston says, there has been a thorough destruction of the railroad from Wotage River, down to Bull's Gap. Months will hardly suffice to restore the line of the road so that it can be used by the rebels for transportation of troops and supplies.

Provincial Parliament.

Quebec, May 11.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. McCree introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Police Magistrates in towns in Upper Canada.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: St. James Church, Carleton Place; Bill to amend the act relating to Courts of General Quarter Sessions; Mining Companies Incorporation bill; Mortgages short forms bill.

Hon. Mr. Campbell moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Hamilton Debenture Debt Arrangement Bill.

Hon. Mr. McMurich moved certain amendments, which were under discussion when our report left.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 11.

Mr. Morris presented the final report of the Bellechasse Election Committee. The Committee reported that the contestation having been withdrawn they found that the sitting member, Mr. Remillard, had been duly elected, and that neither the petition nor the opposition to the same was frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. McKellar, from the General Committee on Elections, reported the following as the names of the Niagara and St. Hyacinthe Election Committees: Niagara, Messrs. H. F. McKensie, Webb, White, Denis and Abbott, Chairman; St. Hyacinthe, Messrs. Cauchon, J. B. Dorion, Duchet, McIntyre and Caron, Chairman.

Mr. Irvine moved that the Elections Committee be authorized to adjourn till the 23rd of May. Carried.

The following Bills were then introduced: Mr. Denis Bill to amend an Act restricting inspection of Steamboats. Mr. McGivern Bill to establish county Poor Houses in Upper Canada. Mr. Abbott Bill to amend Act relating to Chapter 26.

In reply to Mr. Tasse, Mr. Galt said the Government were not yet in possession of necessary information to enable them to establish the amounts due to the townships under the Seigniorial Act.

In reply to Mr. A. McKensie, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said it was the intention of the Government to ask Mr. Abbott to go on with his inquiry this session, and with his permission they would put it on the Government orders.

In reply to Mr. Blanchet, Hon. J. A. Macdonald said, it was not the intention of the Government to take any steps for the payment of militia men of 1812 not authorized by the existing laws.

Mr. McKellar moved for an appointment of a select committee, to whom shall be referred all Bills, petitions, &c., relating to the municipal and assessment laws of both sections of the Province: the Committee to consist of Solicitor General Cookburn, and Messrs. Cameron, Carling, W. Ferguson, F. Ferguson, Jackson, McDonald, Gleggery, McDermid, McKensie, Lambton, McGivern, Vinton, Wells, Walsh, Wright, York, and the mover.

Mr. Allen moved an address for the correspondence relative to the construction of a wharf at the mouth of the Lachine Canal; of correspondence respecting the dismissal of Messrs. McGivern, Delisle, and Schiller of Montreal; and correspondence respecting leave of absence to Mr. Coffin, Chief Prothonotary of the Superior Court.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Bourassa moved an address for a statement giving various particulars of the various officers employed in the various departments on the 1st of January, 1864.—Carried.

Mr. Brown moved for returns respecting the import and export of anthracite coal into this Province since the 1st of April 1864, and for a copy of all the correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Government of the United States respecting the exportation of anthracite coal from the U. S. to this Province.

Quebec, May 11.

A discussion took place on the order of the United States Government to prohibit the export of iron from the Province.

On the motion of Dr. Bown for information, it was stated that the work of the people in iron manufactures were being thrown out of employment for the lack of this coal. The ministers declared they were pressing negotiations opened by the late Government to secure the removal of this Province and the Government of the United States respecting the exportation of anthracite coal from the U. S. to this Province.

Mr. McDougall called the attention to accusations against him in the Toronto "Leader." He said certain members of Parliament, including Solicitor-General Cookburn and Mr. Bell, had been accused of having accepted of a bribe from the American side only small tracts were sold, and with no greater moral evil all had prospered. To remedy this evil he had introduced an order in Council to declare all lands that became liable to forfeiture in 1861 to be forfeited, but giving a right to the old proprietor to repurchase it at any time before November next. No persons are now allowed to purchase more than four hundred acres. Messrs. Blackman, Sheppard, and others had, he believed, purchased the Wallace Mine. A Mr. Wallbridge of Detroit had purchased a large tract of land, and was likely to be a rich one. He purchased from those who had purchased the lands from the Crown Land's agent there. He knew nothing more of Mr. Wallbridge, had no connection with him, and unfortunately had no capital to embark in these speculations.

Mr. Brown during his administration had either purchased or received a grant of a single acre of land. He also denied the statement sent to the Montreal Gazette, that there had been a promise of a grant of two shillings per acre to speculators.

After some discussion by Messrs. J. A. McDonald, J. S. McDonald, Galt and Powell, the latter saying that he believed Mr. McDougall had assented to a sale at regular rates but did not carry out the agreement.

Mr. Pope said Mr. McDougall, when Commissioner, had, he believed, unfairly prevented him from purchasing Oxford lands, and had kept him out of lands he had promised to allow him, Mr. Pope, to purchase. He should move to refer the transaction to a Committee.

Mr. Galt announced his intention of seeking redress elsewhere, for slanders against him.

Quebec, May 12th.

After the recess, Mr. Dunkin brought forward his bill to promote temperance, and addressed the House at a considerable length, in moving the House into Committee on the bill. He said, as the public are aware, it is to enable the people of townships or counties to pass by-law by a two-third majority, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within such municipalities. Among other things

it gives the right of entry by the police to all places where liquors are sold. Messrs. McDonald and Simpson also spoke in favor of the measure. The House then went into Committee on the bill, and passed a number of clauses, after which it rose, and the House then adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

Correspondence of the "Globe."

Quebec, May 11.

The report of this afternoon's debate will convey to you the substance of Mr. McDougall's answer to the various charges contained in Monday's "Leader." So evident did he make it that the "Leader's" charges, brought out with the sensation headings, were a wholesale fabrication and one tissue of unmitigated falsehoods, that even Mr. John A. Macdonald was constrained to say that the correctness of Mr. McDougall's denial could not be gained.

The public will be able to judge from this as to the value of the political information furnished by the "Leader." The curious part of the story is that the "Leader" is a company which was abominably accused of acting in corrupt connection with the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the political opponents of the "Leader." Among these gentlemen were Messrs. Cookburn (now Solicitor General) Powell, Walsh, Shanley, and most wonderful of all, George Jackson, a bosom friend of the "Leader" people. They will hardly thank the "Leader" for having made so free with their reputations for the purpose of launching a new steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer at Bordeaux will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity by the 1st June.

Garibaldi remained at Colonel Peard's on the 26th, and would embark on the 27th. Lord Glasgow's horse, "General Peel," won the two thousand guineas stakes.

Nothing new from the Danish side of war. In the House of Lords on the 26th ult. the action of the Government in the Tuscany case was discussed, Lord Chelmsford attacking Earl Russell's course and defending the builders of the two rebel steamers plied that at the United States had attended to whatever demands had been made upon them, England had returned the courtesy. He also defended the course of the Government.

Lord Clarendon supported Earl Russell's arguments. It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent the 2nd fast steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer will be ready to sail at a commercial capacity on June 1st for Bordeaux.

LATEST.—London, April 28.—No more fighting in Denmark. The Prussians are penetrating Jutland in force. It is said that Austria and Prussia have declined an armistice with the Danes. The blockade of the German ports is maintained.

LATEST.—Liverpool, April 27th.—The steamer Louisiana sailed yesterday for New York, and the following was telegraphed to her at Queenstown to-day:—

Breadstuffs Market quiet. Provisions dull. Produce quiet and steady. Liverpool, April 27.—Consols closed at 91½ to 91¾ for money.

Arrival of the North American.

Father Point, May 11.

The S.S. North American left Liverpool at 2:30 p.m. on the 25th ult., and arrived at Cape Clear at 6 p.m. on the 25th. Two Joint Stock Companies are advertised to sail from Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in winter. The capital of each is fixed at a million sterling, and each possesses influential direction.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 27th ult., the Attorney General applied to have the case of the Morsey ranch fixed for trial on the 27th of May, before the full Court and Special Jury Court assented to the application.

The Times in a city article says the Confederate loan on the 27th ult. was again very firm at higher prices. The final bargain being at 54½ under.

News of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi by the capture of Fort Pillow, and of a vote of censure on Long in Congress having been passed, led to a feeling of a majority.

The rise in the price of the Confederate loan is attributed to the fact that bonds are becoming absorbed to a considerable amount by blockade runners, through which cotton is obtained in Southern ports at a cost price of 6d per lb. Confederate regulations require vessels running the blockade to provide themselves with cotton bonds in order to secure full cargoes for ships. It is known that over £100 bond a certificate for 4,000 pounds of cotton can be obtained in Paris, and these are at present in great demand.

These bonds are at present in great demand, and are readily purchased at from 54d to 6d per pound, which is apparently equal to about 95s for bonds in the English market.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, a Bill for the commutation of Church rates was rejected by 160 to 166.

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The Alabama put into port May on the 10th for coal. Two fast steamers were launched at Nantux on the 23rd for the Rebel. It is affirmed that the French Government will not prevent the 2nd fast steamer launched at Nantux from being armed, notwithstanding Mr. Dayton's remonstrance. Another Rebel steamer at Bordeaux will be ready to sail in a commercial capacity by the 1st June.

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Two Joint Stock Companies are advertised to sail from Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in winter. The capital of each is fixed at a million sterling, and each possesses influential direction.

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News of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi by the capture of Fort Pillow, and of a vote of censure on Long in Congress having been passed, led to a feeling of a majority.

The rise in the price of the Confederate loan is attributed to the fact that bonds are becoming absorbed to a considerable amount by blockade runners, through which cotton is obtained in Southern ports at a cost price of 6d per lb. Confederate regulations require vessels running the blockade to provide themselves with cotton bonds in order to secure full cargoes for ships. It is known that over £100 bond a certificate for 4,000 pounds of cotton can be obtained in Paris, and these are at present in great demand.

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BY-LAW for preventing and restraining certain animals from running at large within the Municipality of the Township of Lanark.

[Passed 27th May, 1864.]

Whereas it is expedient and necessary that certain animals should be restrained from running at large, in particular localities and at certain seasons, and that certain animals should be restrained at all seasons from running at large within the Township of Lanark.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Lanark, constituted and assembled by virtue of the several Acts of the Parliament of Canada, constituting and authorizing the same, and it is hereby enacted by the authority thereof, that after the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, no Horses of any kind or description, no Hogs or Swine of any kind or description, no Bulls of any description or age, and no Sheep shall be allowed to run at large any time of the year, within the Municipality of Lanark.

2nd. That no Horses of any kind or description, shall be allowed to run at large about any Mill, Store, Tavern, or Church, during divine service, within the said Township, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, of each and every year.

3rd. And be it enacted, That no cattle, which are known to be brachy, or are in the habit of breaking in or over a lawful fence of five feet in height, although they may be otherwise deemed free commoners, shall be allowed to run at large, at any time of the year.

A correct copy of the Assessment Roll alphabetically arranged, can be seen, for the first week, at the office of the Clerk, and at the Pakenham Post Office thereafter.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, May 4th, 1864.

We are determined to sell at low figures
for Cash or Ready Pay.
Highest Prices paid for good Dairy Butter.
WANTED—100 Sheep Pelts and 3 tons
of Cotton and Woolen Bags.
W. TENNANT & Co.
Island Store, Almonte,
2nd May, 1864.

where he guarantees to suit any Gentleman with a Garment, which, for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada. ~~and~~ Orders punctually attended to, ~~and~~ forwarding on the Shortest Notice.

THOMAS TORANCE.

Almonte, March 7, 1864. 27-

Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere.

Drum and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and Jon Work of all kinds. Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-2

WILLIAM DICKSON,
Proprietor.
Falmouth, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

A. LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER, BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY.

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

This image shows a vertical strip, likely a page from a book or a scan of a document. The left side is a dark, textured surface, possibly the inner cover or binding of a book. The right side is a lighter, textured surface, possibly the page itself. A thin white line runs vertically down the center, separating the two surfaces. There are some small, dark spots and marks on the lighter surface, which could be dust or imperfections in the paper.