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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 then both earnestly
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 noon 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 sister 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 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 touched, his shivering brother said,
"How very cold you are!"

But Willie said, "I do not mind,
I am so happy now;
I grieve 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 God has made.

"There, little angels with their crowns
Of gold, all fair and bright!
And harp and hymns, and glorious throngs
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 pleasant
With pe and us to stay,
And have my kites and tops, as here,
Than on a heap to play."

"No, Frank! I'm sure you always love
To sing our hymns of praise;
But ever 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 he had described what lay
Before his open view.

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

"He ceased; and side by side, while
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,
A part 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 approached, and larger grew,
Two angels I decreed."

"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 said, 'No fear, no fear,
When '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 curtains, 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 'twas 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;
And, when I could not see them more,
I thought my heart would break."

"I look'd around—my gaze was there,
But Willie now was gone;
I grieved that, for neglected 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, 'I'll pray and sleep.'"

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 fell to sleep,
I wrapp'd the clothes around him 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 all was in his breath:
The lovely boy was pale, and smiled
In the cold arms of death.

Let mothers learn a lesson here,
And DUTY NEER DELAY:
Let children's death be near,
And NEER FORGET TO PRAY.

Horne Tookie, 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. "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-on-down, crowing cock, wild
cats, red-head, swell-nose, gnat's mustard,
raise-head."

A country gentleman walking in his garden,
saw his gardener asleep in an arbor.
"What!" says the master, "sleep, 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 sparingly
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—generally; 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 no sooner
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 think 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 had extremely avocative, was all
ways abusing the avocative other, 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 deceased,
append 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 Tookie'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
asked 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 Tookie,
"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, I 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 oc-
cupation. Having declared his name, he ad-
dressed the nobleman in the following manner:
"Master of this parish," answered the poor
man, "how can that be?" "I am master of the
children of the parish," said the man; "the
children are master of their mothers, the
mothers are master of their fathers, and con-
sequently I am master of the whole parish."

A California gold digger having become
rich, desired a friend to procure for 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-
ecution. 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, I
must send you 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 to form an estimate of the extent
of the damage which has been done, but
a slight idea of it may be gathered from
the following facts collected on the spot.
The weather on Monday throughout the
day was extremely fine, but the tempera-
ture 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 darkening landscape, and
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 Killybeg,
and others, with perhaps greater accuracy, at-
tributed the floods to a heavy fall of rain,
rain consequent 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 till it acquired sufficient vol-
ume to burst the strongest barriers, and
then it rushed onward with irresistible
force on its fearful work of destruction.

Briggs, 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.
Groups were washed up the fields, roads
torn up into trenches, and enormous quan-
tities 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 exception of a rain the
floods had begun to abate, and in an
ashingly 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. The
burns, with the exception of the Colium
Burn, in the vicinity of the Colium House,
where a considerable portion of a field in
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 and destruc-
tive of the flood's ravages was that of the
Colium House, the residence of Mr. Archibald
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Arrival of the "Peruvian." THE ALABAMA WAR DECLARED AGAINST PARAGUAY.

Further Point, June 11.
The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Liverpool on June 2nd, passed this point at a late hour this evening.
The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, 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 3 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.

COMMERCIAL.

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.
Wheat inactive, and 1d to 2d lower for inferior; winter red, 5s 6d to 5s 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 25s 6d to 29s 6d for new and 25s 6d to 29s 6d for old. 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, 3/4 to 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales to-day 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, 14 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 GREENCASTLE.
The steamer Scotia and the E. 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 achieved.

The Times says 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 Lezard, 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-claims for the arbitrary enforcement of blockade and search. These will have to 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 as a strengthening the laws and constitution of the country.

FRANCE.—It was asserted that several foreign consuls 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 note would be offensive to the Imperial Government.

The Paris bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67 1/2 3/4.

GRECE.—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 Assumpção, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer "Valer."

His squadron had taken the port of Carreiras and two vessels of war.
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 "Diario Espanol" says that should 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.
London Money Market.—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 stated that all the claims on Cane & Co. (not legally proved) will be rejected, meaning 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 efforts had been made for colonization of the Red River district, but without present result.

The Daily News hopes that money 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 money 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 Alabama Government on account of the Alabama's depredations.

Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place 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.

Mr. Layard said that no fresh demands had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the great unparliamentary attack 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 state of war.

Madame de la Roche, of the cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris; and had since come to Brazil.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favourably.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

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

There is no one, we think, can read the regular issue of lists of insolvents, without a feeling of pain. Men will start a business, borrow money and get credit, in every possible shape, as long as they can, and when their credit is exhausted take advantage of the Bankrupt laws. And what is worse they will come out, whitewashed and with as impudent a face as if they had been honest.

Cases of the kind have occurred nearer home, but the one to which we refer at present is found in the "Trade Review," where notice is taken of a debtor who having passed through the white washing process advertised under the heading—"THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN." His notice is followed by the announcement that the advertiser having purchased his stock at a very low figure, he is determined to dispose of it equally cheap.

Further down in the very same column may be found the explanation. It is in these words, and refers to the same advertiser:—"A deed of composition and discharge having been filed in my office by the insolvent, creditors are informed," &c., &c. One would think that the insolvent would have got fairly out of Bankruptcy before he announced himself again to the world in such a shape as the above; but failing has become so fashionable in some localities, that there is not much sense of the propriety left. Besides which, our friend has, doubtless, got a good bargain out of his creditors, he is anxious to make the most of it, and does not hesitate to adopt the earliest and most effective means to let his luck be known. "The dead alive again" is the key-note with which he sounds the success of a liberal compromise, and the low prices at which he can comfortably afford to give his goods away.

Of course any one understands that no legitimate trader, honestly endeavouring to pay twenty shillings in the pound, can afford to sell goods as cheaply. It can't be done, and the people know it; depend upon it, our friend, who has had a commercial resurrection, will do a roaring season's trade. His store will be crowded, while that of others more deserving will be deserted. His sales will foot up largely every day, his profits be good; while those of the fair-dealing merchant will dwindle and disappear.

This is but the fruit of the plentiful crop of seed which a bad system of compromises has sown. The full harvest has yet to come.

It was bad enough that a large number of imprudent, incapable, and not a few dishonest traders should have been encouraged to fail in the last half-year by the liberality with which wholesale merchants compromised their indebtedness. The evil was sufficiently painful even with these: But what will be its extent and consequences, if, with this liberality of compromise, a large number of the prudent, the capable and honest traders are forced to succumb? If this other fate is in store for them, if this system is permitted to continue? Either good men will be driven out of trade, because they can make nothing at it; or, unable to successfully compete, they will be forced to adopt the same plans with which to make a profit. Are our wholesale merchants prepared for a general repudiation of indebtedness? Have they made up their minds that all retailers—the good as well as the bad—shall have their obligations reduced by one-third or one-half; have they made money enough in the last few years to afford the entire retail trade of the country the luxury of a liberal compromise? If they have a surplus so abundant, we are rejoiced to hear it. But if they have not, which is certainly the case, they must either cease this system of compromising for their debtors, or they

will be forced to seek a similar indulgence for themselves. We speak thus strongly because we know the difficulty which all honest legitimate traders in all sections of the country are now experiencing. With declining prices for stocks, with but little money in the country, and with their obligations to meet in full at maturity, they find it utterly futile to attempt competition with parties who have got their stock at half its value, and whose obligations are reduced one-half, and who have long time in which to pay them.

The injustice of such a position to the good man, its absolute cruelty, is apparent on the mere reflection; but it is not more apparent than such a policy is suicidal and ruinous to the importers themselves.

The latter have the power in their own hands of stopping a system that is certain to sap the foundations of our financial fabric, and unless they speedily cease from encouraging every adventurer that comes along with a poor face and a poor statement, they may make up their minds to have this class alone to deal with.

Had there been some great calamity by which many retail merchants had experienced heavy losses, there might have been some excuse for an indiscriminate reduction of indebtedness. Had losses by sea, by fire, or by a general collapse of consumers; had any serious circumstances affected the general standing of the trade, there might be some wisdom, some charity, in forgiving a large number a part of their indebtedness. But when it is understood that this liberality is expended upon a class that have generally either been extravagant, imprudent, or even dishonest, what, in the one case, would have been a virtue, now absolutely becomes a vice.

We know that there have been some compromises in the past season which were proper and right, but we also know that at least seven out of every ten have been brought about by either a lack of capacity, lack of capital, or lack of character. If a compromise would supply any of these needs, there would be some sense in adopting it as a general policy; but it rather encourages an extravagance, certainly results in cutting prices to a profitless level, and begets a recklessness and immorality that is destructive of the best interests of the trade.

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-anteers for what they are able to say. It was also lauded 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 "Journies 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 "temple."

The 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.

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 and with a high pressure of steam, against the Hon. Wm. McDougall in reference to some old charges which have been frequently repeated and as 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 never 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 professing to treat. 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 land 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 sent down, the 'Leader' says, were in proper shape, but when printed 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 copy. 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 remedy 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 Sects working against Modern Tendency; Our Courts; Some thoughts on prose composition; the Grave of the Heart; Mr. James Beattie; the Obituary of the British Islands; the time when Wee Wee Cam; General Neil; the Martyred President.

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 established 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 ankle 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.

The latest news from England is by the "Hibernian" and is contained in the following items:

The Times' city article says, "5.30's have been in good demand both for Holland and Germany. The Americans who have been recently buyers, are now sellers."

Parliament remains adjourned for Whitsun recess. English politics are consequently unimportant.

The Duke of Argyll writes a long letter to the Edinburgh Scotsman 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.

Drotsky de l'Hays had 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 States Gazette denies them. 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 contemplated changes will have the right to prevent the return of prelates whose presence it may consider prejudicial to the public safety.

The Shunt Gun Condemned.—Our predictions with regard to the ultimate destiny of the shunt gun have been singularly and completely verified. After a protracted trial, it has at length had that verdict pronounced upon it, which we, from the first, specified. The shunt gun has been definitely abandoned, and no large gun will for the future be rifled on that principle. The 64-pounder shunt gun, which was 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 is to make new shot, 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 similar premature explosion of a shell. The rifling of the French gun, which has a galling twist, has been highly recommended by the Ordinance Select Committee for naval guns. 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 system to the rifling of the 68, 8, and 9 inch bore, weighing 68, 8, and 12 1/2 tons respectively. The new gun, constructed according to the committee's modifications of the French rifling, is to be called the "Woodwich" gun. This, then, is the present position of our shunt gun, a position which speaks so plainly for itself as to render more than superfluous any comment on our part.—Mechanics' Magazine.

Barroon in Gael.—He is reported to be much attached to his wife, who visits him in Gael. Her house is near Logan's farm, and he is forever on the look-out at a window of the gaol that opens in that direction. The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve and the Sisters of Providence look after his spiritual welfare. He seemed at first positively absorbed in prayer, and devotion, 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 made a similar offer, has been accepted. Since then Barroon seems to have conceived some foolish plan of escaping from his confinement, and, as a consequence, he has become suddenly hardened against the appeals of religion, and completely indifferent to the 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. K. in Blanshard, and asked for something to eat. He left shortly afterwards and returned at dusk, accompanied by another man. The two entered the house, attacked Knowles and robbed him of his money \$160, which he had in his vest pocket. The Union Advertiser says that the man, causing Knowles to carry the lamp, while the other 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 gone. On the following day the same fellows paid a visit to the house of Mr. Henry Cathcart, of lot 23, con. 8, just after dusk. One of the men entered the house, asked for something to eat, and while Mr. Cathcart was passing to go out, he jumped down the back stairs, and was not able to move a link.—Star and Beacon.

What will He Do.

However gratifying it may be to see a large decrease 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 as the next two months seldom witness much 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 \$3,074,000. This year it will not amount to more than \$1,800,000. As 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 amount that is sure to be an embarrassing condition 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 the more movement 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 convinced we become that the more the 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 if the amount of imports during this Spring was 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 that 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 consumption has been unusually 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 that the amount 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 left as to how the deficiency is to be met.

Mr. Galt's visit to England, and the expression of opinion which is so 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 doubled, but the amount that this will produce will be insignificant, 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 the Government of the United States, may revive Mr. Galt's mind the project which he attempted a few years ago, contemplating the same policy in Canada. Many people are known to favour some temporary relief by an increased currency, and the present necessities of the country would make it far more acceptable now 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. A cabinet on wheels is placed on the stage, and the audience have 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 closed, 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 Bells gives the following particulars of the amounts received by various artists of the receipts of single performances: Malibran at Drury Lane received £150 each night. The same price was paid to Lablache for two performances. Grist at New York received £400 for one performance, and shortly after obtained \$2,400 as the result of one night's entertainment in London. Tagliozzi received £100 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.

SOMERSETSHIRE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Journal de Rouen 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, it is 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 receipts of the family, or the state of the house, and also that 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.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Buffalo, 13th.—We learn from entirely responsible authority that a man calling himself F. A. St. Lawrence, claiming to be acting as agent for Geo. N. Sanders, Tucker, Cleary, and company in Canada, endeavoring by offer of large sums of money to induce persons to go to the Washington trial to rebut the testimony of witnesses against the assassination conspirators.

Calao, 13th.—New Orleans advises the 8th instant state that the advance eight miles from Carrollton, at Kenner, which threatened serious damage, has been closed, but another in the same vicinity was reported to be imminent.

A special despatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th, which asked for a military governor and for permission to take steps to get back into the Union.

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. Soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving.

The majority of New Orleans continues to be vacillating. On 9th inst. the city was in no disposition to vacate his office. It is rumored that Gen. Canby will retire the whole subject to Washington.

Clarke, rebel governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the sheriffs of several counties to hold elections on the 19th of June, to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson on the 3rd of July, the day appointed by the bogus legislature. Scotch leaders openly boast by this movement of Clarke and the legislature, they have obtained a recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton offering in New Orleans was scant, with little inquiry.

New York, 13th.—The Post's Vera Cruz correspondence, dated Raleigh, North Carolina, 5th inst., says:—The Liberator has gained more ground during the past month, than they have lost during the last year. Gen. Negrete still holds Monterey, Saltillo, and all the country between those cities and the coast. The attack on Matamoros failed, owing to the threatening position taken by the rebels at Brownsville, when the Liberator approached Matamoros. The whole State of Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tampico and Matamoros, is in the hands of the Liberator. In the State of Michoacan the Comandante Portier has been badly beaten by the Liberator troops under Gen. Regules. In the States of Tabasco and Chiapas, not a Frenchman nor Imperialist is to be found. The whole coast south of Vera Cruz, except Campeche, remains in the undisputed possession of the Juaristas. The French despair of pacifying the country, unless 50,000 more French troops are sent. Dr. Gwin has arranged his Sonora project. It only awaits Maximilian's signature. He is now director general of emigration to the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Tamaulipas. Eight thousand French troops go with him to protect the emigrants and justify the frontier against the excursions of the degraded Yankees.

Washington, June 13.—The President has issued a proclamation for the formation of a republican government for the State of Missouri, appointing W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, provisional Governor. Also, another, declaring all restrictions on the ports of the State of Tennessee, on and after the 1st July next, at an end.

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and state in consequence of exposure
to the warm weather. The cause is not
known, although it is alleged that a law
was threatened for the support of a
son born to him before his marriage to the
lady. His rash act has now left a widow
and a child.

owned while bathing in the river Thames.
was a stranger from Buxton. To-day a
le girl about 8 years old, daughter of Mr.
an Hooper of this place, was accidentally
owned while playing on a board which ex-
ended over the creek near her father's place.
22.

position of matters has caused the formation of a strong party, who desire that the Synod shall not exert its power, but shall refer the choice of a new incumbent to one or more parties in England. The Evangelical discipline to this course from a belief, we presume, that they would be outnumbered if

with the stone outside; the fields are
filled with mahogany, the humblest house
is fitted up with cedar, and the myrtle pl
are burnt for fuel; the trees are with
fruit, the flowers without scent and
birds without song. Such is the land
Australia.

bank, and nearly a quarter of a million of them not more than 30s., but their deposits amounted to £5,004,400, an amount more than the deposits in any private or joint-stock banks, except the Bank of England, and the Bank of Scotland, which were just the largest in the kingdom.

Special invitations will be extended to parties not resident in the township. Signed, in behalf of the Committee,
J. W. BRILL
40a The Appleton BRASS BAND
be in attendance to enliven the program.

ended to
p.
MIN. ^{STORY}
AND will
meetings.

FRIDAY, THE 22ND JUNE
Every member of the Company
to attend at the Armory at 2 o'
on that day. **JOHN JAMES**
JAMES

June 13th, 1885.

Captain.

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 occupant.
As the house is laid off so as to accommodate one or two families, and a business place, having a commanding position, lying convenient to the Railway Station and close to the Grammar School, a large shed and yard, well enclosed, also a garden if required, a well of pure water in the house, having altogether sixteen apartments.
Application if by letter post paid to the proprietor,
THOMAS ELLIS, Sen.,
Pakenham, June 8th, 1865.

RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION!
THE next quarterly inspection of the Carleton Place Rifle Company will take place before Major 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 Ramsey, 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 Ramsey, as laid down in a plan or subdivision, drawn by Josiah Richey, Provincial Land Surveyor, and filed with the Registry Office, the fifth day of April 1861.
Together with other lands in the Township of North Gower and Nepesee, in the County of Carleton.
Dated, at Ottawa, this Ninth day of June, A.D. 1865.
WILLIAM BARCLAY, Official Assignee.

PERTH DISTRICT CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting for the Perth District will be held on the farm of Mr. William Richey, two miles east of Pakenham Village, 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, Arrprior, 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 Front Streets 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 on Ottawa.
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. AUSTIN,
Eganville P. O., Co. Renfrew, May 26th, 1865.

LABATT BROTHERS, BREWERS, Front St., W. India Pale, Kennebec, and other Ales and Porters.
LOWEST CASH PRICES AND **LEADING STORE.**
FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND VARIETY, Go to W. CARSS'S, ARNPRIOR.
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds, 20 per cent. below former prices. Dress Goods are so cheap every person is buying.
Ready made Clothing to fit every person for size 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.
Crockery and 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,
Tweeds, Dressings,
Drills, Checks, &c.,
Coatings, 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:
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Great variety, Plain and Fancy Shirtings,
Plain and Fancy Tweeds and Doenings, Plain and Fancy Drills, Checks, &c., Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., Plain and Fancy Ladies' Hats, and Bonnets, Plain and Fancy Gents' Straw and Felt Hats, Mantles, Jackets, Shawls, Plaids, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. with a large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Leather, Salt, &c.
A. MCARTHUR,
Carleton Place, May 6th, 1865.

Price Essays.
THE Convention of the Boards of Trade from nearly all the cities of 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:—
RECIROCITY.
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. COOPER & CO.,
Montreal, 26th May, 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 30th, 1865.

W. TENNANT & CO., ALMONTÉ.
ARE now receiving a large and general stock of New Spring Goods, Staple and 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 cases Boots and Shoes, 200 Chairs at 50c each, 30 Stands, (Crib) and Rockers, 25 Bedsteads, 150 feet Window Blinds, 2,000 lights Window Sash, all sizes, Pannel Doors, Double and Single Harness made to order, 1 Double or Single Buggy, 200,000 Pine Shingles, and 200,000 feet Pine Lumber.
All will be sold low for Cash or Ready Pay. No credit on any terms whatever, our friends will please not ask us for it.
We expect to do a great business as prices will be beyond competition from this out. Our friends will please not feel nervous if we have two large Auction Sales each year for the benefit of our customers.
York, 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.
Merchandise farmer's produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.
NATHANIEL MCNEELY,
Carleton Place, Aug. 8th, 1864.

WARREN'S MELODIONS FOR SALE.—4, 5 & 6 Octave. Also Cabinet Organs, for Churches, &c. Every Instrument Warranted Perfect, and second to none in Canada.
TIMOTHY W. 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 the World.
CANADA BRANCH.
CHAIRMAN—William Workman, Esq., Alexander M. Deland, Esq., B. H. Lomax, Esq., John Redpath, Esq., J. Simpson & Bethune, Esq., Agents, Montreal.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted on liberal terms, and at very moderate rates compared with other institutions.
No Fire or Life Insurance Office has been established either in Europe or America, as attained to the success of the London and Lancashire, in point of income or strength of position, in some years of time. Its progress has been entirely unprecedented. The increase of Government duty for 1863 over 1862 was larger than any London Office, and the percentage of increase more than doubled that of any other Fire Office in Great Britain.
For further Particulars enquire of 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.

BROCKVILLE Marble Works.
L. DE CARLE, Monumental Carver, 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 MCNEELY, Clayton.

STEPHEN LENNAN wishes to inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the **WATCHMAKING AND JEWELLRY** 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 Firkins.
A large stock of Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing & Hosiery. Butter, Pork, Eggs, and Hides will be bought as usual. Cash paid on No. 1 new Butter in Firkins.
How are Goods sold so low? Because all are sold for Cash or ready pay only.
E. TENNANT,
Carleton Place, April 24th, 1865.

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

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
Of English growth, of reliable quality and true to name.
Shiraz Improved Purple Top Swede, Laing's do, White Swede, Purple Top Swede, White Globe, Green Globe, Red Top Globe, White Flake Norfolk, White Stone, Six weeks, Red Top Strap Leaf &c.
The above seeds have been imported for my own trade direct from the English Seed Merchants, and will be sold low for cash, 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 & GIST** 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.

THE HIDE GREEN'S Vegetable Tint Syrup.
THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.
COUGHS, COLDS, CATHARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, 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" originate 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 Country Store throughout Canada.
Prepared and Bottled by WAIT & WARD, Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

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. As must be a rapid demand: A Careful Examination is requested.
The Highest Price Paid for BUTTER, PORK, WHEAT, OATS, IRISH AND OTHER PRODUCE.
W. H. WYLLIE,
Almonte, December 1, 1864.

COLIN SINGLAIR, 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. Crampton'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.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. Stg. In 40,000 Shares of £50 Stg. each, with Power to increase to £1,000,000. Stg. Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, E. C. Governor—JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Deputy Governor—ALEX. FRASER, Esq., FIRE AND LIFE BOARD.
T. W. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chairman, AUGUSTUS HENRY NOVELLI, Esq., Deputy WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM, Esq., M. P., Sir Adam, Kilmarnock.
WILLIAM PATRICK BARRIE, Esq., Director of the Bank of Montreal.
STEPHEN BONE, Esq., Director of the Merchant Bank of British South Africa.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., late of Montreal, Watson & Co., Bankers.
LEWIS FRASER, Esq., of Montreal, Fraser & Co., Bankers.
CLARENCE LEE, Esq., Hyde Park Square.
JAMES LYLE, Esq., of Lyle, Kennie & Co., Bankers.
JAMES MCMASTER, Esq., Director of the Merchant Banking Company.
BRIDLEY DE CORREY NIXON, Esq., Queen's Gate Gardens.
JOHN PATERSON, Esq., Director of the Alliance Bank.
FELIX TROTT, Esq., of the late firm of H. & J. Johnston & Co.
JOHN SWINDELL, Esq., of Swindell & Matthews, Bankers.
HENRY THOMAS, Esq., 5 Queenborough Terrace, THOMAS MILLER, Manager.
MORRICE A. BLACK, Secretary.

CANADIAN BRANCH.
JAMES GRANT, Manager.
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 to be named by the proclamation of the Governor General.
January 27th, 1865.

NEW TINSHOP IN ARNPRIOR.
[Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.]
Stores and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.
Please call and see for yourselves.
The Highest Price in Cash Paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur.
J. S. BELLAMY,
Arnprior, May 17th, 1864.

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

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, and 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. All of 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.

Red Top Strap Leaf Turnip.
JUST ARRIVED, ex steamship "Mora," 300 lbs. FRESH RED 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 7th, 1865.

SMITH'S FALLS Foundry and Machine Shop.
The Subscriber wishes to intimate to the Public that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Wagon boxes of all sizes. Job work done on the shortest notice.
DAVID FINDLAY,
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864.

Smith's Falls Foundry and Machine Shop.
The Subscriber wishes to intimate to the Public that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Wagon boxes of all sizes. Job work done on the shortest notice.
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DAVID FINDLAY,
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
SMITH'S FALLS.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has opened the above Hotel, where will be found, at all hours, every accommodation that may reasonably be expected in a First class Hotel.
Carriages to and from the Railroad Station free of charge.
HENRY LAKE.
January, 1865.

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 the patronage of his friends, and for the 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, and the travelling public, that he has received the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalfe, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors, and his table furnished with the best 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.
MAGOUGH'S CELEBRATED PATENT PUMP.
We still continue the manufacture of the above Pump, all orders for which will receive strict attention as heretofore.
We also manufacture an excellent article of Piping for draining lands, conveying water to distant places in gardens, &c. This piping can be manufactured so as to be used in drilled wells, and are prepared to furnish the latest improved Dog Power Chain.
HAMLIN & ROBINSON.
Almonte, February, 1865.

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

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

Land Surveying.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.
Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence (for the present 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.
COLE'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 Woolen Rags taken in exchange for Tinware.
Also Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved Credit. Stoves Overlaid with pictures and decorated. Stove Pipes 10c each and all other articles cheap for Cash.
J. M. TAYLOR, Timmish.
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 constant supply always on hand at the Arnprior Tin Ware Rooms, every article in the trade made to order and on hand, sold cheap for Cash or ready pay. Stoves, Pelt, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER'S Ware Room is on the corner of Main Street and Market Street, in the City of Arnprior, Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864.

Credit System Abolished.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to announce to his numerous customers in and around Pakenham that he has totally abolished the Credit System, and having made a great reduction in his prices he will hereafter sell only for Ready Pay.
He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately.
ALEX. GIBSON,
Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865.

THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETON PLACE, BY JAMES POOLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year if paid in Advance, One Dollar and a half if paid in Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the Expiration of Six Months.
ADVERTISING.
[OF THE HERALD.]
Six lines and under, 75 cents and over, 1 dollar. Pakenham that he has totally abolished the Credit System, and having made a great reduction in his prices he will hereafter sell only for Ready Pay.
He would also intimate to all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately.
ALEX. GIBSON,
Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865.

DEACON & MORRIS, Barristers and Attorneys (Practice Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark).
JOHN DEACON, J., ALEX. MORRIS, Esq., Late of Toronto and Montreal.
August, 1864.

FRASER & REYNOLDS, Barristers and Attorneys (Practice Public, &c., Perth—County of Lanark).
JOHN FRASER, J., ALEX. REYNOLDS, Esq., Late of Toronto and Montreal.
August, 1864.

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

E. B. GIBSON, M.D., C.M., Graduate McGill University, Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Pakenham, C. W.
W. M. MOSTYN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Conceptor for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Almonte, C. W.

JAMES PATTERSON, M.D., C.M., Graduate McGill University, Provincial Licentiate, Physician, Surgeon