

Carleton Place

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Watching unto Prayer.

Two little boys from infancy
Had dearly loved each other—
The children of one family,
Each was an only brother.

One night, as they retired to rest
Beneath a mother's care,
In parting, she them both caress'd
Without their evening prayer.

But Willie said, "O mother, stay,
And do not say good night!
Till you have listened while I pray,
I may not pray aright."

The mother said, "You know I must
Haste to the parlour door;
The party waits, but you may trust
At morn' I'll come and hear."

Soon all was dark and silent there,
Till, in a quiet tone,
A voice was heard, "We'll rise for prayer,
For we must pray alone."

"No, Willie, no!" the brother cried,
"The room is dark and cold."
"We won't stay long," the child replied,
"Each other's hands we'll hold."

"No, Willie, I'll remain in bed,
I cannot rise with you;
For mother knows what's best, and said,
The morning prayers will do."

"Ah, brother! we perhaps may die
Before the morning light;
We need the care of God, so I,
Must pray for this to-night."

The door ajar, the air was chill;
When Willie rose for prayer,
And on his knees, when all was still,
He asked our Father's care.

The gentle boy then crept to bed,
With happier mind than far;
When touch'd, his shivering brother said,
"How very cold you are!"

But Willie said, "I do not mind,
I am so happy now;
I grieve'd that you were left behind,
But I have prayed for you."

And now, if I should die to-night,
I would not be afraid;
I'd go to see a world more bright
Than all else the God has made.

"There, little angels with their crowns
Of gold, all fair and bright!
And hark ye hymns, and glorious
throats

Forever shine in light.
"O how blissful 'tis to dwell
Within a world so fair!
Where all are safe, and fear no ill,
For all are holy there."

"But, Willie, 'tis far pleasanter
With pa and ma to stay,
And have my kites and tops, as here,
Than on a bare to play."

"No, Frank! I'm sure you always love
To sing our hymns of praise;
But sweeten far, with harp above,
Will be the song we'll raise."

Then gentle sleep their voices still'd,
And Frank began to dream;
But not as when, "mid fancies wild,
Things are not what they seem."

For, when he told his dream next day,
His mother found it true:
It seemed to have described what lay
Before his open view.

He said, "We lay a while in bed,
When mother went away;
Then Willie rose and prayed he said,
While I refused to pray."

"He ceased; and side by side, awhile
In bed of heaven we spoke;
Till sleep stole o'er me to beguile
Me, and methought I woke."

"I thought the window then was raised,
Apart the curtains flew;
And on the midnight sky I gazed,
With moon and stars in view."

"The scene was lovely and in view,
Two small white clouds I spied;
As they approach'd, and larger grew,
Two angels I descried."

"With rapid wing they hasten'd down,
And seemed two ladies now;
And each appeared to wear a crown
Upon her snow-white brow."

"Within our room they stood, and spoke,
As they approach'd our bed;
In every limb with fear I shook,
And cover'd o'er my head."

"But Willie smiled, nor was afraid,
When th' angels came so near;
I fancied 'twas because he pray'd,
That he was free from fear."

"Are we to take them both away?
The younger angel said,
"O, no!" replied the guide, "we may
But take the one who pray'd."

"The other for a while must stay,
And in this world remain;
Until he too may learn to pray,
And grace from God obtain."

"They spoke so mild and joyfully—
No music half so sweet—
'Twas strange I trembled sore, and high
My heart with terror beat."

"They raised the clothes, and saw me laid,
Oppress'd with grief and fear,
O how I mourn'd I had not pray'd,
When angels were so near!"

"They pass'd to Willie, and there shone
Around a glory bright;
At midnight 't appeared like moon,
The room was filled with light."

"They stoop'd and kiss'd him, and he
smiled,
And stretch'd his arms, till they
Uplifted him: one took the child
And carried him away."

"The younger angel seemed so fond
To carry him with care;
The latter threw her arms around
All floated through the air."

"Beyond the stars I saw them soar—
A small but shining speck;
I grieve'd that, for my negligent prayer,
I thus was left alone."

"I look'd around—his place was there,
But Willie now was gone;
I grieve'd that, for my negligent prayer,
I thus was left alone."

"But in the morning when I woke,
I found I'd only dream'd;
For there was Willie, and I spoke,
And he said me their new words."

But sound asleep he seem'd.

"I was so glad and happy now,
That I had found my Willie,
I quickly rose and kissed his brow,
But it was cold and chilly."

"And as he had been cold that night,
When last he saw me speak,
I wrapp'd the clothes around my tight,
To warm him ere he woke."

Such was the story, simply told;
And Frank yet felt no fear;
But Willie, as he said, was cold—
Sad sound to parents' ear!

The mother ran to see her child;
But silent was his breath;
The lovely boy was pale, and smiled
In the cold arms of death.

Let mothers learn a lesson here,
And DOXY NEER DELAY:
Let children learn to pray,
And NEER FORGET TO PRAY.

Horne Tooke, being asked by George
III. whether he played at cards, replied,
"I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a
knave."

A fool in a high station is like a man
on the top of a high mountain—every thing
appears small to him, and he appears small
to every body.

Fashionable society generally has but two
faults; first in being hollow headed, and
secondly in being hollow hearted.

Graceful manners are the outward form
of refinement in the mind, and good affections
in the heart.

BENEFIT OF COMPETITION.—Pope when
he first saw Garrick act, observed, "I am
afraid that the young man will be spoiled,
for he will have no competitor!"

A FAIR PROPOSAL.—Why don't you
take off your hat, said Lord F.—to a boy
struggling with a calf. So I do sir, if your
Lordship will hold my calf, I'll pull off my
hat.

In old times 1515, for instance—"fancy
drinks" were called by such names as these—
"ow's tail, calves neck, slip, stamp-in-the-
ashes, knock-down, crowing cock, wild
cats, red-head, well-nose, gnat's mustard,
raise-head."

A country gentleman walking in his garden
the Archdeacon of Canterbury, he was told
"What! says the master, 'aleep, you idle
dog you are not worthy that the sun should
shine on you."—"I am truly sensible of my
unworthiness," answered the man, "and
therefore I laid myself down in the shade."

"Uncle," said a young man (who thought
that his guardian supplied him rather spangly
with pocket money), "is the Queen's
head still on the sovereign?"—"Of course it
is, you stupid lad! Why do you ask that?"
"Because it is now such a length of time
since I saw one."

HOW WE PAY.—We pay best, first, those
who destroy us—generals; second, those who
cheat us—politicians and quacks; third
those who amuse us—singers and politicians;
and last of all those who instruct us—
authors, professors, Editors, &c.

When Jeremy Taylor was introduced to
the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was told
by the prelate, that his extreme youth, was
a bar to his present employment. "If your
grace," replied Taylor, "will excuse me this
fault, I promise, if I live, to merit it."

WARM FRIENDSHIPS.—Some people were
talking to Jerrold about a gentleman as cele-
brated for the intensity as for the shortness
of his friendships. "Yes," replied Jerrold
his friendships are so warm that he never
takes them up than he puts them down
again."

Two New Brunswick papers think it
would be a good idea to bore a tunnel
through the fog to let the sunlight down;
and "thinks the work ought to be entrusted
to a Board composed of members of Parlia-
ment, as they are the greatest bores in the
country."

A person speaking of an acquaintance,
who thought extremely avaricious, was
ways abusing the avarice others, added, "Is
it not strange that this man will not take
the beam out of his own eye before he at-
tempts the mote in other people's?"
"Why, so I dare say he would," cried Sher-
idan, "if he was sure of getting the tim-
ber."

A certain new fashion, connected with an-
nouncement of marriages, has been appropri-
ated to another purpose in a curious way.
The friends of a gentleman, recently deceas-
ed, appended to the advertisement of his death
in the Times—"No cards." Surely the late
Mr. — would not, under any circum-
stances, expect his acquaintances to call
upon him.

John Horne Tooke's opinion upon the
subject of law was admirable. "Law," he
said, "ought to be, not a luxury for the rich,
but a remedy, to be easily, cheaply, and
speedily obtained by the poor." A person
deceased to him, how excellent are the Eng-
lish laws, because they are impartial, and
our courts of justice are open to all persons
without distinction. "And so," said Tooke,
"is the London Tavern, to such as can afford
to pay for their Entertainment."

Mr. Rogers was requested by Lady Hol-
land to ask Sir Philip Francis whether he
was the author of Junius. The poet ap-
proached the knight, "Will you, Sir Philip,
—will your kindness excuse my addressing
to you a single question?—At your peril,
sir, it was the harsh and laconic answer.
The intimidated bard retreated to his
friends, who eagerly asked the result of his
application. "I don't know," he answered
"whether he is Junius; but if he be he is
certainly Junius Brutus!"

A country schoolmaster was met by a cer-
tain nobleman, who asked his name and vo-
cation. Having declared his name, he ad-
ded, "Master of this parish."—"Master of
how can that be?"—"I am master of the
children of the parish," said the man; "the
children are master of their mothers, and
the mothers are master of the fathers, and
consequently I am master of the whole parish."

A California gold digger having become
rich, desired a friend to procure him a
library of books. The friend obeyed, and
received a letter of thanks thus worded: "I
am obliged to you for the pains of your ex-
ertion. I particularly admire a grand
religious poem about Paradise, by a Mr.
Milton, and a set of plays (quite delightful)
by a Mr. Shakespeare. If these gentlemen
should write and publish anything more,
he said and send me their new works."

ENORMOUS Destruction of Property at Colium Mansion House.

On Monday afternoon, this district was
visited by one of the most terrific thunder-
storms, accompanied by the most disastrous
floods which have ever been witnessed here
within the memory of "the oldest inhabit-
ant." Fortunately no lives were lost, but
vast quantities of property of various de-
scriptions were either destroyed or swept
away, and the scene of ruin and devastation,
as witnessed on the following day, com-
pletely beggars all description. It is im-
possible meantime to form an estimate of
the extent of the damage which has been
done, but a slight idea of it may be gather-
ed from the subsequent facts collected on the
spot. The weather on Monday throughout
the day was extremely fine, but the tem-
perature was high and the atmosphere appar-
ently surcharged with the electric fluid. Be-
yond that, however, there were no symptoms
of the coming storm till between three and
four o'clock, when two black clouds were
observed, one to the north of the town, and
the other almost immediately over-
head. A palpable gloom overspread the
horizon about half-past three o'clock, which
first betokened the approaching battle of the
elements. Suddenly a vivid flash of light-
ning illumined the sky, and a heavy rain
was followed by a tremendous peal of thun-
der, which shook the houses to their very
foundations. Flash succeeded flash in the
most brilliant succession, and peal followed
peal with the most deafening resonance.

The rain began to fall in torrents, and
continued to fall, and continued without
intermission about two hours and a half.
It seemed as if the "windows of heaven"
had been opened, and a new deluge were
coming upon the earth. In the opinion of
some, a water-spout must have burst
among the hills to the north of Kilyth, but
others, with more greater accuracy, attrib-
uted the floods to heavy rain, which
consequently upon the severe thunder-
storm. At all events, the burns and water-
channels were totally inadequate for the
occasion, and proved quite insufficient to
carry off the water, which was accordingly
accumulated in the most dangerous manner,
until it burst the barriers which opposed
it, and then it rushed onward with irresist-
ible force on its fearful work of destruction.

Bridges, dykes, fences, walls, and stacks,
were hurled down as if they had been brush-
wood, and large stones, trees, and cattle
were carried away as easily as feathers.
Crops were washed on to the ground,
and were torn up in trenches, and enormous
quantities of silt, gravel, boulders, and build-
ing-stones left upon the Colium lawn and
policy and the lower lying arable lands in
the neighbourhood. In two hours and a
half the fury of the storm had been expend-
ed, and with the cessation of the rain the
floods had begun to abate, and the water
was abatingly short space of time the various
streams were once more confined within
their wonted channels, though in many
places they were found to have changed
courses from the action of the water. This
was not the case with the Garrell
Burn, in the vicinity of the Colium House,
where a considerable portion of a field
front of the Duntrath Arms Inn was com-
pletely washed away, and the vacant space
occupied by the new bed of the burn. It is
impossible either to imagine or describe
the scenes of the flood's most violent ravages.
By far the most extensive destruction was
fall upon the respected lord of the manor,
Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., of Dun-
trath, whose fine mansion at Colium,
bear terrible traces of the havoc wrought by
the water element.

The Colium House by the
road up the Burn, we found, first, a little
above the bridge, that the banks were torn
away in large quantities, and the road cut
up so much as to be at some points nearly
impassable. But were found in it both
deep and broad, like capacious open ditches,
so large that soldiers might have operated
from them as well as from regular trenches.
One of these ruts which we measured was
five feet deep with a corresponding breadth,
and no vestige remained of the materials of
the roadway which had been excavated by
the aqueous agency. The bridge at Gar-
rell Mill was completely bare to the top of
the arch, and the masonry left only ex-
posed. The old Garrell mill race, which
was washed away, and the all way along to
the Colium stables there were evidences
of every side of the fearful nature of the in-
undation. Broken fences, levelled trees,
heaps of debris upon the fields, and a crop
of potatoes at Neilston farm, occupied by
Mr. Robert Young, almost entirely washed
out of the soil, were among the tokens.
At Sir Archibald Edmonstone's stables the
work of devastation had been terrible, and
the yard and outhouses exhibited a scene of
wreck and ruin. The flood had burst
through the wall at the back of the build-
ing, carrying off the gate with the masonry
stone pillars, and about a dozen yards of
the masonry, which would be upwards of four
feet high. Bursting through the doors and
windows, the water rushed into the stable
and adjoining premises in a powerful tor-
rent. From one of the apartments it had
no more exit, and the entire wall on one side
of it was broken down by the over-riding
flood. The horses could not be got out of
the stable, and as the folding doors opened
inwards some difficulty was experienced in
getting them opened to allow the water free
egress. Mr. Smith, the lead steward, who
resides about the stables, at considerable
risk to himself, succeeded in pushing them
open and placing a grape vine between them
to keep them apart. While the flood contin-
ued, the horses remained in it up to their
throats, but, luckily, they were all alive
when the water had subsided, though im-
mersed in mud as far as the neck
upwards. Four tons of potatoes which were
lying in a shed had completely disappeared.
They had been swept away by the water,
and their place supplied by a mass of
debris, composed chiefly of stones and bricks
several feet in depth. The yard at the
stables was in precisely the same condition,
and the coach house and all other buildings
were all inundated. Mr. Smith and his
family had been driven by the water,
while the flood was at its height, and at one
time the flood stood five feet, as could be
seen from the marks upon the walls.
Among the minor accidents which happened
at the stables, it may be mentioned that two
large stacks of hay were washed away from
the spots upon which they stood, and left
without injury at a different part of the
yard. One of them was turned completely
upside down, and caught by the side of a
pole, where it lay held fast till the sub-

side of the water. A washing of
clothes on the green belonging to Mrs.
Smith, was carried away together, and an
unfortunate turkey hen, which was hatching
eggs, fell a victim to her material interests,
and was drowned in the nest. Looking
down from the stables to the garden and
below, a dreary spectacle presented itself,
which showed the insupportable power which
the water must have exerted. Several acres
were covered with mud, pieces of wood,
entire trees, sand, gravel, and stones, many
of which would weigh, one high
from half a ton to a ton each. One high
and thick stone gate pillar was, for example,
found lying about a mile from the place
where it had been torn. The quantities of
rubbish left upon the fields was, in fact,
quite enormous, and its removal will entail
a vast expense upon the owners and prop-
rietors.

Through the courtesy of Thomas Frew,
Esq., Gavel House, the factor for Sir Arch-
ibald Edmonstone, we were enabled to visit
Colium House, and see the effects of
the flood at that beautiful mansion. It is
a favorite seat of the proprietor, and is
situated in a fine natural position on the
banks of Colium burn, which flows to the
east of the house through a wooded and
scenic park, embracing a number of
valleys, which were carried off by the flood,
and others lost sheep and poultry. A
bridge at Baro Green, Kilyth, was de-
stroyed, as well as another at the Black
Brae. The district police force, under
the command of Sergeant Swan, were active
in their endeavors to secure lost property,
and in watching Colium House lost any
articles of value should fall into bad hands
and be stolen. No doubt a vast amount
of property must have been borne down the
Kelvin and the Clyde, whence it would
be carried out to sea, so that all hopes of its
recovery may be abandoned. No such cas-
ualties occurred in this district
within, as Maurice Wanch would say,
"the memory of man." The rain which
has been wrought affords a terrible illus-
tration of the power of water, in seeking its
level, and might be contemplated with pro-
fit as well as interest by even advanced
students of geology. Much sympathy is
felt by all classes for Sir Archibald Edmon-
stone, especially in connection with the
injury done to the splendid library, and he
feels assured that members of the communi-
ty will reciprocate the statement of Mr.
Frew, that he never undertook a more un-
gracious task than that of writing to the
esteemed baronet an account of the calamity.

probably have communicated with vaults
which have since been filled up. The half
of a bridge above Colium house was broken
down, and another bridge at Berryhill was
completely swept away. The power-room
also been seriously injured by the overflow-
ing of the lake, one of the cables being
entirely swept away, and machinery to a large
extent destroyed. Nor have the mining
works in the district escaped, several of
them having been rendered unworkable for
a time; and one case occurred on the bank
of the Kelvin, in the works of Messrs. Adie,
where the men were extracted from the pit
with great difficulty, owing to the suddenness
of the inundation—the fire of the engine
having been extinguished by the extror-
dinary rising of the river—and the ponies
employed underground had to be abandoned
to their fate. Barburn House, the resi-
dence of Dr. Fraser, was flooded in the same
manner as Colium, and the garden left in
a state of desolation. Many other gardens
and houses suffered in the same way. Several
of the farmers will lose heavily by the
destruction of their crops and the covering
of their fields with thick alluvial strata. Mr.
Robert Young, Blackrook Burn, has his
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Frew, that he never undertook a more un-
gracious task than that of writing to the
esteemed baronet an account of the calamity.

The Hogan Murder.
Ellen McGilloch, notorious from her con-
nection with the Hogan murder, died in
the hospital Toronto on the 19th inst. The
Leader says that she stated on her death
bed that the blow which made Mr. Hogan
senseless was struck by Jane Ward with a
stone which she carried in her pocket-hand-
kerchief. Brown did not strike him at all,
but she was still alive, being helped to throw
him over the bridge. To his latest moment
it will be remembered, Brown persisted in
declaring his innocence, and many persons
that he was guilty. There were present on
the bridge at the time—besides Brown,
Ward, and McGilloch—Sherlock, Maurice,
Malone, and McAntony. Sherlock is
now in the penitentiary serving a term for
robbery; McAntony and Malone are
dead—so that all the actors in the dreadful
tragedy, Sherlock and Jane Ward alone
survive. They were tried together for the
murder and acquitted. Ellen McGilloch
declared that she knew all about the
murder, but had no hand in it. A young
man named Haney, who died in the hospi-
tal, was supposed to have been on the
bridge the night of the murder, but
McGilloch declared he was not there. At
the trial, the unfortunate woman, just de-
ceased, said it was she who killed Mr.
Hogan, but she said before she died that
she "swore false" against him on that
occasion, and what she said now might be
relied upon, as she knew that she would
be with her Maker in a few hours.

A Code of Signals for the Lakes.

The Buffalo Courier speaks of a code of
signals intended for the lakes and the St.
Lawrence river. It says codes of signals
for communicating information have been
considered to be complex and difficult, as well
as too expensive, to be successfully applied
in lake navigation. This code of signals is
simple and cheap, and is every way well
adapted to our lake commerce, and will un-
doubtedly soon come into general use.
The code consists of signals, including twelve
numerals and two indicators, which are in
the form of discs. In this code there are no
substitute signals and no duplicate numbers.
Accompanying the code of signals is a print-
ed book of about sixty pages, the subject
matter of which is divided and arranged
under three separate heads:
1. Alphabetical vocabulary of places and
words, and several pages of questions and
answers most likely to be required. A
nautical mariner's compass, in one-quarter
point.
2. The names of all ports, headlands, reefs,
shoals, and islands, from Superior City to
Quebec.
3. The names of all vessels navigating the
lakes alphabetically arranged.
Against each question and answer, word,
name of port, point of compass, name of
vessel, headlands, island, shoal, and reef, is
a printed number, which is not duplicated
in any instance. To make it thoroughly prac-
tical, and so indicative, and every light-house
should have its code of signals, and all hav-
ing it will be not unfrequently benefited
many times the cost, which is only \$22 for
the signals and book complete. The code of
signals now in use costs more than ten
times this amount, and is much more
complex, as eighteen flags are used, includ-
ing substitute signals.
This code of signals has been carefully
prepared by Robert Thomas, Esq., who has
had large experience as an ocean navigator,
and in the practical works of the code now
used on the Great Lakes, and who has for the
last nine years been connected with the Board
of Lake Underwriters. Some fifty vessels,
including sail and steam, sailing out from
this port, have agreed to adopt this code of
signals when completed and published, and
others will adopt it. We hope to see it
come into general use by all the lake mar-
ine, all the underwriters and vessel owners are
peculiarly interested in its being adopted.

Francis.

La France says that the French and Eng-
lish governments feel no disposition. Both
have observed towards the United States
the policy of conciliation. They have not
ceased to receive from them the most mod-
erate declarations, and they have no reason
to believe that any untoward events will
occur to alter their friendly relations.
The Paris correspondent of the Times
says that the French government has accept-
ed a warning for having published alarming
news about recruiting in the United States,
and says that the only correct fact in its
previous statement is that Admiral Didolet
is going out to relieve Admiral Bossu, and
will not be charged with any exceptional
mission whatever, and have no other powers
than those held by his predecessor.
The Paris Constitutionnel of the 26th
says:—We learn that the government of the
United States has taken measures to repress
any attempts to effect illegal enlistments,
and put a stop to any proceedings under-
taken with the object of preparing military
expeditions against Mexico in violation of
federal law. Instructions to this effect
have been forwarded from Washington to the
United States Attorney at New York, who
at once took the necessary measures for the
prompt execution of the same.
The Emperor Napoleon will not return
to Toulon until about the 10th of June.
He has declined the invitation of the Queen
of Spain to return via Spain.
The weekly returns of the Bank of France
show an increase of twenty millions of francs
in the amount of money on hand.

THE EMPRESS REFUSES TO ACCEPT

FRANCE. I have just heard that the Empress
Regent has declined accepting the Prince's
resignation as Vice-President of the Privy Council
on the ground that she has no authority to
do so, and that the Emperor can only de-
pose. Her Majesty had also extracted his
Apocryphal speech as a pamphlet. He replied
that the Government might prosecute him
if they thought proper, but that he would
not. Accordingly it has been published.
—[Paris Correspondence London Times,
May 29.]
If families could be induced to substitute
the apple, almond, rice, and luscious
sauce with which their children are too of-
ten indulgently stuffed, there would be a
diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills
in a single year sufficient to lay out emigrant
expeditioners for a whole century.
—[The Journal of Health.]

The Napoleon Affair.

The following is the letter of the Em-
peror Napoleon to his cousin—
"I cannot refrain from informing you of
the painful impression I have experienced
on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In
leaving you during my absence with the
Empress and my son, as Vice-President of
the Privy Council, I meant to give you a
proof of my friendship and my confidence,
and I hoped that your presence, your con-
duct and your language would testify to
the union which reigns in our family. But
the political programme which you place
under the eyes of the Emperor can only
serve the enemies of my government. To
judgments which I cannot admit, you add
sentiments of hatred which belong no
longer to our day. To apply the ideas of
the Emperor to the present time it is ne-
cessary to have passed through the stern
trial and responsibility of power, and, be-
sides, are we really capable, as you say,
of appreciating, at its just value, the
grand historical figure of Napoleon? Ad-
vancing before a colossal statue, we are
unable to view the whole alone—we only
see the side that strikes our sight, hence
the incompleteness of the reproduction and
the divergence of opinions; but what is
clear to the eyes of every one is that to pre-
vent any return in men's minds, that formid-
able enemy of free liberty, the Emperor had
established, first in his family, and after-
wards in his government, that severe dis-
cipline which admitted but one will and one
action. I cannot henceforth deviate from
this course, and I beg you, wherever you
speak and dear cousin, I pray to God to have
you in His holy keeping."
(Signed.) "NAPOLEON."
Prince Napoleon lost no time in making
a reply to the Imperial censor. The
Prince was exclusively favored with the
document.

The Prince's reply—
"Sir,—In consequence of your Majesty's
letter of May 23rd, and its publication in
the *Moniteur* of this morning, I resign the
Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council and
also the Presidency of the Universal Exhi-
bition of 1867. Accept, sire, the homage of
the profound and respectful attachment with
which I am of your Majesty the most de-
voted cousin."
(Signed.) "NAPOLEON JEROME."
Palace Royal, May 26th, 1865.

Boots and Shoes.

The season's business is nearly brought
to a close, and but few orders are being re-
ceived. Manufacturers are doing less in
the way of preparation for another season
than the prospects of an excellent crop ap-
pear to warrant. There is always a certain
quantity of boots and shoes wearing out
which must constantly be replaced, and it
is therefore, not unlikely that, if trade re-
vives, consequent upon a good harvest, the
boot and shoe market will be found inade-
quate to meet fully the increased demand.
There were early in the spring considerable
quantities of leopards from the States forced
upon this market, even under the present
high protection tariff, showing that our
manufacturers do not yet do things so finely
as to monopolize the whole field. This has
become a very important branch of business
for Canada, and we wish with great inter-
est its progress, success, and triumph.
It must be remembered that, as regards
hides, the difference is freight alone from
the west is in favour of us to the extent of
a half to one cent per lb. and duty free, cir-
cumstances which ought to enable Canada,
not only to supply fully her own market, but
do a large export trade. It has not been
fully put to the test of experiment yet even
Great Britain itself might not be our
customer for leather manufactures. We trust,
therefore, that the trade may not be caught
napping, but, in view of improving prospects,
be found well prepared for a more than or-
dinary fall business. We may remark, also,
that an increased firmness in price would
not surprise us, for other reasons, as well
as an improvement in the price of leather.—
Trade Review.

"I Haven't a Mother like the Rest."

The weather had been unusually mild for
two or three days before Christmas, so that
the ice of the big pond was rather rotten;
but during Harry's absence he could have
said: "I would be a pity to spoil the fun now,
and so many admiring eyes fixed upon him
too! He made a bold dash—his little
figure, upright and graceful, was balanced
upon the ice. Then there was a crash!
The dangerous ice gave way; and, with a
loud cry, Harry fell amid the rush of ice and
water.

The group at the window seemed for a
moment paralyzed with horror. Then there
was a scattering for the pond, and a scorch-
ing and crying from one and all. "He's
under the water!"—"father, father! Harry's
gone under the ice!"—"Every particle of
color had gone from Farmer May's face;
he trembled in every limb, and threw up his
hands wildly. His strength seemed to have
ebbed away in the tide of grief. "O! help
me!" he cried. "My boy, my boy!"—and
he ran to the pond, and threw up his arms,
and cried as at a child's almost. "I
brave and clear as air, and a little almost,
and I'll save him!"—"My boy, my boy,"
plunged headlong into the freezing water,
swimming for dear life. How they watched
him, breathless and excited, their hearts
shuddering when they saw him grasp one,
twice, at a dark object, and then rise, and
then rise, his face gashed and bleeding,
from contact with the ugly ice corners. He
was some way out now, and made a third
diving; there there was a faint hurrah, and
crossing the ice, he just managed to swim
to the bank with one arm holding up poor
Harry.

"My child my boy—I thank God!" cried
the happy parent, folding him in his arms.
They bore him to the roaring fire in the
sitting-room, and rubbed him until he opened
his eyes and smiled. Very soon he was
able to sit up and laugh and talk naturally.
And where was the storm? Harry was sit-
ting on the kitchen floor, acquiring his wet
clothes and rubbing the great painful gashes
in his arms and face, from which the blood
was still streaming.

"Joseph!" He listened; it was Farmer
May's voice, unusually soft and tender.
The poor apprentice lad shook like a leaf;
before he was aware, a strong arm

What will He Do.

However gratifying it may be to see a large increase in the imports of the country in this particular period, there is one consideration which will make it embarrassing and disagreeable. The decline in the Revenue will be larger than any similar period since the union of the Provinces. So far, the first four months of the year indicate a decline of nearly forty per cent., and the next two months seldom witness such movement in either direction, it is fair to infer that the first half of the year will show a like result. In 1864 the Provincial Revenue from Customs for the first half year was \$3,074,900. This year it will not amount to more than \$1,800,000. At the end of the fiscal year is now changed from 31st December to 30th June, it is probable that the excessive imports of last autumn may compensate for the falling off this Spring, and thus raise the total for the fiscal year to as high a point as was attained in the year previous. This Mr. Galt may probably attempt as a cover for the inevitable deficiency in the amount of the revenue of affairs. The imports for the year proper cannot fail to show a very large diminution during the autumn, and the amount of revenue realized to meet the largely increased demands of the Government will be very considerably less than estimated by the Finance Minister. It is urged by some that large movements in lumber and a good harvest will impart ease, and greatly increase the imports during the autumn. We pointed out three weeks ago that for a variety of reasons it would be most impolitic to depart in the latter part of the year from the cautious policy thus far pursued. The more the matter is looked at, the more serious the consequences become, that the only true remedy for the disordered commerce of the country must be continued light imports. It must also be borne in mind, that the imports of last Autumn were very excessive, even for a normal condition of affairs; and we feel quite convinced that the amount of the imports during the coming Spring will be less by one half than in the previous Spring, the amount imported during the coming Autumn will show even a larger decline. Mr. Galt anticipated at the close of last session that the increased amount to be derived from the full effect of the Excise regulations, would make up the amount of the deficiency in the Customs branch. In this he is certain to be disappointed. Not only is the deficiency in the Customs very much greater than he anticipated, but in the increase in Excise falls far short of expectation. Of Tobacco and Whiskey, the principal sources of Excise revenue, the amount has been annually limited, and a large amount of the first named staple manufactured before the Excise went into force, is still in stock. The consumption of both articles is less than last year, and there is no possibility of an increase from these sources to anything like the extent expected. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that the total receipts at the Provincial Treasury will show a great decline, and fall much short of the enlarged demands upon it. The sooner the fact is realized the better, in order that public opinion may be led to follow the deficiency in the met.

Mr. Galt's visit to England, and the expression of opinion which is universal in that country against our high tariff on English goods, will probably deter him from increasing the customs duties, and he will likely look to some new source of revenue. It is certain that the excise on Tobacco and Whiskey will be doubted, but the amount that will be produced is not ascertainable, in proportion to the requirements. We anticipate a marked change in the policy of the Government in respect to taxation, and shall watch with anxiety for the development of Mr. Galt's views. We are certain some change is in contemplation. The success of paper money issued by Great Britain in the United States, may revive Mr. Galt's mind on the project which he attempted a few years ago, contemplating the same policy in Canada. Many people are known to favour some such temporary relief by an increased excise on the present necessities of the country, and make it far more desirable than when first proposed. It may be this, or it may be some other equally important idea which Mr. Galt at present contemplates; but that some action of very great interest to the community is under consideration, we have not the slightest doubt. — Trade Review.

A new entertainment of a startling character is astonishing the London people at the Royal Polytechnic. It is the invention of Mr. Pepper and Mr. Tobbin. An obelisk on which is placed on the stage, and the audience has complete view into and around it. Mr. Tobbin enters the cabinet, and is shut in. In a few moments the door is open again, but instead of Mr. Tobbin, Mr. Cousins comes out dressed as Paul Pry, and Mr. Tobbin is outside. The door is closed again, and on being re-opened, there is a skeleton. Again the door is opened, and after the lapse of a minute or two it is opened once more and then to the astonishment of every body, the skeleton is gone, and Mr. Tobbin comes out.

The Independence Boize gives the following particulars of the amounts received by various artists as the result of single performances. Malbran at Drury Lane received £150 each night. The same price was paid to Lablache for two performances. Grisi at New York received £400 for one performance, and shortly after obtained \$2,400 as the result of one night's entertainment in London. Taglioni received £150 for every performance at Hamburg, and at her second benefit at St. Petersburg, she realized the extravagant sum of £8100, in addition to the magnificent present of diamond ornaments made her by the Czar.

SCENARIOS EXTRAORDINARY.—The Journal de Roubaix relates a singular instance of somnambulism in that town. A young woman belonging to a family of the Working class has, during the last week, risen in her sleep every night at the same hour, lit a fire, prepared coffee, set out the table for a meal, not forgetting either spoons, knives, or forks, and then has gone to bed again. An hour later she rises again, cleans the lower rooms of the house, and then once more returns to bed. A remarkable fact is that the young woman works in a factory, she does not usually prepare the reports of the family, or any of the household work, and also she lays the table for three persons only, although she lives with her father, mother, three sisters and two brothers.

It is rumored in Paris that Prince Napoleon will shortly visit the United States. The Quebec Gazette says that four raftsmen have been drowned in running the Roche Captain's Rapids, Upper Ottawa. A Mrs. Nicholson has been arrested in Hamilton, suspected of having placed her child at the garden gate of the Orphan Asylum in that city. A rich Greek gentleman, Mr. Bernadotte, has given two hundred thousand drachmas for the erection of an obelisk at Athens, and hopes to find imitators among his compatriots.

The latest news from England is by the "Hibernian" and is contained in the following items: The Times' city article says, "5.20's have been in good demand both for Holland and Germany. The Americans who have been recently buyers, are now sellers."

Parliament resumes adjourned for Whitsun recess. English politics are consequently unimportant. The Duke of Argyll writes a long letter to the Edinburgh Standard in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, to show that the anti-slavery feeling has been throughout the great motive in the North in the prosecution of the war, and appeals to the English people to help the Americans in the heavy burdens entailed by the sudden abolition.

The papers generally applaud Earl Russell's letter withdrawing recognition from Confederate vessels. The Star rejoices that the Government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates and the combined resistance in Texas. A serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. A heavy excursion train from Liverpool to London, containing nearly 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury; 14 were killed and about 60 seriously injured.

Droyns de l'Hay has issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 2nd, relative to the withdrawal of protection to Confederate war vessels. Napoleon arrived at Bonn June 6th, and gave audience to the Tunisian embassy. It was expected he would reach Paris about the 10th. Bourse on the 7th closed rather weak; rentes, 67.45.

ITALY.—There had been rumors of changes in the ministry, but the Florentine Gazette says that the same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal court by Sig. Vegeszi. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emmanuel, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign and recognize the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some of the bishoprics, and the same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal court by Sig. Vegeszi.

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The Shunt Gun Condemned. Our predictions with regard to the ultimate destiny of the shunt gun have been generally and completely verified. After a protracted trial, it has at length had that verdict pronounced upon it, which we had predicted, namely, that it was a failure. The shunt gun has been definitely abandoned, and no large guns will for the future be rifled on this principle. The 64-pounder rifled gun, so very recently been finished and issued to the Royal Navy, have utterly failed on trial board ship. The shot with the hollow head did not travel in a straight course, and were found to break upon impact or even by a fall upon the ship's deck. The invention now in the rear, and which are to be hollow in the rear. The shells from this naval 64 pounder have been found to burst prematurely in the gun, and in one gun, on board the Excellent, the rifling was entirely destroyed from this cause. A second gun was also seriously damaged by a rifling of the French gun, which has a gaiting twist, has been highly recommended by the Ordnance Select Committee for naval vessels. The committee, however, states that it will be necessary to introduce sundry modifications, which it is now engaged in carrying out, previously to applying the rifling to the gun of 8, and 9 inch bore, weighing 65, 8, and 12 1/2 tons respectively. The 65 gun, constructed according to the committee's modifications of the French rifling, is to be called the "Woodwigh" gun. This, then, is the present position of matters in respect to a position which we speak so plainly for itself as to render more than superfluous any comment on our part.—Mechanics' Magazine.

Barroatin Gael. He is reported to be much attached to his wife, who visits him in Gael. Her house is near Logan's farm, and is forever on the look-out at a window of the gael that opens in that direction. The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve and the Sisters of Providence look after his spiritual welfare. He seemed at first pious, and professing to be a good Roman Catholic; but this was when he had given up all hope of escaping conviction and the gallows. The services of the French Canadian lawyers were proffered to him and declined, he refusing even to see them; but, according to the Union Advertiser, an eminent English barrister of this city, having a similar offer, has been accepted. Since then Barroatin seems to have conceived some foolishness of escaping from his confinement, and, as a consequence, he has become suddenly hardened against the appeals of religion, and compared with the indifference and devotion of his mother, who is prostrate under the shock which has been given her by the crime of her son.—Witness.

Daring Robberies in Blanshard. On Thursday last week a man called at the house of Mr. Knapp, in Blanshard, for something to eat. He left shortly afterwards and returned at dusk, accompanied by another man. The two entered the house, attacked Knapp and robbed him of his money \$150, which he had in his pocket. The Union Advertiser states that the man, causing Knapp to carry the lamp, was the one kept guard at the door, armed with a rifle. The other was armed with a revolver. After searching the premises the fellows failed to discover any more money, although there were \$20 in silver in a trunk belonging to a boarder, and the box was twice searched. On the following day the same fellows paid a visit to the house of Mr. Henry Cathart, of lot 23, con. 8, just after dusk. One of the men entered the house, asked for something to eat, and while Mr. Cathart was passing to go out, he jumped on him, and presenting his revolver demanded Mr. Cathart's money. In an instant the two engaged in a fearful struggle. Cathart caught hold of the intruder by the throat, who, thereupon, shouted "Joa," when the other scoundrel who was outside rushed in to the assistance of his comrade, and being armed with a rifle tried to fire it at Mr. Cathart as he came in. Mr. Cathart was immediately struck with the rifle over the head and stunned. When he recovered he was told to deliver up his money, but fearing that they might be identified they blew out the lamp. Mr. Cathart went to a drawer in the bureau and took out a pocket book with money, and threw it under the bed, and handed some loose change to the ruffians, saying that was all the money in the drawer. The ruffians then dragged Mr. Cathart out to the barn and pelted him with stones, and struck him with the rifle over the head and on some parts of the body, and he was not able to move a limb.—Witness.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Strahan & Co., London, for the Sunday Magazine for June. One of its principal attractions this month is a beautifully executed engraving of "Slavery," from a picture in the possession of the Glasgow Art Union, by J. Noel Paton. Its contents are in keeping with its well sustained character as a first class English Periodical.

We are sorry to hear that James, the second son of James Bell, Esq., of Perth, met with an accident, on Saturday last. He was down the river shooting, and his gun went off accidentally, the contents lodging in the sole joint, quite destroying it. It is very doubtful whether the foot can be saved. It should prove a lesson to boys to be very careful in handling fire-arms.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Samuel McDonnell died suddenly on Monday. He was working on the railroad at the time. An inquest is being held on his body.

The Toronto 'Leader' has lately been coming out in full sail with a high pressure of steam, against the Hon. Wm. McDougall in reference to some old wrongs which have been frequently repeated and often contradicted. The ruling spirit of the 'Leader' finds it very difficult to view his loss of the York Roads in a proper light. As the 'Globe' says "there are a great many things which the 'Leader' can forget, but the loss of the York Roads is not among them. By some means it obtained the idea that the Hon. Wm. McDougall was a party to the resumption of that valuable piece of public property, and for that it has never forgiven him, and ever ceased to abuse him. The other day it began an article with some insinuations and complaints, about a recent land sale at Sarnia, which occurred a year after Mr. McDougall ceased to have charge of the Crown Lands Department—and wound up with a repetition of an older slander upon Mr. McDougall, very awkwardly dragged in, and totally unconnected with the subject of which the editor was professedly treating. The story is something like this: While Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. McDougall, after due enquiry, recommended the resumption by the Government of certain tracts of mineral lands which had been sold some fifteen years before, but forfeited long since by non-payment of purchase money. The Government, adopting Mr. McDougall's view, did resume the lands, and they were ordered to be re-sold in blocks of 400 acres, at \$1 per acre, we believe. The result was that a large quantity of these lands were sold, the Province got the money for them, and the mineral wealth which had been so long looked up was put in a way of being developed. But some men who were friendly to the Government of which Mr. McDougall was a member, were among the purchasers—though the two most frequently quoted, Messrs. Blackburn and Sheppard, were never special political friends of Mr. McDougall. But they were Ministerialists, and therefore the sale was declared by the 'Leader' to be a case of favoritism, and any number of fibes were printed by it about the matter, only to be refuted by Mr. McDougall's explanations of the facts of the case. By-and-by, after Mr. McDougall was out of office, and a Government to which he was opposed was in power, some one in Parliament moved for the papers bearing upon the resumption and re-sale of the mineral lands. The returns, as we hear, the 'Leader' says, were found to have been "mutilated." Having made this assertion, the 'Leader' wastes considerable space in insinuations and speculations about the manner in which the papers were "mutilated," professing to think that "it is most likely some person interested 'ed in the accused'" (by whom was Mr. McDougall accused except by the 'Leader' itself?)—had made away with the missing documents. All these insinuations are based upon the assumption that Mr. McDougall would be damaged by publication of the missing papers. Yet the 'Leader,' in the same article, says that a "complete" copy of the papers was made for a member of the House by the copying clerk, and that that copy is now in the 'Leader's' possession. This, we take it, is the strongest evidence that the "complete copy" contains nothing very damaging to Mr. McDougall, and that there could have been no motive on the part of his friends for suppressing any part of it. If there was the slightest ground for the villainous insinuations of the 'Leader,' it would parade its "complete copy" to the world and point out the damaging documents which had been kept out of printed records. There must be an excellent reason for not doing so. If it were possible that could be done, and the 'Leader's' documents could be proved genuine, we might overlook the absurdity of its asking us to believe that when Mr. McDougall's opponents controlled the department from which the documents came, the House and the Printing Committee as well, his friends were in a position to prevent the publication of documents damaging to him; and the mutilation of the documents having been accomplished, the Ministerial majority was unable to expose or rectify the wrong. But in the meantime, the fact that the 'Leader' has all the damaging documents in its possession may very fairly be accounted an ample refutation of its slander, based upon the alleged mutilation.

GOOD WORDS FOR JUNE.—We are in receipt, from the publishers, of this excellent monthly for June. Its articles are able and interesting. Contents: Hereward, the last of the English; Kingsley, continued; Christ the Light of the World; Hymns; a Pilgrimage to old Serbia; Alfred Hagar's household; Jewish Soets working against Modern Tendencies; Our Courts; Some thoughts on prose composition; the Grave of the Heart; Mr. James Beattie; the Climate of the British Islands; the time when Weo Jeanie Cam; General Nell; the Martyred President.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS have been officially instructed to have them ready for occupation by October next; it being, the notification runs, the intention of the Government to order the civil service employees to be ready to move there early in October, whether this task can be accomplished, we are not informed; but from all accounts previously given of the state of the works, it is evident that it will require the exertion of some extra energy.

WE LEARN FROM QUEBEC that Wilkes Booth's papers and memoranda have not been handed over to the American Consul, but now remain in the hands of the Marshal of the Admiralty Court, in whose custody they will continue until an order is made in due course of law for their ultimate disposal. An investigation was recently had into their contents, when they were found to consist of parts of plays written out and memoranda of no importance. Nothing whatever bearing on Mr. Lincoln's murder was discovered.

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.

During the past week our villagers have had something to look at, in the shape of what is called the Zographion, which, so far as we can learn, means a collection of second class paintings exhibited on canvas. The best judges in our village say that it was a poor affair, in most respects, and in no wise comes up to the puff given it by some of our contemporaries, who may, perhaps, have been well paid, as are most penny-aliners for what they are able to say. It was also handed to the skies, by a class of our community, one of whom was heard to say that the exhibition of itself was worth fifty sermons. People often make fools of themselves, but seldom more so than when they run to give their money to showmen or mountebanks of a second class order; which may, perhaps, tickle the fancy and please the mind of some people who perhaps have not had an opportunity of seeing such works of art executed in good style. With the exception of the scenes from 'Ten Nights in a Bar Room,' the whole thing may be said to be a humbug. The series of pictures intended to illustrate the 'Journayings of the Israelites' were utterly unworthy of money being paid to see them; moreover, they were very badly explained. The same may be said of the series illustrating the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' They would have required the help of a first class magician to make them visible from the far end of the room. Altogether, considering the amount of money the exhibitor carried out of the place, our citizens may be said to have been 'respectably' done for.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT A DIVISION of Good Templars has been organized in this village and hold their meetings in the Baptist Church, which has been very tastefully fitted up for the purpose. The institution, we believe, embraces young persons of both sexes, and the meetings, we suppose, are of a social character, partaking considerably of the nature of a school of training for young men in business habits, and founded on strictly temperance principles. We would advise all the young people who have time to spare, instead of loafing about the corners, to go up to the "templar."

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THE DAILY NEWS hopes that mercy will be extended, not that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle of the Federal Government represents is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years. The Times says:—After the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the issue with Confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the Government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the Alabama's depredations. Lord Palmerston said communications had been made for claims lately made, which were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or President Lincoln. He said an impression prevailed since Mr. Johnson's accession that new claims had been in a totally different spirit than formerly; that impression was altogether unfounded; that Mr. Lyard said that no fresh demands had been made.

THE REPUBLIC BETWEEN THE EMPEROR and Prince Napoleon was complete. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the great unparadiseable attack which was made in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war. He mentions the chief of the cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris; and had since come to Brazil. Advice from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favourably.

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THE PARIS correspondent of the Daily News says that the great unparadiseable attack which was made in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war. He mentions the chief of the cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris; and had since come to Brazil. Advice from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favourably.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERUVIAN." THE ALABAMA. WAR DECLARED AGAINST PARAGUAY. Further Point, June 11. The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool June 1st, via Greenock June 2nd, passed this point at a late hour this evening. The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st. The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st. The political news is unimportant. The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been reduced to 4 per cent. The U. S. 5-20's were quoted at 68 1/2; Erie, 50 1/2 to 51; Illinois Central shares, 76 1/2.

COMMERCE. Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton sales for four days sum up 75,000 bales including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant; prices of the fair and middling qualities are 1d higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions. Breadstuffs.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive, and 1s 6d to 8s 8d. Corn heavy and 6d lower, mixed, 2s. Provisions.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferior qualities. Lard flat and 1d lower. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 2s 6d to 2s 9d for red and pearl. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea inactive, but steady. Rice quiet, but steady. Consols closed on Wednesday at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for money.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d to 1 1/2 higher for American and Egyptian, 1/2 to 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales today are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are fair, uplands, 17 1/2; middling uplands, 16 1/2; middling Mobile, 16 1/2; fair Orleans, 14 1/2; middling Orleans, 16 1/2. Stock in port estimated 440,000 bales, of which 56,000 are American. Breadstuffs very dull, and all quotations slightly lower. Provisions quiet and steady, except lard, which is still declining. London, June 2.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 to 90 ex dividend; Ill. C. Shares, 76 1/2. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £239,000.

LATEST VIA GREENOCK. The steamer Republic, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2nd. It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay.

GREAT BRITAIN. The public was entirely occupied with the race for the Derby. The French horse Gladiator won easily in a canter by two lengths. There was a length between the 2nd and 3rd horses. The London papers warmly congratulate France on the triumph of her horse. The timekeepers they have fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was well and fairly earned. It is said that the owner of Gladiator, Count Lagrange, wins from £70,000 to £80,000. The Times says the attitude of the United States on the Alabama is perhaps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing could be more courteous. Mr. Adams desired to maintain amity as well as peace. England has many counter-arguments, and these will be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands, which she believes to be unfounded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Chester, in favour of his son, who is canvassing for election to the next parliament. The Chancellor expressed himself in favour of a wide extension of the franchise to the working classes, not as a matter of abstract right, but in order to strengthen the laws and constitution of the country.

FRANCE.—It was asserted that several foreign convicts had proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince Napoleon's speech, but the project was frustrated by Lord Cowley declaring that the language could not affect England, and that any collective step would be offensive to the Imperial Government. The Paris bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67 1/2 3/4. GREECE.—The elections have terminated. Quiet prevailed, with the exception of a few unimportant outbreaks. BRAZIL.—The Brazilian mail reached Lisbon with Rio dates to the 19th of May. Lopez had seized in the port of Assumpcion, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer 'Valer'.

His squadron further disabled, and the town was occupied without resistance by 7,000 Paraguayans. The Brazilian Ministry had tendered their resignation, and Senator Nabuco de Azevedo was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet. SPAIN.—The "Diaria Espanola" says that the Government dissolve Congress the party of the liberal union will abstain taking part in the elections. The financial difficulties of the Government are reported to be extreme. On the 31st the demand for discount was slight. At the stock-exchange loans were offered at 2 1/2 to 3.

The Bank of France is shortly expected to lower the Bank rate. The Times says that Bombay telegrams of May 29 had reached London. One mentions further disasters, but another is understood to speak of bank failures (and the tone of both is very gloomy). It is added that all the claims on Cans & Co. (not legally proved) will be rejected, meeting probably that the line of bargains will be thrown out. The following is a summary of the "City of London" news brought by the Peruvian: The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th. At the banquet given by the contractors all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success. In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said officers had been made for colonisation of the Red River district, but without present result. The Government acknowledges the right of property in land by the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter. The Owl says that the Canadian delegates have established a complete amity with the Imperial Government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed Confederation will be rejected out.

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THE HERALD. CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. A closely contested Cricket Match was played at Almonte on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst. for a supper, between two sides, chosen by two leaders, viz., Messrs. Geo. Willis, Jr., and Jas. Rosamond, Jr., from among the members of the Almonte Cricket Club, including several players from Carleton Place and Ashton, which resulted in Mr. Jas. Rosamond's side winning by four runs. The day was fine and the play good. The best of good feeling prevailed, especially after supper, which was served at eight o'clock, at Cole's Hall, when songs were sung, stories told, and a royal, patriotic, and sportsmanlike drink. After enjoying the banquet for an hour or two, the company dispersed. Three cheers were given to the Carleton and Ashton players as they departed for home. The following is the score:

GEORGE WILLIS'S.

G. D. Northgraves, b McEwen.....	2
F. Bamford, c J. Willis, b McEwen.....	0
J. Donagan, b McEwen.....	2
G. Willis, b Church.....	11
W. Patterson, b Church.....	3
W. H. Patterson, b McEwen.....	0
Russell, b Bamford.....	12
P. Patterson, run out.....	1
W. Pattie, b Church.....	2
W. Russell, b T. Bamford.....	5
W. Dack, b J. Rosamond.....	4
J. Murphy, not out.....	2
A. Bell, c McEwen, b J. Rosamond.....	0
Byes 15, Leg Byes 4.....	19
Total.....	63

Second Innings.

G. D. Northgraves, run out.....	0
F. Bamford, c Springour, b McEwen.....	11
J. Donagan, b Church.....	0
G. Willis, run out.....	0
A. Bell, run out.....	0
W. Russell, run out.....	0
Dr. Patterson, b McEwen.....	0
W. Pattie, b W. Glover.....	17
G. Russell, c Glover, b McEwen.....	4
W. H. Patterson, c McEwen, b Church.....	6
J. Murphy, b Bamford.....	2
W. Dack, not out.....	11
Byes 4, Leg Byes 3, Wide Balls 4.....	11
Total.....	63

JAMES ROSAMOND'S.

First Innings.

Dr. McEwen, b G. Willis.....	5
A. Merrick, c Northgraves, b G. Willis.....	0
W. Glover, c Pattie, b W. Patterson.....	0
J. Rosamond, b W. G. Willis.....	9
D. McEwen, b G. Willis.....	6
W. Dack, c Northgraves, b G. Willis.....	0
T. Bamford, b G. Willis.....	3
J. Springour, c Northgraves, b G. Willis.....	0
W. Laidlaw, b G. Willis.....	0
D. McDiarmid, c G. Willis, b W. Patterson.....	0
J. Willis, b W. Patterson.....	10
B. Rosamond, c F. Bamford, b F. Bamford.....	10
W. Poole, not out.....	6
Byes 3, Wide Balls 2, No Balls 1.....	6
Total.....	47

Second Innings.

Dr. McEwen, b W. Patterson.....	12
J. Springour, b G. Willis.....	3
J. Rosamond, c W. Patterson, b Northgraves.....	5
W. Poole, c Dr. Patterson, b Northgraves.....	9
Dr. Church, b W. Patterson.....	9
W. Glover, b G. Willis.....	25
D. McDiarmid, b Northgraves.....	1
A. Merrick, b G. Willis.....	1
D. McEwen, b G. Willis.....	6
T. Bamford, run out.....	5
J. Willis, c F. Bamford, b G. Willis.....	0
W. Laidlaw, b Northgraves.....	0
B. Rosamond, not out.....	3
Byes 6, Leg Byes 3, Wide Balls 5.....	14
Total.....	83

Manslaughter at Chatham, C. E. THE PARTY ARRESTED.

An inquest was held on the 11th June, on the body of Edward Creighton, of St. Jerome, who was drowned in the rafting business. It seems the deceased and another man were coming up the road about two miles above Carleton, on Friday last, about sundown, when they were overtaken by two brothers, the names of James and John Byrne, riding in a cart, when James said to the deceased, "Get down, or I will do something to that effect, when he replied, "It is none of your business," upon which Byrne jumped out of his cart, and said he would hit him if he saw it was his business, and maltreated the man in a brutal manner by beating him on the head and body, from which he died on Sunday (yesterday) morning at sunrise. Colonel De Bazel, deputy coroner, being notified, repaired to the spot about 9 o'clock, a.m., and immediately apprehended a jury, which, upon being sworn, repaired to where the body was lying for examination. Dr. Jameson, who attended the deceased, and gave his opinion when he first saw him on Friday evening that he could not live, was called to attend at the examination, and to testify what he knew about his death. On viewing the body, the Dr. said it was necessary to have a post-mortem examination, which was made, when he found the bowels and liver in a very bad state, caused by external bruises; the brain was also injured. The above facts being proved by three witnesses who saw Byrne beat deceased on Friday evening last, the jury were unanimous in the verdict that deceased came to his death by blows given him by James Byrne, on Friday evening last. Both parties were sober, and believe, at the time. Byrne is a very powerful man, nearly 7 feet high. The deceased was also a stout, healthy looking man, who, I am told, leaves a wife and 6 or 7 children. A warrant was made out, and Byrne, who lives in Grenville, was arrested without any difficulty and sent to prison.

Inquest.

W. A. Schofield, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the 7th inst., near Cole's Ferry, on the body of a man named Robert Simpson, a one armed stone mason. It appears Simpson and two others got into a boat at Cole's Ferry, while intoxicated, carrying two bottles of liquor with them, and went up the river a small distance to McEwen's, where they landed and drank some of the liquor. After this, they again entered the boat and had not gone far when it capsized and Simpson was drowned. All the men were in a state of intoxication at the time. Simpson leaves a wife and family in Scotland. He was an intelligent man, but unfortunately very much given to drink.—Brookville Recorder.

SCOTCH.—A man named Carragach, living near Philipville, was found near that village in the woods with his throat cut. He had left home on the Monday and was not found till Thursday, when his body was in a sad state in consequence of exposure during the warm weather. The cause is not known, although it is alleged that a law suit was threatened for the support of a child born to him before his marriage in the winter. His rash and his new left a widow.—Recorder.

The Alabama Claims.—Another American View. (From the Detroit Tribune.) The Chicago Tribune comments that if the British Government shall refuse to pay the claims of the United States for damages inflicted upon the American commerce by the Alabama, and other British pirates sailing under the rebel flag, our government shall proceed to take its "pay in coin." This is simply bluster. We have already vastly more territory that we shall be able to people before the middle of next century. A war with England would cost us infinitely more than ten British North American colonies, even if it should last but half as long as the war of 1812. We have just emerged. We believe it to be altogether contrary to the spirit of the age to make war upon any nation on a question of dollars and cents. But leaving such considerations out of sight, even if we should annex the Canadas, and otherwise inflict greater injury upon England than she would upon us, the result would not be worth the cost. Does any sane man suppose that we could carry on a war with England without adding immensely to a national debt already enormous? Our true policy is peace. Nay more, our true revenge upon England lies more, not less, in peace. By peace we shall draw from her hundreds of thousands of her crowded population. The very men who would be employed by her to shed the blood of American soldiers, in a war against the United States, will by peace be made citizens of our United States, and will add immensely to our wealth and power.

The most effective way to reach the British treasury is through the pockets of the British manufacturers. When the last rebel cruiser is driven from the ocean, let our claim for damages arising from England's negligent or violated neutrality, by her failure to prevent the export of the distinct intimation that a neutral increase in our duties upon such foreign goods as are imported chiefly from England will be the consequence of her refusal to pay the bill. We have very little doubt that she will refuse to pay it. Then let us keep our word, and upon the tariff screws. We must have heavy indirect or direct taxation for many years to come, and perhaps both. Is it not best, then, that as large as possible a portion of this taxation shall be imposed upon the products of a country which will have refused to make amends for the injuries done us through her neglect or violation of neutrality? In this way we can punish England without injury to ourselves but rather with the greatest benefit. We can build up in this country the manufactures for which we are now largely dependent on England, and we can transplant to this country multitudes of the British working men and women, who now carry them on.

Anglo-French Peace Jubilee.

For fifty years uninterrupted peace has prevailed between England and France. The rivalry of war has ceased, and ancient prejudices are now buried, let us hope, for ever. A fitting and anniversary celebration could not be allowed to pass without some appropriate celebration and to the representative working men of both countries is due the credit of having taken the first step in a practical and well considered movement. It has been decided that an Anglo-French Peace Jubilee Exhibition shall be held at the Crystal Palace during the present summer. According to existing arrangements the exhibition will be opened on Saturday the 29th July, and will remain open during the three following months. The promoters have determined to limit the goods to specimens of the highest quality, and to appeal mainly to the cultivated intelligence and artistic training of the working classes. The French workmen have gone into the undertaking with genuine enthusiasm.

Four Persons Drowned in the Desjardins Canal.

Dundas, 14th. Yesterday evening about eight o'clock, as Mr. E. Coleman, Miss Carrie Coleman, Miss Kate Gage, of Stony Creek, and Miss Creighton and Master Geo. Creighton were rowing in an open boat in the Desjardins Canal, the steamer "Annie" passed the boat, and the latter capsized. The steamer at once reversed her engines and made efforts to save them, but unfortunately none of them were saved except George Creighton. The steamer at once proceeded to Dundas, and procuring necessary grappling irons, returned to the scene of the disaster. The bodies were found about eight o'clock. Mr. Coleman is son of Mr. James Coleman, owner of the Dundas four mills, and was an expert swimmer, but it seems that the ladies clung to him and thus prevented him from using his arms.

DR. GUTHRIE ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The evidence of Dr. Guthrie before the Royal Commissioners on Scottish Schools, contained in the first report of the Commission, which has been just issued, is very strong on compulsory education. The doctor would make short work with the religious difficulty. "I would have," he said, "a Catechism in our Schools that would embrace, in England, for instance, Episcopalian, Independent, and Wesleyan. And I have no hesitation in saying that, if you had such a catechism for children of all Denominations, they would have had their dinner at the usual hour like other people."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last a young man named Robert Bon, residing at La Chapelle's Bridge, St. Laurent, went out shooting upon his own farm, and not returning home during the day, his friends became alarmed and commenced the search for him. He was found on Wednesday, within a short distance of his own house, quite dead, his fowling piece lying beside him. It is supposed that the gun had been accidentally discharged, and its contents passed through his skull. The coroner yesterday held an inquest, the result of which we have not heard. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

MAN KILLED ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Seaford, June 13, 1865.—A man fell from the express train going west near Clinton to-day, and was so severely injured that he could not get out of the train, and the freight train going east ran over him, cutting off one of his legs and fracturing his skull. There were no papers on his person to identify him. He had a ticket from Toronto to Goderich. The freight train took him back to Clinton, where he died soon after. He is a man of medium height, had a loose suit of black clothes and a black felt hat. He appeared about thirty or thirty-three years of age, and had light hair, short beard, no whiskers or moustache.—Toronto Globe.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Chatham, June 13, 1865.—Yesterday evening a coloured boy about twelve years old was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river Thames. He was a stranger from Boston. To-day a little girl about 3 years old, daughter of John Hooper of this place, was accidentally drowned while playing on a board which extended over the creek near her father's place.

A Railway Train Rushes into a Water-Spout. (From the Glasgow Herald.) The disaster which on Monday occurred brooding over the city developed itself with terrible intensity in an easterly direction, and gave rise to a scene of extraordinary description on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, at a short distance east of Crox station, occasioning a feeling of utmost alarm among those who were its unexpected witnesses, and whose lives for a time were placed in considerable danger. From the information which we have been able to gather, it appears that as the four o'clock express train from Edinburgh to Glasgow was nearing the Crox station, and passing the line which at this point is carried through a deep cutting, the engine driver was signalled when passing the 4.15 p.m. express from Glasgow to proceed cautiously. Shortly after the warning had been given a fearful noise was heard; flashes of lightning gleamed through the heavy air, followed by crashes of thunder and the carriage of the train was suddenly assailed with what seemed to the terrified passengers within a terrific shower of hail, and in an instant a perfect deluge of water came sweeping down from the shelving rocks on either side of the cutting, and the train was evidently burst in the vicinity of the line, and before the speed of the train could be diminished to any considerable extent it shot right into the centre of the suddenly released waters, which, foaming and seething, rushed into the train, and the carriage was gradually and completely submerged, floating in a short time the footboard and the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of confusion and alarm already prevailing. The train was by and by completely buried under the water, and the passengers were gradually and completely submerged, floating in a short time the footboard and the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of confusion and alarm already prevailing. The train was by and by completely buried under the water, and the passengers were gradually and completely submerged, floating in a short time the footboard and the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of confusion and alarm already prevailing. The train was by and by completely buried under the water, and the passengers were gradually and completely submerged, floating in a short time the footboard and the first class compartments, while the hissing noise which was produced through contact with the works of the engine tended to increase the feeling of confusion and alarm already prevailing.

The Synod; but there is another class who apparently prefer an English clergyman to the office in the Church. A correspondent—a clergyman of the Church—writes to us to protest against the proposition, and we must say that we feel a strong sympathy with his views. It does not seem reasonable, while the principle in the Anglican Church is to be removed beyond the clergy of the Province. There is already difficulty enough experienced in finding young men of education and ability ready to enter into the service of the Anglican Church, without depriving them of a high and legitimate position in the Church. It is also questionable whether the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even two or three Bishops in England, would make a better choice, all things considered, than the Synod, whatever may be the result. It is impossible that they might do so. If the laity of the Church of England of the Liberal Evangelical school exerted the influence within their reach they might, while aiding in making the choice of a Bishop, exercise a powerful effect upon the character and position of the Church. It is when such questions are so thoroughly awakened and good impressions can be made.

It is not probable that the High Church party in the Synod will permit a reference to be made to the Synod, and it would appear to be the better policy for the Evangelical party to fight out their battle here, insisting that the new Bishop shall be a just and fair and moderate man, who will deal justly with all parties.

The new incumbent, whoever he may be, will not add the same influence as his predecessors, whose talents and long standing in the Church give him great prestige. The contest which will take place over the appointment will cause parties to spring up, who will afterwards influence the action of the Synod, and probably lead to changes in the constitution of the Church. The Anglican Church of Canada has been formally declared to be no longer under the control or supervision of the authorities of the Church of England. It is a separate and distinct body, and must henceforth act for itself. It is hardly possible that the Church in this country will take place in its policy. It is a voluntary church, and will be compelled to adopt the rules which other voluntary churches have adopted. It is probable that one of the first changes will be in the mode of choosing clergymen for congregations. At present the choice lies with the Bishop, and we had lately an illustration of the evils result of this system in Kingston. The Bishop appointed a rector distasteful to the people, it was alleged as a reward for services rendered in the election of the Bishop, and the result was that the congregation deserted the church, and very great changes took place in the power of the Bishop to appoint will be either entirely taken away, or so modified as to secure the congregations against tyranny. The power of the laity will make itself felt, and good results will flow therefrom to the Church and the cause of religion.—Globe.

Extraordinary Disappearance of a House.

One of the most extraordinary accidents that has been recorded for many years, near the town of Tredegar, South Wales. A boy was passing along the road, when as he was looking at a cottage inhabited by a man named Evan Jenkins and his family, he perceived that the cottage was sinking, and he immediately ran to the spot. On watching it more narrowly, he was satisfied that the framework of the window was sinking, and being apprehensive that the foundation of the structure was giving way, he ran to the door and also to the inn where he was, and it appeared that a cottage was being planned with the view of extorting the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars from A. T. Stewart, Esq., the well-known merchant of Broadway. He was marked to be enticed into a carriage, taken to an upper part of the city, and forcibly detained till such time as he would sign a paper giving the principal conspirator one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or as order on his cashier for that amount.

The charming Empress Eugenie continues to impart new grace even to the dull routine of the Empire, during the absence of the Emperor in Algeria, she emerges from her solitude, and is seen in the various public places. The first cabinet council presided over by her marks an era in the history of royalty. Her Majesty did not speak except in reply to questions requiring imperial sanction. A gentleman who was present describes her appearance and demeanor as quiet and dignified in the extreme. Her dress was of deep mourning with long sweeping skirts and short bodice, with a *perfaix* contentment sash embroidered in steel, the hair in puffed bandeaux was powdered with steel dust, and the eignon behind gathered into a net ornamented with bright steel spangles. All this flashed and glittered in the dancing rays of sunlight which penetrated through the closed *salottines* of the Council-Chamber, and inspired light and freedom ideas in the mind of the potent, grave and reserved signor, accustomed to a far different line of thought when there assembled.

Babb Doddington was very lethargic, falling asleep one day, after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his slothfulness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well said Doddington, and yet did not hear it; but I never do sleep because I am so busy about this time of day you would tell that story."

A CURSE FOR A TERRIBLE DISORDER OF THE MOUTH COMMONLY CALLED SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce, of an herb called by the Indians *mandu* your own business an ounce, mix these with a little charity of fillings, and two or three sprigs of your tongue between your teeth, summer them together in a vessel called *compensation* for a short time, and the mixture will be fit for use. The symptoms are a violent itching in the roof of the mouth, which invariably takes when you are with a kind of animal called *gossip*. When you feel it coming on, take a teaspoonful of the above and hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closed till you go home.—Gentlemen are troubled with this disease as well as ladies.

POWER OF THE FEMININE.—In November last, when the year's accounts of the savings banks of the United Kingdom were made up, there were 530,708 depositors, none of whom had more than £20 in the bank, and nearly a quarter of a million of them not more than 30s. but their united deposits amounted to £5,000,000, a larger amount than the deposits in any of our private or joint-stock banks, except a very few just the largest in the kingdom.—*Argyll-Herald*.

Great Fire in Brantford, O. W. Brantford, 14th.—There was a very large fire here last night. One half of the brick portion of the town was burned. The block of Coburn street from Comberford to Stratford is burned, besides damage to the south side of the street. The telegraph poles and wires are burnt, rendering communication difficult.

The Globe warns bankers against a gang of Robbers who have appeared in Canada for the purpose of open day robberies, after the fashion of the St. Albans raid.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was finished on the 9th. At a banquet given by the contractors, all parties seemed satisfied with the great result already obtained, and the almost certainty of being a great success.

A son of Mr. Peter Logan, of Dunn, aged 17 years, was accidentally drowned while swimming lately in the river near Haldimand.—*Haldimand Tribune*.

The Rev. Robert Torrance, of Guelph, was on Thursday last, says the Guelph Advertiser, presented by his congregation with a beautiful set of silver-mounted harness.

A stone-mason, named Simpson, was says the Brookville Monitor, drowned on Tuesday last, in the St. Lawrence river, near that town.

HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who has belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war. These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would insure in every negro voter, a spirit of manhood as well as discipline, some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—*New York Herald*.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—Detective D. K. Sullivan arrested a man named Fishleigh, on Sunday, at Blindbury's Hotel, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Wilkins, for alleged forgery on the bank of Montreal, through an agency at Stratford. Fishleigh resided at Mitchell, a few miles from Stratford, where he kept store, and has, it is said, been in the habit of drawing money from the bank agency on forged promissory notes for the past two years, meeting them with some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Birth.

In Ramsey, on Monday the 19th inst. Mrs. Hugh Neilson of a son.

In Ramsey, on the 17th of June, Mrs. John Houston of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Franktown, of a daughter.

In Portage du Fort, on the 14th inst., the wife of Edward Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

In Portage du Fort, on the 15th inst., the wife of Robert Elliott, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

At the residence of the Bride's father, Brookville, on Thursday, the 1st of June, by the Rev. W. H. Poole, Mr. A. G. Cole, Artist, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Holmes, both of Brookville.

Died.

At the residence of Thomas Webster, Esq., Brookville, on Monday, the 7th inst., the Rev. Edward Denroche, Minister of the Church of England, aged 62 years.

MARKETS.

Brookville, June 14th, 1865.

Fall Flour @ 100 lbs.....	\$3 00 @ 3 25
Spring Flour.....	2 75 " 3 00
Spring Wheat.....	1 00 " 1 10
Buck Wheat.....	0 75 " 0 80
Indian Corn @ 36 lbs.....	0 75 " 0 80
Barley @ 48 lbs.....	0 60 " 0 65
Fall Wheat.....	1 00 " 1 25
Potatoes.....	0 40 " 0 45
Rye.....	0 65 " 0 70
Oatmeal, 80 lbs.....	3 00 " 0 40
Oats.....	0 40 " 0 45
Hay @ 100 lbs.....	10 00 " 12 00
Beef @ 100 lbs.....	6 00 " 8 00
Pork @ 100 lbs.....	6 00 " 8 00
Pork Prime Mess.....	14 00 " 16 00
Wood @ lb.....	0 30 " 0 40
Butter.....	0 18 " 0 14
Eggs.....	0 10 " 0 11
Fowls @ pair.....	0 20 " 0 30
Geese.....	0 30 " 0 40
Sausages.....	0 10 " 0 12
Dried apples per 22 lbs.....	1 90 " 2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100 lb.....	1 75 " 2 00
Core Meal per 100 lbs.....	0 18 " 0 18
Lard.....	0 18 " 0 18
Tallow.....	0 08 " 0 10
Hardwood.....	2 30 " 2 15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—As default has been made in the non-payment of a certain Mortgage, made between Robert McNeil and Robert Commercial of that property in the Village of Clayton, consisting of Dwelling House and Garden, description of which may be seen at the Benzie's Corners P. O., Ramsey.

The above property will be sold, by Public Sale, on FRIDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at JAMES COULTER'S, Jr. Sale at one o'clock.

ROBERT COMMERCIAL, 40-4 Ramsey, 19th June, 1865.

TEMPERANCE PLO-NIO.

TOWNSHIP TEMPERANCE PLO-NIO will be held in APPLETON, on the 28th INSTANT. To begin at eleven o'clock, under the direction of the several temperance organizations of this township.

Several addresses will be delivered by clergymen and others.

Mr. Griffin, Lecturer to the Independent Order of Good Templars, will be present, from whom an intellectual and interesting subject of Legal Prohibition will be discussed.

The Friends of Temperance and public of the Township generally are invited to attend. Parties attending will provide their own refreshments.

Special invitations will be extended to members not resident in the township. Signed, in behalf of the Committee, W. BREEDIN, 40-4.

The Appleton BRASS BAND will be in attendance to entertain the proceedings.

CIRCULAR. SPRING 1865. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Goods direct from England, consisting in part of—

300 pairs Table Cutlery,	36 pairs Carvers,	3 dozen Butter Knives,	6 do Razors,	9 do Scissors,	87 do Pocket Knives,	54 do Butt Hinges,	315 gross Saws,	Wrought Latches,	Iron Tea and Table Spoons,	Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks,	Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches,	Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
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—ALSO FOR SALE—

105 dozen Hay Rakes,	20 do Scythe Snaths,	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.
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BUILDING HARDWARE.

Looks 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 Billet Steel,	Nail Rods, &c., &c.
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With a large assortment of Shelf Hardware!

The whole of which will be sold FOR CASH ONLY. At a small advance on cost. A liberal discount made to Country Dealers.

W. MARTINDALE.

CARRIAGE GOODS.

Hubs, Rims, Shafts,	Seat Boxes, Spindles, Axles,	Trundle Skates,	Carriage Springs, Seals,	Side & Double Enamelled Cloth and Oil Cloth, Plated Ornaments,	Trimmings of all kinds,	Carriage Hous, &c.
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MINING TOOLS.

Drill Steel 2 to 1 1/2 inch,	Steel Pick,	Sticking Hammer—cast steel,	Shovels—iron and steel,	Fuse—common and water,	Blasting Powder, &c.
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Coffin Trimmings

Of various styles furnished complete

W. Martindale's

Perth, 6th June, 1865. 406

NOTICE.—The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsey will meet in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, 7th JULY, at Ten o'clock, forenoon.

School Trustees intending to apply for Special Assessments will please hand in their applications on or before the above date.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Town Clerk, Ramsey, June 19th, 1865. 406

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farm for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned, Executors to the Will of the late John McManus, will offer for Sale by Public Auction, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, on SATURDAY, 24th INSTANT, at AN O'NE O'CLOCK, P.M., That Valuable Farm occupied by the late John McManus previous to his death, being Lot No. 12 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Ramsey, and containing 100 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half Cash down, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest.

The Farm is a valuable one, and is situated within less than two miles from the flourishing Village of Almonte. It will be sold cheap.

JOHN CAMPBON, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Executors, Almonte, June 9, 1865. 39a

EYES Front.

ATTENTION!

THE CARLETON PLACE RIFLE COMPANY will meet at the Armory, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 22nd JUNE, for Drill, under the instruction of Sergeant Conway, at 6 o'clock, sharp time.

At the time of notice in short the men will please appear in uniform as much as possible, so that we may have a full Company.

JAMES POOLE, Captain.

REPLENISH ATTENTION!

THE next quarterly inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will take place before Brigadier Major General FRIDAY, June 23rd INSTANT, at 10 o'clock, at the Armory at 8 o'clock, P.M., on that day.

James Poole, Captain, June 13th, 1865.

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James Poole, Captain, June 13th, 1865.

Board of Public Instruction. THE RENFREW BOARD meets in the Grammar School, Village of Renfrew, on THURSDAY 29th JUNE, AT TEN O'CLOCK FORENOON. S. C. FRASER, A.M., Secretary. June 10th, 1865.

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 (at present occupied by the Rev. C. P. Emery), either in whole or in part, as it may suit the occupier.

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.

RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION! THE next quarterly inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will take place before Brigadier Jackson on FRIDAY, THE 23RD JUNE (INSTANT). Every member of the Company is requested to attend at the Armory at 2 o'clock, P.M., on that day. JAMES POOLE, Captain. June 13th, 1865.

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 CITY 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, in the County of Carleton.

Together with other lands in the Township of North Gower and Nepesin, in the County of Carleton. Dated at Ottawa, this Ninth day of June, A.D. 1865. WILLIAM BARCLAY, Official Assignee.

Brookville & Ottawa RAILWAY. TIME TABLE NO. 10, Commencing on Monday, May 29, 1865. MAIN LINE. TRAINS GOING NORTH. STATIONS. No. 1. No. 3. A.M. P.M. Brookville..... 6:00 4:50 G. T. Junction..... 6:07 4:57 *Fairfield..... 6:24 4:59 *Clark's..... 6:30 5:28 *Bellamy's..... 6:40 5:42 *Jelly's..... 6:47 5:50 *Wolford..... 6:52 5:56 *Irish Creek..... 7:00 6:06 *Story's..... 7:16 6:26 *Smith's Falls..... 7:40 6:50 *Ferguson's..... 7:57 6:57 *Franktown..... 8:10 7:10 *Beckwith..... 8:24 7:34 *Carleton Place..... 8:40 7:40 *Almonte..... 9:00 7:58 *Snedden's..... 9:18 8:18 *Pakenham..... 9:45 8:29 *Arnprior..... 10:20 8:50 TRAINS GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. No. 2. No. 4. A.M. P.M. Arnprior..... 12:10 12:45 Pakenham..... 1:12 1:40 *Snedden's..... 1:20 1:50 *Carleton Place..... 1:50 2:07 *Beckwith..... 2:07 2:23 *Franktown..... 2:23 2:39 *Ferguson's..... 2:35 2:51 *Smith's Falls..... 2:50 3:06 *Story's..... 3:04 3:14 *Wolford..... 3:24 3:34 *Bell's..... 3:34 3:41 *Clark's..... 3:48 3:52 *Bellamy's..... 4:02 4:02 *Fairfield..... 4:10 4:06 *G. T. Junction..... 4:23 4:25 Brookville..... 4:40 4:30

PERTH BRANCH. A.M. P.M. Perth..... 7:00 7:50 *Pike Falls..... 7:20 8:10 *Smith's Falls..... 7:40 8:30 No. 1 connects at Arnprior with Steamers for Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c. No. 2 connects at Brookville with the G. T. R. and Royal Mail Steamers for Montreal, Toronto, &c. No. 4 connects at Brookville with the G. T. R. Day Express, for Montreal, &c. &c. E. P. OOKKE, Managing Director.

FOR SALE.—The Western Passage Property near Carleton Place. Apply to the Rev. J. Hanson on the Carleton Place, May 30th, 1865.

PERTH DISTRICT CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting for the Perth district will be held on the farm of Mr. William Hickey, two miles east of Pakenham, and of the Brookville and Ottawa Railway Station. TO COMMENCE JUNE 29th. Parties from a distance wishing to rent tents will notify either Rev. W. McDonagh, Arnprior, or Rev. W. Burns, Pakenham, before the 24th inst. No Grocery or Provision Tents allowed on the ground. By order of Committee. All the Ministers of the District are ex-pected to attend, and as many as can from circuits adjacent on Ottawa and Frontiers Districts are hereby cordially invited; and our Lay Brethren on circuits all around are cordially invited to "come up to the help of the Lord."

JAMES GRAY, Chairman. W. BURNS, Minister. W. McDONAGH, Circuit. 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. ALSTIN, Eganville, O. Co. Renfrew, May 25th, 1865.

LABATT BROTHERS, BREWERS, Prescott, W. India Pale, Kennebec and other Ales and Porter.

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 as cheap every person is buying. Ready-made Clothing to fit every person for size and quality. For Gents, 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', Gents' and Misses'. Teas and Sugars that only require a trial to insure a continuous usage. Coffee—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.

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, Coburgs, Shirtings, Ties, Doekings, 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.

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:

Great variety, Plain and Fancy Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Doekings, Plain and Fancy Drills, Checks, &c., Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., Plain and Fancy Hats, 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. MARATHUR, Carleton Place, May 8th, 1865.

THE RECIPROCIITY TREATY. The Convention of the Boards of Trade of Great Britain and the United States and Canada, to be held in Detroit in July next, will afford an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of correct ideas regarding the Reciprocity Treaty. The great importance of the subject to Canada, and the necessity of having the question clearly apprehended by the public mind of the United States, render it essential that this opportunity should be improved. The publishers of THE TRADE REVIEW, desirous of contributing to the general fund of information upon the subject, offer the following prizes for Essays or Articles on the subject thus stated:—

Its Advantages to the United States and Canada. First Prize.....\$50.00 Second Prize.....25.00 The articles should not exceed two pages or six columns of THE TRADE REVIEW, and be published therein. The publishers undertake to circulate, gratuitously, a large number among the delegates to the Convention, and their constituents. The Essays to be sent in so as to reach the undersigned by Friday, June 23d. The Judges will be announced next week. W. B. COEDRER & CO., Montreal, 26th May, 1865.

W. TENNANT & CO., ALMONTÉ. 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, 30 dozen Milk Pans, 46 to 54 per dozen, 5 casks Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each, 30 Stands, (Cribb) and Rockers, 35 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 Baggy, 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.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the Subscriber on the first day of March last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts due or they will be handed over for collection. Merchants and farmers' produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampston's store. NATHANIEL McNEELY, Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864.

WARREN'S MELODEONS FOR SALE.—4, 5 & 6 Octave. Also Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second to none in Canada. TIMBERING IF REQUIRED, W. TENNANT & CO., Almonte, 10th April, 1865.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Capital—One Million Sterling. CHIEF OFFICES. LONDON—75 & 74 King William Street. LIVERPOOL—Brown's Buildings, Exchange. MONTREAL—50 St. Francois Xavier Street. With numerous Branches and Agencies throughout CANADA BRANCH. CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq. ALEXANDER M. DICKIE, Esq., B. H. LEMMONIE, Esq., JOHN REDPATH, Esq. SIMPSON & BETHUNE, Gen. Agents, Montreal. Every description of Fire Assurance business transacted on liberal terms, and at moderate rates compared with other Institutions. No Fire or Life Insurance Office has established either in Europe or America, as attested by 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 in 1863 over 1862 was larger than in London Office, and the percentage of increase more than doubled that of any other Fire Office in Great Britain. A Farm property insured for 3 years at very low rates. W. A. DOYLE, Agent at Almonte.

PATERSON & ROSAMOND, Agents for the sale of B. & W. Rosamond's WOOLLEN GOODS. The highest market price given for any quantity of good clean Wool, either in CARL or CLOTH. Almonte, 8th May, 1865.

BROOKVILLE Marble Works. L. DE CARLE, Monumental, Gravestone and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution. Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere.

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.

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 Shop and Garden on the premises. Apply, if by letter, prepaid, to THOMAS MCMULLEN, Clayton.

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 which he may be entrusted, in the best style of workmanship and at the lowest prices. Carleton Place, May 1st 1865.

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 Kirkins, Clothing & Shoes. Butter, Pork, Eggs, Wax, 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. H. TENNANT, Carleton Place, April 24th, 1865.

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

FRESH TURNIP SEED. Of English growth, of reliable quality and true to name. Shiraz's Improved Purple Top Swede, Laings do, White Swede, Purple Top Swede, White Globe, Green Globe, Red Top Globe, White Flake Norfolk, Leaf Stone, Six weeks, Red Top Strap Leaf Stone. The above seeds have been imported for my own trade direct from the English Seed Merchants, and will be sold low for cash, and to meet the personal wants of the community, at the Perth Seed Store. JOHN HART, Perth, June 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having built a FLOUR & GRIEST MILL at Kingston Mills, can now supply Flour of all grades, made from Western Wheat, to all requiring the same. The Flour can be shipped every day either by Railroad or Steamboat to all parts of Canada, by applying to HOWARD SMITH, Kingston Mills, C. W. May 25th, 1865.

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 20th, 1865.

GINGER'S celebrated Sewing Machines have been successfully used in almost all parts of the World for the last 15 years. Indeed, the superior qualities of them over all others are so well known, that it is no longer necessary to say anything in their praise. But persons who are not thoroughly acquainted with Sewing Machines are likely to be deceived in making a purchase, as there are many worthless imitations of Singer's Patent offered for sale in Ottawa county at the present time. W. G. BRADY, the only person that is authorized to sell Singer's Sewing Machines in Ottawa county, and persons about to purchase will find on examination that they are the only machines that have durability, and certainty of correct action. N. B.—All Machines sold at this Office are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be returned. Sample Machines can be seen, at J. McVein's, Renfrew, by W. G. Brady, opposite Bishop's Hotel, Sparks street Ottawa. Sewing Machines of every description repaired and improved in the most substantial manner by W. G. BRADY, Sparks-st., Importer Block, Ottawa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. AT THE OLD STAND. NOT TO BE UNDERSTOOD. THE Subscriber is now offering great inducements to purchasers. Having the LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN ALMONTÉ, Every department being full and carefully selected on the best and lowest prices. Will be sold at such Low Prices As to merit rapid demand. A Careful Examination is requested. The Highest Price Paid for BUTTER, PORK, WHEAT, OATS, IRISH AND OTHER PRODUCE. JAMES H. WYLLIE, Almonte, December 1, 1864.

COLIN SINCLAIR, TAILOR & CLOTHIER. THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE to announce to his numerous customers in and around Carleton Place that he will sell of the remainder of his fall stock for a small advance above cost for cash, in order to prepare for the spring trade. His shop is next door to R. Crampston's store. He would also intimate to all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately, and save costs, as all must pay up this Spring.

Home and Colonial ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. In 40,000 Shares of \$50 Stg. each, with power of increase to \$1,000,000 Stg. insured, Chief Offices, 69 Cornhill, London, E. C. Deputy-Governor.—JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. F.M.F. FIRE AND LIFE BOARD. T. W. MACKEAN, Esq., Chairman, AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., Deputy WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, Esq., M. P., Bist. Adam, Kentonshire. WILLIAM FREDERICK BARRING, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan. STEPHEN BOSE, Esq., Director of the Merchant Bank of British South Africa. ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., late of Melburne, Watson & Co., Bathurst. LEWIS FRASER, Esq., of Melburne, Fraser & Co., Singapore. CLARK IRVING, Esq., Hyde Park Square, London. JAMES L'ETALLE, Esq., of Lyall, Menzie & Co., Calcutta. JAMES L'ETALLE, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company. BRISLEY DE COCKRY NIXON, Esq., Queen's Bank. JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank. FRED. FRYER, Esq., of the late firm of H. & J. Johnston & Co. JOHN SWINDELL, Esq., of Swindell & Matthews, Glasgow. HENRY THOMAS, Esq., 5 Queenborough Terrace, THOMAS MILLER, Manager. MORRICE A. BLACK, Secretary.

CANADIAN BRANCH. Chief Offices, 9 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL. JAMES GRANT, Manager. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Risks described on all descriptions of property, at the lowest rates charged by first class Companies; and Claims settled promptly and liberally, without reference to England. Agent.—ALEX. FOWLER, PAKENHAM.

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 Carleton, and may be named by the pro-clamation of the Governor General. January 27th, 1865. 20-4.

NEW TINSHOP IN ARNPRIOR. [Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.] Shop for sale 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.

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby notifies all parties indebted to the late Charles Thomas, Junior, that he is the only person authorized to receive payments on account of the estate of the deceased, and that payments to any other will not be recognized. CHARLES THOMAS, Son, Algona, Co. Renfrew, April 10, '65. 31-4

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 all his 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 City Harness, Silver plated Harness, also a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and 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. If not the above will be sold at 10 per cent off his old prices for cash down. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864.

Best Top Strap Leaf Turnip. JUST ARRIVED, ex steamship "Mona," 300 lbs. FRESH BEST TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP SEED. The best Turnip grown for late sowing. Price, 75c. per lb. At the Perth Seed Store. JOHN HART, Perth, May 11th, 1865.

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 10th, 1865.

HIDE GREEN'S Vegetable Tolu Syrup. THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others had proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction. COUGES, COLDS, CATHARRH, ASTHMA, OBROU, 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 primal 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 analyzed 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 antiseptic qualities which above all others are preferable as exterminators of the common Tapeworm. 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 best 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 intestine 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 nourishment, and their certain consequences are pain, emaciation, 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. It is a pure vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quietly as common candy. Price 25 cents.

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

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. M. Farlane, and which has recently been fitted up in a style that will give comfort to travellers. WILLIAM DICKSON, Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864.

REMOVAL. 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 long and varied experience. Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence (for the present) at 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. E. Surveyor. Perth, March, 1862.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. COO'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL CROPS OF THE GARDEN OR FARM. It matures the Crops from Ten to Twenty Days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield in Barrels and boxes at 50 per Ton, with Freight added from Montreal. For instructions as to its application, and for a supply of the article, apply to the undersigned, dealer in Garden and Field Seeds, Plants, &c. JOHN HART, Perth, C. W.

CASH! CASH! CASH! THE HIGHEST Price paid in Cash for WOOL, SHEEP PELTS and COW HIDES. Cotton and Woollen Rags taken in exchange for Linen. Also Clothing, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Stoves Over 100 tons and all other articles in great profusion. WM. TAYLOR, Tinsmith. Carleton Place, September 15, 1864.

Row's Royal Patent Coffee Pot MANUFACTURED AT ARNPRIOR BY JOHN BUTLER. H. K. 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 complete 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. Sheep Pelts, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER, Ware Room is on the corner of Blanche and Murray Streets, a little west of Loyal's Hotel, Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864.

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP, AND Agricultural Works. Frost & Wood, MANUFACTURERS OF Threshing Machines, Buckeye Mowers and Reaping Machines, Stamping Machines, Straw Cutters, Road Scrapers, Dog Power, Flower, Drug and Circular Cross-cut Saw, Blotch, Chisels, 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), Single Machines, Grind and Saw Mill Cutters, and Jan's Wood of all kinds. Smith's Falls, C. W.

DAVID FINDLAY, Carleton Place, April 15, 1864.

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UNION HOTEL. S. MITH'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.

COLE'S HOTEL. ALMONTÉ. 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.

METCALFE'S HOTEL. CARLETON PLACE. R. METCALFE, 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 High-wines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities. Carleton Place, 17th Dec., 1864.

FOUST'S HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Beckwith and the surrounding country, that he has removed the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalfe, where he has prepared to receive 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 table d'hôte and à la carte. Particular attention will be given to the stabling department. W. A. FOUST, Carleton Place, Sept. 20, 1864.

ALMONTÉ HOUSE. ALMONTÉ, 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. MCGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PUMP, all orders for which will receive strict attention as heretofore. Also manufacture an excellent article of Piping for draining lands, conveying water to distant places in Gardens, &c. This piping can be manufactured so as to be drilled with Water Pipes, and are prepared to furnish the latest improved Dog Power Chain. HAMLIN & ROBINSON, Almonte, February, 1865.

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

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DAVID FINDLAY, Carleton Place, April 15, 1864.

DEACON & MORRIS, Barristers and Attorneys (Practice Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark). JOHN DEACON, J., ALEX. MORRIS, Esq., Late of Toronto & Morris Montreal.

FRASER & REYNOLDS, Barristers, Attorneys & Solicitors in Law, Queen's Bench, Conveyancers, &c., Arnprior, County of Renfrew. 17-7.

J. GIBSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Pakenham, C. W. W. M. MOSTYN, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Licentiate in Law, Arnprior, Almonte, C. W.

JAMES PATTERSON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, &c., Almonte, C. W. J. SWEETLAND, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Lecturer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Pakenham, C. W.

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