

# Carleton Place

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JAMES POOLE,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Only One Dollar a Year.

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## "HE ENTERED HIM OUT."

A TALE OF PIKE.

BY RIMON SWAGO.

"Hear the most wonderful tale,  
Of a pike that was found,  
Content to breathe his native air,  
In his own ground."

At the time that the incidents of our story transpired, old John Dickens and his beautiful daughter Belle, lived on a quarter section of land in one of the back-woods counties of Missouri. Belle was about nineteen years of age, and as her mother had been dead for several years, the household duties devolved upon her. The father and daughter were the only occupants of an neat and orderly cottage as was ever built of black-jack logs. It is not necessary for the purpose of our story, that this be minutely described. But it is sufficient to state that taken with its mistress, it would be a fit habitation for king or prince.

Belle loved her father; but he was a cold, distant man, so that she could never make a confidant of him in the little "foolish" affairs that would enter her head and heart. Therefore when Sam Gordon, who lived on the adjoining quarter section, made her a formal proposition, she was accepted, she said nothing to her father about it.

The land was coming into market, and one day Mr. Dickens said to Belle: "My daughter, you are now of age, and according to the pre-emption laws you are entitled to a pre-emption; every unmarried woman over the legal age is the head of a family, the same as a widow and, as I have, therefore, had the benefit of the act, and therefore cannot have it again, it will become necessary for you to pre-empt this tract of land. When you go to 'prove up,' you will have to make an affidavit, that it is for your own use and benefit. This you can do, for of course it would not be for me, as everything I have is for you."

"But, father," said she playfully, "suppose I should want to get married?"

He looked rebukingly at her, and remarked, that "he did not suppose that she wanted to get married before they could secure their land." She said "no," and the "declaratory statement" was made out in her name and forwarded to the land office, at Palmyra.

In due time, Belle went forward and "proved up" her claim, and received her "duplicate." Not long after this, the land was "proclaimed" for sale.

One evening, about a week before the commencement of "the sale," Sam Gordon was at Mr. Dickens' when the old man asked him if he had yet "proved up" his pre-emption. To which he replied "that he had not, and that he did not think he would be able to do so, as he had been disappointed about getting some money that was owing him, and that he would not borrow, as he did not think that there was any danger of any one buying it at the sale." The conversation on this subject ended here; and soon they all retired for the evening.

The "land sales" came and passed, and the land became subject to "private entry." Sam had not yet entered his land.

Old Mr. Dickens often spoke of it as a very valuable piece of land; but Sam did not like to have it, and so forth; but Sam did not think that Belle's father would "enter him out," and he intended to ask his consent to their marriage any time in a few days. So matters stood, until one day Mr. Dickens saddled up his horse, took him up to the house and hitched him. He went in and said to Belle:

"I am going to Palmyra, and will be gone about three days, so you had better go and get Mary Williams to stay with you. I shall enter this land of Gordon's, but you need not say anything."

Before Belle could say a word, he was under way. This was something that Belle had never thought of, and she was thunder-struck. If she could have had him back, she would have told him all about her engagement with Sam, but that was now impossible. She went to see her lover, and told him about her father's going to "enter him out," and then said:

"Sam, I love you, and I love my father, and I must keep him from being enemies if I can, and I think that the best thing we can do is to marry. So if you will go over the creek and get person Brown and his daughter, I'll see Mary Williams and Hester Johnson, and we will have a little wedding at our house to-morrow."

All this was agreed to, and next day the knot was tied in the most secret manner. When Mr. Dickens got home the day after the wedding, he was somewhat chagrined at seeing Sam at his house; but he put on as pleasing a face as he could, and said:

"Well, Sam, my boy, I have been to Palmyra."

"No, I understand," said Sam.

"What would you think if I had 'entered you out?'" queried Mr. Dickens.

"That would be all right," returned Sam, "I have entered you out."

"How?" said the old man somewhat puzzled at his manner and words.

"Parson Brown gave me a title to Belle, and this quarter section, yesterday," said Sam;—and at the same time he good-naturedly offered his hand.

The old man was dumfounded, and it was a minute before he spoke. He then took Gordon by the hand and said, "I am proud of you as a son-in-law, you did right—Belle did right—I did wrong; and I have felt mean ever since I started for Palmyra."

"I entered you out,"

"You married me out."

"You did right, I did wrong."

Belle here joined them, and was embraced by her father, and good feeling dwelt among them.

The three lived together under the same roof for a great many years.

## MAKING DIAMONDS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Some twenty years ago an emperor of Austria, poor old Ferdinand I., who fancied that he was a "mechanical genius," and whose courtiers encouraged him in the belief, conceived the notion that it would be possible to melt the diamond. Her Majesty was fond of turning on the lathe, and possessed some skill in working metal, which had given him to make a jewel-box, inlaid with gold, and various other things still to be seen at the museum of the Imperial Hofburg at Vienna. Handling the crown-jewels, it struck the ingenious Emperor that the diamonds were unlike in size, and many of them exceedingly difficult to fit into the holes which his cunning hand was preparing; when suddenly the thought flashed through his brain that it would be a capital thing if he could melt all the little sparkling jewels into one big diamond.

A professor of chemistry was sent for and ordered to melt the diamonds. The poor scientist was, however, and attempted some faint excuse, which had the effect of making Kaiser Ferdinand still more impatient for the execution of his great idea. All protests being hopeless, there remained nothing for the man of science but to sit down in the imperial cabinet and begin the task. It was a hard piece of work. No heat would melt the diamonds, and however hard the bellows worked, the precious stones remained untouched in their crystal purity. At last, almost in despair, the professor tried a new sort of reflecting mirror, invented by a tradesman at Vienna, which concentrated an unusually large amount of the sun's rays into a very small focus. Under this mirror the diamonds suddenly changed colour, and, after a very short while burned up with a very bright flame, like a piece of coal. The Kaiser saw it distinctly; so did the man of science. There could be no mistake; the diamonds, if not carbon, burnt very much like carbon. His Majesty was very much downcast about the loss of his beautiful diamonds; but the scientist, with no jewels of his own to lose—was rather elated than otherwise at the unexpected discovery.

On his earnest entreaty the Emperor consented to sacrifice two more diamonds for experimental purposes, and the proper preparations being entered into this second time, it was settled without the possibility of a doubt, that the diamonds consisted indeed of carbon and nothing but carbon. The news was forthwith proclaimed to the scientific world, and before long, many more experiments having been made, the dictum went forth that the substance called diamond was "crystallized colorless carbon."

The scientific world rejoiced over this great discovery; but the Emperor was very sad at the loss of his hopes and his diamonds. He got more desponding than ever in his views of men and things, and after a while made it his great and sole occupation to sit at the windows of his palace and count the horses and carriages passing through the gate below—their being a thoroughfare through the courtyard of the Imperial Hofburg. This occupation his Majesty pursued with great zeal for nearly a score of years, till the day when the crown and the Hofburg were handed over to his nephew, Francis Joseph, and he had to retreat to the gloomy Habsburg of Prague. Meanwhile, however, the Emperor's hobby had become a thing of taking advantage of the fruits of the imperial "idea," and trying hard to find the means, not only of changing diamonds into carbon, but, vice versa, carbon into diamonds.

Endless were the experiments made to this effect, but the result was nil in every case. To make any more diamonds by gaseous action, and by taking advantage of the fruits of the imperial "idea," and trying hard to find the means, not only of changing diamonds into carbon, but, vice versa, carbon into diamonds.

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According to these French reports, published by M. Bost, of Toulon, Crystals, twenty in number, having all the properties of diamond were made by Professor Gannal. They were obtained by the action of phosphorus, water and bisulphide of carbon upon each other, for the space of fifteen weeks. The crystals were found to be so hard that no file would cut upon them; they cut glass like ordinary diamonds, and were transparent, and in brilliancy almost as fast as birds'—fifty or twenty miles an hour. A steam-carriage will set out from Washington in the morning, the passengers will breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New York on the same day. To accomplish this, two sets of railway will be laid, one nearly level, and to deviate more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron, or smooth path of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day. Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles per hour, and therefore there will be many hundred steamboats on the Mississippi. Time has shown how faithful this prediction has been verified; yet at that period the plans and prophecies of Evans were treated with scorn and ridicule, and though in possession of a secret of transcendent importance, which, if only recognized, would have anticipated the steam-car and steamboat for many years, and would have brought untold wealth to the capitalist who had aided and believed in him, he was unable to secure either patronage or sympathy. Evans died in 1819, poor and broken-hearted—several years before the successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation.

An extra overland coach from Sherman, Texas, reports the seizure at Fort Chadbourne, by the Texans, of the coach, with the male overland there. The property of the company within reach was all seized. The agents and other employees are said to have been imprisoned. It is reported that Fort Chadbourne and Belknap have been captured.

An old bachelor is a traveler on life's railroad who entirely failed to make the proper connections.

A lady being asked the place of her nativity, replied: "I am so unfortunate as to have no native place; I was a daughter of a Methodist clergyman."

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 28th ult., Capt. Sir L. McClintock read a very interesting and valuable paper on the survey of the route proposed to be taken by the promoters of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company. He stated that in compliance with a request from those gentlemen, her Majesty's government despatched the Bulldog, under his command, with instructions to ascertain the depth of the ocean between the Faroe Islands and Iceland and Greenland, and Greenland and Hamilton bay on the Labrador coast. From his observations he would recommend the landing of the cable in Iceland at Haldervig, or Lide. The depth of water upon the section of the route was so moderate that it would be an easy matter to lay down a cable between Faroe and Iceland.

He visited Iceland in October last, and was informed that a telegraph wire could not be carried along the South shore East of the Faroe Islands, on account of the many wide rivers which have their sources amidst the mountains and glaciers of the interior. Those rivers were much swollen in Spring when they carried down vast quantities of ice, and sometimes changed their beds; but to the North of the central mountains no such difficulties would be experienced. The bay on the Southwest coast, enjoyed a remarkable exemption from drift ice, at last mention of it being in 1683, and as it did not freeze over, a cable could be landed in that bay with perfect ease and security, and probably to the Westward of Heikivik. The depths between Faxa bay and Greenland were very regular, chiefly with a deep bottom, that is fine sand and gravel. Having made satisfactory sounds of the sea between Greenland and Hamilton inlet, he proceeded to survey that place, but considered the soundings taken by Mr Reed, master and assistant surveyor, not nearly sufficient to meet the requirements of a cable route, nor even to decide whether a cable should be landed there, as the depth was not great enough to protect the cable from injury from icebergs at the mouth of the inlet.

Mr Smith, the gentleman in charge at the Hudson's Bay trading post at the North-west river, thought there would be no difficulty in carrying a wire from that spot overland to Minnig, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 250 miles. Should that route be decided upon, he would suggest that it be landed at the South shore, to seaward of the Narrows. After all his examination, he had come to the conclusion, that once landed in deep water, the North Atlantic cable would probably be more secure and more durable than any other, as would be the case with a cable of sea where the temperature was unusually low, and where animal life was proportionately rare. Judging from his own experience, and from the facts which the voyage of the Bulldog had brought to light, he was of opinion that with regard to the practicability of laying a North Atlantic cable, there were no grounds for serious misgivings. On the contrary, nearly all the information which had been gathered was favorable to the accomplishment of the undertaking.

Captain Young then read a paper, in which he recommended, from the survey he had made, that the cable should be laid from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, to the best called Sandey-yeard, about three-quarters of a mile from Thorshavn harbor, as there it would lie in perfect safety.

Mr J. W. Taylor read a paper giving an account of the journey through Greenland, which showed the possibility of the scheme promoted by the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Colonel Shaffer then described the route the cable would take, starting from the North of Scotland through the Faroe Islands thence to the south-west coast of Iceland, touching at Faxa bay, on the South coast, thence to the south-west coast of Greenland, rounding Cape Farewell, touching at Julianahab, on the South-east point, and from thence proceeding to Hamilton bay, on the coast of Labrador. He exhibited the model of telegraphic communication by electrical machinery placed round the room, which fully illustrated the principles of the North Atlantic Telegraph Company.

An UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN INVENTOR. Very interesting the biography of Oliver Evans, who was born in Newport, Delaware, in 1775, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a wheelwright. He was one of the first to experiment as a motive power, and in 1800 built a steam-engine. He said that the time would come "when people would travel in stages moved by steam-engines, from one city to another, almost as fast as birds'—fifty or twenty miles an hour. A steam-carriage will set out from Washington in the morning, the passengers will breakfast in Baltimore, dine in Philadelphia, and sup in New York on the same day. To accomplish this, two sets of railway will be laid, one nearly level, and to deviate more than two degrees from a horizontal line, made of wood or iron, or smooth path of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day. Engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles per hour, and therefore there will be many hundred steamboats on the Mississippi. Time has shown how faithful this prediction has been verified; yet at that period the plans and prophecies of Evans were treated with scorn and ridicule, and though in possession of a secret of transcendent importance, which, if only recognized, would have anticipated the steam-car and steamboat for many years, and would have brought untold wealth to the capitalist who had aided and believed in him, he was unable to secure either patronage or sympathy. Evans died in 1819, poor and broken-hearted—several years before the successful experiments of Fulton in steam navigation.

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## THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The French Chambers were opened at ten o'clock by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Seigneurs des Deputes. The speech at the opening of a session reviews, in a few words, past acts and future objects. Until to-day this communication, restricted by its nature, did not place my government in sufficiently intimate relations with the great bodies of the state, and these latter were deprived of the faculty of fortifying their opinion by their deliberation, or of enlightening it by their counsel. I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the empire shall be placed before you, and that the most important details of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will, also, be able in an address, to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished; no longer, as formerly, but a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne—a free and sincere expression of your opinion. This amelioration more amply initiates the country in its own affairs, causes it to become acquainted with those who govern it as well as with those who sit in the Chambers, and, by its importance, in no way affects the constitution.

You are aware that formerly the suffrage was restricted. The Chamber of Deputies had, it is true, more extended prerogatives; but the great number of public functionaries by whom it was constituted afforded the government a direct action upon its resolutions. The Chamber of Peers also voted the laws; but the majority were liable at every moment to be displaced by the right of the government to add new members. Besides, the laws were not always discussed according to their real value, but within view to the chance which their adoption or rejection might offer for maintaining or subverting a ministry. Those arose the little sincerity in the deliberations, the instability in the progress of the government, and the slight amount of useful work accomplished.

Every law is now prepared with care, and matured by a council composed of enlightened men, who give their advice on all the measures to be adopted. The Senate, guardian of the fundamental law, and whose conservative power only receives its initiative in grave circumstances, examines the laws solely as to their constitutional character; and as a real political organ of cassation it is composed of a certain number of members which cannot be exceeded. The Corps Legislatif does not, it is true, interfere in all the details of the administration, but it is directly appointed by universal suffrage, and does not count among its members any public functionaries. It discusses the laws with the most entire liberty. If they are not approved, it is a notification which the government takes into account; but this rejection does not shake the government, does not lead to a new ministry, and does not oblige the sovereign to take for councilors men who do not enjoy his confidence.

Such are the principal differences between the present constitution and the one which preceded the revolution of February. You will, gentlemen, during the voting of the address, closely enter into all discussions relative to the measures of their gravity, in order that you may afterwards be able to devote yourselves to the affairs of the country; for if the former claim a profound and conscious examination, the interests of the country are in their turn impatient for prompt attention.

On the eve of more detailed explanations, I will content myself with summarily reviewing what has been done at home and abroad. In the interior all measures taken tend to augment agricultural, industrial and commercial production. The increasing demand of everything is the inevitable consequence of a growing prosperity; but, at least, we were obliged to make the articles of primary necessity as cheap as possible. It is with this object that we have diminished the duties on those articles, have signed a treaty of commerce with England, have conceived the project of concluding others with neighboring countries, and have everywhere facilitated the means of communication and transport. In order to realize our duty to renounce ninety millions of our annual revenue. Nevertheless, the budget, as I informed you last year, will be presented to you balanced without its being necessary to have recourse either to the creation of new impost or to public credit.

The changes which have taken place in the administration of Algeria have placed the special direction of affairs in the midst of the population. The illustrious services of the marshal, who has been placed at the head of the colony, are sure guarantees of order and prosperity.

As regards the exterior, I have endeavored to prove, in my relations with foreign powers that France sincerely desires peace; and that, without renouncing a legitimate ambition, she does not pretend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and finally, that if she sympathizes with all that is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violates international right and justice.

Ever since I have been to the foreigner combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to the principle of non-intervention, which leaves such country master of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from depending upon European conflicts. I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course; some that France should participate in and make common cause with every revolution, others that France should place herself at the head of a general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements.

It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked and to afford its support where it is supplied by a just cause.

It is thus that we have maintained our rights in causing the recognition of the cessation of Savoy and Nice. Those provinces are now irrevocably united to France.

It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, floats victoriously over the walls of Peking, and that the cross, the emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounts in the capital of China the temples of our religion which have been closed more than a century.

It is thus that in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, in order to protect the Christians against a blind fanaticism.

At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened.

I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there for months, I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune, so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations. But you know that in politics one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step.

Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let any apprehension be re-established, and let confidence be re-established. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development? My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should be jeopardized. I have, therefore, no doubt, have we to fear? Can a united and compact nation, numbering forty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles the aim of which she could not approve; or to be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not to allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let us, then, calmly regard the future in a full consciousness of our strength, as well as of our honorable intentions. Let us engage, without exaggeration, pre-occupations, in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands.

## OPINION OF DR. CONNOR, IN THE MATTER OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW, AND THE BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The resolution of the County Council of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, passed the 9th instant, to obtain a legal opinion as to the position in which these Counties are placed so far as the same affects their interest in the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company by the Act 23rd Victoria, chap. 109, has been laid before me, and I have had a long conference with the Warden, from which I gather, that the company having failed to pay the Government the five cents in the dollar, substituted under recent legal provisions as the payments required from the Municipalities on their liability to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, the Council is desirous of ascertaining generally what their remedies under the Mortgage of the 7th March, 1854, now are—how far it is affected by the Act of 1860—and how far it is possible for the Municipalities to obtain a more substantial control of the road than they now have.

If we have been confined to the Mortgage itself, very few doubts might have been raised as to how far it could be held to embrace chattel property not in existence when it was made, and as to how far the words "other property" would be controlled by the preceding descriptions of property given generally, that is other real estate or revenues; and as to whether the mortgage would make any difference between this and any other Chattel Mortgage which requires registration and certain affidavits to give it validity against execution creditors, but all doubts upon this head are set at rest by the clear and strong language of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company Amendment Act of 1857, which section distinctly confirms and explains the Mortgage as covering all real and chattel property of the Company present and future, and the said Mortgage is expressly declared "to be good, valid, and obligatory upon the parties thereto, to executing the same, according to the tenor and effect thereof, notwithstanding that the said mortgage may not apply to it. Again, in the Act of last session, being the further Amendment Act of the Charter of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company in the first section the Mortgage is spoken of as recognized and sanctioned by the Amendment Act of 1857, and although in the recital of the Act of 1860 the words of the Mortgage and of the Act of 1857 are not followed, and only the road and the revenues of the Company are mentioned as pledged to the Municipalities, and again in the form of Debenture given in the schedule to this Act the road tolls and revenue only are mentioned as pledged to those bodies, while the lands, tolls, revenues, and other property of the Company are pledged and mortgaged to the debenture-holders, I am of opinion that the whole of the property mentioned in the Mortgage, and explained and enumerated by the act of 1857 remains pledged to the Municipalities for the payment of their debt before and above all other incumbrances whatsoever.

The Legislature, therefore, by these Acts, has freed the mortgage from certain legal doubts and difficulties—the future acquired real and chattel properties of the Company are made subject to it, and it is relieved from the prescribed forms to be observed in respect of other chattel mortgages; but further than this the Legislature has not gone—the legal remedies of the mortgages there under remain as they were, in no way enlarged or exempted from the many difficulties that surround them. By the Mortgage the Company were to keep the Municipalities supplied at least thirty days in advance with the semi-annual payments they have to make to the Government, and to keep those bodies indemnified against all liabilities consequent on their borrowing from the Loan Fund. The Company covenanted to do this. In other words, the company was to make good the liabilities of the Municipalities of the Government; and these liabilities having been reduced by law it was intended by the statute of last session to keep the parties in their original relative position, namely the Company should still supply the semi-annual payments of the Municipalities, and no more. This was clearly and primary of the Act. But the Act further provides that the mortgages and securities given by the Company to the Municipalities shall not be available or enforced against the Company to any greater extent than the reduced liability of the Municipalities to the Government, and again having declared that so long as the company pays to the Government the reduced annual payment (the five cents to the dollar, &c.), the mortgages and securities shall be deemed to be fully performed, the statute proceeds to declare that the reduced liability of the Municipalities to the Government, and again having declared that so long as the company pays to the Government the reduced annual payment (the five cents to the dollar, &c.), the mortgages and securities shall be deemed to be fully performed, the statute proceeds to declare that the reduced liability of the Municipalities to the Government, and again having declared that so long as the company pays to the Government the reduced annual payment (the five cents to the 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of mills, and a door and ash factory, got into operation with the view of being able to forward the manufactured goods to the St. Lawrence, by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. In morality, the population of Westmeath stands well; crime is of rare occurrence, but magistrates are to be found in Westmeath who assume all the powers of the superior Courts, and with a Burleigh shake of the head, and a dash of the pen, decide important legal questions.

McNab, March 1, 1861.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

On Sunday last, three French Canadians, who were working in Messrs. Hilliard and Dickson's shanties on the Madawaska, went out to hunt deer; two of them went in company, and shot two deer, and while in the act of gaullooting them, their other comrade mistaking them for a deer, fired and sent the ball through the buttocks and thigh, between the bone and main artery of one man, and then through the arm of the other, and lodged against the skin.

The men were brought to Pakenham, when Dr. Sweetland extracted the ball and dressed both wounds. The men were all near relations, and very good friends, yet that had no effect when carelessness or stupidity rushed to commit the rash act which may end in the loss of life to one or two individuals. Moreover, all of these men were violating G. O. S. law by not resting on that day, and each of them are liable to a fine of \$50 for killing deer at this season. As I am not much of a preacher, I will leave you, Mr. Editor, to make your own remarks on the case.

**BACKWOODSMAN.**  
**ANNUAL SOIREE.**  
The members of the U. P. Church in this place gave their annual Soiree on the 19th instant in the spacious church which has been erected recently at their expense. One hundred and fifty persons assembled; representing nearly all sects of Christians, and an evening was passed of the most harmonious and agreeable character.

The chair was occupied by the pastor of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Scott, whose fund of lively anecdote, and graphic manner contributed greatly to the (may I say) success of the meeting. The other speakers were limited in number, but did their utmost to compensate for that deficiency by extra excellence. The success of a meeting does not always depend on the multitude of speakers.

The esteemed minister of White Lake, the Rev. S. C. Fraser, (a host in himself) was present, and after a few remarks, and a prayer, in one person, without whom no tea meeting in our district can be considered complete.

The Rev. Mr. McGill (Wesleyan) of Pakenham, was also present, and spoke at considerable length.

Your space will not allow a sketch of the various speeches, which would have to be given at some length in order to be understood, they were chiefly remarkable for their high creating qualities, but were not devoid of point and moral, and matter for serious reflection.

In the absence of several expected speakers, the very chairs turned eloquent, and through the lips of their interpreters, the chairman gave utterance to some beautiful and original thoughts—and many funny ones. Arm-chairs, easy chairs, rocking chairs, clean chairs and dirty chairs, and broken chairs; all had their say, and spoke well and to the point; methought however, with rather a Scottish accent.

The refreshment of a more substantial nature were ample and excellent.

I must not forget the services of the Pakenham choir, whose resources must have been considerably taxed on this occasion; they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all, and proved valuable auxiliaries of the speakers.

I understand there is to be in a few days a Soiree at White Lake; the people of Arnprior are under considerable obligations to the Rev. Mr. Fraser, and should endeavor to give him a bumper house on the occasion.

**FRANK.**

**THE RAILWAY QUESTION.**  
The Perth Standard has very kindly taken the Renfrew people under his wing and gives them his advice as to the best mode of extending the railway.

The Renfrew people will be delighted to learn that they have so able an adviser, and will, no doubt, accept his recommendations, stacked up as they are by the renowned W. O. Bull, in preference to those of their representatives in Council. The fact is, however, that the Renfrew people hear the Perth Standard, discard all jealous fears of Lanark; they do not that Perth can have any interested motive in giving you advice; she tells you and believe her unhesitatingly. Oh people of Renfrew! for she is anxious solely to promote your interests.

Hear then the voice of this disinterested, unprejudiced and impartial oracle, the utterances of the united wisdom of Perth and its surroundings, (not excepting the immortal W. O. B.) and thus it speaks. You want the road to Pembroke; you think by extending it to Roddy's Bay, you are so far on the road, and that you will afterwards get to Pembroke? You are mistaken; you know the road to Pembroke went wrong, and therefore will not be built. Your best way therefore of getting it to Pembroke, is to let the Company get to Roddy's Bay the best way they can, and then we will help you to push to Pembroke.

Previous counsel this, and the Perth editor must think the Renfrew people very glibly indeed, if they follow it.

Let me tell him, that this scheme of his and many others, as well as all the objections raised by his distinguished confere, W. O. B., were laid before the railway committee, and discussed, and deliberated upon, and that after the most anxious consideration, they concluded, as the best and only certain method of extension, to recommend the course proposed in the report.

Shall that well considered report, framed by the most acute and intelligent men in the Council, supported by a large majority of the councillors, after full debate, be contemptuously thrown aside, and the last advice of a single Journalist (and that a Perth one) be foisted on the people instead?

I cannot suppose it, and feel satisfied that a majority of the municipalities will be found to defend that report by their vote; that many of the Lanark municipalities will sink all little jealousies between the two Counties and vote for the best interests of the counties at large; and that at all events, Renfrew will be true to its own interests, and in united, firm, and carried ranks carry the railway onward by their vote.

There are two policies connected with this railway question.

still for the present: that in the long run it will triumph over every obstacle, no one acquainted with its history and prospects will doubt; but that this year, and perhaps years hereafter, of precious time, will be lost in the unsupported struggle for extension, is the inevitable result of this *do nothing* policy, the policy of the Perth Standard and W. O. B.

The onward policy, on the other hand, looks to the immediate extension of the railway; that extension drawing in its train many advantages, viz: relief to Renfrew—ultimate extension to Pembroke—development of the resources of the counties—security from taxation—restoration of clergy monies. This policy, advocated by almost every paper in the counties, except the Perth Standard, is embodied in the Railway report, and I trust in the first week in March, will be supported by the vote of the municipalities, notwithstanding the disinterested advice of the Standard and W. O. B.

**ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE QUESTION.**  
23rd Feb. 1861.

**BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.**

Approximate Estimate of materials and work required to complete and equip the road to Roddy's Bay.

Grading, masonry, fencing, &c.	\$ 42,000
Bridge Superstructure	18,000
Station accommodations	20,000
Ties	10,000
Iron Rails	50,000
Tools and spikes	10,000
Track-laying	1,000
Ballasting	14,000
Switches and points	600
Notice boards, plank crossings, &c.	700
Right of way and engineering	15,000
9 Locomotive engines	60,000
1st class passenger car	2,500
2nd class passenger car	2,500
20 box and cattle do.	14,000
50 platform do.	30,000
	\$300,000

The work done north of Almonte, and not provided, is as follows:

Grading	\$155,000
Iron at Brockville and Quebec	62,000
Ties	10,000
Right of Way	29,000
Engineering	15,000
	\$271,000

**A. BROOKS,**  
Engineer and Superintendent.  
Brockville, 27th February, 1861.

**COAL OIL.**—We have before us a letter from a resident of Plympton to Mr. Chisholm of this city, in which the following account of what is doing in that township in the oil business is given:—The process of digging for oil in this neighbourhood is going on in two different places; in the one they dig down 46 feet, and cribbed it up with board; in the other, they commenced boring. When they had bored about 30 feet, the gas burst forth with such violence that nothing more could be done before the storm of Thursday, the 7th, and that again stopped the work. Afterwards they resumed, however, and on the 19th, they had reached a depth of 100 feet. They have bored through beds of shale or slate rock of about two feet thick, and through from two to three feet of what resembles lamp-black, and which burns the same as coal. On the 19th the discharge of gas recommenced, and the report occasioned by it is like the discharge of a cannon in the distance. Sometimes adjacent houses are shaken as if by an earthquake. Men of experience say there is every prospect of their soon reaching oil.—*Hamilton Times.*

**BRUTAL MURDER.**—About midnight on the night of last Tuesday a man of the name of Patterson, a farmer and an old man, was brutally murdered by some person or persons, as yet unknown, on his own premises near Addison, distant about fifteen miles from Brockville.—About midnight, for some unknown reason, as his wife states he got up and went out of doors. In consequence of the length of his absence his wife became alarmed, and blew a horn which collected several of the neighbors at the house. They immediately proceeded to search for the missing man, and found him weltering in his gore near a pool of water, with several ghastly wounds on his person made with an axe. The coroner proceeded to hold an inquest on yesterday (Friday) with what results we have not yet learned. It would be highly desirable that the County Attorney should have been present at the inquest, but the Government has not made any provision for his attendance. The law should be altered.—*Monitor.*

On Saturday, 16th instant, Mr. Mead and three children, of Geneva, N.Y., were poisoned, and on the following day the three children died. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Mead, their three children, and a servant girl. Mr. Mead and the girl were not affected as the mother and children. Strong suspicions rest upon the servant girl, named Mary Ann, as having committed the crime. She has not sustained the best reputation, having been once in Canadaigua goal for some misdemeanor. It is supposed that she intended to poison the whole family with the exception of Mr. Mead, and then by some stratagem secure him and his property. Several of the doctors who have examined the bodies, it is said, found arsenic in the stomachs of the children.

A train from Rouses Point for Ogdensburg, last Thursday, got stuck in a snow bank, and was compelled to remain there all night and till the next afternoon, notwithstanding two locomotives were attached to it. There were twenty-five passengers on board, who suffered from hunger as well as cold. The fences along the track were stripped to keep the passengers from freezing, and had it not been for some oysters and a large cheese among the freight the unfortunate passengers would have had nothing to eat. On the afternoon of Thursday three engines arrived at the bank and succeeded in drawing the train back to Malone.

The Buffalo Courier states that the barn of Mr. Joly, proprietor of the Clifton House opposite Niagara Falls, was burglariously entered on Saturday night and a team of five horses, together with wagon, horses, buffalo robes, &c., taken. The thieves, two in number, crossed Niagara Suspension Bridge in the morning at three o'clock, passing the watchman on duty without suspicion. The "establishment" stolen is quite a valuable one, and the thieves must be unusually expert to escape the measures taken for their apprehension.

**DEADLY WEAPONS.**—An arrest under Col. Prince's Act was made at Chatham, on Tuesday, occasioned, we are informed by the Police, by a large bow-knife falling from the pocket of one R. S. McConnell, in the Royal Exchange Hotel, when putting his overcoat on. Constable Green being present, and noticing the knife fall, at once made the arrest.

A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of \$1,900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

The Lake Superior Miner states that a single mass of copper, weighing 13,000 lbs. (about six and a half tons), was lately taken from the National mine, being 1200 lbs. heavier than any previous mass obtained from shipment.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Tuesday, February 5.

**MR. LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.**—It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and I trust that the moderation of the powers of Europe will prevent any interruption of the general peace.

Events of great importance are taking place in Italy. Believing that the Italians ought to be left to settle their own affairs, I have not thought it right to exercise any active interference in those matters. Papers on the subject will be laid before me. I announced to you at the close of the session of Parliament that the atrocities which had then recently been committed in Syria had induced me to concur with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary assistance was to be afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of establishing peace in that part of his dominions.

The assistance has been afforded by a body of French troops, who have been sent to Syria as representing the allied powers. The Junta has also placed a considerable military force in Syria under the direction of an able officer, and I trust that tranquillity will be re-established in that province, and that the object of our intervention will have been fully attained. I announced to you also at the close of the last session of Parliament that the pacific overtures which my envoy to China had made to the Imperial Government at Peking having led to a satisfactory result my naval and military forces were to be advanced towards the Northern provinces of China for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied powers, and that the Earl of Elgin had been sent to China as special ambassador to treat with the Chinese Government.

I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success. After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and several engagements with the Chinese army the allied forces became masters of the Imperial city of Peking, and the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, the Ambassador of the French, were enabled to obtain an honorable and satisfactory settlement of all the matters in dispute. Throughout the operations and the negotiations which followed them, the commanders and ambassadors of the allied powers acted with most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving, and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment.

An insurrection of a portion of the natives of New Zealand has interrupted the peace of that colony, but I hope that the measures which have been taken will speedily suppress the disturbances, and enable my government to concert such arrangements as may prevent their recurrence.

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any events which can effect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heart is with the States of the Union, and I am confident that the differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind, cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America.

I am glad to see the expression of the sympathy and warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and (throne) manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

I have concluded with the Emperor of the French convention of the 23rd of January, 1860, and in furtherance of the object of that treaty I have also concluded with the King of Sardinia a convention for the reciprocal protection of copy right. These conventions will be laid before you.

**Gentlemen of the House of Commons:** I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and they have been framed with a due regard to economy the several branches of the public service.

**My Lords and Gentlemen:** Measures will be placed before you for the consolidation of important parts of the criminal law—for the improvement of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency; for rendering more easy the transfer of land; for establishing a uniform system of rating in England and Wales, and for the general purpose of public usefulness.

I confidently commit the great interests of my empire to your wisdom and care, and fervently pray that the blessings of the Almighty may descend upon you, and that they may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of my constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

Portland, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Canadian* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *North Briton* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 14th, and the *Tes-touit* at Southampton on the 15th inst.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—In the House of Commons, Lord John Lubbock, in moving for a resolution to adopt measures for the protection of British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war. He hoped the struggle would soon cease. He also said the San Juan question with America was still open, but England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be accepted. The only correspondence had been a demand from America for his extradition, and the simple acknowledgment of that demand.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master of the Local Orange Association of British North America, presented an address to the Queen from their Grand Lodge, expressive of devoted loyalty, and representing that the association laboured under no legal disability in British North America, and therefore their claim to be publicly recognized during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Canada ought to have been admitted by the adviser of His Royal Highness.

The London letter in the Paris *Moniteur* asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that negotiations be opened with France for a mutual reduction of existing armaments.

The rumour is revived that Lord John Russell will shortly accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords. He had been a lock-out of the weavers in Blackburn and vicinity was considered imminent. The cotton spinners and manufacturers in the district held a large meeting, and resolved to resist the dictatorial demands of the operatives, who in their turn maintained their position with firmness.

The *Great Eastern* will again ready for sea in March; reported destination, New York.

The *Edinburgh* news brings an account of furious gales on the English coasts on the 9th.

Immense number of rocks, with great loss of life, passing off the Eastern coast.

**FRANCE.**—The Bonaparte-Paterson case was again before the French Court on the 8th. The Imperial Attorney explained the legal bearings, and for want of publication say whether a *laissez passer* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence River was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England.—No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject, already published, says that in the event of the French troops leaving Rome, no other foreign power will be allowed to supply their place.

The Bourse on the 13th opened firm, and closed flat at 68 1/2.

**ITALY.**—A Tarin telegraphed, "To-morrow morning the Italian fleet will occupy Mont Orfio, and the Italian army will occupy the city; the garrison to remain prisoners of war until Messina and Civitella del Tronto shall be surrounded. The King and Queen with the suite will depart on board the French ship *Mette*."

Despatches from Gaeta prior to the capitulation say the Capuchin monk who left there with the mission of offering an insurance in Calabria, was arrested near Consenza and that important paper had been found on him.

The city of Fiume and surrounding districts are declared in a state of siege by Austria.

The subscriptions to the new loan exceeded thirty million florins.

**SWITZERLAND.**—A Berne telegraph of the 13th says it was through the medium of the Swiss Consul at Algiers that McCobden proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending States of America.

The Federal Council declined the proposition on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed their thanks to Mr. Cobden.

**FROM THE EAST.**—A Calcutta telegram of January the 16th, via Point de Galle, reports the import market very dull. Shirtings \$33.00. The entire liabilities are \$1,300,000, of which \$600,000 is owed here.

The balance in the East. The assets are unascertained, but California creditors seem to think themselves secure.

Solomon H. Bohm & Co have failed. Attachments are levied to the amount of \$500,000. Attachments are also made to the retail house of Thomas Brady. Some prospects of compromise with creditors by the latter. The failures had produced a panic in the dry goods trade.

Flour is about to be shipped from Oregon to Liverpool.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—In the Peace Conference to-day, Messrs. Dudley Field and Smith of New York made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. The result is doubtful.

The Virginia delegation, to-day, gave notice that the next movement will be a convention of the South States—the adoption of the Constitution of the United States with amendments, and an invitation to all States to join the confederacy.

There is trouble in the French legation, owing to contradictory advice to Paris. The Minister, M. de la Roche, is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advice from Consuls and other sources, explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Dispatches from Europe announce the determination of the European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated to-day he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said the intelligence came from Mayor Anderson himself.

**Per contra.**—Government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—At noon, the streets were densely thronged with people. The working men's procession is now passing, a large number are in line, and all the various trades are represented. The Machinists drag along in carts their implements of labour, rendering useless by the political troubles of the country, giving to the parade a most melancholy significance. Salutes are being fired as they march.

The National Working-men's Convention will be held this evening.

The celebration of Washington's birthday began at day-light by a salute. Shortly after seven o'clock a flag containing 34 stars, was hoisted by Mr. Lincoln from a platform in front of Independence Hall, after an appropriate prayer and other ceremonies. Independence Square was filled with a mass of people, whose enthusiastic cheers were worthy of the occasion. A National salute was fired as the flag floated out. Mr. Lincoln leaves here at nine o'clock.

Boston, Feb. 22.—The Common Council of this city, last evening, passed resolutions, by a large majority, censuring Hon. Charles Sumner for his remarks in the Senate of the United States relative to the signers of the petition for the passage of the Crittenden compromise.

The New American Tariff has passed the Senate, and gone to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Among the additional duties is one of four cents a pound upon tea, and half a cent on coffee. These articles, when imported from the place of growth in American vessels, have hitherto been free. It is doubtful whether the bill, as amended in the Senate, and will pass the lower House.

The Prince of Wales has sent a pair of fine buck sheep to John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, and two pointer dogs to Mr. Spencer, as tokens of kind remembrance for attentions received from those gentlemen during his recent trans-atlantic tour.

**ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.**—On Saturday while a party of seven persons belonging to Oremville, Maine, were hunting in the woods, the gun owned by the highest party was accidentally discharged. The men were walking in single file and the bullet cut off the tip of a finger of the first person ahead, passed through the leg of the second just below the knee, and through the leg of the third above the knee, fracturing the bones in both instances. They were carried out to the settlement.

There has been an exhibition during the past week in the Arcade, at Watertown, perfectly white Deer, which was taken in the great woods in the northern part of N. Y. State.

In Parliament Lord Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada not to give up Anderson without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *laissez passer* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence River was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take Anderson through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that Anderson was guilty of murder according to the laws of England.—No English jury would convict Anderson of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject, already published, says that in the event of the French troops leaving Rome, no other foreign power will be allowed to supply their place.

The Bourse on the 13th opened firm, and closed flat at 68 1/2.

**ITALY.**—A Tarin telegraphed, "To-morrow morning the Italian fleet will occupy Mont Orfio, and the Italian army will occupy the city; the garrison to remain prisoners of war until Messina and Civitella del Tronto shall be surrounded. The King and Queen with the suite will depart on board the French ship *Mette*."

Despatches from Gaeta prior to the capitulation say the Capuchin monk who left there with the mission of offering an insurance in Calabria, was arrested near Consenza and that important paper had been found on him.

The city of Fiume and surrounding districts are declared in a state of siege by Austria.

The subscriptions to the new loan exceeded thirty million florins.

**SWITZERLAND.**—A Berne telegraph of the 13th says it was through the medium of the Swiss Consul at Algiers that McCobden proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending States of America.

The Federal Council declined the proposition on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed their thanks to Mr. Cobden.

**FROM THE EAST.**—A Calcutta telegram of January the 16th, via Point de Galle, reports the import market very dull. Shirtings \$33.00. The entire liabilities are \$1,300,000, of which \$600,000 is owed here.

The balance in the East. The assets are unascertained, but California creditors seem to think themselves secure.

Solomon H. Bohm & Co have failed. Attachments are levied to the amount of \$500,000. Attachments are also made to the retail house of Thomas Brady. Some prospects of compromise with creditors by the latter. The failures had produced a panic in the dry goods trade.

Flour is about to be shipped from Oregon to Liverpool.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—In the Peace Conference to-day, Messrs. Dudley Field and Smith of New York made strong speeches against compromise.

An attempt will be made to-morrow to force a vote. The result is doubtful.

The Virginia delegation, to-day, gave notice that the next movement will be a convention of the South States—the adoption of the Constitution of the United States with amendments, and an invitation to all States to join the confederacy.

There is trouble in the French legation, owing to contradictory advice to Paris. The Minister, M. de la Roche, is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advice from Consuls and other sources, explanations have been required.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Dispatches from Europe announce the determination of the European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new government from which it has separated.

General Scott stated to-day he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said the intelligence came from Mayor Anderson himself.

**Per contra.**—Government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—At noon, the streets were densely thronged with people. The working men's procession is now passing, a large number are in line, and all the various trades are represented. The Machinists drag along in carts their implements of labour, rendering useless by the political troubles of the country, giving to the parade a most melancholy significance. Salutes are being fired as they march.

The National Working-men's Convention will be held this evening.

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There has been an exhibition during the past week in the Arcade, at Watertown, perfectly white Deer, which was taken in the great woods in the northern part of N. Y. State.

A great goose, owned by Mr. Todd of North Haven, tried to immortalize itself the other day, by laying an egg weighing twelve ounces, and then fell back egg-haunted.

A single mass of copper, weighing 13,000 lbs. was lately taken from the National mine, being 1200 lbs. heavier than any previous mass obtained from shipment.

### ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.

Baltimore, 23.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here this a.m., and went direct to Washington. Much excitement was occasioned.

Washington, 23.

A little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning. As soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train, it was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the effects especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction without any formalities, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this p.m. and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

About 4 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid a visit to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President.

Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

The people of this city were dumfounded this morning, by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence there.

Reports are being circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed.

The Baltimore Committee is here but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

### FROM WASHINGTON.



**DEEDS OF KINDNESS.**  
Suppose the little cowardly  
Should hang in golden awe,  
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower,  
I'd better not grow up,  
How many a weary traveler  
Would miss its fragrant smell!  
How many a little child would grieve  
To lose it from the dell!"  
Suppose the listening dew-drops  
Upon the grass should say,  
"What can a little dew-drop do?  
I'd better not away!  
The blades on which I rest,  
Before the day was done,  
Without a drop to moisten it,  
Would wither in the sun."  
Suppose the little breezes,  
Upon a summer day,  
Should think themselves too small to cool  
The traveler on his way;  
Who would not miss the smallest  
And softest ones that blow,  
And think they make a great mistake  
If they were taking no rest!

How many deeds of kindness  
A little child may do,  
Although it has so little strength,  
And little wisdom too!  
It wants a loving heart,  
Much more than strength, to prove  
How many things a child may do  
For others by its love.

**TRIP LIGHTLY.**  
Trip lightly over trouble,  
Trip lightly over wrong,  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why clasp your hand so tightly?  
Why sigh over losses dead?  
Why cling to forms unloving?  
Why not to joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow—  
Though this day may be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow,  
And gladly sing the lark;  
For hope has not departed,  
Though none may have left;  
Then never be down-hearted,  
But look for joy instead!

Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom,  
We're never to string of gloom,  
On the side of the tomb!  
While stars are nightly shining,  
And heaven is overhead,  
Encourage courage and cheer,  
But look for joy instead!

**THE BED OF THE ATLANTIC.**  
Soundings in the Atlantic, according to  
All the Year Round, have revealed the fact  
that at least two hundred miles from the  
coast of Ireland, the water is still  
shallow; or, in other words, that there is  
another Ireland only waiting to be raised—  
thus reversing the famous panacea for keep-  
ing the country quiet. It is just beyond  
this that the true Atlantic begins, the gulf  
suddenly sinking 9,000 feet. Thus Ireland  
may one day have for its high as the Alps.  
The whole floor of the Atlantic is  
paved with a soft, sticky substance, called  
ooze, nine tenths consisting of very minute  
animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly,  
and thousands of which could float with ease  
in a drop of water; some resembling toothed  
wheels; others bundles of spines or threads  
shooting from a little globe. Some, how-  
ever, are endowed with the property of sep-  
arating flint from the sea water—which is  
more than every chemist could do; and  
there are hundreds of square miles covered  
with the skeletons of these little creatures.  
Part of this ooze is doubtless from the clouds  
of rain dust which rise from the vast steppes  
of South America, but much of it is  
darken the sun and make the animals fly to  
shelter, and which, after sweeping like a  
sneezing over the country, lose themselves in  
the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been  
found of the larger animals, so that the  
kraken or sea-serpent might sleep their last  
sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to  
tell the tale. But a snail or an anchor, not a  
block or strand, nor a coin or a keystone  
has been found to testify of the countless  
gallant ships and more gallant men who have  
gone down amid the pitiless waves.

**HOW TO CLEAN FURS.**  
This is a subject of so much interest to all  
our lady readers, (and gentlemen too, in the  
direction of their pockets,) that we give the  
following directions, in full, from the House-  
hold Journal, which says it will "make old  
furs look as good as new."  
Strip the fur articles of their stuffing and  
binding, and lay them out as nearly flat as pos-  
sible; then brush them well with a stiff  
clothes brush; if there be any moth-eaten  
places, cut them out and replace them by bits  
of fur to match. Furs, when old, look much  
better after being stretched, which is done as  
follows:—Dissolve three ounces of salt in a  
pint of soft water; with this sponge the in-  
side of the skin until it becomes thoroughly  
wet; be careful not to wet the fur; lay it  
on a board with the fur side downward,  
stretch it as much as it will bear, to the re-  
quired shape, and fasten it with small tacks  
until dry. If required to dry soon, the skin  
may be placed about a foot from the stove  
or grate. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel, fish, &c.,  
may be cleaned thus. Warm a quantity of  
water in a pan, stirring it well, so that it  
will burn; when well warmed, rub it thor-  
oughly into the fur, against the grain, then  
shake it out; repeat this process several  
times, then shake the fur, and give it a good  
brushing. Flour, well rubbed into these  
furs, will clean them, but not so well as the  
water bran.

Ermine and other light furs may also be  
cleaned with flour. If they are very much  
soiled proceed as follows:—Lay the fur on a  
table, and rub it well with bran moistened  
with warm water; rub it until quite dry,  
and afterwards rub it with dry bran.  
The wet bran will be rubbed on with a piece of  
sponge, and the dry bran rubbed on with a  
brush. Finish by rubbing well with magnesia or  
stiff book-muslin. Swansdown may be washed  
thus:—Make a strong lather of white  
soap and warm water; (merely luke warm,  
as if hot it will shrink the skin of the swans-  
down.) through this lather shake and  
squeeze the swansdown well, but do not  
squeeze it. Do the same through a second lukewarm  
lather, and repeat the process till the article  
looks white and clean. Then rinse it through  
two waters (the first lukewarm, the second  
cold), squeezing it carefully, shake it out  
and dry it in the sun, or by the fire holding  
it in your hands and shaking it constantly  
to prevent it drying with a matted, rough  
appearance. If properly washed and dried  
according to these directions, the swansdown  
will be almost as soft and white as when new.  
Should the swansdown be but slightly soiled,  
do not wash it, but cleanse it thus:—Poultice  
sift it through a fine sieve, and then heat  
it over the fire. When the powder is quite  
warm, (but not burning hot), lay the swans-  
down in a large, clean metal pan (also heated),  
and sift the powder over it as through a  
sieve, turning the swansdown about, and  
sifting the powder is distributed well  
through it. Repeat this process until the  
swansdown looks very white, then take it  
out of the pan, and shake off the loose powder.

Lord Byron described a party with  
which he dined, as follows: "It was first  
silent, then talky, then argumentative, then  
disputatious, then unintelligible, then dis-  
agreeable, then inarticulate, then drunk."

We have heard of taking for bread and  
receiving a stone, but a gentleman may be  
considered still worse treated when he  
sinks for a lady's hand and receives her  
father's foot!

**DEPRESSING ACCIDENT AT RIVER  
QUAIL.**—A shocking accident hap-  
pened on last Saturday morning, on the River  
Quail section of the Grand Trunk Railway,  
near River Quail. Four men were employ-  
ed in clearing away snow from a cutting in  
which it had drifted to the depth of fifteen  
or twenty feet, when the train, which they  
evidently had not heard, owing probably to  
the storm, came upon them and not only  
killed them but horribly mangled their  
bodies. It is thought that no blame attaches  
to the engine driver or conductor; but a very  
general desire exists that the Railway author-  
ities should do something for the families of  
the unfortunate men, and we have little  
doubt they will.—Advertiser.

**REPORT OF RAILWAY  
COMMITTEE.**  
To the Warden and Council of the United  
Counties of Lanark and Renfrew in Ses-  
sion assembled.

Your Railway Committee to whom was refer-  
red the proposition on the part of the Brook-  
ville and Port Arthur Railway Company, that they be allowed  
to issue preferential bonds of that Company  
to the extent of £100,000, beg leave to report  
as follows:

1st. That the Company place in the hands  
of your Treasurer £5,000 of present Com-  
pany's bonds, as collateral security, for the  
payment of the interest of last year due to  
the Government by these Counties on the Mu-  
nicipal Loan Fund, to be surrendered on the  
payment thereof.

2nd. That the total surplus earnings of the  
Road, over and above the actual running  
expenses and necessary repairs, be used for  
the purpose of paying said interest, and that  
the amount of such surplus earnings be paid  
monthly to the Treasurer of these Counties.  
3rd. That to be inserted in the amended Act  
that the proceeds of £70,000 of the pre-  
ferred bonds to be issued as prayed for,  
shall be set apart for the extension and com-  
pletion of the Road to Roddy's Bay, and the  
purchase of the necessary rolling stock for  
the proper working of the Road, and that the  
Company shall have no right to expend such  
proceeds for any other purpose whatsoever;  
4th. That in addition to such provision it  
is to be understood that estimates shall be  
made monthly of the work done, by Mr.  
Brooks, the present Company's Engineer, or  
some other Engineer to be approved of by  
this Council, and that upon such estimates  
the proceeds of the aforesaid bonds shall be  
paid out for the purposes specified.

5th. That the balance now due the various  
Contractors, the payment of whose contracts  
was guaranteed by the members of the  
Board of Direction who represented this  
Council, shall be paid out of the proceeds  
of the remaining bonds, not to exceed £15,  
000.

6th. That £10,000 of the said preferred  
bonds be placed in the hands of the  
Treasurer of these Counties, with power to  
sell the same for the payment of the interest  
due by these Counties to the Government,  
unless the same shall be paid by the Railway  
Company; and if so paid by them, then an  
amount of bonds equal to the interest so paid  
be refunded to the Company.

7th. That the Company give their pledge to  
this Council that they will pay to this  
Municipality the amount of Clergy Reserve  
monies now retained, or that may hereafter  
be retained, by the Government in conse-  
quence of any default of the Company; and  
that the Company pay annually to the  
Treasurer of these Counties interest at the  
rate of five per cent per annum on the sum  
so retained, and lodge with the Treasurer  
aforesaid bonds of the Company as collateral  
security until the amount of principal and  
interest be paid.

8th. And your Committee would further  
recommend that a Memorial to the Legisla-  
ture, praying for the extension of the said  
£100,000 of preferential bonds, be adopted  
upon the foregoing conditions being complied  
with.

All of which are respectfully submitted.  
Jas C Foster, Chairman.  
Jas Gould,  
J P French,  
A McArthur,  
N Burwash,  
John Murray,  
Adopted, subject to the approval of the rate-  
payers.  
D. G.  
To the President and Directors of the Brook-  
ville and Port Arthur Railway Company.  
GENTLEMEN—  
The following Report of the various de-  
partments of the Road for the year ending  
31st December, 1860, is respectfully sub-  
mitted.

I am also enabled to state that, of the  
35,956 Passengers who have travelled on the  
Road, not one of them received the slightest  
injury.

The quantity of Lumber carried has been  
much less than was expected, but the receipts  
from Passengers and Merchandise show very  
favorable returns, and will undoubtedly con-  
tribute to increase.

The quantity of Lumber to carry this year  
will double that of last; and now that we  
have a connection with the St. Lawrence,  
we may fairly expect a large portion of the  
Freight which last year went by the Rideau  
Canal.

I would beg to state that from the want  
of a sufficient number of Engines, our re-  
pairs of Rolling Stock costs more than it  
otherwise would, from the fact that we are  
unable to give the Engines a thorough over-  
hauling when required.

I consider it actually necessary that at  
least one more should be put upon the Road  
the present year, in order to enable us to do  
the business that offers.

The want of Water Supply at Smith's  
Falls and Franktown, is a cause of consid-  
erable detention to the Trains in Winter, as  
it is not unusual that it is necessary to run  
five or six miles expressly for water.

Were there Tanks at these places, the  
men at the Stations could do the pumping,  
and therefore save the expense of keeping a  
man at the Montague Ballast Pit.

A statement of the various works neces-  
sary to be done during the present year, with  
the estimated cost of the same is hereby ap-  
pended.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. Brooks,  
Engineer and Acting Supt.  
Superintendent's Office,  
B. & O. R.  
February 4th, 1861.

**W. McARTHUR.**  
STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY CO.,  
**SMITH'S FALLS.**  
Agent for the British & American Express Co.  
AGENT FOR THE  
Provincial Insurance Company  
of Canada.  
Risks taken and losses promptly settled.  
Smith's Falls Station,  
Jan. 24th, 1861.

**100,000 Bricks—First Quality**  
FOR SALE AT ARNPRIOR!!  
Enquire at  
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL.

**TWO VILLAGE LOTS**  
FOR SALE.  
The subscriber offers for sale two Vil-  
lage Lots, in Carleton Place, being Lot  
Number three, on Bridge Street, situated be-  
tween Hugh Nelson's and Michael Murphy's,  
and containing fifty-two feet in front and  
running back two hundred and eighteen feet  
to Victoria Street.

**Also—**  
Lot No. Eleven on St. Paul Street, being a  
Corner Lot with a good cedar log house on  
it, nearly finished. Apply to  
JOSEPH BOND.  
Carleton Place, Feb. 9th 1861. 21st

**JACKSON & MENSIES,**  
CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINT-  
ERS, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Respectfully  
announce that they have commenced business  
in the above place, and hope by strict atten-  
tion to work entrusted to them, by moderate  
prices, and good workmanship, to merit the  
public support.  
Arnprior, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ua

**New Arrivals**  
AT  
ALMONTE.  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his  
sincere thanks to his customers for the  
liberal patronage he has received during the  
past two years, and at the same time would  
inform them that he is now receiving his  
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF  
Staple and Fancy  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
FURS, &c.

**Also—**  
BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.  
An early inspection of the whole Stock is  
respectfully solicited.  
May 9, 1860. GEORGE WILLSON 35-af

**RIDEAU FOUNDRY**  
**MACHINE WORKS.**  
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.  
G. M. COSSITT & BROS.  
Manufacturers of the celebrated  
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,  
and Wheeler & Mielik's  
DOUBLE HORSE POWER,  
and Improved Combined Thresher &  
Winnowers.

The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever  
offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators,  
Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills,  
and all kinds of Agricultural Implements.  
Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best  
and most improved patterns, always on hand.  
Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes,  
Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing  
Machines and Mill Castings of every descrip-  
tion made to order.  
Job Work of all kinds executed with neat-  
ness and dispatch.  
Cash paid for OLD IRON.  
August 20, 1860. 50-af

**SMITH'S FALLS**  
THE SUBSCRIBER returns their sincere  
thanks to the Public for the liberal  
patronage extended to them for the last  
Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them  
that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4,  
6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING  
MACHINES, with or without SEPARA-  
TORS, SHINGLE SAWING MACHINES, CAP-  
ABLE of sawing 10 to 1000 Feet of lumber per  
day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CUL-  
TIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON  
BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fancy, Box,  
and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy,  
and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar  
and Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.  
Also make to order all kinds of GRIST  
and SAW MILL CASTINGS.  
JOB WORK done with Neatness and  
Despatch.  
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELT-  
ING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones &  
Hunt's SAWS, &c.  
Cash paid for old Cast Iron.  
FROST & WOOD  
Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-af

**FALL AND WINTER**  
**GOODS**  
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving  
a Large and Varied Assortment of  
Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the  
season, amongst which will be found:  
DRY GOODS, in great variety,  
MANTILLAS,  
CAPES,  
GALA PLAIDS,  
PRINTS,  
GREY COTTON,  
STRIPE SHIRTING,  
CASSIMERES,  
Fancy Trimmings, &c.  
Also, a Large Stock of  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY,  
SALT,  
LEATHER,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
with various other Articles too numerous to  
mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for  
Cash, or approved Credit.  
A. McARTHUR.  
Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

**TEAS! TEAS!**  
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI,  
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP  
"ALBION," BY  
"ALBION," BY  
HAYDON Purchased a lot of  
CHOICE NEW TEAS  
At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can  
now offer a better article at  
LOWER PRICES  
Than any purchased in the usual way.  
Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES,  
of the finest samples in  
HYSON,  
HYSON TWANKAY,  
IMPERIAL,  
GUNPOWDER,  
YOUNG HYSON,  
SOUCHONG  
These TEAS have been selected with care,  
and I am satisfied they will please.  
A full Assortment of  
"D O R I E S"  
and all other GOODS for Sale low.  
JAMES H. WYLLIE  
Almonte, June 18, 1860. 41

**FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term**  
of Years.  
THAT Valuable Property, in the Town-  
ship of Ramsay, known as "Woodside  
Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with  
two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior  
SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL  
MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of  
which is a Burr.  
The Mill is three and a half Stories high,  
and most substantially built. There are al-  
so on the premises a KILN, capable of dry-  
ing from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time,  
a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's  
Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses  
and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven  
horses, Haystacks, Sheds, Cooch Houses, &c.  
There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of  
which are under cultivation. As there are  
other water privileges on the premises, fur-  
nishing an abundance of water power, a large  
amount of machinery could be erected in ad-  
dition to that in operation.  
For further particulars, apply to the Sub-  
scribers on the premises.  
WILLIAM BAIRD,  
JOHN BAIRD,  
Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-af

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has been instructed to  
offer for sale, the VILLAGE LOT with  
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and other BUILDINGS,  
in the Village of Carleton Place, now  
occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor.  
The site is not exceeded by any in the Vil-  
lage, and as the terms are LIBERAL—a good  
opportunity is afforded to any one desirous  
of investing. For terms, &c., apply to  
Solicitor, &c., Perth.  
Perth, January 18, 1861. 20th

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that applica-  
tion will be made at the Next Session  
of Provincial Parliament, to amend the Act  
incorporating the BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA  
RAILWAY COMPANY, by granting leave to  
issue preferential Bonds, at eight per cent in-  
terest, to an amount not exceeding One Hun-  
dred Thousand Pounds Sterling.  
ROBERT HERVEY,  
Secretary.  
Brockville, January 12th, 1861. 20th

**Pakenham Agricultural Society**  
MEETING of the Members, and all friends to  
the interests of the above Society, will be  
held in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on Saturday  
the 9th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.  
A full meeting is requested, as By-laws and  
Premium List will be brought up for consideration  
and amendment.  
Pakenham, Feb. 15th, 1861. 24g

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
To be sold immediately.  
A FARM of about 100 Acres, being the West half of Lot  
number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of  
the Township of Ramsay. About Eight Acres cleared  
and well fenced. Application can be made to  
the proprietor, on the premises, or to Wm. Gil-  
christ of Ramsay.  
JOHN McMANUS,  
Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861. 20-ua

**Mill Site and Water Privilege**  
FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Mill Site  
and entire Water Privilege, on Lots No. 10  
and 11, in the 12th Concession of the  
Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.  
The Water Privilege can be made available for driv-  
ing any mill machinery. The property is situated  
on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the  
Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place.  
A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms  
reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Pre-  
mises to  
ELIZABETH BAILEY.  
Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

**GEORGE HAY.**  
Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer  
in BRITISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE.  
KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Sheet  
and Heavy Goods, such as:—Iron, which may be  
enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coals, Railing Pipes,  
and small Castings, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agri-  
cultural implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints &  
Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery,  
Mill Saws, &c., &c., to be disposed of at reason-  
able prices for Cash or first class credit only.  
ALSO  
ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal  
Oils and Lamps, which yield the best and most  
economical Light yet produced.  
Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and  
judge for themselves.  
Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1861. 22th

**DANIEL KELLOCK.**  
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and GENERAL  
New Agent.  
P. E. R. H. C. W.  
HAS constantly on hand the following publica-  
tions:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Gos-  
sett's Lady's Book, Bells' Monthly, Frank Les-  
lie's Youth's Companion, New York Mercury,  
Lodge's, and other New York Publications.  
21pa

**PERSONS REQUIRING**  
**MONUMENTS**  
CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE,  
should use the much admired  
ARNPRIOR MARBLE  
Monuments, Headstones, Mantel-  
Pieces, Table Tops, &c.  
Manufactured in the best style, by  
W. G. H. SMART, ARNPRIOR, C. W.

**Machinery, Castings, Implements.**  
MURRAY & MILLER  
MANUFACTURERS  
FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES  
AND ALL KINDS OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot.  
PERTH, C. W. 42-pa

**THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.**  
**CORONER.**  
NORWOOD, C. W.  
**D. FRASER,**  
BARRISTER, & C.  
PERTH, C. W.  
**J. DEACON, JR.,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
Perth, County of Lanark.  
REFERENCES:  
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Monte-  
"William Lyman & Co., "

**C. NEILSON,**  
WATCHMAKER,  
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.  
Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully  
Cleaned and Repaired on the most  
reasonable terms.  
**J. SWEETLAND, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON  
AND CORONER.  
Issues of Marriage Licenses,  
Pakenham, C. W. 34-ff

**WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON &  
ACCOCHEUR,  
GRADUATE OF THE COLLEGE KINGSTON  
CORONER for the United Counties of Lanark  
and Renfrew.  
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.  
**ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
Graduate of the University of McGill,  
and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS  
LOWER CANADA.  
ALMONTE, C. W.  
Almonte, June 7th, 1858.

**ORMOND JONES,**  
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
CONVEYANCER & C.  
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.  
**GEORGE REID.**  
IMPORTER and RETAIL DEALER  
in BRITISH, AMERICAN, and German  
HARDWARE,  
BROCKVILLE, C. W.  
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Car-  
riage Trimming, &c.

**VICTORIA WOOLEN MILL**  
ALMONTE, C. W.  
**JAMES ROSAMOND,**  
Manufacturer of  
WOOLEN GOODS  
Provincial Insurance Company  
TORONTO.  
Capital, £500,000  
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notice  
of Losses promptly attended to, by  
JAMES ROSAMOND,  
Agent at Almonte.

**JOHN O'NEILL,**  
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &  
ENGRAVER.  
HAS constantly on hand a supply of Wag-  
gons, Baggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and  
everything in his line of business. His work  
is made up of the best of seasoned timber, and  
will be sold cheap for cash.

**New Hotel.—Village of Almonte.**  
ALMONTE HOUSE.  
The proprietor would respectfully an-  
nounce to the travelling public that he  
has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte  
where he will be happy to accommodate all  
parties who may favour him with a call.  
J. B. SHIPMAN.  
P. S. Parties travelling by the stage to  
Arnprior can procure tickets to the Almonte  
House, as the stage puts up there.

**MARRIAGE LICENCES.**  
ISSUED, by the Subscribers,  
MATTHEW ANDERSON  
Almonte, Ramsay.

**LONDON MUSIC STORE,**  
OTTAWA CITY.  
SPARKS ST., NEXT DOOR TO T. C. BATE.  
ALL kinds of Musical Instruments con-  
stantly on hand, as Flutes, Violin  
Fits, Flageolets, Accordions, C. acertain  
Flutes, Guitars, and Banjos.  
All kinds of Brass Instruments. Bands  
supplied with the Best Instruments on Libera  
Terms.  
Large Drums and Military Side Drums.  
Pianos for Sale and on Hire. Old pianos  
taken in exchange.  
Prizes celebrated Melodeons.  
LAWIS FECHT.

**PERTH MARBLE WORKS.**  
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN  
AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE,  
MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES,  
HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES.  
Executed with neatness and despatch at his  
WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.  
The Subscriber returns thanks for the  
liberal support he has had from the  
public, since he commenced business. He  
will still warrant all work done at his Shop  
equal to any in the Province.  
10 per cent will be taken off the General  
price for all work taken from the Shop by  
the parties purchasing.  
Orders in his line with MR. POOLE, of  
Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.  
May 10, 1859. 35

**LAND SURVEYING.**  
A NEW SYSTEM.  
The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted  
and most accurate instruments ever used in the  
Survey of Land, and will undertake Surveying  
in every part of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew,  
Carleton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining  
Counties, at very low charges.  
For Sale Lines by the meridian very accurately  
drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:  
1st.—For not over half a mile \$10.00, not over a  
mile \$12.00, not over 1 1/2 miles \$15.00, and  
while less accuracy required, lower charges. No  
fees charged for the value of the Survey, or for the  
Letters, credentials, or any other work to be made  
and addressed to the C. W. will receive prompt  
attention.  
JOHN M. O'CONNELL,  
P. L. Surveyor.  
Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

**JOSEPH DAVIES.**  
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN  
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