Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XV. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., FEBRUARY 8, 1865. No. 21.

Precept and Example.

AIR.—"John Anderson, my Joe."

Let precept and example
Aye hand in hand be seen,
For gude advice is plenty,
And uneo easy gi'en;
And barnies in the uptak'
Ye ken are seldom slow,
To aye, whate'er advice ye gi'e,
A gude example show.

They're gleg at imitation,
As ilka ane may ken;
The lassies a' would women be—
The laddies would be men;
So lead them kindly by the hand
The road that they should go,
And aye, what'er advice ye gi'e,
A gude example show.

And should you promise aught to them,
Aye keep your promise true,
For truth a precious lesson is
That they maun learn frae you;
And aye or reprove a naughty word
Wi' hasty word or blow,
But aye, whate'er advice ye gi'e
A gude example show.

And so to home-born truth and love
Ye'll win ilk bonnie bairn,
For as they hear the auld cock craw,
The young are sure to learn;
They'll spurn at mean hypocrisy,
Wi' honest pride they'll glow,
And bless the parents' whatehfu' care,
Wha gude example show.

A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP ON THE NECESSITY OF CONFEDERATION.

Archbishop Connolly of Nova Scotia [Roman Catholic] has addressed a spirited letter to the Halifax Morning Chronicle, in reply to certain statements about Fenianism and the question of Confederation. The following is the main part of the letter:—

SIR,—Either there is, or there is not, danger; or, in other words, either the nation on our borders has or has not the power to pull down our flag and destroy us as a people. If they have the power, then good intentions and inclinations are a matter of no importance, whatever. We are, then, living only on sufferance, on mere toleration. Our lives and liberties, and the means of paying four dollars and ten cents taxes, and everything we hold most dear, are staked on a haphazard, on which no man can calculate, and no nation can or ought to depend for a single week.

If there be fifty thousand men already prepared to invade this country, as you admit, instead of labouring to keep us in our present disjointed and defenceless position, you should rather call on all to unite where a single man cannot be dispensed with, and gird on our armour for the attack. If responsible government which the great and good men of this country won for us to be a precious heirloom on the lilliputian scale on which we now find it, instead of bartering it away for nothing by Confederation, as you say, we shall rather, in my opinion, add to its lustre and value, and ennoble and enrich it, and make it boundlessly grander and more secure for ourselves and those who are to come after us. We obtained Responsible Government from the Mother Country, in whose Legislative Halls we had not a single member to represent us. We are now, on the contrary, asked to transfer the rich and prized deposit to a place which will be a part only of our common country, where our voice must be heard, and where we will have a fuller and fairer representation than the city of London, or Liverpool, or Bristol, can boast of in their English House of Commons, and this is the great difference between obtaining from England what we had not, and transferring what we now have, in order to make it more valuable and more available for our purposes and by far more secure Confederation, therefore, instead of depriving us of the privileges of self-government, is the only practical and reliable guarantee for its continuance. We are too small to be warranted in the hope of being able to hold it always on the strength of our own resources, and England, if not too weak, is certainly too prudent and too cautious to risk her last shilling and her last man to a country where, instead of a population of four millions, she will scarcely have one-tenth of that number to help her against the united power of a whole continent. To deny, therefore, the obvious advantages of Confederation you must first prove that union is not strength—that England under the Heptarchy, and France under her feudal chiefs and Barons, were greater, stronger, and happier than they now are as the two greatest nations of the world. You must prove that Lucerne, Geneva, Berne, and the Grisons, would be equally strong and secure out of the Confederation of their sister cantons in Switzerland; and that Florida, Texas, Delaware, and little Rhode Island in the neighboring States would be stronger if detached from each other. You must prove that the petty and miserable Republics of Central America, with all their Responsible Government, and entire exemption from foreign control, are in any way benefitted by their smallness and isolation, and their reluctance to coalesce and form one strong government as the only possible guarantee for the lives and liberties and happiness of all.

On the principle that the part is greater than the whole, you must prove that the smaller the State, the greater and stronger and happier the people; and that on your own principle the repeal of the Union at the present moment would be a signal benefit to Cape Breton, Yarmouth, and Shelburne, where they have far stronger local reasons for being dissatisfied with the central government in Halifax than Nova Scotia can ever have for being united, with Ottawa as its capital, and the boundless British territory beyond our borders. Prove all this if you can, and without referring to the financial and commercial view at all, which are entirely beyond and beside the question, you will convert me and thousands like me in Nova Scotia to the policy of having a large and effective militia, and paying heavy taxes for the debt already contracted, and the two contemplated railroads, and we shall contentedly settle down according to your scheme, with no hope within our natural life-time of having an intercolonial Railroad or more frequent intercourse with our sister colonies and the vast country that extends for thousands of miles along their borders.

I yield to no man in my heartfelt appreciation of the blessings we all enjoy in this country, and I ask for nothing more but to be able to calculate on their continuance. *Sed vos opus hic labor est.* This is the difficulty, and I will say with all candor the only difficulty for me and all others who have everything to lose. No country situated as Nova Scotia now is, with a vast area and a sparse population, can reasonably hope to maintain its independence for any considerable period. Unless we are to be a single exception, and an anomaly in the history of nations, some change must come, and come soon. In a word, Mr. Editor, as you say, *something must be done.*

Instead of cursing like the boys in the upturned boat, and holding on till we are fairly on the brink of the cataract, we must at once begin to pray and strike out for the shore by all means, before we get too far down on the current. We must at this most critical moment invoke the Arbiter of Nations for wisdom, and abandoning in time our perilous position, we must strike out boldly, and at some risk, for some rock on the nearest shore—some resting place of greater security. A cavalry raid visit from our Fenian friends on horseback, through [illegible] of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, may cost more in a single week than Confederation for the next fifty years; and if we are to believe you, where is the security even at the present moment against such a disaster? Without the whole power of the Mother Country by land and sea, and the concentration in a single hand of all the strength of British North America, our condition is seen at a glance. Whenever the present difficulties will terminate—and who can tell the moment?—we will be at the mercy of our neighbors; and victorious or otherwise, they will be eminently a military people, and with all their apparent indifference about annexing this country, and the friendly feeling that may be talked, they will have the power to strike when they please, and this is precisely the kernel and the only touch point of the whole question. No nation ever had the power of conquest that did not use it, or abuse it, at the very first favorable opportunity.

All that is said of the magnanimity and forbearance of mighty nations, can be explained on the principle of sheer expediency, as the world knows. The whole face of Europe has been changed, and the dynasties of many hundred years have been swept away within our own time, on the principle of might alone—the oldest, the strongest, and as some would have it, the most sacred of all titles. The thirteen original States of America, with all their professions of self-denial, have been all the time, by moneyed power and by war, and by negotiation, extending their frontier, until they more than quadrupled their territory within sixty years; and believe it who may, are they now of their own accord, to come to a full stop? No; as long as they have the power, they must go onward, for it is the very nature of power to grip whatever is within its reach. It is not their hostile feelings, therefore, but it is their power, and only their power I dread, and I now state it is my solemn conviction, that it becomes the duty of every British subject in these Provinces to control that power, not by the insane policy of attacking or weakening them, but by strengthening ourselves—rising, with the whole of Britain at our back, to their level; and so be prepared for any emergency. There is no sensible or unprejudiced man in the community who does not see that vigorous and timely preparation is the only practical argument that can have weight with a powerful enemy, and make him pause beforehand and count the cost. And as the sort of preparation I speak of is utterly hopeless without the Union of the Provinces, so at a moment when public opinion is being formed on this vital point, as one deeply concerned, I feel it a duty to declare myself unequivocally in favor of Confederation as cheaply and as honorably obtained as possible, but Confederation at all hazards and at all reasonable sacrifices.

After the most mature consideration, and all the arguments I have heard on both sides for the last month, these are my inmost convictions on the necessity and merits of a measure which alone, under Providence, can secure to us social order and peace, and rational liberty, and all the blessings we now enjoy under the mildest Government and the hallowed institutions of the freest and happiest country in the world.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
† THOMAS L. CONNOLY,
Archbishop of Halifax.

A SCARE IN KINGSTON.

We have been furnished with the following extract from a private letter, dated Kingston, 26th inst:—

"There is a great deal of excitement just now here in Kingston among the banks, as the Mayor the day before yesterday went round to all the banks and told them that he had received information that there was a bodyof men at Cape Vincent, who intended in case the St. Albans raiders were not given up, to make a raid upon the banks here which they could very easily do as the bay is frozen over, as it is only fourteen miles across; the consequence is that all the bank fellows have revolvers. Each bank has a policeman marching in front of the door, armed, and the guard of Canadian Rifles has been doubled. The volunteers have orders to turn ont on a signal being given and we are to have six mounted policemen to patrol the street running along the bay."

The *British American* says:—

"The city has been filled with groundless rumours for the past few days in reference to a 'raid' on the banking institutions of the place, said to be contemplated by a number of desperadoes from Cape Vincent and elsewhere. We first purposed to say nothing of the matter, hoping that silence on the part of the press would tend to allay fears, but we find the contrary is the case. This explanation, therefore may suffice. During last fall several threats seem to have been made in Cape Vincent of a movement against the banks of the city as soon as the ice formed sufficient strength to warrant such a step. That state of ice now existing, the Mayor thought it advisable to acquaint the banks of the threats made, that they might use any little precaution thought to be necessary; but without the least approhension that there was in reality any occasion for alarms. One of the bankers, however, appears to have become a little nervous over the matter, and in that state of mind communicated his fears, to the commandant of the forces in this garrison, who at once took steps to receive the imaginary foe with appropriate honors. Double pickets were ordered out last night, the police were given more definite instructions and it is is said the steps leading to the martello tower of the harbour were removed. We cannot vouch for the latter statement; but on the whole quite a feverish state of feeling was manifested Perhaps there never was a better or more striking example of the wonderful power of imagination than this event exhibits."

SCARE IN BROCKVILLE.

Last fall the people of Brockville laughed heartily at the Ogdensburgh people for fancying a number of harmless duck-shooters on one of the islands up the river were a party of desperado raiders, who were preparing to chaw them up, body and bones. On last Thursday the boot got fast on the other leg, and this time it was the Brockville folk got alarmed. It appears that somebody telegraphed from Kingston or Montreal, or from both places, we believe (pardon the bull,) that a body of Fenian raiders, or raiders of some kind, from Yankeedom, were about to invade Brockville and rob the banks. As a necessary result the bank funds were packed off to [illegible] the Corporation sympathizer moved from above Kingston Bridge to a point at the centre of the town, and the volunteer officers notified to be on the alert. No raiders, however, made their appearance; and as we write a deep calm has succeeded to the storm. Owing to the excitement at the other side, it is quite possible that some designing scoundrels might attempt to rob the banks here, and accordingly it would be quite as well if a portion, at all events, of our volunteers kept their arms in their homes, and say ten rounds of balled ammunition. A few desperate men might at any time take possession of the armoury, and so render our gallant volunteers completely powerless, while the rest of the gang could plunder at pleasure, *a la* St. Albans. —*Monitor.*

Gunboats on the Lakes.

(From the Daily News, January 17th)

It is announced that Mr. Jefferson Davis voluntary acknowledges Mr. Burley, now under arrest in Canada, to be a Confederate officer, and proclaims that the prisoner's attempt to seize the United States steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie, was an act of war authorized by the Confederate Government. As Lieutenant Bennett Young, the commander of the St. Alban's raiders, was able to produce on his examination a commission showing that he also had been appointed by Mr. Davis to that "special service," the recognition of Burley is not surprising. Mr. Davis further states that he did not authorize Burley to do anything in violation of British neutrality. Burley's exploit and the sanction given to it at Richmond are important to us only so far as they affect the welfare of our fellow-citizens in Canada. Apart from its influence on their interests, the affair, no more affects us than any other of the thousand minor incidents of the war, In that relation however it is serious enough, since it has induced the United States Government to resort to a measure which will impose a heavy burden on the Canadians, besides creating a source of public danger from which they have hitherto lived exempt. Confederate agents in this country have taken considerable pains to spread the belief that the notice given by the United States Government to terminate the treaty under which the placing of armed vessels on the lakes is at present forbidden is a wanton and reckless measure adopted in contempt of our own Government and of the peace to which the treaty has long contributed. This is an opinion which a moment's consideration of the facts will suvert. It is evident that the Government of the United States must find means to protect its citizens and their commerce against those who are reviving piratical practices under whatever name. But if that necessity was patent before, it is still more obvious now, when a Power to which belligerent rights have been conceded avows that it is making the lakes the scene of transactions for which it expressly claims the character of "acts of war." It might have been thought that it rested with Great Britain and the United States, the Powers by whose terrtories the lakes are enclosed, to prescribe and fix their neutral character. Mr. Davis, however, sets aside this pretension with a stroke of his pen, and authorizes Mr. Burley to go and make war in waters which the British and American Governments have devoted to peace, and from which they have voluntary withdrawn their armed vessels. The claim he makes is preposterous, for he can pretend to no title whatever in those island waters, from which the territory he governs is separated by hundreds of miles. He infringes the rights and breaks upon the peace of Canada when he thus despatches his officers with hostile designes to the lakes. Great Britain and the United States never agreed to abstain from placing armed vessels there, while allowing a third Power to exercise the liberty which they renounced: and the recent attempt on Lake Erie, santioned as it now is at Richmond creating a state of things opposed to that contemplated by the treaty, and which it was designed to secure, also makes its strict maintenance impossible without exposing one of the parties to it to dangers which no State willingly incurs.

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.—Jeff Davis, it appears, has got a regular cabinet crisis on his hands at present, in addition to his other troubles. Besides the resignation of his War Secretary, Mr. Seddon, which has already been announced, it is reported that his Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, and Assistant Secretary of War, Judge Campbell, have resigned. Mr. Seddon's resignation has not yet been accepted on Tuesday last. Generals Bragg, Breckenridge, Howell, Cobb, and Gustavus W. Smith, and Governor Letcher, have all been mentioned as likely to succeed him. There was a report in Richmond that Breckenridge had been assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Dopartment. General Gordon has succeeded to the command of General Eardly, the troops of which lately confronting General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah valley, are now, it appears, in front of the left of the Army of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Petersburg. Resolutions requesting Jeff. Davis to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the Government at Washington for peace were presented in the rebel House of Representatives a few days ago, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee by an almost unanimous vote.

Some company in Ireland disputing relative to the quickness of reply ascribed to the lower orders in that country, it was resolved to test the matter in the person of a clown who was approaching them. "Pat," said one of the gentlemen, "if the devil was to come determined to have one of us, which do you think he would take?" "Me, to be sure," "Why so?" "Because he knows he can have your honor at any time."

The Great Eastern Steamer and the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The work which has been for several months past in progress on board the "Great Eastern," which still occupies her moorings in the Medway, a short distance below Chatham harbour, where she has been stationed since last summer, has so far progressed that preparations are now making for the shipment of the first portion of the Atlantic telegraph cable from the factory of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., East Greenwich, the firm to whom has been confided its manufacture. The entire length of the cable is about 2,500 miles, for the reception of which three enormous tanks are in course of erection on board the "Great Eastern," each capable of holding about 800 miles of cable. In order to provide the necessary space for the stowage tanks, one of the principal saloons has been removed, and two of the decks taken away, besides other alterations, the grand saloon not being interfered with for the present. One of the tanks is completed and ready for the reception of the first portion of the cable, and a second tank is expected to be finished in about a fortnight. The tanks have a diameter of 58ft., and 20ft., in height. They are constructed of iron, the contract for their erection having been taken by Messrs. Westwood, Bailie & Co. For some time after the arrival of the "Great Eastern" in the river at Chatham she was thrown open for the inspection of visitors, but these are now excluded in order to permit of the work connected with the fitting up of the vessel being proceeded with without interruption. The new cable will be more than double the strength of the original. Atlantic telegraph cable—the latter breaking at a strain of 3 tons 5 cwt., while the breaking strain of the new cable will be 7 tons 15 cwt. The weight of the new cable will be 35 cwt. 3 qrs. per nautical mile, while the old cable was only 20 cwt. per mile, and 13 4 cwt. per nautical mile in water. The cable now in course of manufacture will weigh 14 cwt. per nautical mile in water, and will bear its own weight in eleven miles depth of water. The entire weight of the insulation of the new cable is 400lb. per mile, against 261lb. per mile in the old cable. About 300 miles of the cable, have already been completed at the works at Greenwich, and the first supply is now ready for the shipment on board, her Majesty's frigate "Isa" having been despatched from Chatham to assist in the operation of conveying the cable from the Thames to the "Great Eastern." In consequence of the large amount of space required for the stowage of the cable, two of the boilers have been cut off, but in other respects the ship's machinery has not been interfered with. Several hundred men are daily employed on board the "Great Eastern" in the work of preparing her for the service on which she will be engaged, but according to existing arrangements she will not leave the Medway, until June next, so as to obtain the finest weather during the operation of submerging the cable. An ingeniously contrived machine has been constructed at the company's works for paying out the cable so as to prevent any accident from breakage whilst the steamer is under weigh. During the time the "Great Eastern" has been in the Medway, she has not suffered in the least from the heavy gales which have from time to time visited the coast, and no apprehension has even once been felt for her safety.—*London Star.*

The last Matrimonial Scandal.

For a week past the columns of the New York *World* have been charged with the details of one of those cases in which our courts are compelled to sit in judgment upon matters of domestic life; cases which all men loudly proclaim should never be brought into the light of day, and from which, whatever be the final verdict of the jury, plaintiff and defendant emerge alike unhappy and alike disgraced. The story itself, unhappily, is neither new nor strange. A young girl, educated in the frivolous atmosphere of hotels and boarding-houses, loves a young man as poor as he is amiable. Her friends persuade her into a "better match," which she finally makes, with an older man of larger means, and the career of conjugal infelicity begins under the most favourable auspices. The newly married couple take up their abode in one hotel after another. The husband finds relief from his discomforts in his business and in the society of congenial friends; the wife wears her long hours away in the company with which chance and circumstances provide her. An explosion finally ensues; an elopement; a divorce in Indiana; a re-marriage. The deserted husband brings an action against his successor as the seducer of his wife and the destroyer of his happiness; establishes the facts of his dishonor and his misery to the satisfaction of twelve of his fellow-citizens, and receives from their sympathy a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages against the enemy of his home. It is possible that there may be men to whom this sum of money would seem an adequate return for the investment of several years of their life in private discord culminating in public shame. But if such cases as this bore no other fruit than to intimidate adventurous Lotharios from poaching upon the manors of such men, they might well be spared from the records of the State.

The Passport System.

(From the Cincinatti Gazette.)

Facts are growing daily more numerous to show that the passport system in operation at the outside of Canadian railroads is not only of no possible advantage to this Government, in serving as a check to the movements of bad men, but that it is actually a serious evil to the general interests of our trade, and honest and necessary communication between the east and the west. Were the British Provinces shut in by a Chinese wall, with its only opening at the border railroad stations, there might be some plea in favour of the present rule, but it would even then be necessary to forget the existence of all means of climbing over or digging under. As it is, only honest men are detained and made to suffer heavy loss in fees to sharkish consuls. There is one at least on the American side who is demanding all his fees in coin, and who should be looked to, to see if he makes return in kind to the Government. Such important links have the Canadian railroads become in the great through lines connecting the West with the seaboard, that the embargo rests with heavy weight upon sections of country and connecting lines of railroad this side the border, both east and west, being the practical paralysis of all routes on our soil with connections extending over the Canadian border. This, at a season, when, for hundreds of miles of the frontier, solid ice forms now a natural bridge, and where at all other points, at all seasons, skiffs can land their passengers unobserved on American soil, not to speak of wide tracts where the division is only an imaginery line, should all go to expose the absurdity of expecting any practical result for good from a prohibitory toll on railroad passengers. The people of all loyal communities are slow to take offence at any public measure, however oppressive, that is really designed to further our interests in this struggle. It was supposed the restriction in question would be but temporary, and to be borne without complaint. Has not a useless embargo been long enough sustained? Has one particle of benefit thus far resulted from the stricture?

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Times.

One of the most extraordinary developments of the intense hostility which exists among Irishmen in America to the mother country is stronly illustrated by the formation in the States of the extensive organization known as the Fenian Brotherhood. This organisation, not composed exclusively of Irishmen, nor even of Catholics, now number over half a million of men, and has at its disposal over $1,000,000, and already forms a powerful element in American politics. The movement for the formation of this body originated in Chicago, Illinois, about three years ago, and since then the organization has spread almost universally throughout the Northern States, and even gained a foothold in Canada. It was originally intended that the object of the body should be kept profoundly secret; but it was an Irish organization, and little by little the objects at which the Fenians aimed at leaked out, until now no secret whatever is made of the end in view, and in a call for a general convention of Fenians, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, a few weeks hence, it is stated that "before the necessity for another convention exists the fires of liberty will be rekindled on the altars of Ireland, and Irishmen from all parts of the world will be flocking back to the Emerald Isle to right the many centuries of British wrong." That the organization has consistency and the strength which unanimity gives there can be no doubt; neither can we doubt that it will finally involve the entire Irish element in the States, and, by uniting Irishmen everywhere in this country, enable them to wield a much more powerful influence than heretofore, and an influence which will always be intensely adverse to to Great Britain. To-day the Fenians are in the most active state of progression. Every Irishman who can read and write, and who has no property at stake, is an "organizer" among the Fenians, and lodges are springing up with incredible rapidity. In their published documents the Fenians state their object to be simply "to restore Ireland to an independent position, such as it was before the union with England and Scotland"; but in their daily conversation they talk of the entire independence of Ireland, and this object they seek to accomplish through their secret organization, either by involving Great Britain and the Northern States in war, or by lighting the fires of revolt in Ireland itself. An active correspondence is kept up with the discontented in Ireland; the poorest laborer here subscribes his dollar toward the general fund, and arms are being purchased and distributed among the members of the body, and others are being stored for shipment to Ireland as opportunity offers. Each Fenian is solemnly pledged to promote revolt in Ireland, to hasten thither at the first outbreak, and to sacrifice his life for the cause In addition to this, every member of the entire Fenian body of five hundred thousand men is pledged by a solemn oath to instantly take up arms against Great Britain in case of war being declared between that country and the Government claiming to represent the United States. The Fenians do not, as might at first appear probable, rest their chief hopes of success upon the probability of a rupture between Great Britain and the Government at Washington. They seem to know somehow that such an essentially selfish people as the Americans will never go to war for the sake of the Irish whom they flatter, whose votes they buy and sell, and whom they despise with a depth of contempt which is perfectly astonishing when one considers to what an extent the Yankees are under obligations to the Irish; the Fenians do not rest their hopes of success on this so much as on the feasibility of raising a revolt in Ireland, and then proceeding to "regenerate" their beloved isle after their own fashion, and to 'cripple England, the enemy of democracy." It never seems to occur to these misled men that the peaceable inhabitabts of Ireland might object to be regenerated, or that England might have something to say about being "crippled." Ireland, they say, is all ready, and it must be admitted that the only sources of information which most of these ignorant men possess—viz: the correspondence of their friends and relatives in Ireland, tends to confirm their delusion. The American politicians carefully foster the hallucination under which these men labour. The Springfield Republican, which is about the most candid exponent of American opinion in this country, and which is conducted by the first newspaper talent in New England, says of them that "the objects at which they aim will keep them on the right side of American politics." And it probably will, for "the right side" of American politics is hatred to England, not because she is the enemy of democray, but because they consider, with a lately deceased American politician, "that it is preposterous that the inhabitants of a little island in the middle of the ocean should govern one quarter of the habitable globe, and rule one hundred and fifty millions of people."—Whether the gentleman's estimate is correct or not, the principle is the same. Inordinate national vanity and jealousy are the parents of bitter hatred. It is impossible for one who has watched the Fenians, as the writer has, to doubt their mischievous intentions, or their ability to create trouble. Whatever they might attempt would, of course, result in disastrous failure for them. In the meantime it would be well to convince them beforehand of the chimerical nature of their projects, and so confound them at the start. Yours truly,

HENRY FITZ HERBERT.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 26.

PROHIBITION IN ASPHODEL.—The prohibitory provisions of Mr. Dunkin's Bill have been adopted by a majority 29 in the township of Asphodel, county of Peterborough. The poll took place on the 20th and 21th ult.

THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION.

CONGRESS AT CINCINNATI.—ADDRESS OF THE "HEAD CENTRE"—THE ORGANIZATION AT WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian convention, as the telegraph informs us, met at Cincinnati on the 17th uit. Colonel John O'Mahoney, of the Federal army, "Head Centre of the Brotherhood," occupied the chair, and read his address—a portion of which we give below. The first day was occupied in the work of organizing committees.

The report of the proceedings being official, but the barest statement of them is published in the papers. Of the second day's work the following was a portion, as reported:—

"Mr. Coyne, the central envoy, read an able and interesting report on the state of the organization in Ireland, which was adopted and loudly applauded. The unanimous thanks of the Congress were voted to Mr. Coyne for his able report and his untiring zeal in the cause."

At the third day's session the chairman announced the committees, from which we take a few of the most important:

Military Organization, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Address to Ireland.

The Deputy Head Centre read a very interesting letter from the C. E. of the I.R.B. in Ireland, which was very loudly applauded, and referred principally to the committee on military affairs.

In the afternoon Dr. Ball, chairman of the committee on that subject, read the address to the people of Ireland, which was adopted and loudly applauded.

The fourth day's proceedings were of no general importance to Canadians.

The "Head Centre" commenced his address by counselling caution and circumspection, as "the secret agents and spies of Great Britain and the other enemies of human liberty with whom, unfortunately, this country abounds, may seize upon this as an occasion for renewing against the Fenian Brotherhood the oft-refuted accusation of being a secret society."

"Our fellow-citizens will not forget that the Brotherhood is virtually at war with the Oligarchy of Great Britain, and that while there is no Fenian army as yet openly in the field—such an army, nevertheless, actually exists, preparing and discipling itself for freedom's battles, ambushed in the midst of enemies, watching steadily its opportunity and biding its time. The requirements of our military position will then be a sufficient and satisfactory apology to all but the opponents of our cause for a certain degree of reticence on our part. The Fenian Congress acts the part of a national assembly of an Irish Republic. Our organized friends in Ireland constitute its army. To divulge the position and intended movements of an army would be to defeat it. It were, indeed, more conclusive to success, if no publicity whatever were given to the existence of our organization, until all our preparations for an uprising of the Irish people were completed. I have myself no objection to absolute secrecy in revolutionary associations, provided their object be just, and their mode of attaining them be pure and honest. But such secrecy would militate against the extension of the Fenian Brotherhood, and prevent it from gaining an amount of popular support sufficient for successful operations. Hence, for the satisfaction of our friends who are not yet enrolled amongst us, I feel compelled, on this occasion, to give some informarion respecting it."

The "Centre Head" then went on to speak of the strength of the organisation, which numbered somewhere about 300 "circles," or about 100,000 men—"most, if not all of them, full of life and hope."

"In addition to this, the Fenians are undeniably dreaded by the cruel oppressors of Ireland, who auspiciously for our hopes, have also proved themselves to be skulking, ungenerous enemies of America in these days of her most bitter trials. Thus England has earned the hatred of every true American patriot, as she had long since gained that of every true Irishman. It is no idle boast to say that the English Government has been influenced in no small degree by the action of the Fenians here and at home, in abstaining thus long from openly aiding in the dismemberment of our Union.

"Thus, perhaps, fortunately for our cause, while working for the liberation of Ireland, we are also serving the best interests of America. Would that we but got as much aid and countenance from the ruling powers in this country as the enemies of the Union are getting from the ruling classes of England. Had we but a few blockade runners at our command we would soon set Great Britain in a blaze of revolution. But the Americans are biding their time; their domestic enemies have given them enough of fighting for the past three or four years. As these must, to all appearances, be vanquished ere long, there will soon be leisure for chastising all the foreign foes of the Union, and more especially perfidious England. The Fenians in the meantime must strive with all their energies to have their preparations so made that our country's tyrant shall not get off with merely a sound whipping. Her tyrannous rule must be utterly destroyed.

"We must not, indeed, rest our hopes altogether upon this or upon any other contingency beyond our actual control. Irishmen alone are fully able to win the freedom of Ireland, if all of them that love her and hate English domination were working in unison with the Fenian Brotherhood. Let us, therefore, place our strongest hope in ourselves alone. All else must be counted as unexpected gain. Our victory would indeed be cheap if the United States were to declare war against the British.

"The principal opposition encountered by the Brotherhood during the past year came from certain Catholic clergymen; however, they do not seem to have done us much material injury, considering the great progress we have made in so short a time. We ought perhaps to even thank these reverend opponents for the publicity they have given to our association. It has led many good men to read the acts of the Chicago Congress for themselves, to examine into our objects and constitution, and to inquire what manner of men we are like. The result has generally been in our favor. Unjust accusations and unfounded vituperation have often an effect contrary to that intended by their originators. So it has proved in our case. We are at last proof against any amount of clerical abuse, provided we do nothing to deserve it.

"I must here refer to the late terror caused In Canada by the fear of our organization. It proves some useful facts—the dread the Provincialists have of us—our power over them—and the extensive spread of our doctrine and work, otherwise it counts nothing. The Canadian lovalists have made fools of themselves. They have shown how far behind the intellectual progress of the present age they are. They are still as stupid and bigoted as when the Pope and the Pretender were the great bugbearers of loyal Britishers. Let them set their hearts at ease with regard to the Fenian Circles of the Canadas. These are not organized for the purpose of making a resolution in these Provinces. Their object has relation to Ireland alone. The Canadian Fenians will, however, defend themselves if outraged, and their brothers here will lend them a helping hand if need be. Let the Loyalists and Orangemen keep themselves quiet towards our brothers, and we will let them worship their antiquated idols in peace, save and except we be ordered by our own government to cross the borders in hostile guise. Let them, then, give no more aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, no more shelter and support to the robbers of our citizens on their frontiers, and let them keep their hands off our brothers in their might. If they act thus, we promise to do them no bodily harm, unless, as just said, in case of war between their mistress and our adopted country. Think of their being frightened by the Fenians into organizing 100,000 volunteers to meet an attack from us while we were not even thinking of them."

THE MILITIA.

The annual report on the state of the militia, prepared by Colonels Powell and DeSalaberry, is in print. It is a blue book of 150 pages, full of statistical details prepared with care. I surmise some points of interest.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The total number of candidates who have obtained certificates are:—Quebec, 1st class, 200; 2nd class, 61; number in school 31st Dec., 92. Toronto, 1st class, 52; 2nd class, 190; number in school 31st Dec., 55. Total, 1st class, 252; 2nd class, 251; in school, 147. The report states that immediately after the commencement of the present year a large accession was made to the number in attendance at the Toronto School, so that now both schools have under instruction the full maximum number of one hundred each.

The military instruction enforced in the Normal Schools, in most of the Colleges, and in many of the Grammar and minor schools, is highly applauded.

The report says that some of the organized associations of students compare favorably with the oldest corps of volunteers.

SERVICE MILITIA.

The number of first-class service militia men enrolled in Upper Canada is 86,000; second class, 131,000; reserve men, 55,000. From this number 48,000 have been balloted, and returns containing the names have been received at the Department from every county.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

"The nominal strength of the several volunteer organizations in the Province is fully equal to the number reported in 1863, viz., 25,000. A few corps have become disorganized and have been disbanded, but an increase to the strength of those remaining has tended to make good the loss of those which have been written off." The report divides the volunteers into two classes—city and town corps and rural corps. The first corps are described as prosperous, being comprised of persons engaged in indoor pursuits, who resort to drill as a relaxation. Distance and night drill are said to operate against the second. The report says:—"The Deputy Adjutant Generals are firmly of opinion that unless a village is located at some central and convenient part of a thickly populated rural district, it is not possible to sustain and keep together a vigorous volunteer company without a very considerable expenditure in each instance on the part of the Government. Volunteering in preference to the draft is spoken of as the prevailing feeling, but the only feasible and reliable means for conveying military instructions to the great mass of the people in the country parts, must be through the organization of the service militia, and the adoption of a fixed period of continuous and compulsory drill, coupled with a money payment to both officers and men proportionate to the period for which they are called out from time to time,

RURAL DISTRICTS.

The organization of volunteers into battalions in cities is stated as successful, but in the country, owing to distance, and consequent loss of time, the experiment was not successful. Expenditure from the public chest would be necessary to maintain them.

CITY BATTALIONS.

Increased remuneration to cover expenses devolving on commanding officers of companies and battalions is recommended. The suggestion is made "to accept in cities and towns the volunteers now organized, or a sufficient number to make good any contribution required for the organization of the service militia in those cities and towns, to whom the same pay and allowances for both officers and men would be granted as will be necessarily incurred in the event of calling out the service-militia for drill. A class of men would promptly and cheerfully enroll themselves, who would be more desirable in all respects than the result of the ballot could possibly afford. As regards Upper Canada, the plan of allowing each county town to furnish its quota of service militiamen, in time of peace, from volunteers would be desirable"

MILITARY BOARDS.

The number of officers of volunteers who have been examined during the year and received certificates in 1st and 2nd classes are:—Quebec, 1st class, 19; 2nd class, 2. Montreal, 1st class, 36; 2nd class, 15. Kingston, 1st class, 17; 2nd class, 3. Toronto, 1st class, 14; 2nd class, 19. Hamilton, 1st class, 7; 2nd class, 21. London, 1st class, 7; 2nd class, 11. Total, 1st class, 100; 2nd class, 67. The inspection by officers of Her Majesty's service of those corps, the members of which have completed their annual drill under the provisions of the general order, commenced during the latter part of November, and is, as yet, not completed. Partial returns received of inspections now being made, show the following result:—Lower Canada, 100 companies, present 4,500; Upper Canada, 93 companies, present 4,300—representing an average attendance of three-fourths of the nominal strength of the companies inspected.

REVIEWS.

The reviews during the past year are stated to have been fewer than in the year

preceding, and were confined to Upper Canada alone.

RIFLE MATCHES.

The amount expended at the various matches in Lower Canada was $2,275, raised by the volunteers themselves, or collected from those who desire to see them excel in the use of the rifle. The prizes into which the above amount was distributed were competed for by 1,843 competitors from all parts of the Province. In Upper Canada the sum of $5,722.50 was raised by voluntary contributions, and distributed to successful competitors, of whom 3,904 assembled at the different matches. Many of the marksmen are attaining quite a Provincial celebrity, and may be confidently expected at no distant day to give honourable proof of Canadian skill at the great annual gathering at Wimbledon.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Complaint is made of deficient returns. The practice of some corps is said to be good.

Colonels Powell and DeSalaberry conclude their able report by remarking upon the use of the rifle as the most important part of the military education of volunteers.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 1.

Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to make a better provision for the inspection of fish and fish oil; also, a bill to amend the chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the better regulation of fishing and protection of the fisheries.

The Council then adjourned at half past three o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Feb. 1,

On motion of Mr. Caron leave was given to the St. Hyacintho Election Committee, to adjourn till the 8th inst.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. J. S. Smith—To enable the executors of the late Mr. Thomas, to sell his estate and pay his debts. Mr. A. Dufresne—To amend the Fisheries Act. Mr. Ford Jones—To amend sections 75 and 97 of the Municipal Act of Upper Canada. Mr. Bellerose—To amend the Municipal Act of Lower Canada. Mr. Wilson—To amend the law relating to municipalities holding stock in Joint Stock Companies. Mr. Wallbridge—To enable the trustees of the late David John Smith to wind up their trust. Mr. O'Halloran—To incorporate the Clarenceville Academy. Mr. Bourassa—To amend an Act respecting weights and measures. Mr. Abbott—To amend the insolvency Act of 1865; to incorporate the Mount Royal Railway Company. Mr. McKeller—To make Reeves and deputy Reeves Elective by the people of Upper Canada. Mr. Carling—To amend the Act respecting railways. Mr. Conkey—To amend laws respecting the indemnity of members of the Legislature, and to reduce the amount of such indemnity.

On motion of Attorney General Macdonald the House went into Committee of the Whole on the alien bill. Committee adopted the bill without amendment. Third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Hillyard Cameron had given notice of a number of amendments which he stated he would move at the third reading.

In reply to Mr. Dickson, Attorney General Macdonald stated that in consequence of recent fires in the grand Manitoulin Island sales of land they could not now be effected. The government however, proposed to have an examination made in spring with a view to sales. Whatever action the government might take with regard to individual cases they could not by any right of squatters.

Mr. Wood moved an address for a return of applications of the Crown Counsel in Upper Canada for the years 1863 and 1864 and the written applications and recommendations of persons for such appointments also the names of the County Attornies of the counties superseded by such appointments also the amounts respectively paid to each Crown Counsel and the County Attorney for business done at each assizes when such counsel were appointed.

After some discussion Mr. Wood said that having elicited an expression of opinion from the leading members on the subject he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Dunkin moved an address for correspondence relative to the establishment of a Passport system in the United States, and with reference to the rights conferred by naturalisation papers. Carried.

Mr. Ford Jones moved an address for papers and correspondence concerning the navigation of Gananoque River. Carried.

The following bills were read a second time and referred to committees:—

To encourage the planting of timber, fruit and ornamental trees upon the public highways—Mr. T. C. Wallbridge. To afford relief to the original owners and protection to the purchasers of lands sold prematurely for taxes in Upper Canada, under a misinterpretation of the Consolidated Assessment Act—Mr. McConkey. To prevent the spread of Canada thistles in Upper Canada—Mr. Stirton. To secure to wives the benefit of assurances on the lives of their husbands—Mr Munro. To amend Chapter 57 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada respecting line fences and water courses—Mr Ault. To improve the proceedings in prohibition and mandamas in Upper Canada—Mr Wood. To provide for the preservation of standing timber—Mr Joly. To amend the municipal law of Upper Canada as regards the statute labour on country roads, and for other purposes—Mr D. A. Macdonald. To amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada—Mr J S Ross. To amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada—Mr. Powell. To amend the Act respecting railways—Mr A Mackenzie. To authorize Township Municipalities to purchase wet lands from the Crown—Mr McKellar. To amend the Act respecting Municipal institutions in Upper Canada, so that in Townships divided into wards each elector may have as many votes as there are councillors to be elected—Mr Wright (York). To amend chapter 15 of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada respecting education—Mr Taschereau. To remove doubts respecting the limits of certain counties in Lower Canada—Mr Beaubien. To amend the Municipal law of Upper Canada relating to the look-up houses in Townships—Mr Biggar. Respecting the qualification of Reeves.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

Quebec, Feb. 1,

The House went into Committee on the alien bill, and upon the first clause being moved, after the information in writing to insert on oath or affirmation, &c.,

Mr. Dunkin asked if the Attorney-General was determined to oppose all amendments even those of a practical nature?

Hon. J. A. Macdonald—No, but it is desirable to make the act conform to the words of the English Act of 1848.

Mr. Dunkin said the amendment which he would suggest would do so. He wished to follow the English Act and exempt from the bill aliens who had been three years in the country and were residing here in good faith.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald would take time to consider that point, but thought there might be persons three years in the country who would be as obnoxious to the complaints. The law was intended to meet those here for a shorter period.

Hon. Mr. Abbott while ready to give the Executive an augmentation of powers in the desired direction, wished to infringe as little as possible on known constitutional maxims. Now it was somewhat revolting that such a power as that was given to this Bill should be exercised by any men upon almost an anonymous information. The object was of course a probate action and if this could be obtained without doing away with the right of being heard before a man is condemned, he thought this might be obtained by giving the Governor in Council power to summon any person accused at once to appear and answer, and if they shall, having heard him, think there is reason to send him out of the country, let them order his extrusion instead of first gibbeting him in the Official Gazette as a turbulent and dangerous person, and only hearing him after he shall have been thus condemned. Having heard the man he would leave the Government just as wide a discretion as they now asked for.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald could not accept this amendment, repeating his objection to depart from the Imperial enactment. To bring a man before the Government for a trial, implied an accusation of offence, whereas the order to go merely indicated that for political reasons it was felt to be dangerous to allow him to stay in the country in the present unhappy state of the continent. If a man warned to go, felt that he had done wrong, he would go quietly, if not he would appeal; and all this would be done with much less noise than a trial before the Government in Council. Besides, when this law was passed the persons affected by it would go into concealment, and it would be impossible to find them to serve them with a notice. Whereas, these advertisements published in the Gazette would be copied by all the press in the country, and must become known to the persons ordered to withdraw. The Hon. Attorney General then read an extract from Hansard, to show that when a similar motion was made in amendment by Mr. Hume to an alien bill, it was lost by a majority in the British Parliament.

Mr. Wood moved for the return of appointments of the Queen's counsel in Upper Canada. He conceived that for some years past these appointments degraded the profession; and having been conferred on improper persons had led to the escape of criminals. He mentioned a number of examples of the gross incompetence of persons who were employed to prosecute for the Crown, and called attention to the injustice done to the country attornies by depriving them of the criminal business in favour of mere sucklings at the bar—after the county attornies—men sometimes of provincial reputation—had prepared all the papers for the trial. He condemned the system of making these appointments, because the strippings at the bar had aided members of the House to secure them in the election, and thought the county attorneys should be employed whenever they were competent.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald admitted to a certain extent to blame for submitting to pressure in these appointments, and he thought that the County Attorneys should be employed as much as possible, he, however, thought that it would be admitted that there were some County Attorneys who were not competent to act as Crown Prosecutors. He hoped these officers would gradually become more fit to fulfil their duties. He condemned the unprofessional conduct of some legal men who solicited business from the Crown, a line of conduct he thought as improper, as it would be to importune private persons for business. He then read a letter from a Judge in Upper Canada complaining of the present system, and suggesting as a remedy the laying down of some rules as a guide to which the Attorney-General might refer his conduct. These were:—1st. The printing of the number of Queen Counsels. 2nd. Employing none but Queen Counsels to prosecute. 3rd. Always employ a non-resident; give him a circuit like that of the judges, and prohibit substitutes. 4th. Under no circumstances leave the prosecutions to the County Attorneys. Having commented on these suggestions, and stating that he did not approve of the first or the last, he assented to the motion for papers.

Motion was withdrawn.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 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 than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

So far as we can see, there is little probability of the attempts at peace negotiations amounting to anything. Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has come to an end, without, in any degree, brightening the prospects. It is abundantly evident that the North will listen to no arrangement for peace, that will not be made on the basis of submission and reunion; and that the South is bent upon achieving its independence, and is willing only to negotiate on terms which will include the recognition of Southern confederacy as a national power.

But a curious story is told by some of the Richmond papers in reference to the proposals made by Mr. Blair. It is said that he promised liberal terms as to the continuation of slavery, payment of war expenses, etc., if the South would only return to the Union. The answer to his overtures was that the South was fighting for independence and for independence only. "He then inquired (says this authority) whether, if the independence of the South were recognized by the Federal government, the South would make common cause with the North and drive the French from Mexico. The response understood to have been given to this diplomatic feeler was: "Make the proposition formally and officially and you will get a reply."

This story may or may not be true, but we think it is very unlikely, and not, at all, reliable. Against any believe of the kind we have the news from Washinton, that the President will listen to nothing save submission. These stories from Richmond will probably be received at their full value, when regarded, merely, as diplomatic feelers and manœuvres, having for a purpose the service of the interests of the South. They may, possibly, be a bid for the closer attention of France and England—another effort to induce recognition.

Since the above was written news has arrived that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were at Fort Monroe holding a conference with rebel commissioners, who had arrived from Richmond. It appears, however, that their negotiations have resulted in a failure.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived here from Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning. They had an informal conference with Mr. Stephens and his associates, Messrs. Hunter and Campbell, on board the steamer River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference occupied four hours, and is known to have resulted in no change of attitude, either of the government or of the rebels. In other words it was a failure.

New York, Feb. 4.—It is said that the President and Mr. Seward have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners.

The Post says there are rumours that the forces of Jaurez have achieved a victory over the Imperialist forces in Southern Mexico, and have captured an important city. No particulars are yet known. These rumours, the Post says, have the countenance of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

The Post's Washington special says Mr. Seward declares without reserve that the peace negotiations were a total failure. There are indications that peace will speedily be won by war. Decisive news is expected from Sherman early next week.

We have received a copy of the report of the Postmaster General, exhibiting the condition of the Post Office department for the nine months ending 30th June, 1864. It affords an evidence of the progress of the country, that, 89 new post offices have been opened, and only eight were closed during that period. The number of offices in operation on the 30th June, 1864, were 2,055. Three hundred and twenty-nine miles of new Post route have been opened, and in providing for the service of the mail on these routes where the growth of correspondence seemed to require increased facilities, 85,493 miles of additional annual mail travel have been authorized and placed under contract. The number of letters carried during the nine months ending 30th June last, was 11,500,000, which is a very considerable increase over 1863, during the whole of which year the number was only 11,000,000. The revenue for the nine months was $622,354, and the expenditure $602,972; whilst the revenue for 1863 was $759,475, $753,057. The increase in the Postage Revenue of the nine months, as compared with last years revenue, was at the rate of rather more than 9 per cent., equal to about $70,000 per annum. Nearly one half the letter postage receipts was collected by prepayments in stamps. The expenditure has been calculated by adding to the ordinary charges paid by the department an estimated amount for the railway payments liability proper to each year, and for the Canadian Packet sea postage, included in Post Office revenue. Thus the $602,972 assumed as the total expenditure for the nine months ending 30th June last, is obtained by adding to $463,472 the expenditure for mail service, salaries and commissions, $94,500, estimate of railway liability of the nine months, and $45,000 estimate for Ocean Postage. The total disbursement included in this statement falls below a nine months proportion of the total disbursements of last year, because the principal Railway mail payments take place annually, and the time for making these payments for the year 1864 had not arrived at the date to which this return was closed. The proportion of these railway liabilities for the year to be placed against the nine months account, would be about $94,500, which added to the $463,472 charged as above would represent a total expenditure of $557,972.71 for the nine months to 30th June, 1864; equal to about $37,000 over the disbursement for the same period of 1863. This excess would be made up of about $20,000 estimated additional rate for mail conveyance by the Grand Trunk Railway under the Order in Council of 12th August, 1863, of $7,000 additional charges for commissions on the collection of the augmented revenue, of $5,000 for summer service on Lakes Huron and Superior, and the remainder in addition to the charges for ordinary mail conveyance consequent on opening new post routes. It is estimated that from Nov. 1863 to Nov. 1864, 430,000 letters, 600,000 newspapers, and 19,000 books passed by the Canadian Mail Steamers from Europe to Canada, and 170,000 letters, 385,000 newspapers, and 7,600 books from Canada to Europe. Europe to United States, letters, 210,000; newspapers, 220,000. United States to Europe, letters, 110,000; newspapers, 80,000. The gross amount of sea postage accruing to Canada on the Canadian correspondence, from Nov. 1863 to Nov. 1864, was $72,000; revenue to Canada from sea postage on books, $2,000. The postage due to Canada for the sea conveyance of mails between United States and Europe for the year ending 30th September, 1864, was $76,671. The gross revenue thus arising upon the Canadian Ocean mails was $153,671, and the Canadian Inland postage amounted to about $18,000 more. For the previous year the amount due from the United States was $73,671, showing an increase in favour of 1864. Payment of these postages is, however, made by the United States in the ordinary paper currency of the Union, and a loss is therefore sustained in realising the amount. Correspondence with the United States has continued to increase: In 1863 the advance was at the rate of 17 per cent upon the year 1862, and now the account for the period of 1864 embraced in this report, shows a rate of increase, as compared with the return of 1863 of 32 per cent. The parcel post busines has largely increased over previous years, the number of parcels sent by post during the nine months being estimated at 6,513, producing in postage $2,055. The number of registered letters passing through the mails has not materially varied since last year's return, when the enumeration showed the total to be about 120,000 per annum. The cases of alleged loss of registered letters, or of abstraction of the contents, were 38. The cases of unregistered letters containing money stated to have miscarried during the nine months, have been more numerous than usual, the complaints being 62 in number. Postage stamps were sold during the nine months to the amount of $300,675. With respect to the money order transactions, while the year 1863 showed an increase in the total amount equal to 17 per cent over 1862, the nine months of 1864 gave an increase of 42 per cent over the rate of transactions in 1863. As, however, the charge on Canadian money orders was of a reduced rate in 1864, as compared with part of the year 1863, the general increase in the business did not produce a proportionate augmentation in the revenue. In the money order business with the United Kingdom there is an increase of about 8 per cent as compared with last year. No losses were sustained by fraud or otherwise in the money order transactions during the nine months of this return, and this means of forwarding remittances is commended to the public as affording so many advantages over the channels adapted to ordinary correspondence.

"The Lady's Friend" for February, was received and should have been acknowledged last week. We can cordially recommend it to the ladies. As a fashion book, it is unsurpassed, while it contains many useful patterns for work, and the reading matter is both entertaining and instructive.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.—Attorney General Macdonald stated that steps were to be taken to establish, for a time at least, while the means of military instruction were to be had by the presence of Her Majesty's troops, military schools in Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London, as well as in Quebec and Toronto.

THE PAPERS FOR THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—The Secession organs announce that N. B. Davis, who, it is said, successfully brought through the Union lines the manifesto of President Davis, relative to Burley, and then volunteered the same service on behalf of the St. Albans raiders, has been arrested at Newark, Ohio, and sentenced be hung on the 17th February.

A correspondent of the "Globe" writing from Quebec, on the seat of government question, says:—

An Order in Council, upon a minute of Mr. Galt, was prepared on Saturday to furnish information to the employees as to the intentions of the Government with regard to removal. Notice is required in this city to be given by the 1st Feburary whether the occupants the intent to rent of houses after the 1st May. The order states that the Government cannot fix on any particular period, but that they intend to remove to Ottawa when the buildings are reported ready. It is not doubted that the removal will take place in the coming summer. The employees are therefore requested to make such arrangements as they consider prudent. The Government will not assume any definite responsibility as to house-rent by employees, but will treat the question liberally when the removal takes place. The order was communicated to the employees in all the departments to-day.

Burley has been given up to the U. S. authorities. He was taken from Toronto on Thursday night last in charge of a proper escort on his way to the United States, where he will have to stand his trial in the courts of the country whose laws he is charged with having violated.

The Alien Bill has now passed both Houses of Parliament and now only requires the assent of the Governor General to become law.

We understand that the Carleton Place Grist Mill has again commenced and is doing good work.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin who absconded from the Ohio Female College, a week or two ago, taking with him about $10,000 belonging to the institution, has been arrested at Baltimore. It appears that Baldwin had become enamored of a notorious female named Allison, and that the two left the city together, he remaining secreted while she prepared for the journey. This unfortunate infatuation is not the least remarkable part of the affair, as the absconding Treasurer is quite an old man, and the woman of a class that could have been actuated by none but a mercenary motive. So says the Cincinatti Gazette.

The last surviving son of the famous Ali Pacha of Jania has just died at Scrutari. Since the tragic end of his father he had been receiving a pension from the Porte, which, with a small estate he possessed, would have enabled him to live at ease; but from avarice he deprived himself of common necessaries, was clothed in rags, and walked barefooted. He died miserably in a house falling to ruins.

The wife of an operative, says the Simcoe *Reformer*, named Waterhouse, in the Norfolk Woolen Mills, Port Dover, has fallen heir to a fortune in England. Her portion of it will amount to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Smith's Falls, Feb. 1st '65.

DEAR HERALD,—It is very often a matter of considerable difficulty, for an aspiring correspondent, when he happens to be located in a country village, to rake up a sufficiently large supply of raw material to work into a letter. I have felt this ere now, but I am happy to say that, this time at least, there is a subject to write about. What that subject is will be made abundantly evident in the course of my letter.

Of course you don't expect I'm going to dash into it all at once. I know better than that. I keep it for the last to redeem the shortcomings of the first.

Our village, just now, seems to be in a thriving condition. At any rate, it's lively. How far this outward life and bustle, is an evidence of inside life, and prosperity, I, comparatively a stranger, am not in a position to determine; but when I see the streets crowded with farmers' sleighs, it is surely a legitimate inference, that they don't come to the village merely for the sake of looking at the Town Pump. Again, when I behold flashy cutters drawn by that peculiar style or quadrupeds, which the Vicomte Florac designated "Steppers," and filled with beauty and fashions, I am surely warranted in the belief that something pays for them, and that, therefore, there is money circulating somewhere. In regard, however, to the precise locality, in which this circulating medium revolves, your correspondent can give no definite information.

I have an idea, (now Mr. Editor, *don't* say "How does it feel?" that's as old as the hills), I repeat, I have an idea that there is a considerable quantity of wood used up in Smith's Falls. Every day I see on the streets, long lines of sleighs loaded with sawlogs, and cordwood, and wood in the rough generally. I must make an investigation, some of these days, into the fate of all this ligneous material, and may manage to spin another letter out of it.

If a stranger should happen to visit Smith's Falls, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, or about half past seven in the evening, he would be astonished to see a long procession of handsome ladies, old and young men, boys, and every other kind of people, marching briskly up the street towards the English Church. His first natural inquiry would be, "Where do all the pretty girls come from?" and I am sure he would be amazed to learn that they all belong to the village. Of course I suppose the visitor to be a stranger in this section of the Province. If he were not, he would, without doubt, know, that Smith's Falls is famous for one thing, above all others, the beauty of its ladies. After having his curiosity satisfied on this point he would, of course, want to know where all the people were going, and then would come the reply from some precocious youth, "Why don't you know? to the Rink of course." Yes, sir, that's the word, the Rink—"our Skating Rink"—"The Rideau Skating Rink"—the glory of Smith's Falls.

We think a great deal about it. It is the all-engrossing subject of conversation and the weather is about "played out", except so far as it may affect the Rink. Really if some startling change doesn't soon take place in the meteorological elements I fear lest this forlorn hope, of people who don't know what to say, be driven out of the field altogether.

Of course you have discovered, before this, what my momentous subject is, and I must give you a short description of this admirable institution of ours.

It is situated on the banks of the river, immediately above the village, and may, perhaps, be best described in the words of an envious Perth gentleman, who visited it the other day, as "a large piece of out-doors fenced in." This enclosed space is covered with water, by means of a patent double action pump, specially invented for the occasion, and a hard frost completes the work. The ice-floor is about 170 feet long and about 80 wide. A platform runs across one end of the rink, at each end of which there is a dressing room, one for the ladies, the other for the gentlemen, provided with a stove, and seats, in fact, all the luxuries which are usually found in such places.

The Rink was opened on Monday, 23rd ult., on which day there was free admission to all comers. The crowd, chiefly of boys, was immense and in some places it was a hard matter to get a sight of the ice between the numerous juveniles, and the voluminous skirts of the ladies. The small fry, however served one good purpose, viz., that whenever any individual lost his centre of gravity, instead of bringing his occiput into violent contact with the ice, he was sure to bring down a juvenile with him, on whose prostrate form he might pillow his head.

Let me place you for a moment in imagination, I hope it will soon be in reality, on the platform, and let me point out to you some of the distinguished characteristics of our Rink, you will see at a glance that a great many of the skaters are mere novices in the graceful art, and that their various contortions are anything but an embodiment of the poetry of motion. Some of them find that there is a great deal more truth than poetry in the matter. As a young lady with charming *raivete* remarked to me the other night, just as I picked her up, "The ice is so slippery", And it is, very, so much so that a great many who trust themselves to its treacherous surface, have considerable difficulty in keeping their heels and their heads in their proper relative positions. For example, there is an ambitious youth who having been told that all that is requisite is confidence, dashes off on the double quick round the rink. Some how or other his feet entertain the notion that they ought to get there first, and make a desperate attempt to effect a solution of continuity between themselves and the upper part of his body. The natural consequence is that the poor youth's head comes into contact with the ice with a whack that makes him see more stars than Hershel ever dreamed of. There is another, a short man, and a stout, away he goes smoothly over the ice, till he gets tired of an upright position and calmly seats himself on the cold substance, amidst the mirth of the onlookers. These little episodes are now and then varied by a little screech, which every lady who finds herself in danger of falling deems it her duty to utter, apparently for the purpose of letting every one within hearing know what is going to happen, so that they may not be deprived of the spectacle. Both my patience and yours would, I fear, be exhausted, before I could tell you all that is interesting in connection with the Rink. I have said enough to show you that it is emphatically "a big thing on ice."

There is one fault that some individuals, chiefly, I amagine, hinting from Perth and its vicinity, maliciously urge against our Rink, viz.: that it is not covered, and can therefore only be enjoyed in fine weather. Now, we don't consider this a fault at all. "On the contrary and wicey wersy" as the old woman said. Its far more healthy than these nasty, chilly, damp, close, covered rinks, like—well, I say nothing more, except this, that if any generous party were to offer to put a roof on it, at his own expense, I don't think we would allow him to do it. I'm not sure about it. Human nature is weak, but I hardly think we would.

I suppose I must conclude just now, and, of course, *selon la regle*. I must beg your pardon for trespassing to such an extent on your valuable space. Should anything of interest transpire in our village, or in the neighbouring country, I will not fail to inform you.

In the meantime, assuring you that the *Herald* is "a muckle thocht o'" visitor to many a family in Smith's Fall's, I beg leave to subscribe myself.

S. F.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—The following are the officers of the Admaston Branch Agricultural Society for the year 1865: President, James Carswell; Vice-President, James Brisco; Secretary, Alexander Brown; Treasurer, John Stewart; Directors, Alexander McDougall, Duncan Campbell, Peter Nolan, Samuel Tait, James Brown, Peter Campbell, William Gardner, George Cardiff and George Dunfield. This Society has increased largely during the past year. The number of members in 1863 being 53, and in 1864 67; the amout paid in 1863, by members, being $53; the amount from the same source in 1864 being $69. This is as it should be; such Societies being productive of much good in a neighborhood by stirring up a a spirit of friendly rivalry in the raising of Crop and Stock, and by this means improving the quality of both.—COM.

The Inquest in Ottawa.

From the Union.

The following is the evidence taken at at the inquest held in Ottawa, on view of the body of Richard Greenhill:—

Dr. James A. Grant being sworn, saith: I certify that on Saturday, the 14th Jan., 1865, at the hour of ten p. m., I was called upon to visit the deceased, Richard Greenhill, at the house of George Raby, Dalhousie street. Upon the examination of the deceased I found that he had a compound fracture of the leg, and dislocation of the ankle joint combined with the fracture. I am of opinion that it resulted directly from tetanus (traumatic), this disease being produced by the wound in the leg.

To the foreman.—It was on the evening of the 14th January that I saw the deceased first. I did for him on that occasion all that I considered he required. I think he was removed to the hospital the next day. I saw him at Mr. Raby's on the morning of that day. He was then questionable. I saw him again on the 17th at the hospital in consultation with Dr. McGillvray. The wound on his leg might have been caused by a kick or a blow from a stick. Direct violence or force of some kind was the cause of the wound. I have seen the deceased four or five times after the injury was sustained.

To the Coroner.—In severe cases where operations have to be performed it is customary to call in the staff of the hospital. In the present case the staff was not called in because the idea of amputation had not been entertained, it being thought that the leg could have been saved; but *erysipelas* set in almost immediately, precluding the possibility of operation afterwards. The deceased told me that the parties who ill-treated him had kicked him.

Dr. McGillivray said the deceased was admitted into the General Protestant Hospital on the 15th January, 1865, in the evening, suffering from compound fracture and dislocation of the ankle joint, as stated in a note sent to him by Dr. Grant. The leg was put up in splints and bandages when I first saw him. He was under my care in the hospital from the time he entered until he died, and I am of opinion that traumatic tetanus, induced by the wound on his leg, was the cause of his death.

To the Coroner.—Deceased was visited daily by the physicians of the hospital. There was a man in constant attendance on him day and night.

TO THE FOREMAN.—If amputation had been performed when I saw him it would have been no better than to leave him as he was. The wound must have been caused by some external violence. A kick might have caused the injury sustained. I think one blow might have caused it. I don't think the wound could have been caused by wrestling. The laceration of the wound was about three inches in length. The deceased might have dislocated his ankle in a struggle with some other person. It would appear that the dislocation was the effect of a blow.

Dr. Grant, recalled, said: With reference to the dislocation of the ankle, I am of opinion that lateral dislocation could not take place without fracture of the end of the bone Mr. Greenhill told me that when he found his limb useless he attempted to walk, and merely wished to remark that this attempt might have driven the bone through the integument, inflicting the wound and causing it to protrude.

To a Jurer.—A blow must have been struck which caused the fracture and dislocation.

George Baby, Architect and Surveyor, being sworn, saith: deceased was at my place all day on Saturday, the 14th January instant. On the evening of that day he had a game of whist in my house. He left my place about half-past seven o'clock with me and some others, and went to a house kept by Mrs. McLean or McChesney. We were in there about a quarter of an hour, and had one round. I asked all hands in there to have something. The deceased was not the worse of liquor on the occasion. Previous to leaving my house, the deceased and a man named Foxley had a quarrel there, in which Foxley struck deceased in the mouth. The latter said he was a coward to strike a man in his seat. I then ordered Foxley and his friends out of my house. He left in anger. The person who was with him was named Nicholson, who, I think, is from Almonte. Greenhill had a glass in my place, with the rest of us. Foxley and his friend had been drinking before coming to my place. The quarrel was not caused by liquor. After we had been in McLean's about a quarter of an hour after leaving my place, Foxley and Nicholson came in. Greenhill said, "gentlemen, there is the d——d blackguard who struck me." Foxley then jumped over at Greenhill and struck him in the face. Greenhill said, "well now gentlemen he has struck me again." This might have occurred about half-past eight. There was a scuffle ensued in which I was thrown over; Greenhill was put out of the house. Greenhill was the only person put out. I believe it was the landlord who put Greenhill out. He complained of his having used improper language in his house. In about an hour afterwards I saw the deceased at my own house. The Doctor was there before me. The other parties left McLeans immediately after Greenhill was put out. McNab and the hostler went out at the same time. Two went out at one door and the other two at another door. There was great talking immediately afterwards one with another. I saw no stick with any of the parties. The struggle took place opposite the door on the outside. For about half an hour after the struggle, in which I was thrown down, I was stunned, and have no recollection of what took place in that time. I was helped home. After Greenhill was put out he came up to the door. Nicholson struck at him through the pane of glass. Greenhill asked to come in. I did not see anything of Foxley afterwards. I believe that McNab and the hostler came back after the row outside. They appeared to be excited. Mr. Moreley, Mrs. McLean and Mr. Forde were in the house at the time. When the parties took me home Mr. Greenhill was at my house. He turned over and said "there is the man who struck me," referring to the hostler or McNab, who were the parties that brought me home. McNab was one of the parties, but I am not so certain about the hostler. Greenhill stated to me that he had three or four of them on him, and that they had ill-treated him and broken his leg. I think he named Foxley, Nicholson, and the others as the parties who had beat him. He said that one of the parties had a short jacket and red shirt on, and that he (deceased) asked them not to murder him. I think the party was McNab or the hostler. I cannot swear that the hostler was not put sentry on the door after Greenhill was put out at McLean's at the time of the row. It was he who took Greenhill to my house. The game of whist was played for amusement. The quarrel arose at the game of cards, Greenhill and Foxley having got in to argument and next to blows. Foxly struck Greenhill. It was the person who turns out to be McNab was one of the parties who took me home. The other was the hostler or a lodger at McLean's. I am not sure which. I believe one of them said when he saw the extent of Greenhill's injury, "My God, there is something," and turned off. It is about 100 yards from my house to McLean's. I did not go with Greenhill to McChesney's for the purpose of meeting Foxley. I had no idea of meeting him there. I think Foxley puts up at McLean's. I think Nicholson and Foxley had came into the city only on the afternoon of the row.

This ended the examination for the day, after which the inquest was adjourned until Friday, at 11 o'clock to the City Hall.

It was about twelve o'clock on Friday night, before the whole of the evidence in the inquest on the death of Richard Greenhill was concluded. The enquiry was a most searching one; and the patient manner in which both coroner and jury bore the long sitting, and the desire manifested to obtain every possible clue to the parties really guilty of inflicting the brutal treatment which ultimated in the death of the unfortunate deceased, is credible in the highest degree to all parties concerned. Detective O'Neil was in attendance on the jury, and in summoning and collecting witnesses and attending to other matters devolving on him, connected with the investigation, was very prompt and obliging. The evidence taken on Friday was very voluminous, and a great deal of it of an immaterial character. We make room to-day for the deposition of the Police Magistrate and a true copy of the sworn statement of Greenhill previous to his death. In our next issue we publish all that is important in the evidence taken on the second day.

The Police Magistrate being examined said: Kosmack and McNab were brought up before me for an assault upon one Richard Greenhill. I have all the depositions here.

[Mr. O'Gara read a copy of the deposition of Greenhill.]

To a Juror.—I think it is owing to the want of payment on the part of the city authorities and the government that the constables are not generally to be found ready to run after prisoners at large at their own expense.

COPY OF GREENHILL'S DEPOSITION.

And this deponent, Richard Greenhill, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Collector and Agent, being duly sworn, upon his oath, said as follows:

I was on Dalhousie Street on Saturday, the 14th instant. One Rabby and one John Down were with me. There was some altercation between one Foxley and myself, at a house occupied by Mrs. McLean, as I supposed. I was pushed out of the house. I could not say by whom. I can't say the prisoners pushed me out; but I remember seeing them in the house. When pushed out, Mrs. McLean was present. Immediately after I went out I was molested. I might have looked into the door after going out, but I can't say that anybody struck at me through the door. There were three persons outside when I was molested. I was severely beaten by fists and a stick. I think I got several bruises around the body. I think my foot got hurt by a stick, or some blunt instrument. My leg was broken by the ankle. The bone protruded through the skin, and had to be sewn. It is a compound fracture. I have got bruises on my left arm; I can't say that I have bruises anywhere else. I don't think I am internally hurt, so as to make my health dangerous. The doctor does not say that I am in a dangerous state of health. I know the two prisoners were two of the persons who abused me when my leg was broken, Kosmack told me to get up and cursed me. When he saw my leg was broken, he pushed me over and left me. I crawled on my hands and knees across the road, and got into a butcher's shop lest they might pursue me. I am positive that both prisoners struck me. I could not say which of the three first struck me. Foxley was among the three. The three that participated in beating me. I am certain McNab struck me somewhere. So did Kosmack. I can't say which of them came up first, but it was a simultaneous affair. My leg was broken by a blow whilst standing. I then fell. When I fell I was beaten about my person. I kept crying out to them that my leg was broken, and that they should leave me alone. Kosmack raised me up, and when he found my leg was broken, he pushed me away from him, and said "Damn your eyes." They then went away, and I saw no more of them.

Cross Examined by Mr. Ross.—I have been in Ottawa since March last. I went to the place with Rabby. He went to detain the horse and cutter belonging to Foxley, for a debt of about $140. When in the bar he had some ale. Foxley was in the bar when we went in. I was not intoxicated. I cannot say that I said to Foxley that was the damned rascal that struck me. Foxley struck me, before that, evening in Rabby's house. I did not go to Mrs. McLean's to have a row with Foxley. Foxley then struck me in the house. I did not know the prisoner before. I can't say how much I drank that day. I did not drink over four glasses that day. It was about 7 o'clock that evening. I saw Moreley inside the bar. When inside and quarrelling with Foxley I touched Moreley. I apologised to him. Morely might have said to me not to raise a row when quarrelling with Foxley. I can't say that Moreley asked Kosmack to put me out. I don't think Morely put any hands on me when put out. I was roughly handled inside. I can't say who they were. I was taken by the back and pushed forward. I can't say who opened the door. I don't think Moreley ordered me out. When put out the door was closed on me. I stopped on the verandah a few seconds. Hartley broke one of the windows. He was put out first. I was beaten on the verandah at the door when put out. I did look into the house through a pane of glass in the door. I don't remember anything about Nicholson nor of any person making a blow at me through the glass part of the door. About a minute after I was put out I was attacked outside. I was attacked on the verandah at first, and pushed unto the sidewalk. I believe I fell down the steps. Before being hurt I weighed about 190 pounds. When first struck I can't say who struck, or where I was first struck, but I know the prisoners were engaged, but I can't say whether either of them struck me. I waited outside for Rabby. I can't say that I know Nicholson, neither did I see Hartley before McNab was over me and beat me with his fists about the body. I don't remember any person setting me upon the steps of Mrs. McLean's house. I did not tell Lechlane the butcher that I was abused on the road from the railroad. I was thrown inside of the house by dhe stove. I can't say who threw me down. I don't remember myself falling down at the stove, but I fell against it. McNab may have took me up. Don't complain particularly of anything that happened inside. When inside I touched no wood, and piled no wood on Hartley's arm. I did not see any person with an iron poker in his hand playing with the glasses on the counter. I did not tell Foxley he was a coward and a blackguard. I did not strike Morely designedly. When pushed on the verandah, I rolled over. I got up again, and whilst standing, I got a blow on the foot which broke it.

(Signed,) RICHARD GREENHILL.

Taken before me this 18th day of January, A. D., 1865, at the City of Ottawa.

(Signed,) M. O'GARA, J. P.

The above deposition was certified, and

sworn to, by Detective O'Neil, as being a true copy.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury, after deliberating on the whole of the evidence adduced, returned the following verdict:—"That Alexander McNab, Robert Kosmack, Richard Foxley and one Nicholson, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year 1865, at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, did feloniously and unlawfully beat and maltreat the said Richard Greenhill, and thereby caused his death, against the peace of our Lady the Queen her peace and dignity."

ARREST.

Three of the parties against whom the verdict has been returned—Foxley, Nicholson and McNab—are in custody. The two former were arrested on Friday, about six miles above Almonte by Constable Morrison, who deserves notice for the prompt manner in which he acted in the arrest, having had the prisoners in his possession in about twenty hours after receiving the warrant for their apprehension.

We give a synopsis to-day of the conclusions of the evidence taken before Coroner Reid at the inquest on the body of Richard Greenhill:

The first witness examined on the second day was Dr. Van Cortlandt. He said he had not seen the case at all. He would in such cases have called in the staff of the hospital. He was called in once himself as one of the staff of the hospital in a similar case. There are three medical men on the staff. Drs. Hill, Sewell and himself. He could not say it was neglect caused Greenhill's death, as he had not seen him at all.

John Downn sworn, said he was in the company of Greenhill and others on the 14th January inst. The parties were Messrs. Raby, Forde, Nicholson, Foxley and Hartwell. Greenhill was sober and went to McLean's for the purpose of getting a debt owed to Mr. Raby by Foxley. All the parties above named went to McLean's with Greenhill. The landlord and McNab were in the house when they entered. Kosmack was there about ten minutes after they entered. Foxley and Nicholson came in in about a quarter of an hour. After they came in Raby placed his hand on Foxley's shoulder, and told him he was sorry for what had occurred in his house. I saw Foxley and Nicholson between five or six o'clock on the same evening at Raby's shop. Hartwell, a woman and Greenhill were also there. Greenhill was there all day. He, Foxley, Nicholson and Raby were playing cards. I went with the parties from Raby's to McLean's. After Raby had placed his hand on Foxley's shoulder in McLean's, the latter said, "My dear man, do not come so close as that." Greenhill was sitting beside me on a wood-box, and, referring to Foxley, said, "That is the d——d blackguard that struck me." Foxley struck Greenhill then, and tried to repeat the blow. Raby saved him. Hartwell and the landlord interfered with Raby for saving him. McNab was then present also Kosmack. Nicholson said he would knock them all into "shivereens." Foxley was tipsey, and Nicholson much more so. Greenhill was put out after being struck. Greenhill was put out by the door on Dalhousie street. The landlord, McNab and Lynch put him out. After Greenhill was put out McNab and Kosmack went out by the front door, Foxley went out by a side door, Nicholson went out by a door behind the bar. Kosmack swore in my presence that he had "hit him hard." McNab came in with Kosmack very excited. After the row outside I took Greenhill to Raby's. I took him under my arm, and he hopped on his right foot. When he was in the house I examined him and found a dislocation of the ankle, the bone protruding about two inches. He told me the person who broke his foot was a man with a red shirt and a man with a kind of grey smock, rather thick set, similar to the one Kosmack wore in the house, and one with a round coat, who spoke a great deal and rather fast, who he believed to be either Foxley or Nicholson. When Raby came home from McLean's Kosmack and McNab came with him. When Greenhill saw those two men come in with Raby he began to tremble all over, took hold of me by the hand and said, "John, these are two men who beat me." Dr. Grant was sent for when Greenhill's injury was noticed. McNab, when in Raby's, turned to Kosmack and said, "My God," and then both went down stairs and no more was seen of them. I swear positively that we went to McLean's quietly disposed.

[The evidence of the Police Magistrate and the deposition of Greenhill, published in our last, comes in here.]

Detective O'Neil said he had accompanied Constable Morrison to the Hospital with the two prisoners Kosmack and McNab; placed them in the presence of Greenhill, who was then in his senses; saw the Police Magistrate administer the oath to him, to give evidence; saw him point to the two prisoners and heard him say, they were two of the men who beat him. He said he called to prisoner Kosmack not to kill him out; said Kosmack then took him up, put him on his feet and then threw him down and said, d——n you, you ought to be killed." McNab said after hearing the deceased's statement, that "if he was to die on the moment he never laid a hand to him." I swear I would have gone to look after the three accused, if I had funds at my disposal, but, not having money and no apparent means of getting necessary expenses could not go. Warrants were placed in my hands to look after parties charged with murder, but for want of means I did not go after them.

John H. Forde was examined but adduced nothing new.

Joseph Dresnault said he saw Greenhill at the butcher's shop after he was beaten. That he told him that he met two men up street who knocked him down and broke his leg. I helped to carry him to McLean's steps. Two of his friends came out of McLean's and asked me to get a sleigh, for which I went immediately. I am positive there were two of them. One of them was the doctor (Down) and Raby. I am positive they got into the sleigh with him. I saw them start from the place. I do not think Greenhill was sober. I swear positively that I smelt liquor off his breath.

Mrs. McLean sworn, said:—That on the evening of the 14th January, Foxley and Nicholson were in her house one hour before Greenhill and his party came in. They were in my front room. A stranger coming into my house from St. Andrew's street would think that they came into the house from the street instead of coming from the sitting room. When I came into the barroom, Greenhill was piling wood on his arm at the wood box to put it into the stove. I saw Greenhill and Raby scuffling while I was in the bar as if they wanted to pick up a quarrel amongst themselves. To my knowledge neither Cosmack nor McNab went out of the bar. Cosmack might have gone out of the house without my seeing him. When I went out of the bar he and McNab were working at the broken window in the door. McNab was picking out the glass and Kosmack was holding a light for him. In about quarter of an hour when I came back to the bar from the kitchen, Morely, McNab, Raby, Lynch, and Kosmack were there. A few moments after I came back I thought I heard the sound of a cane on the door. I opened the door and saw a man sitting on the steps. Leclare's boy and another man were sitting beside him. The boy said there was an injured man outside, and if they did not let him in he would freeze. I told some of the boarders to see who it was. I don't think Raby went out then. The two who went out only stayed a couple of minutes, and did not bring in the man. They told me it was Greenhill, and that a sleigh came for him. Foxley and Nicholson were pretty drunk. Kosmack is not at my house still, when he got out of gaol he left my house and went away.

[At the primary investigation before the Police Magistrate, Kosmack and McNab were admitted to bail on their own recognizance, after being liberated Kosmack cleared out, Constable Morrison is now on his track and it is expected he will effect his arrest.]

John H. Morely, bar-tender at Mrs. McLean's, said on the evening of Saturday, the 14th Jan. he put one of the parties who were noisy in Mrs. McLean's out. His impression was that they came there to kick up a row. Down seemed to be as drunk as the rest, and Raby he looked upon as being the leader of the party. Greenhill sat down when he came in. Raby asked for Foxley. They had one glass. Hartley took the poker from under the stove and was putting the glasses off the counter. Foxley came in and Nicholson after this, to the bar, from the sitting room. Raby said to Foxley, "will you apologise"; Foxley said he would leave it to me. Greenhill called Foxley a d—d rascal or a liar. I am not positive which. Foxley then struck Greenhill. I got between them. Greenhill attempted to strike Foxley, and hit him on the nose, After this I put him out in the Dalhousie street door. He came about twenty minutes after and broke a pane in the door. He broke it with his elbow. Raby remained in the house about an hour, at the end of which time I had to put him out. Immediately after Greenhill was put out I put Kosmack on the door on Dalhousie street so that he could not get in. I swear positively that Kosmack could not get out without my seeing him for about an hour. Kosmack is a German, and I am a German too. The first glass in the door was broken by Hartley and the second by Greenhill. When the butcher boy came to the door, Foxley was about half an hour out and Nicholson a little less, from the time they went out till Greenhill appeared at the door with the butcher boy. When they found Greenhill was at the door Down ordered a sleigh and took him away. We told McNab and Kosmack to take Raby home, and they did so, for they told me they had done so when they returned. They reported that Greenhill was badly hurted, but they did not say how it happened. To the best of my knowledge McNab was not out of the bar-room more two or three minutes at any time.

Charles Lynch was examined, but nothing new was elicited from him.

Nathaniel Hartley was sworn, but adduced nothing material. He said all the parties who were with Greenhill, were pretty jovial except Down, who was perfectly sober. Was so much under the influence of liquor himself, that he could remember nothing further than that he was put out. He was wanting to put some wood in the stove, but did not see Greenhill attempt to do so.

Wily Henry Kearns was the last witness examined. There was nothing in his evidence which is not stated in the evidence of Down.

Arrival of the "Peruvian."

Portland, Jan. 30.—The steamship "Peruvian" arrived here at 5 p. m. to-day. She was detained off Lough Foyle with fog 16 hours. She did not sail from Londonderry till 9 a. m. on Saturday the 21st.

The S. S. "St. David" arrived at Londonderry on the 19th, the "Erin" at Queenstown at 11 p. m. of the 18th, and the "City of Manchester" early on the 19th.

No news later than Friday.

The *Times'* Editorial, on the correspondence in the "Florida", case says:—"Seward's reply to the Brazilian Minister is in his most effective style. He makes amends honorably, with an air of magnificent superiority, which shows him to be a master in the art of apologizing."

The *Times* adds:—"It is due to the American public to record that Seward's disavowal and condemnation of the captain was anticipated by the most enlightened part of the New York press, and the fallacy of designating the "Florida" a pirate only because she burnt prizes at sea was expressed with great fairness and force." The article concludes by remarking that it is hardly consistent with national dignity that such effusions as Webb's letter to the Brazilian Government should be allowed to pass without reprimand, but if Seward does not feel the character of American diplomacy compromised by these sorts of ebullitions, it is not for us to complain.

Messrs. Scholefield and Bright had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed his regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty and place their gunboats on the lakes; and with respect to non intervention, Mr. Scholefield said he was not prepared to join in a policy which would altogether overlook the injuries that one nation might inflict on another.

Mr. Bright expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in English politics; and upon the question of Parliamentary Reform, said that it could no more be put to sleep than could the negro question in the American Congress; and for this reason it was always voted a great nuisance, and not to be looked about. America was now in deadly conflict with the negro, standing forth in large proportions, and daily claiming freedom. Mr. Bright used other strong arguments in favor of an extention of the franchise, and, amongst them, pointed to the peace and tranquility with which the millions voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs, he said he purposely abstained from any observations upon that sad and mournful revolution which was taking place.

Mr. Baxter, M. P., had been delivering an address at Blairgowrie, Scotland, on the American question. He eulogized Lincoln's administration and was emphatically in favor thereof. He had perfect confidence in the ability of the North to bring the question to a most satisfactory solution.

The Liverpool *Post* says extensive orders for army clothing for the rebels have been executed in Liverpool. Lately 20,000 uniforms were executed for the rebel artillery.

France.—A duel took place at Bois de Boulongue between Count Talleyrand perigord, recently made Duke Montromency, and M. De Larochefoucauld, Duke de Doudeawville, one of the plaintiffs in the pending suit to prevent the former from assuming the Montromency title. They fought with swords, 15 min., when Larochefoucauld was wounded in the arm, and hostilities were stopped. Count Perigord received two slight wounds.

Bourse firm, advancing to 67f 20c.

Germany—The Vienna *Press* asserts that the relations between Austria and Prussia continue excellent, Austria is determined to withdraw from the alliance rather than permit Prussia to annex the Duchies. Prussia is said to seek principally the direct alliance against revolutionary movements.

The Catholic representative in the Prussian Chambers of Deputies have been the first to endorse the declarations of President Von Grabour against the constitution effected during the last three years. They say in their address reconciliation between the Government and the Deputies can only take place when the Government formerly acknowledges the constitutional right of the Chamber to vote a budget.

Spain—The Madrid *Notices* asserts that Spain will demand 15,000,000 francs as indemnity for the expense of the late expedition.

The *Correspondencia* announces that the Government will act energetically if the Encyclical is published without the authority of the Council of State.

Italy—It is rumoured that Russia and the Pope quarreled over the Encyclical Letter.

M. Desarbiges has communicated to Cardinal Antonelli the measures adopted by the French Government against the Encyclical.

There is a complete rupture between Cardinal D'Aruda and the Pope. The Cardinal was summoned to Rome to answer for rebellious language, under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments of his rank. It is stated the Cardinal refused to leave Naples.

Brazil—Paraguay had declared war against Brazil. There has been a decree issued announcing the rupture of the treay.

COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market—Funds dull, but without material fluctuation.

Discount market unchanged, at 5⅝ to 5½ for best bills.

Satterthwaite's circular says 5-20 bonds have remained steady at 45½ to 46, with moderate transactions. In Eries considerable business has been done at declining rates, closing rates, closing on an offer at 34½, including dividend. Illinois steady.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—Weather fine and mild Flour Western Canal 21s to 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 22s to 23s. Wheat in limited demand: White and Mixed 8s 9d to 9s 3d; Red 7s 10d to 8s 3d. Corn in limited demand: Mixed 18s; Yellow 28s to 28s 6d. Ashes—Pots 31s per cwt. Sugar quiet. Coffee—100 bags Singapore, at 55s per cwt. Molasses, no sales. Consols 89⅞ to 90.

Liverpool, Jan, 20.—Breadstuffs dull with downward tendency. Flour dull. Wheat inactive and easier. Corn dull and downward. Provisions steady. Beef firm. Pork steady.

London Markets—Breadstuffs steady. Tallow steady.

London, Jan. 19.—Consols closed at 89½ to 89¾ for money.

Latest—Liverpool, Jan. 20, eve.—Cotton—Sales of the week 18,500 bales; market dull, with a decline of 1d to 1½ on American, and ½d to 1d on other descriptions. Sales to-day (Friday) foot up 4000 bales. Market closing flat. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat firmer. Provisions firm, with downward tendency.

London, 20th, evening—Consols closed at 89½ to 85⅝ for money.

Cardinal wiseman has had a serious relapse.

The *Times* city article says, funds yesterday experienced a further decline. One cause for the general heaviness consists in the feeling of despondency at the unrelieved depression of the market for the various staples of colonial product.

There was a full average discount demand yesterday at Bank and in open market; but in stock exchange short loans continued to be offered.

There was no expectation that the Bank would make any rash reduction in the rate of discount yesterday, the state of the market for the past week has shown the present rate of discount of 5½ exactly in accordance with the natural course of transactions.

Summary of "City of Cork's" news is anticipated.

The *Times* expresses the hope, that for the sake of the United States and Canada, the Reciprocity Treaty may continue. Both communities will be greatly injured, while no appreciable mischief can be done to England.

A gale prevailed when the "Cuba" sailed being most violent and destructive.

The loss of the new blockade runner "Lelia," off Liverpool, was a disastrous affair. There were only twelve seamen saved out of about sixty persons on board. The life boat which went to her rescue lost seven of her crew. There were serious disasters elsewhere by sea and land. Nothing material to American shipping.

The "George Hunt" received some damage by a collision at Plymouth: and "Southampton," from New York for London, put into Jersey.

The British war-ship "Bombay" was burnt off Monte Video. Ninety-three of her crew are supposed to be lost.

It is denied that Tennyson has been created barnot.

The Pope's Encyclical Letter is the leading theme in France. The Prefects ordered a report on its effects. It is said the Government contemplates a serious step in the matter.

There is a rumoured Anglo-French difficulty between the military authorities at Aden.

Lists are opened for a new Italian lone of eight millions sterling.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the Chambers, expressing desire for reconciliation with the Chamber, for determination, nevertheless, to maintain a strong military organization, attracts attention. The Chamber re-elected Herr Grabour President, and in his speech he denounced the course of the Government, and said it sought by military successes to silence public opinion, but the people will steadfastly remain by the Confederation

Large reductions were made in the naval and military estimates.

Russia—Numerous political prosecutions were abandoned in Poland.

Rio, Dec. 26.—Coffee, 63s. to 64s. good firsts. Exchange, 26 to 26½.

The Brazilians were repulsed at Bysander, Uruguay.

Bombay, Dec. 29.—Cotton lower; shirtinn advancing. Exchange 2s 1¼ to 2s 1½d. Calcutta, Dec. 28—Cotton goods flat. Freights dull. Exchange 2s 1½d.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AFRICA."

Halifax, Feb. 2.—The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st, via Queenstown on the 22nd of January, arrived here at half-past 3 o'clock this morning.

She has 24 passengers for this port, and 25 for Boston.

The dates per the *Africa* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 21st January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* authoritively states that the reports from America that British troops are about to embark for Canada to to meet a possible war from the contemplated recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England are absolutely without foundation.

Captain Corbett, commander of the steamer *Sea King*, prior to her conversion into the rebel cruiser Shenandoah, has again been before a magistrate, charged with enlisting seamen to serve in the Shenandoah. Further conclusive evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but was subsequently admitted to bail.

The commander of the Peruvian war ship Union, who was arrested for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act by enlisting seamen in the Thames river, but who got off by some legal irregularity, was again arrested on the arrival of his ship at Plymouth, and conveyed in custody to London. He is charged with repeating the offence at Plymouth. Part of his enlistments are said to be intended for another Peruvian war steamer, which was fitting out in France. The second steamer is named the America; she arrived at Plymouth on the 20th, from Nantes, to take on board the men who had been engaged for her. The captain of the Union was brought before a magistrate at Dartford on the 20th, but the case was dismissed from insufficient evidence.

The new steamer Columbian, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, which left Liverpool on the 10th ult., sunk on the 17th ult., off Brest, where she was supposed to have run for shelter. Thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned. Only three of the crew were saved. The lost passenger was Mr. John Hamilton, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama Railroad Company.

It is denied that Her Majesty Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person.

The first Cabinet Council of the year was held on the 19th of January. All the Cabinet Ministers were present.

The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable to the vessels which are to convey it to the steamship Great Eastern, commenced on the 19th, and will continue until the end of May, when all the cable will be on board of the Great ship.

The London Times has a very hopeful article on the enterprise, and says that should the weather prove favorable for laying the cable, there can be little doubt that it will be successfully done.

FRANCE.

M. Proudhow is dead.

The London Daily News makes the important announcement that at the same time that the Emperor made Prince Napoleon Vice-President of the Council, he resolved that in case of his own death during the minority of the Prince Imperial, the Prince Nrpoleon should be regent, and that the resolution was taken with the consent of the Empress.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of 3½ millions of francs.

The rentes have declined to 66f. 95c.

DENMARK.

The ministers have presented a bill in the Rigsraad of the abolition of all transit duties in Denmark.

It is rumoured that a new loan for Mexico is contemplated.

The London Times city article believes that the rumour is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out it will be for the purpose of developing the resources of Mexico and benefiting the present bondholders.

Commercial per Africa.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was generally dull. Wheat was firmer. Flour dull. Corn very dull.

GERMANY.

At a meeting of the Holstein land proprietors, it was resolved to present an address to Austria and Prussia, denouncing the former address drawn up by Baron Von Scheilplessen, urgently requesting a convention of the estates, and demanding that the rights and desires of Schleswig and Holstein to exist under their own Duke as part of Germany, be granted without restriction.

The Austrian Government has refused to receive either of the addresses, having determined on the principle of not accepting any manifestation upon the question of the Duchies.

London Money Market.—The funds continue dull, but there is no material fluctuation of discount.

The Liverpool provisions market was generally firmer. Beef still advancing. Pork firm, market is bare. Lard active and advanced 1s to 1s 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice upward and advanced 3s 6d. Linseed inactive and declined 6s 9d. Linseed cake quiet and steady at £9. Petroleum steady at 2s for refined.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar heavy and declined 1s. Coffee quiet. Tea steady. Rice upward. Petroleum steady at £18 per ton for crude, and 2s to 2s 1½d for refined.

London, Jan. 20th, evening.—Bullion in the Bank has increased £71,000.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 11.—Cotton sales 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but unchanged. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions—Beef firm at 100s for fine mess. Bacon active.

London, Jan. 21st, evening.—Consols for money 88⅞ to 89⅛. American stocks—Ill C, 49½ to 51½; Erie, 34 to 35.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 67f 5c.

London, Jan. 22.—The British news today is unimportant.

In the Spanish Senate, the Opposition moved an amendment to the Queen's Address declaring a new electoral law necessary, demanding representation for the Antilles, and the preservation of San Domingo to Spain.

For the Volunteers.—On Thursday night a sleigh, loaded with about a ton of freight, arrived in St. Catharines from Simcoe, *en route* for Niagara. The night being too severe for travel, the team put up at the Murray House. This morning the sleigh started for its destination. We would say that the freight consisted of meats, preserves, cigars, tobacco and other creature comforts, and also a large amount of underclothing, all intended for the Simcoe Volunteer Company, now stationed at Niagara. The collection was got up by the residents of Simcoe, and is certainly worthy of being followed by other towns.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

The Manchester (N. H.) Union is good for the following article:—Rev. Mr. Thomas, in his prayer at the opening of the Supreme Court in the city yesterday, put up at least one excellent petition as follows:—"O Lord, we pray that thou wouldst bless the lawyers now before thee. Grant, O Lord, that they may at all times speak the truth. May they learn a lesson from the season—that life is short—and waste no precious time in circumlocution and windy declamation." On the conclusion of the prayer, many of the audience outside of the bar responded with an emphatic amen.

Mr. Douglas Sutherland has succeeded in very much increasing the explosive effects hitherto obtained from gunpowder by subjecting it to a very simple process, in which considerable pressure is used, The powder, after being subjected to Mr. Sutherland's process, not only produces greater results, but explodes with much less smoke, and leaves but very little residuum.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The *Canadian Naturalist*, for December, contains a carefully prepared abridgement of the very excellent paper on the Geology of the Ottawa, which was written by Dr. Jas. A. Grant, and read by that gentleman a short time ago before the Ottawa Natural History Society.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—The American has the following special despatch from Annapolis this morning:—Annapolis, 31st.—Col. Taylor, of the second Maryland regiment, who arrived here this morning, says that on Sunday Alex. H. Stephens, R M T Hunter and two others, reached our lines at Fort Hell, but were refused, and were awaiting permission from Gen. Grant, who was then absent.

N. B.—I think the commissioners were admitted nevertheless, and are now on their way to Washington. Hope to have something definite soon.

Philadelphia, Jan 31—A special despatch to the Evening Telegraph says, Washington, Jan 31—It is known in the best informed circles here that a commission from Jeff. Davis, consisting of Vice-President Stephens, R M T Hunter, and Gen G W Smith, have arrived at Annapolis with full power to arrange a settlement of our national difficulties. It is believed, from the understanding between Mr Blair and Mr Davis, that the terms will be entirely satisfactory to the administration and to Congress, and will chiefly consist of an amnesty to all offenders and a withdrawal of the confiscation proclamation.

Baltimore, Jan 31—The American this afternoon publishes the following despatch: The report has been current on the streets since last evening to the effect that the Richmond Sentinel has announced the departure of the peace commissioners for Washington.

Up to noon to-day we have no official confirmation of the rumour, though the assertion has been varied this morning by an equally positive announcement that peace commissioners had arrived at City Point, and were expected to reach Annapolis today. They are not spoken of as commissions representing the rebel government, but as citizens representing the people, on their way to Washington to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of peace precisely in the same capacity that Mr. Blair visited Richmond.

Washington, Jan. 31—Nothing can be obtained confirmatory of the report that rebel peace commissioners arrived at City Point en route to Washington.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31—N B Davis, identified at Newark, O., some days since as keeper of the Andersonville, Ga., Military Prison, and who confessed on his arrest as being the bearer of despatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island on Feb 17th.

Our Volunteers at Niagara.

A few extracts from a private letter, giving particulars of Kingston Company, will interest many of our readers:—

"The information that a bag of books, papers, &c., was to be sent weekly, was received with great joy by the men, who send their thanks most heartily to the kind donors in Kingston.

"Since their departure, and up to the present time, the men of the Kingston Company have behaved themselves as well as men could do. They are orderly, sober, and obedient, and have attained a degree of steadiness in battalion drill, which could scarcely have been expected. The nine Companies at Niagara are all competing with each other to see which will obtain the highest praise from Col. Durie, and on many occasions he has expressed himself much pleased with No. 3, (Kingston). Until the 23rd inst., the Company was detached in billets through the town, but has now occupied a portion of the barracks.

"The officers are very comfortable. Their breakfast hour is from 8 to 9.30. Morning parade under Commanding officer at 10.30, and dismissed at 12.30. Lunch from 1 to 2. Adjutant's drill at 2.30, all subaltern officers attending, and parade is over at 4.30. Dinner at 6. Wednesday being guest night. The Mess is well managed and economized. A neat livery has been provided for the servants, and there is a very fair band. The discipline and order is as strict as in a regiment of the line, and the whole are under the orders of the General officer commanding the district.

"The rations allowed are as follows per man: 1½ lbs. bread; 1lb. beef or mutton; 1-6 oz. tea; 1-3⅓oz coffee; 2 oz. butter; 2 oz. sugar; barley, rice, vegetables, pepper, salt, &c.

"The pay of the men, as follows:—Pay-sergeants, 80c. per day; other Sergeants, 70c; Corporals, 60; Privates 50c. A Captain's pay and allowances are $3.58 per day.

"For Divine Service on Sundays, the order is as follows:—Roman Catholics marched off by orderly subaltern officer at 9.20 A.M.; Methodists, 10 A.M.; Presbyterians, 10.20 A. M.; Church of England, 10.30 A. M. All officers off duty attending.

"The men attend Divine Service of their own accord in the evenings, and the Protestant Churches are crowded with volunteers, all conducting themselves with perfect decorum.

"Kingston newspapers are a great treat to the men, and it is hoped the weekly bag will be well filled."

Twenty-six of the high-priced "subs", at New Haven, Ct., made their escape from the conscript camp, Sunday night, through a tunnel from the guard-house out under the fence surrounding the camp. They first cut through the floor with their jack-knives, and then dug the tunnel with tin plates, pieces of shingle and oyster shell. The guard-house is ten feet from the fence, but perseverance overcame the distance. Six of the party were subsequently arrested by the police.

A renowned New York clergyman lately preached rather a long sermon from the text.' 'Thou are weighed in the balance, and found wanting.' After the congregation had listened about an hour, some begun to get very weary went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Aonther person started; whereupon the minister stopped in his sermon, and said—'That is right gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out.' He continued his sermon at some length after that; but no one disturbed him by leaving.

A Boston paper says, that a printer in that city was seen with a pocket full of change. He was afraid to go by the museum, lest he should be carried and shown as a curiosity.

An attempt to poison yourself is a *rash* act, but a slice of bacon is a *rasher* A showery day is *damp*, but the refusal of a young lady is a *damper*.

A young gentleman from the "rooral districts," who advertised for a wife received answers from eighteen husbands, informing him that he could have theirs.

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

A gentleman once asked the celebrated Dr. Abernethy if he thought the moderate use of snuff would injure the brain. "No sir," was Abernethy's prompt reply, "for no man with a single ounce of brains would ever think of taking snuff."

True Prosperity.

You talk of the prosperity of your city. I know but one true prosperity. Does the human soul grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask, who throng them? Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshiping, man-despising crowd which I see rushing through them? Do I meet in them under the female form the gaily-dressed prostitute, or the idle, wasteful, aimless woman of fashion? Do I meet the young man, showing off his pretty person as the perfection of nature's works, wasting his golden hours in dissipation and sloth, and bearing in his countenance the gaze of the profligate? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealments and fraud? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain? An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, if they may themselves prosper and enjoy? In the neighborhood of your comfortable and splendid dwellings are there abodes of squalid misery or reckless crime, of bestial intemperance or half-famished children, of profaneness, dissoluteness, or temptations for thoughtless youth? And are these multiplying with your prosperity and outstripping and neutralizing the influences of truth and virtue? Then your prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is to make a better people. The glory and happiness of a city consist not in the number, but the character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufacturers are cheap compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically adopt the principle that a man is worth more than wealth or show, would place itself at the head of the cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name would become the metropolis of the earth.—*Dr. Channing.*

Home Courtesies.

In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your children; and your children are bound to please each other; and your are bound to please your servants if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household, and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own house you would have thought they were angels almost; but if you had seen them in the street, or in the store, or anywhere else outside the house, you would have thought them almost demoniac. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or among strangers, we hold ourselves with self-respect and endeavor to act with propriety; but when we get home we say to ourselves, "I have played a part long enough, and am now going to be natural." So we sit down, and are ugly, and snappish, and blunt, and disagreeable. We lay aside these thousand little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, that make the hardest thing like velvet, and that make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places where it will be profitable—where it will bring silver or gold.

Patience.—Nothing teaches patience like a garden. You may go around and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you cannot urge it on faster than it will.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wood: it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

What is the difference between a schoolmaster and a locomotive driver? One minds the train, and the other trains the mind.

A contemporary describes the bad writing of a correspondent in these words.—'His orthography we are satisfied would not gain him the head prize at the grammer school, and his manuscript at first sight, appears to have been the result of a Scotch reel upon paper by a hen and chickens and sooty feet.'

New York Markets, February 4.—Flour receipts are 6,509 bbls; market dull and without decided change; sales 5,800 bbls at 9.15 to 9.25 for superfine state; 9.30 to 9.40 for extra state; 9.45 to 9.55 for choice do; 9·20 to 9.40 for superfine western; 9.50 for common to medium extra western; 9.60 to 10.85 for common to good shipping brands ex. round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at 9.40 to 9.70 for common; 9.75 to 11·50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Wheat receipts—none. Market quiet without decided change; sales 7,200 bush good winter red western at 2.35. Rye quiet. Barley steady; sales 7,500 bush Canada West at 2.10 in store. Corn receipts are 4,165 bush; market quiet; sales 13,000 bush high mixed western at 1.95. Oats quiet at 1.09 for west. Pork dull and decidedly lower; sales 1,600 bbls at 35.00 to 35.25 for new mess; 33.50 to 34.00 for old do; 30.50 to 31.00 for prime. Beef dull and heavy. Stocks steady. Money on call at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½ for specie. American gold opened at 210½, fell to 208¼ and closes at 213½.

Birth.

In Ramsay, on the 27th January, Mrs. Robert Paul, of a daughter.

In Ramsay, on the 4th of February, Mrs. Wm. Wallace, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Maple Grove House, Ottawa City, the wife of William Bunting, Esq., of a son.

At Niagara, C W., on the 26th inst., the wife of the Rev. T. D. Phillips, M. A., Curate of Christ Church, Ottawa, of a son and heir.

In Ottawa, on the 21st inst., the wife of H. W. Ogg, of a son,

In Ottawa, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Dr. J. A. Grant, Rideau street, of a son.

Married.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Father O'Connell, Mr. Francis Kitts, to Mis Lizzie McDiarmid, of the Township of Ramsay.

Died.

In the Township of Goulbourn, on the 31st ult., Ellen McGivern, aged 36 years.

At the Parsonage Lachine, on Saturday, 28th inst., Rev. John Flanagan, Minister of the Church of England.

On the 25th inst., at Sherbrooke C. E., after a short illness, Edward Trenholme, of Trenholmville, C. E., aged 56 years, and father of Dr. Trenholm, of Montreal.

In Montague, on the 1st inst., Mrs. John McDonald, widow of the late John McDonald.

In Bagot, on the 16th instant, Alexander McFadden, in the 27th year of his age.

At his late residence, Huntley, on the 16th ult., Mr. Hamilton Lowry, aged 50 years.

At Smith's Falls, on the 6th instant, James T. Frost., Esq., aged 36 years.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society are respectfully requested to meet at the Almonte House, Almonte, on Saturday, 18th Feb., at one o'clock afternoon.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secr'y & Treas. N. L. A. S.
Ramsay, 6th Feb., 1865. 21a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wesleyan Tea Meeting.

THERE will be a Tea Meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Almonte, on the evening of Monday, February 13th, 1865. The following Reverend gentlemen, and others, are expected to deliver addresses: Namely—J. Gray, of Smith's Falls; A. E. Russ, Perth; W. Burns, Pakenham, and W. McDonagh, and, also, J. Jamieson, Esq., Arnprior.

An excellent Choir, with Melodian accompaniment, will sing some choice pieces.

As the proceeds, if the attendance be large, will clear the Church of debt, we invite all to come that the object may be secured.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the stores of H. W. Rea, and W. Tenant, Almonte; A. Teskey, Appleton; E. Tennant, Carleton Place, and at the door.

Tea will be served at 6, P. M.

Notice.

TENDERS will be received at the office of Gilbert Forgie, until the 18th Instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a Church in Almonte, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. Plan and Specification can be seen at the Office of Mathew Anderson. The Committee will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender.

Gilbert Forgie,
C. B. C.
Almonte, 2nd Feb., 1865. 21-a.

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale FIFTY ACRES SPLENDID LAND, being the rear half of the West half of lot No. 10 in the 3rd concession of Goulbourn. There is on the premises a Dwelling House, Barn, and other Out-houses. The Farm is well-fenced and is in a good state of cultivation. Apply to the subscriber.

James Keys, Bathurst.
Or to Mrs. Balderson,
Balderson's Corners. 20t

REQUISITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED qualified electors of the municipal corporation of the Township of Beckwith hereby require that a poll be taken in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864, to determine whether or not the qualified municipal electors of the said municipality will adopt under authority and for enforcement of the Act the by-law following, which we hereby propose for their adoption, *To Wit:* The sale of intoxicating liquors and the issuing of licenses, therefor, is by the present by-law prohibited within the municipal corporation of the municipality of the township of Beckwith, under authority and for enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Witness our hands this ninth day of Jan. in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

John McKinnon	Duncan Scott
A. McArthur	James Conn
W B Grey	Peter Gow
Daniel Cram	John Tomlinson
Wm A McOuan	Adam Poole
David Cram	Thomas Craig
William Taylor	Richard Kerfoot
William Neelin	William Saunders
George McPherson	William Reiley
Master S. Lavley	William Williams
Donald Stewart	James Edwards
Peter Cram	Joseph Barton
Alexander Stewart	Robert G. Kerfoot
Donald Stewart	Thomas Alcock
Dougald Ferguson	Alex. Ferguson
P W Cram	Robert Kennedy
James Cram, sen	Peter McDiarmid
James Cram, jr,	Jas McDiarmid, C.P.
Daniel Cram	Archibald Dewar
John Stewart	John McOuan,
Dougald Sinclair	Alex McEwen
William Cram	Neil Stewart.
Alex Stewart, jr.,	

Whereas the above requisition and proposed by-law was delivered to me and filed in my office on the 19th day of January, 1865, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the municipal electors of the municipality of the Township of Beckwith will be held in the TOWN HALL of the said Township on

Tuesday, 21st day of Feb. next,

at ten of the clock, A. M., for the taking of a poll to decide whether or not the said proposed by-law is adopted by such electors in terms of the Temperance Act of 1864.

Ewen McEwen,
Town Clerk.
Dated this 20th day of Jan., 1865. 19c

Great Clearing Out Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW STOCK TO BE SACRIFICED AT ALMONTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized to sell by Public Auction, at the Store Rooms, rear of the Stores of W. Tennant & Co., Almonte, commencing at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, 7th day of February, next, and following days, until the lot is cleared out.

The Stock is large, general and new, and comprising in part the following goods:

25 pieces best all wool Canada Tweeds, Pilots blk Bed Cloths, Blk Cloakings, Linsey's, Winceys, Union Cloths, Flannels, all kinds, Prints, Shirtings, Cottons, Tickings and Denims, Dress Goods, Cobourghs, winceys, Alpacas, all wool Plaids, Silks, Checks, beautiful patterns, Ladies' Hats, Veils, Clouds, Hosiery, Gloves, 50 gross Dress Buttons, Trimmings, &c. 300 Ladies' Hoop Skirts, Fur Boas, 7 cases men's Hats and Caps, B. S. mitts, Mufflers, and 30 dozen woolen mitts, Boy's do. Sashes and 10 doz. Neck Ties. Ready made Clothing, over and under Coats, Pants and Vests, 100 pair men's boots, boys' do. mocassins, 200 pairs women's do. leather and fancy, No 1 Sole Leather, Lasts and Shelf Hardware, Groceries, Pails, Brooms and 50 butter Firkins, Stationery and School Books. 30 fine maps of United States and Canadas, Medicines, a large assortment, 3 crates crockery, Glass, China, and fancy small wares, 20 dozen milk pans, jars and Tinware, a few setts heavy Lumber Harness, one doz. Grain Cradles, 20 bed-steads, 20 wash stands and 150 good chairs, all from Almonte Factory. 200,000 best Pine Shingles, subject to condition, and an innumerable lot of other Goods.

PREPARE, GET YOUR MONEY AND BE ON HAND!

Owing to the scarcity of money there will certainly be a great sacrifice to pass so large a stock upon the market. Those having a little money may expect great Bargains. Country Merchants would do well to attend.

Terms of Sale.—Cash in Bankable funds on delivery of the Goods.

F. L. Lothrup,
Auctioneer.
Almonte, 23rd January, 1865. 19

HOUSEKEEPERS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BLACKSMITHS, AND LUMBERERS,



CAN BUY

Every Description

OF

HARDWARE,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

From Martindale,

As he deals exclusively in Hardware and sells for Cash only.

W. Martindale.
Cash Hardware Store, Gore Street, Perth. 18-q

Deaf and Dumb school,
KINGSTON, C.W.

MR. C. PRIEST, formerly a Pupil of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in London, England, will open a Boarding School on Monday the 24th April.

Mr. Priest will be happy to receive a number of Pupils, to whom he will teach useful branches of English Education.

Terms—$100 per annum, with Board, &c. Payment in advance quarterly.

Mrs. Priest and Lady Assistant will take charge of Girls.

Mr. P. taught two schools in Canada and one at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Letters addressed must be prepaid.

Enquire at the City Hotel in Kingston, after the first of April where to find the School. 20-a

SEWING MACHINES
AT
Greatly Reduced Rates.
W. G. BEACH & BROTHER
OF OTTAWA.

BEG to inform the inhabitants of the County of Renfrew that they will offer for sale, the

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Letter A, Family No. 2 and No. 3 Machines at greatly reduced prices.

Sample Machines may be seen at

JOSHUA MURPHY'S RENFREW,

who will furnish all necessary information.

Parties requiring Machines can have them on trial a few days, in order that they may judge for themselves of their working capacities, before purchasing.

The Agent will call at Pembroke, and other villages in the County of Renfrew, with sample Machines, at an early day.

SAMPLES OF COAL OIL,

Coal Oil Lamps, Benzole, Machinery Oil, Varnishes, &c., may be seen at the BRANCH OFFICE of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, at Ottawa,

W. G. BEACH, & BRO.

Ottawa, January 4th, 1865. 18.

LOST!

FROM Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, about three weeks ago, a SMALL RED LEATHER VALISE, containing articles of clothing and some papers of no value to any person but the subscriber, whose name is written on the top close to the lock. It is supposed to have been removed by some traveller in mistake. Any person returning same, or sending word to McAdam's Hotel, Pakenham, or Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, will be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES MOFFATT.

Pakenham, Jan. 9th, 1865. 17-tf

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. GORDON.

Pakenham, Jan. 2nd, 1865. 16

Strayed.

ON to the premises of the subscriber, about the first of August, a Brown, year old, Heifer with white face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

WILLIAM RIDDELL.

Pakenham, Dec. 30th, 1864. 16.

Flower Seeds.

A COMPLETE assortment of the choicest Flower seeds of Foreign and Home Growth, received from the most reliable Florists.

Catalogues of Flower and vegetable Seeds to be had on application.

JOHN HART.
Seedsman.

Perth, April 13, 1864. 37-

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 his old 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 Gig Harness, Silver plated and Japanned; also a large quantity of Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch Collars, Saddles, Trunks, and Valises.

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.

J. H. CANTON,

Pakenham, Nov. 12, 1864. 10yr

Garden and Field Seeds,
JUST RECEIVED.

TURNIP—Swedish,
" Yellow Aberdeen,
" White Globe,
CABBAGE—Drumhead,
" Early York,
" Red Dutch (for pickling)
MANGLE WORTZEL,
ONION—Large Red,
KALE—Green Curled,
FLAX SEED,

Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in papers.

A. SHAW.

Almonte, C. W. 31

THOMAS TORANCE,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

HAS to intimate to his Friends, and the Public, that he has Commenced Business, in the above line, in Mr. Scott's Buildings, near the Railway Station, Almonte, where he guarantees to suit any Gentleman with a Garment, which, for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada.

☞ Orders punctually attended to. Mourning on the Shortest Notice.

THOMAS TORANCE.

Almonte, March 7, 1864. 27-

Row's Royal Patent Coffee Pot
MANUFACTURED AT ARNPRIOR BY
JOHN BUTLER.

HE also 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. Sheeps Pelts, Rags, and all kinds of Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods. JOHN BUTLER'S Ware Room is on the corner of Madawaska and Harriott Streets, a little west of Lyon's Hotel.

Arnprior, December 2nd, 1864. 13-ly

Seasoned Lumber.

THE subscriber feels grateful to all his customers, and expecting a continuation of their former favors, begs leave to inform them that he has, at his Mills in McNab, seasoned Pine of all kinds in common use, also Oak, Butternut, Baswood, Birch and Maple.

ALSO,

A large quantity of Sawed Pine Shingles and Laths. The whole will be sold cheap for Cash or short approved credit.

Cash paid for Barley fit for dressing, or exchanged.

All those indebted to him by book account, or otherwise, are requested to call and settle without delay. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

ALEX. STEWART.

Beckwith, Dec. 26th, 1864. 16-tf.

SEWING MACHINES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Rates.
W. G. BEACH & BROTHER

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that they will

EXHIBIT

THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Letter A, or Family No. 2 or 3 at

J. SAYLOR'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

For a Week or 10 days,

Where all kinds of Stitching will be done. Parties in want of Machines would do well to call and examine, as another chance may not be offered again. All kinds of stitching done to order Free of Charge. Sewing Machines may be seen at J. Murphy's Saddler's Shop in Renfrew.

W. G. BEACH & Brother have also on show SAMPLES OF COAL OIL, BENZOLE, Machinery Oil, Varnishes, &c., COAL OIL LAMPS Of every description. Call early.

W. G. BEACH & Bro.

Almonte, Dec. 9, 1864. 16-ly.

Established in 1834.
THE OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN.

R. FITZSIMMONS & SON.,
MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE.



WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in

FAMILY GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
PROVISIONS,
BUFFALO SKINS,
WINES,
ALES,
FISH,
AND FARMERS' PRODUCE,

of all kinds. They pay Cash for every article Farmers raise. Always on hand a large stock of Teas, Sugars, Highwines, and Whiskey, with a complete assortment of every article in the trade. We are determined to sell at a small ADVANCE ON COST. Buyers will study their interest by examining our stock of Groceries, &c., before purchasing, as bargains will certainly be given. In stock is

100 bbls Fall caught White Fish,
100 cwt Large Table Codfish,
50 Kits No. 1 Mackerel,
100 bbls and half bbl Herring,
50 bbls and half bbls Mackerel,
1000 sacks Fine and Coarse Salt,

And every other article to be found in a large establishment, Cheap for Cash.

R. FITZSIMMONS & SON.

Brockville, Dec. 8th, 1864. 14cg

Two Good Revolvers,

FOR sale at this office.

December 26th, 1864. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified that they must pay him by the 15th FEBRUARY next. All debts left unpaid, after that date, will be sued for, without further notice.

JOHN SUMNER.

Carleton Place, 30th Jan., 1865. 20-g.

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 Lanark on a day to be named by the proclamation of the Governor General.

January 27th, 1865. 20-tf

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE undersigned, by Note, or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same immediately and save costs.

DAVID FINDLAY.

Carleton Place Foundry. 20-g.

Notice.

ALL Accounts due the undersigned and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of March, 1865, will be handed into the court for collection. James Conn, Esq., of Ashton, has been duly authorized to receive payment of such accounts and give receipts.

JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D.

Montreal, Jan. 20th, 1865. 19-g

Notice.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in the town of Brockville, on MONDAY the TWENTIETH day of February next at Twelve o'clock, noon—of which all persons interested are hereby required to take notice.

T. P. FRENCH,
Secretary, Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

Brockville, 20th Jan., 1865. 19.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament for an Act to enable the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, of the Township of Ramsay, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to dispose of the GLEBE, being composed of the North East quarter of Lot Number Fifteen in the seventh concession of the said Township of Ramsay, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, be the same more or less. The proceeds to be applied to the purpose of purchasing a site and building a Manse in the Village of Almonte or vicinity.

By order of the Trustees.

(Signed,) DAVID CAMPBELL,
Cong'l. Secry.

Almonte, 6th Jan., 1865. 17-o

Notice.

ALL persons holding BOOKS or INSTRUMENTS belonging to the Subscriber are requested to return the same.

W. H. HURD, M. D.

Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1865. 17

Notice.

I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing TWO NOTES OF HAND, drawn by me, and in favour of William Belford, Pakenham, namely, one for £7 10s, due 1st April, 1865, and one for £7 10s, due 1st Jan., 1866, as I have received no value for the same and will not pay them.

JOHN McGILL.

Ramsay, Dec. 20, 1864. 16

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE Subscriber are requested to settle their notes or accounts, immediately, and save costs.

W. H. HURD, M. D.

Carleton Place, Dec. 5th, 1864. 13

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber on the 1st day of March last past, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts due or they will be handed over for collection.

Merchantable farmers' 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. 48

GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH!

W. CARSS

CONFIDENTLY assures his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now received one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever offered to the public in this section of country and still adheres to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

If you have not been to W. Carss's go at once and secure some of his Bargains; if you have, tell your friends where they can get the best value for their money. Call early and look through.

☞ No charge for shewing goods. ☜

W. Carss's stock of DRESS GOODS is the largest and cheapest in town.

W. Carss supplies FACTORY CLOTHS at enormously low prices.

For fit, style and quality, in READY-MADE CLOTHING go to W. Carss.

W. Carss has WOOLEN GOODS to eclipse anything in town.

W. Carss is famous for selling CHEAP BOOTS, and Boots of ALL KINDS.

W. Carss is selling GROCERIES so CHEAP that the prices astonish every person.

Goods delivered free to any part of the Town.

A call is respectfully solicited from all.

W. CARSS.

Arnprior, Oct. 29, 1864. 8.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED and is now opening a Splendid Stock of Goods, amongst which are:

Silk Patent and Terra Velvets; Cord Edge; Ribbons in all Colours and Widths, Velvet Ribbons in Black, colored and edged; Plain and Fancy Bonnet Fronts and Tops, &c., &c.; Fancy Woolen Goods, such as NECTIES, CLOUDS, SCARFS & HOODS, LADIES' VESTS & JACKETS; LACE FALLS, HAIR NETS, GENTS COLLARS & TIES; FANCY FLANNELS, BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, COTTONS, STRIPES, PRINTS, BLANKETS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH & CANADIAN TWEEDS, SCOTCH & IRISH LINENS,

Shawls, in great variety, Long & Square; Plain and Checked Winceys; Cobourghs, Plain and Fancy; Dress and Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c. Together with a well selected stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SALT, LEATHER, CROCKERY, &c.

☞ A liberal discount will be allowed for CASH.

9. A. McARTHUR.

RECEIVED

AND RECEIVING weekly, a general Stock of Goods at *Prices Lower than ever.*

The Subscriber is pleased to state that he by this time realizes the advantage of buying his Goods for Cash, and selling, for cash or ready pay, only, his stock, consisting of a good assortment of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods. Hats, Caps & Furs, of every style: Best Groceries of every description; Teas, very cheap; refined coal oils; lamps and glasses; hardware; best No. 1 sole leather; boots, shoes, lasts, and a Large Stock of Crockery, cheap; Pails, Brooms, & small wares; Confectionery, Stationery, & School Books. A large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Over and Under Coats, Pants & Vests, will, as all the rest of the stock, be sold at a very small advance.

Butter, Wool, Hides, Pelts and Grain bought at market rates.

☞ No credit on any terms. ☜

E. TENNANT,

Carleton Place, Nov. 1st, 1864. 8-

Removal! Removal!!

COLIN SINCLAIR,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

THE SUBSCRIBER IN THANKING THE inhabitants of Carleton Place and the many customers from the surrounding country for the very Liberal Patronage bestowed on him for past years, would inform them that he has removed to his New Shop above Mr. Nathaniel McNeely's Blacksmith Shop, and near the "Herald" office.

He will keep all sorts of cloth in his line on hand, and sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

☞ Any person in need of Clothes would do well to call and examine his stock. ☜

Any amount of wool bought, and the Highest Price Paid. 42-ly

NEW GRIST MILL
IN APPLETON IN OPERATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Customers and a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in his MILLING BUSINESS, and informs them that he has now started his NEW MILL, in which, he flatters himself, he will be able to do better work than he

HAS EVER YET DONE!

JOSEPH TESKEY.

Appleton, Nov. 14, 1864. 11tf

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES formerly occupied by the undersigned, in Carleton Place. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

JAMES POOLE.

January 4th, 1865.

TO RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER will rent from the first day of April next, for the term of one, two, or three years, his farm in the vicinity of the Village of Pakenham, containing Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Sheds and Well, and being within a few rods of the River and within five minutes walk of the village, together with all the farming utensils on the premises.

Apply, if by letter, prepaid, to MR HILLIARD, or to JNO. McADAM, *Commercial Hotel*, or to MRS. BURLEIGH on the premises.

ROBERT BURLEIGH.

Pakenham, January 17th, 1865. 19e*

Mill Property for Sale.

A GOOD SAW MILL, nearly new, in good running order, with a good Frame House and 30 acres of land; being part of Lot 19, in the 5th concession of Montague. Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscribers at Smith's Falls.

G. M. COSSITT & Bro.

26th Dec. 1864. 16.

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. Stove Ovens lined with neatness and despatch. Stove Pipes, 12½ cents and all other articles cheap in proportion.

WM. TAYLOR, Tinsmith.

Carleton Place, September 12, 1864. 1-ly



GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
AT THE OLD STAND.
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

THE Subscriber is now offering great inducements to purchasers. Having the LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN ALMONTE, Every department being full and carefully selected on the best terms, and

Will be Sold at Such Low Prices

As must insure a rapid demand. A Careful Examination is requested.

The Highest Price Paid for

BUTTER, PORK, WHEAT, OATS, PEAS AND OTHER PRODUCE.

JAMES H. WYLIE.

Almonte, December 1, 1864. 13.

DR. GREEN'S
Vegetable Tolu Syrup.

THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others had proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.

USE IT FOR

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CATHARRH,
ASTHMA,
CROUP,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the

THROAT, CHEST, AND LUNGS.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup first made its appearance; and even then in its primitive and imperfect state produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is,

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

For as more than half the diseases "to which flesh is heir" originates from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval 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 doctors' fees.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Prepared and sold by

WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Dr. Ward's
DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY

(CERTIFICATE.)

Albany Medical College,
December 15, 1862.

I do hereby certify that I have analyzed Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and to the public I would say that they contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the youngest infant. They are entirely vegetable, and possess those truly anthelmintic qualities which above all others are preferable as exterminators of the common or Tape Worm.

J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,
Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

This Medicine has been prepared by the proprietors for a number of years; has been used with the most decided success in numerous families of the first respectability, and has received the approval and recommendation of several eminent medical gentlemen. The most alarming symptoms of the disease arising from the prevalence of worms in the intestines have been speedily and entirely removed by the use of the VEGETABLE WORM CANDY.

Dreadful indeed are the effects of these pernicious vermin on the constitution, destroying the appetite, vitiating the nourishing principles, and their certain consequences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage of the growth, etc., and often followed by consumption and decline. Even where worms are not discharged, this medicine acts as a gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing the passages of whatever is noxious, introducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quickly as common candy.

Price 25 cents.

Prepared and sold by

WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C.W.

LARGE SUPPLIES.
GREAT REDUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will Sell their NEW FALL STOCK at Low Figures, and part at the following prices

For Cash.

Grey Cottons 9½d and upwards. Best Factory Cloths 3s 9d to 4s 9d per yard. 100 Girl's Hoop Skirts Good, 1s 10½d to 2s. Dress and Fancy Goods Low. 100 Gent's Neck Ties at 7½d each. 100 Men's Shirts 5s to 7s 6d. Prints, Fast Colors, 9½d to 1s. 100 Girl's Hoop Skirts, Good, only 1s 3d. 100 Ladie's Hoop Skirts at 1s 10½. Hats, Shawls and Veils. 100 Black Colored Neck Ties at 1s and 1s 3d. Large new lot Hats and Caps latest styles, Cheap. 100 pair Men's Double Soled Boots, 10s per pair. Boy's Double Soled Boots at 6s 3d to 7s 6d. Best lot New Clothing ever we had. Every Garment Warranted. Over Coats $4.50 to $14.

A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES. Good Teas 3s to 4c 9d, Best Refined Sugar 6d. Large Raisons 6d per pound, and all in proportion. Large Stock Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Medicines and Small Wares. 100 Sides Best No. 1 Spanish Sole Leather at 1s 3d per pound Cash. Boiled Linseed oils 6s 9d Coal Oils. 100 bbls. Best Picked Winter Apples, and 1½ Tons of Dried Apples will be in on trains inside of three days. Cutter and Lumber Harness furnished much lower than usual prices.

BUTTER, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL AND GRAIN BOUGHT AT MARKET RATES.

W. TENNANT & CO.

Island Store, Almonte, Oct 26, 1864.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,

CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments,

Gold Foil,
Precipitated Silver,
Tin Foil,
Tube Paints of every Color,
Camels' Hair
Pencils, Fitches,
&c. &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brockville. 8



GROCERIES, Liquors and Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.

ABSALOM McCAFFRY.

Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

New Furniture.

THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest paying prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and fashionable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, COTTAGE and other BEDSTEADS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.

UNDERTAKING.—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.

JACOB LESLIE.

Carleton Place, October 13th, 1862. 6

For Sale,

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machine in good order, at this office.

Dec. 26th, 1864.

New Tinshop in Arnprior.
(Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.)

Stoves 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. 36-



BROCKVILLE Marble Works, BY L. DeCARLE, Monuments, Gravestones and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution.

☞ Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere. 9-

To Let,

THAT building at Pine Isles, near Snedden's, in Ramsay, known as being formerly occupied as a brewery. It is a good building and may be used for any purpose. Apply to

ROBERT GOMERSAL.

Bennie's Corners, P.O.
October 4, 1864. 5-tf.

FOUNDRY.
Ploughs! Ploughs!!

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, Waggon-boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.

DAVID FINDLAY.

Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32-

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

IN BARRELS and HALF-BARRELS, at Manufacturer's Prices, with cost of Freight added.

Fresh Ground NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER, and a few barrels of Plaster of Paris, and Water Lime.

JOHN HART.

Perth, May 17, 1964. 37-

1864.
Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

G. H. TURNER & CO., next door to Willson House, Brockville, have just received direct from England, the following Seeds, all warranted growth of 1863:—

100 lbs Skirvings improved Sweed Turnip
100 lbs Purple Top Ruta Baga "
100 lbs Green " "
50 lbs Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,
100 lbs White Globe "
50 lbs Altringham Carrot,
50 lbs White Belgian "
50 lbs Long Orange "
100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel,
50 lbs Silesian Beet,
50 lbs White French Sugar Beet,
50 lbs Long Blood Beet.

With a large assortment of Garden Seeds in packages and papers.

The above Seeds will be sold at the very lowest prices, 25 per cent lower than ever offered in Brockville.

G. H. TURNER, & Co.

Brockville, March, 1864. 30-

Smith's Falls Foundry
AND MACHINE SHOP,
AND
Agricultural Works.

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines,
Buckeye Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Powers
Plows,

Drag and Circular Cross-cut Sawing Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves, Circular Sawing Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and JOB WORK of all kinds

Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-tf

Hotels, &c.

UNION HOTEL.
(Late Willson House.)
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. 18tf

COLE'S HOTEL.
Almonte.
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.

FOUST'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Beckwith and travelling public, that he has re-opened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river, in this village, formerly kept by Robert Metcalf, where he will be 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 the market can afford. Particular attention will be given to the stabling department.

W. A. FOUST.

Carleton Place, Sept. 20, 1864. 2-tf

METCALF'S HOTEL,
CARLETON PLACE.

R. METCALF, Proprietor, thankful for past favors, having made great improvements in his House, Stables, and Yard, is prepared, with increased facilities, to accommodate the travelling community.

He can also, as heretofore, supply the public with the very best Maitland Highwines, and other liquors, by the gallon or larger quantities.

Carleton Place, 17th Dec. 1864. 15

REMOVAL!

THE Undersigned would notify his friends and customers that he has refitted and opened the old Glascott 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. 18

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.
Proprietor.

Pakenham, 8th Feb., 1864. 22

INSURANCE AGENCY.

INSURANCES effected in the following Companies at rates as low as those of any reliable Company:—

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Company.

HOME & COLONIAL Fire and Life Assurance Company, (of London, England).

BEAVER MUTUAL Fire Insurance Association, of Toronto, for the Insurance of *Farm property alone.*

W. A. DOYLE, Almonte,
18tf Agent for Lanark and Renfrew.

Star Life Assurance Society.

Office......48 Moorgate Street, London.
Annual Revenue, £120,000.

NINE-TENTHS of the profits assertained every five years are divided among the policy-holders, having paid three annual premiums.

Agent and Medical Referee,
E. B. GIBSON, M. D.

Pakenham, C. W. 49

Provincial Insurance Company of Canada
CAPITAL............£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance, and notice of losses promptly attended to, by, RICHARD H. DAVIE,
Agent at Pakenham.

December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital............................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by,

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agent Almonte.

Medical Hall & General News Agency, Pakenham.

A. FOWLER, Chemist and Druggist, Pakenham, invites public attention to his stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, & DYE STUFFS

the best quality and reasonable in price.

A. F. having opened a News Agency, offers to supply United States papers and Magazines at publisher's prices, free of postage.

Pakenham, 21st Nov. 1864. 11-cg

Medical Hall,—Pakenham.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, &c., kept constantly on hand.

E. B. GIBSON, M. D.

Pakenham, Aug. 1864. 49

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 layin 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 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. L. SURVEYOR

Perth, March, 1862.

INVESTMENTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are desirous of investing moneys which have been placed in their hands for that purpose.

They are, therefore, prepared to receive applications for Loans on improved Farms.

DEACON & MORRIS.

Perth, 28th Nov., 1864. 12

Professional Cards.

Deacon & Morris,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
PERTH—County of Lanark, C. W.
JOHN DEACON, JR. ALEX. MORRIS.
Late of Torrance & Morris,
August, 1864. Montreal.

Fraser & Beynon,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES, &c.,
Office—Allan's Buildings.

Joseph Jamieson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
COMMISSIONER IN QUEEN'S BENCH,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
ARNPRIOR, COUNTY OF RENFREW. 17yr

E. B. Gibson, M. D., C. M.
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.)
LICENTIATE, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Pakenham, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR
Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Coroner for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew
Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

Dr. Thornton,
(Graduate of Queen's College,)
OFFICE—AT MR. SHAW'S DRUG STORE,
ALMONTE, C. W.

James Patterson, M. D., C. M.,
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal,)
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON, &c.,
ALMONTE, C. W. 33-ly

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER
Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W

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

Dr. YORK,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & CORONER,
Innisville, C. W.

J. F. KENNEDY,
DENTIST, PERTH,
Will visit Almonte first Tuesday in each month, and Carleton Place the second Tuesday in each month.

Business Cards.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER, JEWELLER, &C.
Mill street, Almonte.

DUPLEX, Patent Lever, and all other kinds of good Watches repaired in a first class manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Jewellry of all kinds neatly repaired.
☞ School and other seals engraved.

Almonte, March 28th, 1864.

KINGAN & KINLOCH,
Wholesale Grocers,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
Corner St. Peter and St. Sacrament Sts.,
(In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mills, Mattice & Co.)
Montreal.
JOHN KINGAN, WM. KINLOCH.
30-ly

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.
DEALERS IN
SOLE and UPPER LEATHER
French Cafskins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Moroccos, Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Hotel, OTTAWA. 50

William Nivin, & Co.,
GENERAL Commission Merchants, Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

GEORGE FOSTER,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.
☞ Orders punctually attended to and Work warranted. 47

Notice.

JOHN G. LYNN Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Eganville.

Astronomical Lines run with the best instruments, and in the most approved methods. All Surveys promptly performed and guaranteed.

Land Surveying.

HAVING STUDIED WITH J. M. O. CROMWELL, Esq., of Perth, and being furnished with the best instruments now in use, the subscriber is convinced that he can do as accurate work as any other Surveyor in the province. Terms reasonable.

JAMES ALLAN.

Renfrew, 10th June, 1864. 40-au*

Robert Anderson,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c., Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.
19th May, 1863. 39

A LEISHMAN,
AUCTIONEER, BENNIE'S CORNERS
RAMSAY. 7

Archibald Thompson,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., in the Queen's Bench, in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.
Renfrew, C.W.,
(County of Renfrew,) 7-au

Mississippi Woolen Mills,
BREDIN & TESKEY,
MANUFACTURERS of Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
The highest price paid for Wool.
Appleton, July 1st, 1864. 43-ly

Money! Money! Money!
MONEY to loan on first-class security. Apply to W. M. SHAW, Barrister, &c.
Perth 2nd July, 1864. 43-t

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 within Six Months, and Two Dollars if not paid till after the expiration of Six Months.

ADVERTISING.
[BY THE LINE.]

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents; and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, $1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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

Advertisements without specific directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FUJI MICRO SAFETY N