Carleton Place Herald.

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SABBATH READING.

Cling to the Cross.

Cling not to earth with its wailing and woe,
Its sunshine and sorrow, its joy and despair;
We need a support amid life's troubled flow
And a guide in our darkness our labor and care;
Cling to the Cross.

Sweet are earth's fountains that sparkle and sing,
Bright are the dew-drops of morning or night,
Dear the fond forms to which our hearts cling,
Yet only afford us inconsistant delight—
Cling to the Cross.

Where are the joys that are fadeless and pure?
Where are delights that will ever abide?
How may we life, never ending, secure
When crossing death's narrow but turbulent tide?
Cling to the cross.

Hearts whose fond tendrils are bleeding and torn:
Hearts that have buried the pure and the true;
Ruddy of riches and life treasures shorn;
There's a friend in the Saviour and riches for you,
Cling to the cross.

Emblem of shame though it once may have been;
Emblem of honor now worn on the breast;
It speaks of redemption from sorrow and sin;
It speaks of our glory, our heaven our rest,
Cling to the cross.

It tells of a saviour immortal above
Who suffered and died from our folly and crimes
It speaks of his sympathy mercy and love,
And the crown that awaits us in happier climes;
Cling to the cross.

It points us the way to bright fountains on high,
Whose waters are lifegiving ceaseless and free
It points us to pleasures that never more die—
Weeping one smile, for this boon is for thee
Cling to the cross.

Around the blessed cross is a desert of gloom
Dark are the clouds that encompass its form
But 'neath it the flowers of hope ever bloom,
Its halo is fadeless in sunshine or storm,
Cling to the cross.

In Thee do I Put my Trust.

"Mother, what did David mean when he said, 'Preserve me, O God; for in thee do I put my trust?'"

"Do you remember the little girl we saw walking with her father in the woods last week?"

"O yes, mother; wasn't she beautiful?"

"She was a gentle, loving little thing, and her father was very kind to her. Do you remember what she said when she came to the narrow bridge over the brook?"

"I do not like to think of that bridge, mother—it makes me feel giddy. Do you believe it is safe—just those two planks laid across and no railing? If she had stepped a little to one side she would have fallen into the water."

"Do you remember what she said?"

"Yes. She stopped a minute, as if she did not like to go over, and then looked up in her father's face and asked him to take hold of her hand, and said, 'You will take care of me, dear father; I don't feel afraid when you take hold of my hand.' And her father looked so lovingly upon her, and took tight hold of her hand, as if she was very precious to him."

"I think David felt like that little girl when he wrote the words which you have just read."

"Was David going over a bridge, mother?"

"Not a bridge as the one in the woods; but he had come to some place of difficulty in his life, and whenever he was in any way troubled he looked up to God, just as this little girl did to her father, and said 'Preserve me, O God.' It is the same as if he had said, 'Please take care of me, my kind heavenly father; I do not feel afraid if you take hold of my hand.'"

"O mother, how beautiful! But God did not really take hold of David's hand and lead him through the trouble?"

"No; but God loves his children who trust him—who feel safe in his care—just as the father did his little daughter; and though he does not take hold of their hands, he knows how to make them feel as peaceful and easy as if he did."

'Mother, can I be one of God's children?'

"Yes, my dear. If you love him and trust him, and try to please him he will call you his own, and lead you all your life, and make you very happy."

"Will there be any bridges in my life? I mean, shall I have troubles? Now I have not any, have I? I have not to look up to God and ask him to take care of me."

"You must not think great troubles are the only ones we have to meet with. You will have many small troubles, and will need to look to your heavenly Father to take care of you through them."

"What troubles do you think I shall have, mother?"

"You had one this morning. Sarah was unkind to you, and you were sadly grieved."

"Could I go to God with such troubles?"

"Yes, my dear; you can tell him just as you would me all your happiness, and ask him to comfort you."

"Mother, I am very glad we read that psalm this morning. I think I love God better already, and I hope I shall always trust him."

"I hope you will; and if you begin when you are a little girl, you will learn better and better about him, and be far happier than those who have no such friend to go to in trouble."

"Why, cannot everybody go to God with their wants."

"Certainly, if they will; but a great many people never tell him their troubles—never ask him to forgive them, nor to take care of them. They did not begin in their childhood and it is difficult to learn this trust when we are old."

"O, I hope I shall learn it now, while you can help me, mother."

"God alone can help you, my child; ask him to teach you to trust him."—*Young Reaper.*

Advantage of Alms-Giving.

Alexander being asked where he would lay his treasure, answered well, *Apud amicos*, that is "Among my friends;" being confident that there it would be kept with safety and returned with interest. Why, O man! why needest thou enlarge thy barns? Knowest thou not where to deposit thy plenty? Make the friends of Jesus Christ thy treasury. Let the hands of the widow and the bowels of the poor be thy storehouse. Here it is sure; no thief can steal it; no time can rust it; no change can loose it; and here it is improved. Thou wilt not turn poorer by alms-giving. A temporal gift is thus turned into an eternal reward. Sow thy charity in this ground and it will bring forth an hundredfold. I recollect here an epitaph said to be engraven on the tomb of Atolus of Rheims: "He exported his fortune before me into heaven by his charities, he is gone thither to enjoy it." How superior to those nauseous inscriptions which feed pride among bones, and worms and putrefaction! Ruler of the universe! if thou givest me riches, eradicate from my heart the love of the world. Teach me to give to the poor what would otherwise nourish avarice, and to send my fortune before me into heaven. Let my funeral oration be spoken by the wretched in sobs and sighs, and such expressions as these: "I was naked and he clothed me; I was hungry and he fed me; I lived a dying life and he was the happy instrument of Providence to support me."

The Soldier's Experience.

The other day, in the class meeting at "The Home" in forty second street, an old [illegible] with a crutch under his right arm and his left hand resting on the door knob, and related his experience: "In the year '90 I found the lord and he has been with me ever since in the sorrows and trials of life. Fifty one years ago today I was with William on the batle field. At the sound of the bugle the night before we began our march. We had sweet conversation by the way and talked of our confidence in Christ. He said he did not expect to come out of the battle; I said I thought I would go through it. He said again he would not, but we will meet again. He was wounded, but while the blood was flowing he rejoiced in God. I could not stop to take care of him, as the bugle sounded to call in the stragglers. He said he would soon ground his arms at Jesus's feet, and I expect shortly to meet him."

Another comrade of the same William gives us in that beautiful tract, "The Dying Soldier," this account of his triumphant death: 'Is Christ with you now, William? Is your soul comfortable in the enjoyment of his love and the foretaste of heaven? To my great surprise he made a mighty effort, and sprung up so as to occupy a sitting posture, partly leaning on my shoulder; and taking his hand from the wound, while the blood spurted out on a dead horse, he lifted up his hand to heaven and cried out, 'Ah, comrade! the joys of my soul are greater than all the pains of my body; yes, indeed, He is precious; and I now prove that, having loved his own, he loveth them to the end. Farewell, comrade, I am going with Jesus;' and then waving his hand and gazing around him, he cried out with a peculiar tone of voice that I shall never forget, while I held my hand to his wound, 'Farewell marches and trenches! Farewell fatigue parties and midnight revelings of drunken comrades! Farewell field of battle and blood and slaughter! and farewell sun and moon and stars, and—' he paused, almost exhausted with his feelings; but, turning to me, he cried, 'Yes, farewell beloved comrade in Jesus Christ! Meet me in glory, for O! in a few minutes more my soul must depart, and then—yes,

Then I'll march up the heavenly street,
And ground my arms at Jesus' feet.'

Cheerfulness.

It occurred to me, the last time I read those charming verses in which Wordsworth laments in unequalled pathos and simplicity the death of "Lucy," that her subtile grace of nature might have been that sunniness of temper which we call cheerfulness.

Who has not observed the peculiar effect produced in a household by the continual influence of this quality in one of its members; how it seemed to rise upon it like sunshine in the world, filling all the shady places with brightness? It is not only beauty and gladness in itself but it is the cause of beauty and gladness in others. Dispelling clouds and gloom, it opens the horizon with its "seven-listed colors" of hope; music comes in the train: graces are called forth in others, like buds and blossoms in the natural world, and the sweet fruits of goodness are ripened. It reveals the strait path which is so narrow and sometimes difficult, and which often lies unsuspected in its course under the clouds of temper, selfishness, and discontent. It brightens the rugged path of duty, and lends wings to the weary who walk therein, sad and faint hearted borne down by the length and difficulties of the way.

A few years ago a death occurred in a family where I visited. It was that of a daughter whom I had often remarked as the least promising of the family. She was plain in countenance and slightly deformed in person. She shared none of the rare mental gifts which distinguished her sisters: there was no great quickness of perception, no talent for art, no wit or brilliancy in conversation. I thought they could spare her better than any other child. I did not say quite this when I saw the afflicted parents, but perhaps they inferred it, for the mother said:

"We could have spared any other child better; and I do not say this in the usual spirit of inconsistent discontent, with which we see our 'blessings brighten as they take their flight,' but have long felt and acknowledged the household indebtedness of our Mary. She has been very much of a sufferer for many years, and the holy example of her patient endurance has had an effect in our home which I cannot describe. But she blessed us chiefly in uniform cheerfulness. None of us ever saw a frown upon her brow from impatience, or discontent or weariness. Who could indulge in peevishness, or impatience, or petulance, or passion, when they saw or thought of Mary! If her father came home weary or dispirited he went first to her; if I was anxious or careworn, her bright smile and tender sympathy cheered and sustained me as effectually as the strongest arm could have done."
—*Mrs. Richards's Springs of Action.*

I have seen men whose reverence for religion was so morbid that they could hardly lift up their eyes to heaven, but who made it up by the way they looked down on their fellow men—men who yielded to no master here, who were touched by no name of friend or brother; but the moment the name of God was pronounced they collapsed.

As bells answer bells and strike with sweet collision in the air, so may heart answer heart, and joy answer joy, upon this wedding-day when those who are affianced to God are openly united to him in holy communion.

A state in which the citizen is the pabulum of the state, will soon have nothing left to feed on.

Our sweetest experiences of affection are meant to be suggestions of that realm which is the home of the heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Public Lands.

There are few, even among the inhabitants of Canada themselves, who have anything like an adequate conception of the amount of fertile land which is still awaiting settlement in this province. The districts lying beyond the limits of the settled portions of the country are to most people a *terra incognita*. There is a general lack of accurate information as to their capabilities and resources, and in the absence of any definite knowledge on the subject, a sort of vague notion is prevalent that the habitable part of Canada—putting out of view the great territories in the North-West not yet surveyed—and the large spaces on the maps which are not dotted with post-offices, represent regions of irreclaimable wilderness. The agents and other officers of the Crown Lands Department know better, but the information of which [illegible] has not hitherto been [illegible] able to the community at large. Their reports are stowed away in the pigeon-holes of the Crown lands office, where few can have access to them, or, if some of them do happen to be published, they are for the most part hidden out of view in some bulky blue-book which the public do not read. What was required, in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to make generally known the capabilities of the Province to furnish comfortable homesteads for a population vastly greater than now inhabits it, was a concise statement suitable for general circulation, setting forth the inducements which Canada has to offer to intending emigrants from the old world, and especially showing the situation of the lands still open for settlement and the terms on which they can be obtained. This *desideratum* is now applied, so far at least as the lands actually surveyed and open for immediate settlement are concerned, in a pamphlet just issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, entitled "Canada: Information for Immigrants, "Settlers, and Purchasers of Public Lands." It presents within a brief compass all the leading facts which it is desirable that intending settlers should be acquainted with and is accompanied by a good map of the Province, showing the newly surveyed townships, colonization roads, &c. Mr. McDougall has done the public a service in issuing it, and its publication, we have no doubt, will also be of use in lightening the labour in his own department, since it will dispense with the necessity for a great deal of correspondence in reply to inquiries to which it furnishes complete and satisfactory answers.

The information which the pamphlet communicates, relates chiefly to the border territory of townships lately surveyed, and now in process of settlement, lying between the more densely sttled parts of the Province and the districts still unsurveyed and wholly unoccupied except by lumberers. A few introductory pages are devoted to preliminary remarks about the geographical position of Canada, its constitution and government, its municipal institutions, its rivers, canals and railways, its climate, woods and forests, and the rapid progress it has made in being settled with an industrious, enterprising and orderly population. Information is then given about the great lines of colonization roads, opened by the government, on which "free grants" of one hundred acres are given to actual settlers. In Upper Canada these are eight in number—the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, running east and west, and which, when completed, will connect the Ottawa with Lake Huron; the Frontenac Road, running north of Kingston, through the County of Frontenac; the Addington Road, running north and south through the County of Addington; the Hastings Road, running nearly parallel to the Addington road, and connecting the county of Hastings with the Ottawa and Opeongo road; the Burleigh Road, running north through Burleigh and Anstruther, in the County of Peterborough; the Bobcaygeon road, running from Bobcaygeon, between the counties of Peterborough and Victoria, north, and intended to be continued to Lake Nipissing; the Victoria road, running north through the County of Victoria; and the Muskoka road, running from Lake Couchiching, north of Lake Simcoe, in a north easterly direction to the Grand Falls of Muskoka. The conditions on which free grants are given along these colonization lines, are:—that the settler be eighteen years of age; that he take possession of the land allotted to him within six months, and build on it a log house 16 by 20 feet; and that he reside on the lot, and cultivate ten acres of land in the course of four years. Members of a family having several lots granted to them, may reside on a single lot, being exempted from building and residence on each location.

Information is next given about the various Crown Land Agencies, the quantity and character of the lands they have to dispose of, and how the different localities may be reached. We learn that the agencies in Upper Canada have at present for sale, and open for immediate settlement, upwards of two millions of acres of land, not including the surveyed lands on the north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior. The lands on the north shore of Lake Huron, and at Fort William, on Lake Superior, are sold on time, at twenty cents an acre. All other Crown Lands in Upper Canada, still to be disposed of, (except the free grants) are sold for cash at seventy cents an acre, and on time at one dollar an acre, one-fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four-fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent on the purchase money unpaid. All crown lands in the newly surveyed territory are subject to settlement duties. The Admaston agency is the first in the Upper Canada list. This is reached by rail to Ottawa City, thence by steamer to Farrell's Landing, then by land to Admaston. In this agency there are about 240,000 acres for sale, in seven townships in the county of Renfrew, and in the township of Canonto in the County of Frontenac. The land is stated to be, in general, well adapted for agricultural purposes, producing the best quality of wheat, oats, potatoes and Indian corn. Large sections of it are also suitable for grazing purposes, being well watered and having excellent meadow land. The Pembroke agency, lying further to the north, embraces 210,000 acres of land for sale, in seven townships of the county of Renfrew, and in the township of Maria, situated on the Ottawa river, in the Nipissing District. In various parts of these townships there are extensive tracts of hardwood land, the soil of which, though stony, may be cultivated extensively. Pine is abundant, and is the prevailing timber throughout. In the township of Alice, which has already a population of nearly a thousand, there are still to be disposed of about 30,000 acres of good [illegible] and fit for settlement. The Clonstarf [illegible] agency embraces five townships in Renfrew, and three in the Nipissing District, and offer for sale about 250,000 acres. The three [illegible] agencies, hitherto specified, comprise a portion of what is termed the Ottawa territory in Upper Canada, and contain large tracts of fertile land. The districts thrown open for settlement are in the vicinity of immense lumbering regions which, increase the value by giving the settlers an opportunity of disposing of their produce at good prices. The Kingston agency comprises 250,000 acres, in seven townships in the northern part of the township of Frontenac. In the township of Oldsen, excellent crops of wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and turnips have been produced, but the land, generally, is better adapted for grazing than any other kinds of husbandry. The other townships are also well-adapted for agricultural purposes, and [illegible] their vicinity [illegible] the surplus produce of the settlers, besides giving employment for themselves and their teams during the winter months. The Tamworth agency, reached by stage from Napanee, comprises 250,000 acres for sale, in six townships of Addington and Frontenac. This section being a mixed agricultural and timber producing region offers great inducements to settlers, as they are sure of a ready market and high prices at the nearest lumbering establishment. The Madoc agency which is traversed by the Hastings road, and is connected by the Peterson line with the Opeongo road, contains 200,000 acres for sale, situated in twelve townships in the northern part of Hastings. The country is generally rough but comprises many tracts of good arable land. The Bobcaygeon agency comprises 300,000 acres for sale, in the northern part of Peterborough, and is traversed by the Bobcaygeon road. The Lindsay agency has about 200,000 acres for sale, in six townships in the county of Victoria. The Muskoka agency has 150,000 acres for sale in six townships, situated in the northern portions of Victoria and Ontario. The lands in this agency are said to be generally well timbered and watered by lakes and rivers, with fish in abundance, and excellent mill sites.

Interesting information is also given about the lands to be disposed of at a shilling an acre on the shores of Huron and Superior, and about those open for settlement in Lower Canada. We trust the wide circulation of the pamphlet will have the effect of making more generally known and appreciated, the advantages which Canada can offer to those of the surplus population of the old world who desire to make homes for themselves and their families on this side of the Atlantic.—*Globe.*

The Lumber Trade.

The general yearly meeting of the board of Lumber Manufacturers was held on Tuesday, at the Union Hotel in this city, for the election of officers. There were present Allan Gilmour, D. T. Brown, R. McConnell, David Moore, E. McGillivray, George Bryson, Levi Young, J. Macdonel, Wilson Stitt, T. Bryson, Joshua Smith, Robert Skead, G. W. Perley, W. Mackay, C. Sinclair, G. H. Perry, Esquires, Hon. James Skead, W. F. Powell, Esq., M. P., D. McLachlin, Esq., M. P., W. McD. Dawson, Esq., M. P., John Poupore, Esq., M. P. and Alex. Fraser, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Secretary and the minutes of last meeting read.

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Board for the year 1863: Allan Gilmour, George E. Aird, Joseph Aumond, Hon. James Skead, Robert Skead, Richard McConnell, David Moore, Levi Young, and Robert Conroy, Esquires.

Allan Gilmour, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the year 1863; Richard McConnell, Esq., Vice-President; George E. Aird, Esq., Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Esq., Secretary.

The Hon. James Skead, David Moore, George E. Aird and the Secretary were appointed a committee to audit accounts and order payment of same.

A very interesting debate on the present position and future prospects of the trade took place, in which Messrs. Dawson, Powell, Hon. James Skead, Messrs. McGillivray McConnell and the President took a part—and it was resolved, that A. Gilmour, R. McConnell, D. Moore, G. E. Aird, R. Skead, Levi Young, J. Smith, G. W. Perley and E. McGillivray, be a committee to prepare a bill to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, embodying the wants of the trade. The meeting then adjourned.—*Ottawa Union.*

Horrible Catastrophe at Barton.

A serious fire occured in Barton, near Hamilton, on Tuesday night last. It appears that the elections for the Township of Barton took place on Monday. During the day the bottle circulated rather too freely, and the consequence was that, before night, many persons in the neighborhood of the polling place were under its influence. The taverns did a good business, and cash flowed in freely in exchange for the soul and-body-destroying liquid. About half past two o'clock in the morning, it was discovered that Hannon's tavern was on fire. The alarm was immediately raised and several neighbors instantly appeared on the scene. Although the flames were bursting out of the house, the inmates seemed unconcious of their dreadful situation.

Those who discovered the first breakout of the flames, accompanied by Mr. H. Ryckman, who had been aroused by their cries, proceeded to the house and broke in the door. The noise awakened the landlord, Mr. Hannon, and his family were placed beyond danger. It was remembemberad, however, that upstairs there were two guests, and Mr. Hannon at once proceeded to look after their safety. He found one of them, Kemp, on the landing, and brought him down—a corpse. The unfortunate man had either been suffocated by the smoke, as the jury state, or his neck had been dislocated in his attempt to escape. It was not known until after the excitement of the affair was over that he was dead. When it was ascertained, he was removed to the adjoining shed and stretched on a table. The next search was for Williams, who was also known to be in the house, Mr. Ryckman was the first to discover him, but when he found him he was beyond human help. Lying on his bed, the fierce flames spread a barrier between the wretched victim and those who went to save him.

When first seen the fire was raging round his head, and although many attempts were made to reach him, they all failed. They could do nothing to save him, and were compelled to look on while the flames lapped their fiery tongues around him, and licked up his life. Mr. Ryckman exerted himself energetically, and mounted a shed built under the window of the room in which Williams slep (the sleep of death), and threw bucket after bucket of water on the burning flesh. All was in vain, and he was compelled to retire. The body could not be obtained until the house had been consumed and it had fallen on the ground. When [illegible] from the flames, it was found nothing but a cinder. The head, which had been slowly consumed in the bed, was wanting, and of the legs and arms nothing remained but an inch or two of bone.

Williams was about 40 years of age, and came from St. Colomb, Cornwall, England; his father and mother are both alive. Kemp was about fifty years old.

An inquest was held on Tuesday. After hearing and patiently considering the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said William Williams came to his death from the body being burnt; and the said Daniel Kemp came to his death from apparent suffocation by smoke—they both being asleep in Mr. Hannon's tavern, on the night of the 5th inst., and having both went to bed the worse of liquor. The jurors also find that the fire originated in the bedroom of the deceased Williams, causing the destruction of the said Hannon's tavern."

Results of Intemperance—Sad End of an Eminent Lawyer.

Andrew Harvie, a gentleman long and well known in Chicago as an eminent lawyer, and formerly of the firm of Harvie, Miller & Nisson, died yesterday morning in the street. His dead body was found about seven o'clock, by an officer, at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to No. 6 Tremont Block. He lay with his head downward, and was quite dead when discovered. An inquest was held by Coroner Scmidt, and a verdict was returned by the jury that the deceased had "died from the effects of cold and exposure." Mr. Harvie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was a graduate of Glasgow University, having taken the degree of A. M. in that institution. He removed to America in 1837, and spent some years in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was engaged as a tutor. He afterwards removed to Michigan, and about twenty years ago was employed as professor of the Greek and Latin languages in a branch of the University of Michigan, at Tecumseh, Lenawee county. He then removed to Detroit, and entered the office of Geo. C. Bates—now of this State—as a law student, Mr. Bates being then United States Distriet Attorney for Michigan. He there commenced a successful practice at the bar, but soon afterwards removed to Sault Ste. Marie in the Lake Superior region, and was elected State Senator from Chipeway county, a position which he filled with much honor, and occupied during two terms. While residing there he wrote a series of five or six articles on the Lake Superior country, which were published in *Harper's Magazine*, illustrated with cuts, engraved from his own sketches. He removed to Chicago in the fall of 1852. He was elected President of the St. Andrew's Society in 1858, and presided with great ability at the annual dinner of the Society, on the 30th November in that year. He also took a leading part in the Burns centennial anniversary in the following January, and also in the succeeding extensive celebration of Washington's birthday. Since the death of his estimable wife he has been gradually sinking into dissipated habits, commencing with a slight debauch, and following with a long interval of sobriety, but within the last two or three years he has become almost constantly inebriated. His friends here strove with him, but to no avail, and he finally died as above stated. How long he had been lying there is not known. The last that was seen of him alive was by a policeman, who saw him about midnight on his knees in Lake street. Mr. Harvie has long been lame from an abscess on the leg. His friends tried to persuade him to enter the hospital, and he promised to do so, but deferred it till it was too late. But for his late unfortunate failing, Mr. Harvie would now occupy a place in the temple of legal fame, and be looked upon—as he once was—a model of learning in his profession, a classic thinker, and an eloquent advocate. The deceased was a member of the masonic fraternity, and is believed at one time to have held the rank of Royal Arch Mason.—*Chicago Times.*

Commercial Effects of the War.

If there is still a doubt, in the great contest between North and South, as to which side will ultimately triumph, there can be no difficulty in deciding the question, to which of the contending parties the war has hitherto proved most disastrous in its commercial and social results. The North has had the immense advantages of maintaining an almost undisputed naval superiority, and of carrying on the war in the enemy's territory, and we consequently find that it has been during the past year in the enjoyment of an apparently high degree of prosperity, while the Southern population have had for the most part to endure privation of the most severe kind.

The South had its ports closed, its foreign trade completely destroyed, a large portion of its territory over-run by its foes, and much of its property confiscated. Its system of labour has been seriously interfered with, very many of its slaves having been freed by the Northern armies, while very many more having had to be removed far into the interior, to prevent their being liberated or running away. The necessities of the war, too, have taken into the armies a much greater proportion of the whole white population in the South than in the North, so that only women, and those of the male population too old or too young for active service, have been left at home to keep the slaves at work in raising crops. The productions of the South have, therefore, been greatly less than in ordinary years, and, there having been no trade with the outside world except by means of the few vessels which have successfully run the blockade, the Southern population, with a reduced purchasing power, have been able to obtain even the most common necessaries of life only at famine prices. When the full history of the war comes to be written, the intense and widespread suffering which its prosecution brought upon the great body of the people throughout the rebel States will be one of the most prominent themes, and the philosophic historian, looking beyond the series of intermediate causes, will ascribe to the working of a divine retribution, the fact that the heaviest calamities of the war fell upon that party which took up arms for the purpose of confirming and perpetuating a system of cruel wrong and oppresion.

To the North the year lately closed has been prosperous. Commerce has been in an active condition, and fewer failures have occurred than in any one of the previous ten years. No class of the community have been in a depressed condition. There has been active employment for all, with fair wages and an abundance of all the necessaries of life. Various causes contribute to this result, and the chief cause of all is the war itself. Its large expenditures have given employment to a great deal of capital and labour, and even the depreciation of the currency, caused by the over-issue of the Government notes, by making money plentiful, has had the effect of still further stimulating activity in all departments of trade and industry. But other causes, altogether independent of the war, have also contributed to the present condition of the Northern States. For the past two years, although in some sections there have been partial failures of the crops, they have had abundant harvests, while there has been at the same time a deficiency in Europe. There has thus been a great quantity of produce to export at remunerative prices, and the very best facilities have existed for bringing it out from the interior. The extension of railways into the far West, and the completion of the canal system previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, have conferred a value on the agricultural products of the Western States, which, without these facilities of transport to the seaboard they could not have possessed. But for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, completed in 1860, the United States would have derived from the great European demand for breadstuffs, for, without the increased facilities it provided, a very large portion of the produce brought down to supply that demand could never have reached tide-water. We have not as yet the complete statistics of the produce for the year, but some idea of its magnitude may be formed from what we know of the trade of a single port, that of Chicago, where in 1862 there were shipped of grain and flour (reduced to wheat) fifty-six millions of bushels, against forty-nine millions in 1861, thirty-one millions in 1860, and sixteen in 1959. These figures show that at least in the great producing district of which Chicago is the commercial centre, agricultural industry, so far from having been paralyzed by the war, has been stimulated to a greatly increased activity. The exports from the United States during the past year have been so large as to make the balance of trade in their favour. In former years, as a general rule, the United States imported far more than they exported, and had to pay the difference in gold. Latterly, they have been exporting more largely than they have imported, notwithstanding, that the export of cotton, which used to be so important an item in making good the foreign balances, has ceased; and it is calculated that there is now in the country at least a hundred millions more of gold than there was when the war commenced, and this, although many millions have gone to Europe in payment for stocks thrown back upon the American market for sale. This sending back of American stocks to the United States certainly indicates that, in the minds of European capitalists, there is a want of confidence in the financial future of the republic. No such diminished confidence has been shown by the Americans themselves. On the contrary, there has been an extraordinary rise in almost all descriptions of stocks. Taking the whole list of shares dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, the advance in the aggregate market value has considerably exceeded 100 per cent; in other words, has more than doubled since the first day of January 1862. The depreciation of the currency of course accounts for a portion of the rise, but another and more substantial cause is the immense increase which has taken place in the traffic of the various railroads, which, with very few exceptions, have not had their operations disturbed in the slightest degree by the war.

The prosperity which is now enjoyed by the North is, undoubtedly, to a great extent artificial. There will be a reaction some day which will involve a large part of the community in ruin. At the present moment, however, there are no indications of such a result. Trade seems to be conducted on a safe basis, and the producing industry of the country, which is the main source of a nation's wealth, has never been more active than it is at present. If the war, however, with its great expenditures, were suddenly to close, it is certain that a good deal of the prosperity which is now witnessed would be swept away. It is by no means sure, however, that the evil would be so great as some have predicted. The resources of the free States are so enormous, that predictions of the effect which supposed events might have on their condition, based on *data* supplied by the history of European countries, are often found to be very wide of the mark.

Arrival of the China.

Sandy Hook, Jan. 14—9:30 a. m.

The Steamship China, from Liverpool on Saturday the 3rd, via Queenstown on the 4th, just passed.

Political news generally unimportant.

A United States man-of-war is still watching the Sumpter at Gibraltar.

Liverpool, Evening.—The steamship Arabia from Boston has arrived to-day.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions very dull.

London, Jan. 3—Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅜ @ 92¾ for money. American stocks—latest sales, Erie 43¼ @ 43¾; Illinois Central 41½.

The Bombay Mail arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd inst.

The Calcutta and China mails passed Jubal on the 1st inst.

Calcutta dates are to the 15 Dec. Canton dates are to the 30th Nov. Melbourn dates are to the 25th Nov.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—No political news of importance to-day.

Queenstown, Jan. 4.—The London produce market continued very quiet during the Holidays.

London, Jan. 3—Evening.—Funds today firm at yesterday's prices. Consols, for money, a little higher. Attention is most directed to the coming settlement.

Breadstuffs quiet but firm. There has been no regular market since Tuesday.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm but inactive; wheat firm, with small sales; corn quiet. Provisions very dull. Various circulars report beef heavy. Beef has a downward tendency. Bacon down, with a decline of 1s.

London.—Consols closed at 92¾ @ 92¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £86,000.

Paris, Jan. 3,—p. m.

The number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts in France, out of employment, are now said to reach 300,000 with no prospect of their being relieved from their state of absolute destitution.

Canton, Nov. 30.—There has been a violent gale off Manilla, and ten Spanish vessels have been lost.

Melbourne, Nov. 25.—Gold shipments, since the last mail, amount to 721,000 oz.

Madrid, Jan. 3rd.—The resignation of Caretas, Spanish ambassador to Paris, has been accepted.

An article in the *Epocha* characterizes the defence of Juarez by Gen. Prim as scandalous.

The Intercolonial Railway.

The St. John's, New Brunswick Morning News, which we believe is the Government organ, announces in double-leaded type the arrival ot the Hon. Mr. Tilley, from his mission as an Intercolonial Delegate to England. It states that he has been entirely successful. The News further says that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each expected an annual charge of £35,000, but that under the arrangements effected it will not exceed £31,000. Referring to the sinking fund our contemporary says:

But this sinking fund is not to commence until ten years after this, in the year 1873. The Delegates contended for this length of time, although much opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Duke of Newcastle, inasmuch as there was no precedent for the English Government to grant a longer time than twenty years, whenever they have made a guarantee. The concession, however, was made in our case, through the indefatigable exertions of the Delegates. Should there not be funds, at the expiration of the respective periods of payments, then the Colonies will be allowed to issue debentures to meet the amount—of course bearing interest at 6 per cent—which will, no doubt, command a high premium, for when this railroad is under way as a great Imperial highway, endorsed by the English Government, it will be considered in England in the light of a great institution—the Colonies will be supposed to have something of National importance about them—all acting in concert and with power and effect upon the minds of capitalists and statesmen. But the English Government being willing to accept our Provincial debentures for the purpose of paying off the debt, remove any doubt as to their validity, or their negociability. The British Government have entered into the undertaking with heart and zeal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not the least doubt of carrying it through Parliament. The Surveyors are to be sent over the ground immediately after the Provinces have decided, as the British Government require the surveys preparatory to submitting the measure to the Parliament, in order to have the proper data to govern them in fixing the exact cost."

Suicide of Dr. Fraser.

You have, of course, read all about the shocking suicide committed here by Dr. Fraser, of the Canadian Rifles. I happened accidently to be one of the first who entered the room of the deceased, and served subsequently on the Coroner's jury. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this catastrophe resulted from a disappointment in a love affair. "Men have died ere now, and worms have eaten them; but not for Love"—says Rosalind, but here we have a clear refutation of a scepticism which seems to have prevailed in Shakespeare's time. A remarkable circumstance attending this suicide was the fact that "Horace Templeton," one of Lever's novels—an autobiography which paints most touchingly the gradual ebbing away of a consumptive's life, should have been found on the chair by his bedside. He had evidently been reading the diary, probably the very passage which describes the approach of the Angel of Death, not, however, in the repugnant form of a grinning skeleton with a scythe, but in that of an angel with an extinguished torch, as the more poetical ancients portrayed him. The poor cold hand almost rested upon the book, and I shall never see this work hereafter without recalling that darkened room, the blood-stained razor, and the crimson pool on the carpet. What a terrible shock this news will be to his family in their far distant Irish home! He seemed to be such a fine-looking, manly, good-natured fellow. More than once I saw him play with the children in the hall of the Queen's Hotel, who always used to set up a joyous shout when his towering form appeared in view. *Toronto cor. of Hamilton Spectator.*

PERSONAL.—His Honor Judge Armstrong, of this city, about whose illness so much misrepresentation had found a place in the columns of some of our leading journals, he has quite recovered, and is about to resume his duties. A severe bilious attack, accompanied with the prostration and restlessness incidental to that class of diseases, gave occasion to foolish reports of which his rapid restoration to health furnishes the best refutation; and his hale and healthy appearance, combined with the usual vigor for which he is remarkable, promise many years of service and usefulness to the public.—*O. Union.*

The leading members of the New York Chamber of Commerce are out in a card protesting against the use of their rooms or the name of the honorable organization to which they belong to welcome General Butler to New York. In justice to the Chamber, it should be understood that it has nothing to do with the proposed reception—a private committee self-appointed, having undertaken that work, and hence the necessity for this card to set themselves right before the public. The merchants of New York are too well acquainted with the operations of Butler and Bro., to have anything to do with the disreputable firm.—*World.*

The Norfolk *Messenger* says that Sylvester Post, one of the oldest settlers in Walsingham, was lately found lying on the ice about half a mile from Hutchinson's shanty, Long Point Marsh, where he was living. The body was brought to Port Rowan, and Coroner McLennan notified of the matter, when an inquest was held over the body. The jury returned a verdict "that the deceased had became exhausted and laid down on the ice for rest, when he fell asleep and froze to death."

Lately a most important discovery has been made by Mr. Anderson, the Assistant Superintendent of Woolwich Arsenal, of a simple process by which steel is rendered as tough as wrought-iron without losing its hardness. This change is effected in a few minutes by heating the metal and plunging it in oil, after which the steel can be cut, but scarcely broken.

Serious Outbreak among the Convicts at Dartmoor.

A London contemporary reports another outbreak among the convicts at Dartmoor:

On Sunday, the 21st of December, as the convicts were proceeding from their cells to attend divine service in the prison chapel, one of them took it into his head to be refractory, and was ordered off to the punishment cell. He broke out in a volley of the most frightful oaths and threats, calling on his fellow convicts to "down the screws," or knock down the warders. A few of the most determined among those who were within hearing of the fellow's language took up its burden, and harangued the rest in terms quite as forcible. Their clamorous cry for a rescue was answered by a rush of about 200 convicts, who succeeded in dragging their "chum" from the hands of the officers. The tumult and confusion which ensued beggar description. Captain the Hon. R. R. Best, the deputy governor, quickly arrived, and with him were all the available warders from other parts of the establishment. They were soon reinforced by a detachment of the armed civil guard, with fixed bayonets. Every effort was made to pacify the rebellious convicts and persuade them to go quietly to their cells; but all remonstrances on the part of Captain Best and of the Chief Warder, Mr. Sealy, was in vain, and the civil guard received the word to charge. The warders at the same time afforded a very efficient support by the use of their staves; and the mutineers, seeing that resistance would be hopeless, succumbed, and allowed themselves to be placed under lock and key. The original offender, and those who were identified as ring leaders in the revolt, were taken off to the punishment cells; while the whole body of convicts in that part of the prison, whether they had taken active part in the demonstration or not, were closely confined that day, instead of being marched to chapel. While this *emeute* was being forcibly repressed, convicts from other wards of the prison had been escorted as usual to divine service, the commencement of which was necessarily delayed by the disturbance without. Having succeeded in restoring order, Capt. Best entered the chapel and informed the chaplains that they might proceed, when, as he was retiring from the desk, he was attacked by a miscreant named Greenwood, or Greenfield, who rushed upon him with a loud yell, and dealt him a blow on the face, which knocked him down. The perpetrator of this act was a ruffian who has already signalized himself by the most violent assaults on the officers of various prisons, and has been again and again sent back to the penal class at Millbank for mutinous conduct at Portland and Chatham. Several convicts started up from their seats when Greenwood struck down the deputy governor, and shouted that this was the time to begin; but a timely arrival of warders in pretty strong force prevented their intentions from being carried into practice. On Christmas day, the cell doors of those very men who had been chiefly implicated in the proceedings of Sunday were left open by order of the Governor, so that the prisoners might be at liberty to seek recreation after their own tastes. Morning prayers having been brought to a conclusion, the Warder caused all the convicts to be assembled in the halls and wards for indulgence in singing, dancing, and other amusements. Three cheers having been given for the Chief Warder, and a tribute of groaning and hissing passed upon the obnoxious officers, who helped mainly in preserving discipline, eight hundred of England's choicest blackguards proceeded to entertain each other with songs and recitations, varied by an occasional dance.

THE WEATHER AND MARKETS IN BRITAIN.—The *Mark Lane Express* of Dec. 29, observes:—"In proportion as the time has approached when a set-in of winter weather was to be expected, we have found a highly increased temperature, so that our Christmas of 1862 has had more than the mildness of Spring. One circumstance of a favorable character is not to be overlooked—that with want of employment, and destitution so prevalent, whatever mitigates the pressure on the poor must be considered a benefit, and it is much better that they should not want a fire than want coals without being able to procure them. Garden esculents still remain available, and therefore less flour also is needed. As respects the wheat trade, we have clearer indications that its lowest time is about passed; neither the injurious dampness of the season nor the holiday week preventing a rise in several places of 1s per qr., though business at the close of the year was not likely to be extensive. Very little change is noted in foreign advices, but our neighbors, the French, more especially in Paris, are again rather cheaper Neither Belgium, Holland, nor the Baltic have undergone material change, and, as so many places of export are now closed by frost, we must have diminished supplies, the London receipts having already fallen off seriously."

IRON-CLAD MEN.—It has been suggested to us, in view of the improvements which are daily carried out in iron-clad ships and batteries, that the same principle might be applied to their crews, or to infantry in the field. Some steps have already been made in this direction, and self-preserving vests have been sold, we believe, in great numbers; why, then, can we not sheath the human body so that it will be perfectly protected against rifle balls at least, and yet at the same time preserve its elasticity and activity unimpaired? The force of a bullet, stopped in mid career would doubtless make the iron or steel clad recipient wink, if it did not entirely destroy his centre of gravity, but we think the most of all our sharpshooters would gladly exchange the possibility of being stunned or even stricken senseless for a time, for the certainty of being killed outright without such protection.

The ancient men-at-arms and Knight Templars wore suits of mail, but they weighed down both horses and riders, and had to be abandoned. Let some ingenious person invent a complete personal protection, and he will assuredly reap his reward.—*Scientific American.*

It is said that the Raccoon, 22 guns and 400 horse power, is to be immediately commissioned for sea to convey his Royal Highnes Prince Alfred, who is to be borne on her books as one of her officers, on a lengthened cruise—believed to be to the colonies of Australia. The Prince of Leiningen is expected to take the command of the Raccoon.

At length the separation of the County of Victoria from Peterboro has been effected. The proclamation is expected to issue on the 24th inst. The new county officials are Mr. J. Smith, of Port Hope, a former representative of Victoria, Judge; Mr. Neil McDougall, Sheriff; Mr. Anthony Lacourse Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney; Mr. Wm. Grace, Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

The distress in Lancashire continues to increase. The return of the pauperised unions for November gives the following as the number who have been afforded relief out of the union funds:—First week, 238,554; second week, 248,922; third week, 261,011; and fourth week, 260,860. The number in the fourth week of November, 1861, was 67,695.

Further by the Jura.

Portland, Jan. 13.—The steamship Jura from Liverpool on the 1st, via Londonderry on the 2nd, and Cape Race on the 10th, arrived at six o'clock this evening.

Purser Taylor reports that on the 10th, at six p. m., 80 miles west of Cape Race, they passed a steamer supposed to be the Europa, bound east.

Twelve o'clock, p. m., lat. 43 north, long. 63, passed a steamer supposed to be the Anglo-Saxon, bound east.

Among the speakers at the Manchester meeting was the negro Jackson, known as Jeff. Davis' escaped coachman.

The English Journals were largely occupied in political and financial reviews of the past year, and speculations on the future.

The financial editor of the Times predicts continued active trade with America. He says when the war broke out, America held large stocks of foreign produce. These are now mostly exhausted. They must, consequently, return not only to the old, but to a greatly increased scale of importation. The same result may be expected whether the war continues or not.

RUSSIA.—The Imperial Ukase extends the privilege of drawing bills of exchange to persons not following commercial pursuits.

The following is a synopsis of the news per "City of Baltimore," which left Liverpool Dec. 31st, for New York.

The Sumter has been sold by auction at Gibraltar for $195,000. She will henceforth be engaged in the Liverpool and Mediterranean trade.

The battle of Fredericksburg was the theme of universal comment in the English journals.

Some regard it as most disastrous for the North, and others speak in a more qualified tone. All admit the gallantry of the Northern troops.

The "News" says they fought with bravery rarely equalled, and never surpassed, and although failing signally in their object, remain at the end of the fight a great and powerful host. It casts the blame on the incapacity of the Northern leaders

The Times thinks it a tremendous disaster for the North, and confirmatory of the almost universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence and it ought to lead those who have influence on American opinion to admit that the time has arrived for counselling the abandonment of a hopeless enterprize. It says that no one can doubt that the Federals fought well, but that they have done at all times, but more than usual ill-fortune has awaited them. The Times awaits with interest the development of its effect in the North.

Other journals suggest that it may be made the key-note for mediation and compromize.

La France says:—After the battle of the 13th President Lincoln had a long conference with the Minister of France, and the peace party consider this step taken as a desire for conciliation.

The Times devotes another editorial to the denunciation of General Butler, and says his continued insults cannot be tolerated, and loudly calls for his removal.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on the Lancashire distress, expressed the hope that the crisis had passed, and that by March a decided improvement in trade would be experienced.

M. Fould made a financial statement that the French Government deficit for the year was thirty five million francs. The estimated surplus for 1863 was 150,000,000 francs.

O'Donnell has spoken in the Spanish Cortes on the Mexican question. He justified Gen. Prim's course. The speech caused a sensation.

ITALY.—A circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior desiring the prefects of the southern provinces to report the municipalities not giving sufficient assistance for suppressing brigandage, that they may be dissolved.

Gen. Dunn, and another officer who served under Garibaldi in winning Sicily, have been arrested at Nice by order of the French Government.

The appointment of Gen. Willsen, ambassador of Russia, at Turin, was very offensive, as before the Radetzky campain he obtained permission to inspect the Piedmont fortresses, and was found acting on Radetzky's staff when the catastrophe at Novara occurred.

It was reported that the conference of the representatives of the protecting Powers of Greece will shortly be held in London, to settle the question of the cessation of the Ionian Islands.

The Russian diplomatic circular shows a coincidence of views of Gortschakoff and Earl Russell on the Danish question.

Hair Dye.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Take gallic acid	10 grains.
Acetic acid	1 ounce.
Tincture of sesqui chloride of iron	1 ounce.

Dissolve the gallic acid in the tincture of sesqui chloride of iron, and then add the acetic acid. Before using this preparation, the hair should be thoroughly washed, with soap and water. A great desideratum in this receipt is, it can be so applied, as to color the hair either *black*, or the lighter shade of brown. If black is desired, the preparation should be applied while the hair is moist, and for the brown, it should not be used till the hair is perfectly dry. The way to apply the compound is to dip the points of a fine tooth comb into it until the interstices are filled with the fluid, then gently draw the comb through the hair, commencing at the roots, till the dye has perceptibly taken effect. When the hair is entirely dry, oil and brush as usual.

SLAVES ASSERTING THEIR FREEDOM.—Large numbers of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland, since the Christmas holidays, have refused to go to work for their masters unless they are paid wages for their labor, alleging that they became free on the 1st of January by the Proclamation of Emancipation. The masters are afraid to employ force, lest thereby they incur the vengeance of the "chattels" and drive them into acts of violence, for which, it is said, the negroes are fully prepared. Some of the slave-holders, in order to settle the matter amicably, and "preserve peace" in the family, have agreed to pay them wages; others, however, have refused, and their negroes are escaping in numbers.

The London Builder says a company has been formed to bring into practical use a spiral fluted nail, recently invented in England. They are fluted and twisted in a machine, and are manufactured as cheap as common nails. The holding qualities of the nail are wonderful; no holes are required to be made before driving one of the largest size, and there is no danger of the board splitting, however close to the edge the nail is driven. The spiral point causes the nail to revolve as it advances, and its tendency to hold is equal to that of a wood screw.

The first stone of an English Protestant Church was laid at Naples on the 15th inst.

STUDENTS.—A late morning student is a lazy one, and will rarely make a true scholar, and he who sits up late at night, not only burns his life's candle at both ends, but puts a red hot poker in the middle of it.

MILLS BURNED.—On Friday evening, the saw and grist mills, woolen factory and foundry, of Messrs R. Collins & Sons, St. John's, were destroyed by fire. The proprietors, we believe, lost nearly the whole of their stock. The destruction of the buildings was entire. The amount of the loss, or whether there was any insurance, we have been unable to ascertain. The mills were among the oldest and best established in Welland county.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

THE SILVER CURRENCY.—Orders were received at the Quebec post office on Saturday, to receive the British quarter at 24 cents only, the American quarter at 23 cents, the dime at 9 cents, and the three cent piece at 2 cents. This is equal to a reduction of 8 per cent on American silver, and 4 per cent on British.—*Quebec Daily News.*

Le Courrier du Canada, the organ of the Quebec Roman Catholic clergy, says, in alluding to Bishop Mountain's death:—"He was universally esteemed, not only by the Protestants but also by the Catholics, for his deeds of charity as well as for the high tone and nobleness of his character. All Catholics who had occasion to live in communication with him recognise these his eminent qualities."

We are informed by Mr. Doyle, of Detroit, that a Canadian named John Gilbert, was lately arrested in that city for stealing a horse. He confessed to officer Smith that about five years ago he robbed her Majesty's Mail, near Eden, in this county, for which offence an innocent man suffered. He says that by that robbery he got $1,500, which he has yet buried in the earth some where in Canada; but does not state where it is. *Ingersoll Chronicle.*

The funeral of the late Mr. Wm. K. Elliot took place from his residence in Second street, on Thursday. It was attended by the Masonic Fraternity in full costume, and the body was deposited in the Presbyterian Church-yard, with all the rites of the Craft. The procession was the largest seen for a long time on a similarly melancholy occasion, and touchingly evinced the esteem in which the deceased was held and the sympathy of our inhabitants for his respected and bereaved father and family.—*Cornwall Sentinel.*

COUNTERFEITS.—Our citizens should be on their guard in reference to counterfeit $5's on the Bank of Montreal. Yesterday a person from Niagara passed one on a merchant in this town, but whether designedly or not it is hard to say, although his actions would favour the supposition that he knew it to be bad, for it seems it was returned to him by one of the banks of the town as counterfeit before passing it. The engraving of the bill is very good, but the paper is of poor quality.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

The Herald

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, January 21, 1863.

We have received a communication, of considerable length, on the subject of educating boys and girls together in one common school. The article referred to does not possess sufficient interest, nor is it well enough written to appear in our columns. But we cannot help remarking how much folly one runs into when he leaves the track of common sense! Things well defined become obscure and men wander in a labyrinth of doubt. A point in social order may be raised, and pending its debate in the public mind, society deteriorates. Our correspondent had better address the *True Witness* on the question: "Should boys and girls be educated together?"

What a question to be agitated in the face of God's institutions in every household! Men of sense! what puerility of mind is indicated by the question! Why are boys and girls born into the same family, to be nursed at the same bosom, to be trained by the same maternal love and paternal vigilance? What intellectual faculty has the boy which the girl has not? or what propensity, more or less, has he than she possesses? What sentiment is she endowed with that he does not share? that she should be put by herself and educated with reference to sex and not according to the needs of a human being? And why should he be removed from her refining influence to learn recklessness and practice vice? Is there any stage of girlhood at which the attributes of the individual are merged in sex, and embodying sentiment, she becomes a mere female? At what stage of life does the boy become a mere animal, or an abstraction of intellect that he is no longer a fit companion for girls? At what age are boys and girls unfit to associate or disqualified to improve each other? If ever, it is in consequence of erroneous modes of education resulting in the mischievous theories inculcated by spurious refinement.

We wonder that the obvious folly of educating boys and girls in separate schools should ever have been questioned. Train the mind to activity, vigor, health. Then it will find its own sphere and settle to equilibrium. No philosopher will fear the consequences, knowing that natural laws being observed, only good can result. Society has many caprices to gratify; teachers have their expedients, and theorists experiment till the victim of improvement is nothing but a deformed specimen, discreditable to the manufacturer.

Our exchanges announce the death of Mr. Justice Burns, one of the *puisne* judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. His attendance at the Hamilton Assizes was the last public duty he performed, about two months ago. On his return home he was affected by dropsy and a general break up of his constitution soon followed, until his sufferings were brought to a close by death on the 12th instant. He is said to have expired peacefully—surrounded by the members of his family.

He was born at Niagara, on the 26th of December, 1805. Educated by his father, he commenced the study of the law, at the age of 16, in the office of the late Mr. John Breakenridge, of the town of Niagara. He was called to the bar immediately after he had concluded his studies, and practised for some years in Niagara, St. Catharines and Hamilton with considerable success. In September, 1837, he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District, and in the spring of 1838 went to Toronto and entered into partnership with Attorney General Hagarman. When the seat of Government was taken to Kingston the Court of Chancery followed, and Mr. Burns became a resident of that city, but removed again to Toronto on the Government becoming established at Montreal. Here Mr. Burns became a partner of Mr. Philip Vankoughnet and Mr. Oliver Mowat, but was very soon appointed to the important office of Judge of the Home District, which he held until the year 1848 or 1849, when he resigned to form a partnership with Mr. John Duggan. A very short time afterwards, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government *puisne* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, an office which he held until his death. A few years ago, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Upper Canada.

Mr. Burns was son of the Rev. John Burns, a Presbyterian minister who emigrated from Scotland in the year 1803, and settled in Niagara as the Principal of the grammar school there. The Reverend gentleman left two sons and three daughters. The only brother of the Judge is a legal practitioner of high standing in St. Catharines, and of the highest repectability. One of the sisters married the late Judge Campbell, of Niagara; another Mr. James Taylor, of St. Catharines, and the third is unmarried. The Judge married first on the 10th February, 1835, Anne Flora Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Thomas Taylor, by whom he had four sons, three of whom survive him: Robert, a civil engineer, at Lindsay; Thomas, studying for the same profession; and Edward, preparing for the bar. Mr. Burns' first wife died in September, 1850, and in 1856 he married Miss Britannia Warton, of Toronto, who died in 1858.

The war news has assumed no feature of importance since our last issue. The only circumstance worthy of note is the report that President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, has sent his message to the Congress at Richmond. It expresses the unalterably fixed determination of the Southern people to gain their independence. Without complaining of European neutrality, he points out how it is an actual decision against the South. With respect to President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, he proposes to hand over to the several State authorities all officers of the U. S. Army who may be captured, to be dealt with according to State laws against criminals exciting servile insurrection. He recommends the funding of treasury notes and other financial measures set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Invasions of Canadian territory by American officers in pursuit of deserters have occurred so frequently, that we think it time for the authorities at Washington to take special action in reference to them. We believe that in every case brought to the knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's Government, apologies and restitution have been made. But the continual recurrence of the same offense is irritating, and calculated to disturb the harmony of the frontier. Mr. Seward knows best how these practices can be stopped, whether by a warning addressed to officers along the lines or otherwise. Certain it is that it is not consistent with our honor to submit to, nor with the interests of the United States to permit these wanton outrages upon Canadian territory. We hope our Government will make very decided remonstrances through Lord Lyons against the conduct of Lieut. Haddock, described in the following extract from the Kingston *News*:—

VIOLATION OF CANADIAN TERRITOY BY ARMED AMERICANS.—We have to relate another of the frequent outrages which Americans have commited during the present civil war upon the soil of Canada. On Thursday the 8th of January last about nine o'clock at night, Lieutenant Haddock, of Watertown, an officer in the army of the United States, with a party of armed assistants, forcibly took away from his refuge in a house on Wolfe Island an American deserter of the name of Abraham Tyler. This international outrage and insult to the British flag was witnessed by some half dozen persons, males and females, resident at the lower end of the Island, where the affair took place; and the circumstances are related by them substantially as follows. The officer, Haddock, who was the leader of the party, was in uniform. He broke into the house of Mr. Balcomb, situated at the foot of the Island. A candle was burning in the house at the time, and a boy was in the room of the dwelling, into which the officer entered. Following in the footsteps of Lieut. Haddock were two other men in the uniform of American soldiers. One of these soldiers, valiant rascal he was, collared the boy and presented a pistol at his head, commanding silence. Lieut. Haddock then went up to the bed in the room, whereupon the deserter, Abraham Tyler, lay. Tyler, by the way, had been living at the house about two months. Haddock disturbed Tyler and told him he had come to arrest him in the Queen's name. With this mendacious profanation of our royal lady's authority upon his lips, the officer and his men took Tyler out of bed and handcuffed him, forced on his trousers, and thrust on his boots without first putting on his socks—they were too hurried to be so considerate—and then they dragged Tyler out of the house. They pushed him over the yard fence, took him to a boat near the shore, and placed him on board. The boat was rowed across to the American side, and the party landed in the State of New York. Another boat with several persons on board, whether armed or not is not known, was seen at a short distance from the Wolfe Island shore. The latter party doubtless accompanied the others to render assistance in case the party of arrest had met with resistance. This is a succinct statement of the facts of this annoying violation of our territory and insult to our flag. The particulars, we believe, are now in course of transmission to the Provincial Government, and the affair cannot fail to be communicated to the Imperial authorities, and be represented to the Government at Washington, with a demand for reclamation and apology.

The news from Britain, this week, is not of particular interest. It is reported that the distress amongst the Lancashire operatives is decreasing. Mr. Farnall, the assistant poor law commissioner, to the Central Relief Committee, has published a report for the week ending 29th ult., shewing a decrease of 5000 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief as compared with the week preceding. But it is asserted that the increased employment at Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and Oldham, where the falling-off has been greatest, will only be temporary. It is also declared that the diminution has partly arisen from the Relief Committee having taken charge of a number of cases formerly left to the parish authorities. Contributions far and near continue to come in. Amongst them may be mentioned the receipt of 250 boxes of bacon from New York, £100 from the Pope, and £1200 from Lyons. The amount at present in hands exceeds £300,000. Mr. Gladstone has recently expressed his belief that the distress has injured the revenue to the extent of a million. He praised the conduct of the sufferers, and intimated that when the question of the franchise was again considered, it would be discussed to their advantage. The belief gains ground that by March next the improvement in trade in the stricken districts will be general.

Fire.

During the hours of Divine Service, on Sabbath last, the small, rough-cast house near the Town Hall, Pakenham Village, occupied by John Geaudet, Sawyer, was discovered to be on fire. The family were at dinner at the time, and unconscious that any thing was wrong till one of the family, on opening the door, cried out that the upstairs was in a blaze. By the exertions of the neighbors, a few things were saved from the lower part of the house; but everything in the upper rooms and cellar, together with the house, were consumed, including wearing apparel, beds and bedding and winters provisions. An effort was made to reach a chest containing about $100—the saving of many a hard days toil and thrift, and which was to have been appropriated in stocking a small farm Geaudet was about moving to, but it could not be got at. Thus in one short hour he and his family, consisting of wife and four children, have, at this inclement season of the year, been left houseless and pennyless. The sympathy and Christian liberality of the people in this neighborhood is earnestly called for to comfort and assist this now very destitute but deserving family. —COMMUNICATED.

We are pleased to observe that the system of Retrenchment adopted by the present government, is being continued. The services of Mr. Salter, Superintendent of Colonisation Roads in Algoma, have been dispensed with, and the duties of his office will be discharged by Mr. Superintendent Gibson. Messrs Boswell and Graham, Colonisation Agents, appointed by the late government at a salary of four dollars a day each, are henceforth to be paid by commission, like other agents. The saving yearly by these changes, will be $4,700.

Our readers will be anxious to hear who have been elected Reeves for the year 1863. At the time we go to Press, we have heard from only a few of the municipalities, viz:

PERTH.—John Haggart, Reeve; Robert Douglas, Deputy Reeve.

RAMSAY.—Albert Teskey, Reeve; Jas. Dickson, Deputy Reeve.

MONTAGUE.—P. Maitland, Reeve; D. C. Clarke, Deputy Reeve.

BECKWITH.—Archibald McArthur, Reeve.

SMITH'S FALLS.—A. McDougall, Reeve.

It is understood that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 12th of February.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Howland will not be able to leave Boston till next week. He was reported better, however, by the last accounts.

We have no back numbers of the *Herald.*

The Copper Mining Company at Actonvale are now producing 1200 bbls. per week of crushed ore for market; four and a half bbls. being equal to a ton; the working force being three hundred and fifty hands. In May next they are to increase the number of hands to fifteen hundred.

Joseph Henley jumped from the cars while they were in motion, at the Cobourg station last week. The wheels passed over one of his legs, necessitating amputation.

"Mine host" of Brodie's Hotel, Owen Sound, was on Saturday presented with a healthy male infant, about three weeks old as a New Year's gift. The donor, who conceals his or her name, placed it for the landlord on one of the steps of the hotel.

Contrary to the experience of gold companies in general, the Metropolitan Gold Mining Company of Halifax seem to be on the high way to riches. The directors held a meeting last week and declared a dividend of 12½ per cent for the half year, or $2.50 per share of $20.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has introduced bills in the House to enable the people of the Territories of Nebraska, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, to form constitutions and State governments, and for their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Mr. Ashley has also introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho, which had the same reference.

The richest man on earth is but a pauper fed and clothed by the bounty of heaven.

Foote expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eye if he knew where he could sell the timber.

Spanish robbers are very polite. An Englishman was once accosted on a lonely road by a ruffian. "Sir," said he, "you have my coat on; may I trouble you for it?"

The Englishman drew out a pistol and told the fellow he was mistaken. "Sir," said the robber, "I perceive that I am. Will you do me the honor to communicate your name, that I may remember it in my prayers?"

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

"If I were a man!"

Don't I wish that I were a man! Wouldn't I set the beaver-hatted population an example of brilliant perfection! Wouldn't I make myself generally agreeable to all the ladies, and talk to 'em as if they had souls above bonnets! What a glorious man should I make!

I wouldn't stand on the hotel steps and puff clouds of villainous tobacco smoke in the eyes of all the pretty girls that go past, nor spit on the pavements to spoil their little shoes and injure their tempers!

I wouldn't set my huge heel down on the trains of their silken dresses, to tear 'em half off; and I think—I'm not quite sure, but I *think*—I'd knock down the first brute who dared to complain of the circumferenee of their garments!

And when they come in a car or omnibus, I wouldn't stick my nose into a newspaper, or look abstractedly out of the window, nor get up grumbling, "Always the way with these women!" Not a bit of it! I'd spring up like a patent India-rubber ball, and if the old bachelor on the right-hand side, and the spruce clerk on the left-hand side, didn't compress themselves into the smallest possible space, to make room for the crinolines, I'd know the reason why!

And then, when I got married (for to what end was I created, if not to pay the milliner's bills of some blessed little bit of womankind), wouldn't I make a model husband! Do you suppose I should bother her sweet little life out of her, by grumbling because a paltry button had dropped off a shirt-collar, or a string off a dickey? Do you think I'd explode like a camphene lamp, every time I found a rip in my gloves? I'd like to see myself stooping to any such littleness!

I wouldn't consult the almanac every time she bought a new bonnet, to see just how many weeks she had worn the old one; and I wouldn't snarl like a cross tiger-cat whenever the coffee happened to be cold or the beef-steak raw, just as if I wanted her to abase herself in dust and ashes, and burn up her rosy little face before the kitchen fire, while I sat with my heels on the table, reading the paper in the next room.

I wouldn't use profane language when she asked me to button up her sweet little gaiter-boots, or to fasten her gloves, or even to carry her parcels on a rainy day—which last I consider to be an infalliable test of patience and meekness.

I wouldn't gorge myself with wine and oysters and cigars at a fashionable down-town restaurant, while my wife dined at home on cold mutton, and then look as black as an overcharged thunder-cloud, when the grocer's "little bill" came in; I wouldn't expend a small fortune in diamond shirt-studs, extravagant broadcloth, and fancy canes, and then mutter about "hard times" when she ventured to ask me for half a dollar to buy cheek for the baby's aprons!

And I rather think I'd go shopping with her, too, when she hinted to that effect, instead of inventing excuses about Smith, or Brown or the club—aye, and pay her bills, too, without screwing up my mouth as if I had the cramp in my face! And if she looked into a shop window and admired a thirty dollar collar, I'd walk straight in and buy it for her, instead of feigning to be absorbed in the signs opposite, and "forgetting to hear" what she said.

When I came home at night, I wouldn't make a bear of myself, behind the evening paper, and answer savagely, when she timidly asked what I was reading, "*Women* can't understand politics?" No, indeed! I would read her all the anecdotes, play with the children, pull the pussy's ears, and tell her how becoming her new silk was. *That's* the way to keep the women good natured, take my word for it; and what prettier sight is there in the world than a good-humored woman? Mind, I don't ask the incorrigible bachelors; first, because it isn't any of their business, and second, because they're not judges of the article. But put the question to any sensible fellow between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight, and see what *he'll* say!

I'd make a point of always asking my wife's advice before I went to vote, and doing just as she said about it—then I'd be sure to be always right. And if any bachelor friend of mine had the impudence to ask me to an oyster supper, without including my wife in the invitation, do you suppose I'd go? Ask my mother-in-law about that!

I wouldn't go to evening parties, and flirt desperately with other ladies, and talk about my poor, dear wife, whose ill health precluded her enjoyment of society," when I know very well that she was sitting at home crying her eyes out over one of my ragged old coats.

Good gracious, what a wide field for improvement there is among the benighted sons of Adam! It puts me completely out of breath to think of *half* the reforms I'd make. Oh, if I only were a man!

INNERKIP.—We regret to learn that a brother of Mr. James Shand, formerly sheriff of Dumfries, met with a serious accident at Innerkip, on the 2nd of January. His left hand got entangled between two wheels in Mr. Shand's mill, and was badly lacerated. Three fingers had to be cut off.—*Reformer.*

A CURIOUS WILL.—John A. Tainter, who died in Hartford, Conn. a few days ago left all his property, about $1,000,000, to his wife and two daughters. In his will he forbids either of his two daughters to marry a foreigner, or a native of a Southern or slaveholding State, under penalty of forfeiting her interest in the property.

CUTTING REPLY.—Said one student to another, whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass, "Frank, what makes you work for a living? A fellow with your talent and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labour. I mean to get my living by my wits." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can," was the reply.

Our Volunteer Force.

In Montreal, we believe, both in numbers and efficiency, the volunteers are not surpassed by any other district in the Province. The following is a correct list.

	Total of all Ranks.
Commandant	1
Asst. Adjutant General	1
Quarter master General	1
A. D. C. to Commandant	1
Brigade Major	1
Staff Surgeon	1
Paymaster	1
Cavalry, 2 Troops	105
Field Battery	76
Foot Company Artillery	53
Batallion of Artillery	323
Engineers	58
Do., (6th District)	58
Montreal Light Infantry	381
Prince of Wales' Rifles	590
Victoria Rifles	328
Chasseurs, do	500
Royals, Light Infantry	471
Hochelaga, do,	471
Total strength	3,421
Horses,	175

The population of Montreal is 110,000; this shows that three per cent are organized in the Volunteer Force, which is a larger proportion than is found in England, or in any part of this province. The expense of organizing and maintaining this force, which, with the exception of about 900, has sprung into existance during the past year, amounts to a considerable sum on an average, the uniforms of the privates cost $16 each, making for the whole Force, $50,976.

The drilling has been conducted partly by Sergeants of the Regular Force, who receive for their services 5s. per diem for each company; this amounts to $55 per week, and is for the year 2,860

The Bands have been a source of great expense, and have cost not less than 1,200

Drill Rooms and other expenses fully equal 1,000

$56,036

The uniforms of officers on an average cost $160, which equals the sum of 37,600

$93,636

Besides the expenses enumerated, there are other items incident to volunteering, which are omitted. We find then, that the sum of $93,636 has been expended by the Volunteer Force of Montreal during the past year, for which, as yet, not a farthing has been received from Government. Those who have performed the twelve days' drill, will be entitled to receive from Government $6 each man, making the sum of $16,372; this leaves a deficiency of $31,860 for uniforms. With these facts and figures before us, we must accord to the Volunteers of Montreal a great degree of patriotism, energy and liberality, in accomplishing so much during so short a period. In England the proportion of volunteers is one-half per cent; in Canada, a fraction over one-half per cent; while in Montreal it is three per cent of the population.

Large Fire in St. Mary's

The *Argus* says that on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the National Hotel, St. Mary's. The building, which was owned by Mr. K. Junor, was entirely consumed with all its contents, not a dollar's worth being saved. The one half of the lower part was occupied by G. A. Hammett, who had but recenty opened a tin and stove shop, and has lost everything. The other half was occupied as a work-shop for the shoemakers employed in connection with Mr. M. F. Casey's "Toronto Shoe Store." The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. C. S. Jones as a law office, and by Mr. Alex. Niven as a Provincial Land Surveyor's office. Mr. Jones' law library, all his papers and office furniture, were totally consumed. Mr. Niven's loss, which is by far the most serious, it would be difficult to estimate in figures. All his surveying and drawing instruments, books, plans, field notes, &c., were destroyed. Mr. Casey estimates his loss at $300. Mr. Hammett's loss will amount to probably double that sum. It is somewhat singular that neither of the above were insured. The building was fortunately insured in the Liverpool and London for the sum of $600.

Mr. James Gibson and his wife, of Ancaster, were thrown from their waggon, near Hamilton, on Thursday. Mrs. Gibson had her collar bone broken, and her husband was badly bruised.

An old woman named Nolan, residing in St. Lewis Suburbs, was found dead in her bed on Thursday morning. Her two children were sleeping in the same bed with her but were quite unconscious of her death.

Mr. S. Taylor, late manager of the Kingston Branch of the Bank of British North America, succeeds Mr. W. G. Cassels in the branch at Toronto. Mr. Taylor's successor is not yet named.

The New York Sun has been reduced to one half its former size.

A man named Vincent a French half-breed, was killed while hauling timber on Calumet Island, on the 3rd inst.

The congregation of the Quebec Cathedral are to go in mourning for one month, out of respect to the memory of the late Bishop.

A meeting has been held in Montreal, for the purpose of founding a Protestant House of Industry. The meeting was well attended, and a commencement has been made under the most favourable auspices.

Several prominent Americans at Toronto have presented J. Gordon Brown, Esq., Editor of the Globe, with a beautiful gold-headed cane, in mark of their appreciation of his steady and able advocacy of Northern sentiments.

A street railway is to be built in Quebec. It is proposed to run the first line from the Lower Town to the extremety of St. Roch's Suburbs, a distance of about two miles. A committee has been appointed to secure the formation of a company for the construction of a street railway in Quebec.

Mr. Peter Mabee, of Simcoe, shot a very furious-looking animal in the woods the other day. It measures 31 inches round the body and 17 inches round the head. The naturalists of the neighborhood are unable to determine the species. Some call it lynx, others a catamount.

A POISONOUS ROSE.—A New Orleans correspondent says: "A most remarkable affair occured recently in the former headquarters of Major-General Butler. Captain J. C. McClure, of General Banks' staff, who had occasion to enter the office, found a rose lying on one of the desks, and taking it up to smell its fragrance, he no sooner applied the rose to his nose than he fainted. It is supposed the rose contained a poisonous powder, which caused the insensibility. The flower has been secured, and will be analyzed by a skilful chemist."

LOSS FOR WANT OF AN ICE BRIDGE.—The Montreal Witness says:—Owing to the want of the ice-bridge, hay has risen from $12 to 16.50 per 100 bundles; and straw from $5 to $7.50 per 100 bundles. Those who had made large purchases before the close of the navigation are making good profits.

Chase of an English Steamer by the Tuscarora.

Our readers may remember that, towards the close of November last, the steamer Thistle, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, was boarded soon after leaving the Funchal Roads, where she had put in to coal, by the Federal cruiser Tuscarora. A passenger on board the Thistle sends the following account of the affair to the Scotsman:—With sunrise on Saturday morning, the Thistle got up her steam and her anchor, and, passing between the two war ships (the Tuscarora and H. M. S. Leopard,) dipped her ensign as she passed each. The American took no notice of the compliment; the Englishman did, and dipped his in return. The Thistle had not steamed more than half a mile from her anchorage, every one on board intently watching the American (who had kept steam up all night,) when suddenly his chain cable was seen to rush through his hawse holes and he headed in chase of the Thistle. He had slipped the cable, attaching a buoy thereto, that he might save the time necessary to weigh anchor. The Thistle held on her course, and going at full speed, gained rapidly on her pursuer, getting almost beyond range. The Thistle would now be distant more than five miles from Funchal, the American about three miles, though in the fine clear atmosphere the distance did not seem nearly so great. The American, now seeing that he was much inferior in speed, fired a bow gun as a signal for the latter to stop, and Capt. Maxted (of the Thistle,) wishing to be overhauled while he could still claim the protection of the Leopard, obeyed the summons, and hove to. The Yankee bore down at full speed, his ports open and guns run out, while his ports and hammock nettings were one mass of faces, as his crew crouded to look at their chase, and possibly to gloat over their prospective prize. When a very short distance from the Thistle, the American stopped, and a boat containing an armed boarding party of two officers and eleven men shoved off. As they neared the Thistle the word Tuscarora was discernible on their cap-bands, and doubt became a certainty when the first lieutenant of the American boarded the Thistle and announced that Capt. Craven, commanding the United States sloop of war Tuscarora, and desired him to board and search the Thistle, having learned that she carried ammunition and other articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels in the Southern States. The English red ensign now flew, as it had all morning flown, from the Thistle's flagstaff, and Capt. Maxted having told the lieutenant that his information was erroneous, pointed to the ensign, and said that, as she was a British vessel, and had a British clearance, from one British port to another, he would, if necessary, claim the protection of H.M.S. Leopard. The lieutenant (who was apparently a German), with more emphasis than courtesy, expressed his contempt for the flag and protection so invoked, and demanded a sight of the ship's papers, pointing to his crew, and threatening to employ force, if necessary; and he declared, if he found there was anything contraband of war on board, he would seize the vessel as a United States prize. A set of bills of lading being handed him, he stepped into the cabin to inspect them, though he seemed to understand nothing about such documents, and he very speedily got quite confused amongst the invoices of coffee, tea, brandy, &c., with which he was so very accommodatingly supplied. Giving up the perusal in despair, he said he would have a look at the cargo when he was reminded that upwards of 260 tons of coal would first have to be removed. He professed not to care for this labor and was proceeding to order the search, when he was advised to be quick, as the Leopard was approaching. Signals were now rapidly exchanged between the lieutenant on the Thistle and the officers of the Tuscarora's poop, and the lieutenant's note book was sent back to the Tuscarora by the boat of the latter vessel.

During the lieutenant's inspection of the Thistle's papers, the American boat's crew had commenced to chaff the crew of the Thistle, who, nothing loath, kept up the wordy war. One of the Thistle's mates, the late boatswain of the Confederate steamer 290, asked if the Tuscarora's crew had made much prize money this fall. A Yankee in the boat "reckoned they hadn't turned a cent." "Oh," responded the mate, "you are not half chaps. The Alabama's men have each made a little fortune off the New York blockade." "Oh," said the officer in the boat, "we should like to fall in with that pirate Semmes. Do you think he is near this?" "No chance of his being in these latitudes," replied the mate, "or the Tuscarora daren't have ventured down. Some of the Britishers expressed their wish to be "in the land of cotton," and their intention of living and dying "in Dixie;" while an Irishman in the boat suggested that they "maybe hadn't to get there first," and so on. All this time the Federal steamer had been moving slowly round and round the Thistle, which had remained stationary. In a few minutes after the boat had been sent back to the Tuscarora, it returned with instructions to the lieutenant to repair on board his own vessel, and as no orders to the contrary had been given, the Thistle resumed her journey. No countenances ever displayed disappointed rage more strongly than did those of the ill-looking and motely crew (apparently of every nation) of the Tuscarora's boat as they pulled back to their own ship amid cheers for "old England," hurrahs for the Leopard, and so on.

The Leopard had now approached to within a short distance from the Tuscarora, which latter vessel steamed slowly back towards the Funchal; the Leopard as slowly following in her wake. As the Tuscarora neared the town, she lay to and fired a gun, the Thistle going on her course for St. Thomas. Towards afternoon, and when land could no longer be seen, the lookout of the Thistle mast head reported the Tuscarora as again in chase. Glasses were at once levelled astern, and sure enough there she came, her lofty spars crowded with canvas, and rapidly gaining on the Thistle, which could not carry a tithe of the sail spread by her pusuer. Captain Maxted seeing he should be overtaken, turned the Thistle's head to wind, and went ahead at full speed, the success of his manœuvre soon became apparent, as the American, on changing his course, had to take in all sail, and trust to his engines alone. He fired gun after gun but with no effect; and at sunset his topmasts were barely discernible on the horizon. At nightfall, the Thistle's course was again changed, and she headed away for the north eastern trades, having now thoroughly baffled her pursuer, of whom she saw no more during the period that intervened ere she completed the second stage of her journey, by anchoring in St. Thomas to procure coal to carry her on to Nassau.

A Large Family.—A Lower Canadian paper announces the death, at St. Pierre, on the 31st ultimo, of Dame Rosalie Gagne, widow of Francis Talbot, in her seventy-eighth year. Madame Talbot was married in her fourteenth year. She had seventeen children; and, at the time of her death, left the large number of 188 grand-children and great grand-children, all of whom, adds our contemporary, are in easy circumstances, and several are very wealthy.

Jugde Burns is seriously ill in Toronto, and it is feared will not recover.

AMERICAN NEWS!

Capture of Important Papers.

PROJECT TO CONNECT ALL MILITARY AND NAVAL STATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 14.—The Herald has the following:—Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 11.—Yesterday Captain Chester, Sergeant Grant and Private Harris, of the 13th New York Engineer Regiment, were captured by the enemy, about ten miles above Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. Prof. Lowe is experimenting with a calcium light, and the results thus far have proved very satisfactory. His balloons are kept in constant readiness for ascensions, and very fine views of the enemy's position have been secured during the past week. The roads are horrible.

The Post has the following special despatch:—Washington, January 14.—Our blockading fleet has just captured some very important despatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason and Slidell and others in Europe. These despatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced; and, show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the Free States and paralyzing the effect of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These despatches arrived yesterday. They were put up in a tin box, loaded with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency, but our sailors were too quick.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Committee on Naval Affairs has commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans, by a submarine telegraph cable. C. W. Field, of New York, now here, has presented to the Government an offer from the celebrated firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New Orleans, to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good working order—thus taking the entire risk of manufacture, shipping, laying down and working the lines. The importance of such arrangements for telegraphing is admitted by all parties both as a matter of economy and an actual military necessity. There seems to be no doubt that Congress will without unnecessary delay make an appropriation for that purpose. The firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., last year laid a cable 1,535 miles long, which has been in perfect working order ever since, while other lines laid by them have been in uninterrupted operation from nine to eleven years.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 14.—No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns at the Medical Director's office shew a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

The enemy are zealously at work to day, strengthening and extending their defences.

New York, Jan. 14.—The steamer "Damascus," from Liverpool on the 28th, has arrived. Heavy fog. The "City of Washington" and "Teutonia" are detained below.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 13th.—The steamship "Karnak," from Port Royal on the 10th inst., for New York, put into Fort Monroe to-day for coals. Capt. Bragdon reports that yesterday at noon he spoke the steamer "Hare," her boilers were leaking badly.

There was nothing new at Port Royal. The troops were very healthy. Gen. Hunter was daily expected.

The Examiner of the 13th says:—We believe the theatre of war, on a large scale, is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil. Gen. Kirby Smith and staff arrived in Richmond on Saturday morning form the west. To-day at noon both houses of Congress will convene and proceed to business. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the largest he has yet prepared, covering nearly 30 pages of foolscap paper.

The despatch of the 12th says the North Carolina papers indicate a manifest uneasiness, not for Wilmington and the country east of Raleigh, but for the safety of the capital itself.

Cairo, Jan. 14.—The steamer "Memphis" lying at the mouth of Wolf River, was surprised and captured by 13 rebels on Sunday night, taken 5 miles above Memphis, stripped and burned.

The evacuation of Holly Springs is confirmed. It is reported at Memphis that 8,000 rebels had arrived at Lawkins' Mills, 6 miles below Holly Springs, and are repairing the road.

The Bulletin thinks the expedition up the White River has already reached Little Rock, having left the mouth on the 5th.

New York, Jan. 16.

The specials this morning contain little of interest.

The Surgeon General states that the sanitary condition of the army of the Potomac is good.

The army correspondent of the *Times* says the rebels evidently anticipate an early attack. Last night they threw up rifle pits extending over half a mile of ground. The new rifle pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, and on the right of our position.

Indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment. A movement must and certainly will take place before the expiration of many days.

Boston, Jan. 16,

The schooner Union, from Baltimore, arrived at Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the captain and crew of the barque Parker Cook, from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured in the Mona Passage by the Alabama. The Parker Cook was subsequently destroyed. The Alabama subsequently captured the schooner Union, but her cargo being owned by British subjects, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a bond of $15,000 for the vessel.

Binghampton, N. Y., Jan. 16.

The Greene, N. Y., American, says: we learn that on Friday last as the scholars in a small village, some two miles south of Lanesboro, Pa., were on a mill pond, the ice gave way, and thirty one out of thirty eight were drowned. At our last advices, all but three of the bodies had been recovered.

The Binghampton *Republican*, commenting on the above says; the above reported accident was first located at Harpersville, but nothing of the kind occurred there or in the vicinity, now we have it occur with increased numbers, two miles from Lainsboro, Pa., we hope it is a fabrication. The facts must soon appear.

A criminal in Missouri was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and then on another charge for horse-stealing was sentenced for eight years additional. Of course he will be obliged to serve the eight years in the next world. The way of the transgressor is hard.

A curious innovation is spoken of at Lyons, where one of the manufacturers has discovered a method of "melting" silk, so as to form a pulp. His pulp, he thinks, he shall succeed in converting into "sheets of silk," at a cost vastly less than that of weaving!

Municipal Elections for 1863.

Village of Pembroke.—Alexander Moffat, John Supple, James Heenan, Michael O'Meara, and Thomas Murray.

Township of Pembroke.—William McAdam, H. J. Church, James Durrell, Archibald Foster, and Peter White.

Township of Alice.—Richard Edwards, John Rowen, Thomas Heenan, Samuel Hamilton, and John Sparling.

Township of Bromley.—McEachen, Smith, Cameron, O'Tool, and Mulligan.

Ramsay.—Teskey 297, Dickson 289, Marshall 276, McLean 245, Moffatt 202, Galbraith 176, Houston 121, Menzies 55, Stewart 19.

Smith's Falls.—German M. Cossit, Archibald McDougall, James Shaw, jr., James Shields, William Graham.

Pakenham.—Daniel Hilliard 172, Wm. Burrows 162, Young Scott 141, Wm. Forsythe 132, James Hartney 129.

Fitzroy.—Story 203, Molor 144, Fetherstone 195, Richey 171, Neil 151, Dean 156, Elliott 131, Owens 118, Baird 111, Fraser, 28.

Bagot and Blythfield.—Felix Devine, Alex. McNee, J. Taylor, J. Hartney, and W. Fillater.

Renfrew.—Wm. McKay (merchant) 57 Geo. Ross 51, R. C. Mills 51, J. L. McDougall 49, James Airth 40, Jno. Smith [Grocer,] 36, David Airth 29, Jno. Burrows 17, Joshua Murphy 1, John Smith 0, Malcolm McIntyre 0, Wm. Logan 0, John McGinnis 0.

Lanark.—James Mathie, Alexander Yuil, James Affleck, John Ryan, and Archibald Campbell.

Beckwith.—The Councillors elect are Messrs. McArthur, McNeely, Conn, Ferguson and Burrows.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

This venerable society, in its great exertions a few years ago to send out missionary Bishops, seems to have made more haste than speed.

The Bishop of Natal has pursued the most extraordinary course of any missionary on record, having improved his opportunities to write a book against the authority of Scripture.

The Bishop of Borneo or Labuan has proved a much greater master of the carnal weapon than of the sword of the Spirt, in dealing with the savages of that region, and his war-like propensities have induced some of the supporters of the society publicly to withdraw from it.

The Bishop of the Sandwich Islands is weakening, so far as he can, the American missions there, whose long perseverance and great success have been the admiration of the world. Indeed, he avows his preference for the Roman Catholic priests whom France forced upon those islands along with her brandy, to the Protestant missionaries there, who happened to be chiefly of the Congregational denomination.

Such a way of propagating the Gospel as these Bishops have chosen, is not likely to accomplish much either for Christ or the human race, and it is to be hoped that the venerable society in question, whose management is very high Church, may see its way to allow the Church Missionary Society, which is decidedly evangelical, gradually to supersede it.

Flowers are the sweetest things that God ever made, and forgot to put a soul into.

The real man is one who always finds excuses for others, but never excuses himself.

The stream of life forks; and religion is apt to run in one channel, and business in another.

Selfishness is that detestable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without it himself.

The man who throws his plans into the current of divine Providence, will never want room to float his hull.

History is a mighty, thundering declaration of the falsity of the sentiment that God is not a God who will let men suffer. The history of the world is all suffering.

Rather Severe.—"The man who has raised a cabbage-head has done more good than all the metaphysics in the world," said a stump orator at a meeting.

"Then," replied a wag, "your mother ought to have had the premium."

A country schoolmaster thus describes a money-lender: "He serves you in the present tense: he lends you in the conditional mood; keeps you in the subjunctive; and ruins you in the future."

Genius lays its eggs with ostrichlike carelessness in the sands of the world, most of them to be crushed under the feet of men and beasts, and some to hatch and furnish feathers for the cap of mediocrity or dulness or to plume the shafts aimed at the parent-heart.

What is most likely to become a woman? A little girl.

A bankrupt was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

No Proof of Temperance.—A man with his hat off at midnight, explaining to a lamp post the political principles of his party.

A speaker at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no east, no west, no north, no south! "Then," said a bystander "you ought to go to school and learn your geography."

A Beneficial Fall.—A man having been told that the price of bread had been lowered, said, "This is the first time that I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend."

"Man," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

If you think there isn't an honest man living, you had better, for appearance's sake, put off saying it till you are dead.

"I came off with flying colors," as the painter said, when he fell from the ladder with a palette over his thumb.

Why is a woman deformed when she is mending stockings? Because her hands are where her feet ought to be.

There are two kinds of cats—one with nine lives, the other with nine tails; the former always fall upon their own feet, the latter upon other's backs.

A writer in one of the reviews was boasting that he was in the habit of distributing literary reputation.

"Yes," replied a friend, "and you have done it so profusely that you have left none for yourself."

Bishop Horne had his dignity somewhat taken down when he took possession of the Episcopal palace at Norwich, in 1792. He turned round upon the steps and exclaimed, "Bless us! bless us! what a multitude of people!"

"Oh, my lord," said a bystander, "this is nothing to the crowd last Friday to see a man hanged!"

If you wouldn't have affliction make you a second visit, listen to its teachings at the first.

Peace gains her victories with spears of grain and blades of grass.

News Items.

The small pox has broken out with considerable virulence in Newport, Rhode Island.

The Governor of New Hampshire has postponed the draft of that state *sine die*. It was to have taken place on the 9th inst.

Admiral Sir Graham Hammond died on Saturday. He had only been appointed Admiral of the Fleet a few weeks since.

The Zenzero of Florence announces that Garibaldi now leaves his bed, and can walk about on crutches in his room.

John Anderson, the fugitive slave whose case excited so much interest some time since, is about to leave England for Liberia where he intends to settle.

The blockading fleet off Charleston consists at the present time of no less than 15 vessels—many of them of the most efficient character.

The Cincinnati Commercial announces the serious illness of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., the famous "Catawba" grower. His left side is paralyzed, and his condition is very precarious. He is 80 years of age.

The New York papers fear that the Confederates will send the "Harriet Lane" to prey on Northern commerce. She is a fast sailer and heavily armed.

Mr. Swinyard, Manager of the Great Western, has consented to take curlers over the line, proceeding to and returning from matches, at a single fare.

Queen Isabella of Spain recently paid a visit to the Alhambra, in Granada, and was so struck with the beauty and grandeur of the palace, that she ordered its immediate restoration, irrespective of expense.

The St. Petersburg advices mention that the peculiar weather which has lately caused inconvenience—viz, severe frost without snow, still continues, and there are some apprehensions that it may prove injurious to the recently sown wheat.

Garibaldi, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a friend in Glasgow, states that if he had agreed to draw his sword in the cause of the Federal States, "it would have been for the abolition of slavery, full and unconditional."

In the reign of Henry VIII. there was struck a small silver coin, of little value, called a dandy prat; which, observes Bishop Fleetwood, was the origin of the term dandy applied to worthless and contemptible persons.

The number of students entered in the McGill University up to the new year, is 293, the largest number ever in attendance. The students are distributed among the faculties as follows:—Arts, 72; Medicine, 165: Law, 55—total, 293.

Henry Vindell, negro, of Charleston, South Carolina, a slave of Colonel Walters, of Bragg's staff, received emancipation papers from General Rosecrans on the 6th, under the President's proclamation.

The New York Tribune says a Canadian compositor employed in that office, named George E. McMullen, has been missing since the 26th of December. Information respecting him is requested by Mr. Thomas N. Booker, of the Tribune office.

I fear Mr. Sicotte and Mr. Howland, who sail to-day for Canada, will not take with them the most encouraging prospect of building the Intercolonial railway. I am very much afraid, indeed, that we shall be compelled to submit to a further postponement of this most important work.

The Morning Herald publishes a letter from Captain Blakely, stating that, although three different foreign nations have now adopted his 500 pounder gun for the armament of their ships, he has not succeeded in his repeated endeavors since 1860 to get one tried by the English Government, notwithstanding his offer to pay the expenses entirely if not successful.

A new Exchange has been opened in New York for the sale of petroleum, naval stores, drugs, paints, &c. Hours of business from 11½ to 12½ daily. Such is the recognized convenience of central exchanges, that doubtless a few years will see business of all kinds diverge into such centres.

We heard a while ago from a gentleman whose opportunities for knowing were very good, that almost all the articles shipped for Southern ports from Halifax and St. John, belonged to New York and Boston merchants, it was they who supplied the capital, vessels, everything except the name.—*Toronto Globe.*

The steamer *Scotland* sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong on January 12, with $90,000 in treasure, and other California produce valued at $60,000. The *Scotland* is one of four steamers of 1,000 tons each, owned by a British Company who design establishing a line between San-Fransisco, Japan, and China, if they should receive such encouragement as to warrant it.

In the United States Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made the startling announcement that there were four hundred and eleven officers deserters from the army, and seven thousand eight hundred officers absent with leave or otherwise, being about one-fourth of the entire number of the army.

Among other projects for getting rid of criminals, that of transportation is revived. Western Australia is willing, it seems, to take a greater number. Northern Australia is talked of—Queensland protesting—and the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, and the territory north of Canada have all their advocates.

There has been a personal squabble at Rio Janeiro between Mr. Christie, the British Minister, and Chevalier Webb, representing the United States. The American version attributes it to the use by the British Minister of Language derogatory to the honor of the United States at a diplomatic reception given by the Russian envoy. Webb having failed to push the matter to a duel, vituperated his antagonist in print.

The Montreal "Gazette" says:—If we are not misinformed, the news which has come of the present monetary position of the Province with the Provincial financial agents is satisfactory, and that one result of the railroad agitation will probably be the establishment of communication with British Columbia, both by telegraph and express, without much cost to ourselves.

The Richmond Whig says "the Murfreesboro prisoners are to be sent to Richmond, the Yankee Government having refused to receive them unless the officers are also paroled. The latter, some 209 in number, will be held in confinement in accordance with the President's proclamation, until General Butler shall have been delivered up from punishment, and the men retained until the abolition magnates consent to take them on our terms."

The publication of the recently issued diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Seward and the American Minister in Europe has produced not a little sensation in England in two respects. Such specimens of diplomatic correspondence were perhaps never before given to the public, and the evident effort to put England in the wrong, and hold her up to public detestation, is something almost fiendish.

PREMIUMS

TO BE OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE TOWNSHIP OF McNAB AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held in the Market Hall, in the Village of Arnprior, on Wednesday the 23rd day of September next, when the premiums awarded on growing crops will be declared, and prizes offered for competition on the remaining classes in the following List.

Best Fall Wheat, not less than 1 acre of new land	$3	00
2nd	2	00
3rd	1	00
Best Fall Wheat, not less than 1 acre of old land	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best Spring Wheat, not less than 1 acre of new land	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best Spring Wheat, not less than one acre of old land	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best Peas, not less than 1 acre	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	50
Best Oats, not less than 1 acre	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	50
Best Barley, not less than 1 acre	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	50
Best Corn not less than ½ an acre	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Potatoes, not less than 1 acre	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	50
Best Swedish Turnips, not less than ½ an acre	2	50
2d	2	00
3d	1	50
Best Stallion, to be exhibited on the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock, that travel the township for breeding purposes during the season	20	00
2d	10	00
Best Mare and Foal for gen. purposes	5	00
2d	3	00
3d	2	00
Best span Working Horses, without harness	4	00
2d	3	00
3d	2	00
Best Saddle Horse or Mare	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best 3 yr. old entire Colt	4	00
2d	3	00
3d	2	00
Best 2 yr. old entire Colt	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best 3 yr. old Gelding or Filly	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best 2 yr. old Gelding or Filly	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best 1 yr. old Gelding or Filly	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best Bull 3 yrs. old or over	4	00
2d	3	00
3d	2	00
Best 2 yr. old Bull	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best 1 yr. old Bull	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Milch Cow, 3 yr. old or over	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best 2 yr. old Heifer	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best 1 year old Heifer	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best yoke 4 yr. old Steers	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best yoke 3 yr. old Steers	1	50
2d	1	25
3d	1	00
Best yoke 2 yr. old Steers	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best Bull Calf	2	00
2d	1	25
Best Heifer Calf	0	75
2d	0	50
Best fatted Ox or Steer over 3 years	2	00
2d	1	00
Best fatted Cow over 3 years	2	00
2d	1	00
Best Ram 2 years old or over	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best 1 year old Ram	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Ewe 2 years old or over	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best 1 yr. old Ewe	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best Boar, 1 yr. old or over	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best Boar under 9 months old	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Sow 1 yr. old or over	3	00
2d	2	00
3d	1	00
Best Iron Plough made in the township	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Iron Plough, without reference to place of manufacture	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Wooden Plough	2	00
2d	1	50
3d	1	00
Best Grain Cradle	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best Harrow	2	00
2d	1	50
Best Lumber Waggon	3	00
2d	2	00
Best Buggy	3	00
2d	2	00
Best Cultivator	2	00
2d	1	50
Best ½ bushel Beans	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best ¼ bushel Timothy Seed	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best 8 lbs Red Clover Seed	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best 6 Carrots	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Swedish Turnips	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Common Turnips	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Blood Beets	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Mangle Wurtzel	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Cabbages	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 6 Cauliflowers	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best ½ bushel Onions	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best ½ bushel Apples	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25
Best 12 Citrons	0	50
2d	0	25
Best Cheese, not less than 10 lbs	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best Butter, salt, not less than 15 lbs	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best firkin, keg, or tinet of Butter, not less than 60 lbs	4	00
2d	3	00
3d	2	00
4h	1	00
Best 2 narrow Axes, off the hammer	1	00
2d	0	75
Best sett Horse Shoes	0	75
2d	0	50
Best pair Fine Boots	1	50
2d	1	00
Best pair Coarse Boots	1	00
2d	0	75
Best heavy or working Double Harness	2	50
2d	1	75
Best pair home-made Blankets	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best Home-made Fulled Cloth, not less than 15 yds	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best home-made Satinett, 15 yds. or upwards	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best Home-made Druggett, not less than 15 yds	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best home-made Flannel, not less than 15 yds	1	00
2d	0	75
3d	0	50
Best quilted Quilt	1	50
2d	1	00
3d	0	75
Best pair Stockings	0	50
2d	0	37
3d	0	25
Best pair Socks	0	50
2d	0	37
3d	0	25
Best pair Mittens	0	50
2d	0	37
3d	0	25
Best specimen of Crocha Work	0	75
2d	0	50
3d	0	25

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COMPETITORS.

1. Competitors on growing crops are requested to give into the Secretary a list, with the sum of ten cents for each of the different kinds of grain or root crops in which they intend competing, on or before the 25th of July, or until the day previous to the Judges starting on their tour of inspection.

2. No person other than a member who has paid all dues to the Society up to or on the 26th day of April in the current year, shall be entitled to or receive any premiums.

3. No premiums shall be given for any stock that has not been bred within the Township, except entire horses, brood Mares Bulls, Cows, Ewes, Rams, Sows and Boars, provided such stock has been used for breeding within the Township during the current year.

4. All stock entitled to premiums must be owned by and in the possession of the exhibitor, within the Township (except at pasture), for the space of four months before the day of exhibition. The class that exhibits in may excepted.

5. No prize shall be given for farm produce, domestic manufacture or dairy produce that has not been grown or manufactured within the Township by the exhibitor or some member of his family or person employed by him, for a period of not less than six months during the year of exhibition.

6. No person shall receive a premium for any article, which, in the opinion of the Judges is not deserving of it.

7. No article shall be entitled to a premium unless entered with the Secretary in writing on or before ten of the clock in the forenoon of the day of exhibition and in the place allotted for it, before the Judges examine the department to which it belongs.

8. That no exhibitor receive more than one prize in each class, Stock excepted.

9. Any person making known or pointing out to the Judges his or her articles for exhibition, shall forfeit all prizes for such articles.

10. The Directors shall meet within not less than one week or more than two weeks after the day of exhibition, for the purpose of hearing and settling any objections or disputes that may be made regarding the prizes declared, and the Treasurer shall, so soon as may be thereafter, pay the amounts as sanctioned by the said meeting of Directors.

11. The Directors shall be the arbitrators of, and settle all differences and disputes which may arise among the members of the Society, in Society matters, and their decision shall be final.

12. No member shall be paid premiums to a greater amount than four times his or her subscription for the then current year.

13. Every member of the Society shall be entitled to a copy of either the "Canadian Agriculturalist" or "The Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufacture" for Upper Canada, on payment of his or her subscription for the current year.

14. Young Cattle may compete, if the exhibitor thinks fit, in an older class than that to which they properly belong; but no animal shall compete in more than one section.

15. Implements of husbandry can compete, whether imported or manufactured in the Township, except in that class specially mentioned, viz: Iron Ploughs, made in the Township.

16. All animals or articles taking a first prize this year to be excluded from a first prize for the two following years.

ERIC HARRINGTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Arrprior, 26th Jan., 1863.

The PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on Wednesday, the 30th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—place made known on the day of exhibition—and premiums awarded on Iron Ploughs and Wooden Ploughs, and the premiums on each class to be $4, $3, $2, $1.

Members of the Society desirous of changing or procuring a better quality of seed, can do so by giving in to the Secretary on or before the first of March next, a list of the description and quantity required, which will be furnished to such at the cost of such seeds delivered here.

The officers of the Society for the current year are

James Young, Esq., President; William Russell, Vice-President; Messrs. Robert Pinkerton, Donald McLaren, Wm. Leckie, Donald Stewart, John Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Andrew Cochrane, Directors, and ERIC HARRINGTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

☞ *The circulation of the Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having properties for sale or to let, would consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.*

William Colvin, blacksmith, of Glenmorris, died very suddenly on the 3rd inst., of apoplexy.

James Devine, of Ashburnham, died on the 4th inst., from the effects of too much whiskey.

It is the ordinary way of the world to keep folly at the helm, and wit under the hatches.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher died at his residence in Brooklyn on Saturday last.

"Old Hughie," the flute-player, a wandering vagrant, died in Stratford on the 31st, of excessive drinking.

John Elmslie, 9th concession, Lower Nichol, was thrown from his buggy on Tuesday last, and so severely injured that his life is in great danger.

By order of the Mayor of Montreal, two large fields have been flooded for the accommodation of skaters.

The two volunteer companies of Goderich, aided by a grant from the County Council of $200, have erected a drill room 100 feet long by 40 wide.

A young lad named Paquet, about fifteen years of age was drowned in the Riviere du Sud, at the village of St. Thomas, on Thursday last while skating.

A young farmer named Thomas Haig, near Cobourg, was killed on Friday, last week, by the falling of a tree while chopping.

The Rev. James Caughey, so well known among all denominations of Christians as being what is termed a Revivalist, has arrived in Montreal.

A fine milch cow and a purse of money were presented to Rev. C. E. Thompson, rector of Elora, on Christmas day, by his parishoners.

The mill of Mr. McDougall, on the Thames near St. Mary's, was destroyed by fire on Friday week. Loss covered by insurance in Hartford for $3,000; Ontario $1,000; Provincial $3,000.

The dove, recollect, did not return to Noah with the olive branch till the second time of her going forth; why, then, should you despond at the failure of the first attempt?

Rod Truax, a resident of Walkerton, Bruce, was missing for six weeks. His body has at length been found in the river, by the village. It is believed he lost his life while under the influence of liquor.

Married.

At Aylmer, on the 10th inst, by the Revd. Mr. Mitchel, P. P., Mr. John Carr to Miss Catherine, third daughter of the late Mr. Patrick McCoy.

By the Rev. Mr. Freeman, on the 14th inst., Mr. James Scott, of Smith's Falls, to Miss Amantha Manhart, of Elizabethtown.

Died.

At the residence of his son, in Aylmer, on the 11th instant, Mr. Dennis Malarky a native of the County of Mayne, Ireland, at the advanced age of 81.

At Sarnia, on 11th January instant, of bilio-gastric fever, James E. Padfield, aged 30 years and 3 months, eldest son of the Rev. James Padfield, Rector of Burford, C. W., and for over six years past, Deputy Register of the County of Lampton.

At Mooretown, on the 12th inst., Christiana, eldest daughter of Mr. John Courtney, Merchant, aged 8 years and 5 months.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

OTTAWA Jan 7, 1863.

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$1	00	$1	05
" Fall	1	05	1	10
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5	25	5	50
Superfine No. 1	5	00	5	25
" No. 2	4	50	4	50
Farmers'	0	00	4	25
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	5	00	5	50
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0	50	0	50
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0	60	0	65
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0	30	0	35
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0	45	0	60
Beans, ℔ bush	1	50	1	75
Corn, ℔ bush	0	60	0	65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0	25	0	30
Hay ℔ ton	16	00	18	00
Straw ℔ ton	5	00	6	00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	3	50	4	00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	3	00	4	00
" per lb	0	06	0	10
Mutton per lb by the qr	0	06	0	00
Ham	0	08	0	10
Tallow per lb	0	08	0	10
Lard, per lb	0	10	0	00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	4	50	5	00
Fowls "	0	50	0	50
Chickens, each	0	25	0	00
Wool, fleece washed	0	25	0	33
" pulled	0	27	0	30
Apples per bbl	2	25	3	00
Geese, each	0	45	0	50
Butter—Fresh per lb	0	12½	0	15
Tub "	0	10	0	12
Eggs per dozen	0	12	0	00
Onions, per peck	0	07	0	08

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

MR JOSEPH DOCHERTY in closing his Vocal Music Institution for the season most respectfully intimates to the people of Carleton Place and all around that he intends giving a PUBLIC CONCERT in the School House on THURSDAY the 29th instant at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PART FIRST

Will consist of a few selections of sacred Music to be sung in full Chorus

PART SECOND

Will comprise a choice and varied selection of secular melodies in solos, duetts and chorus's with musical dialogues and recitations

Admission 12 and a-half cents

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN 20-a

Company, Attention!

THE Carleton Place RIFLE COMPANY are requested to meet for drill at the School House, on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

JAMES POOLE, *Captain.*

January 17th 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL those whose Accounts or notes are past due, are required to make immediate payment. Wheat, Oats Pork or other produce taken at market rates in payment.

JAMES H WYLIE

Almonte 17th Jan 1863 20-tf

GEORGE WOOD, Chemist and Druggist,

Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Putty.

Lamps of all descriptions, Chimneys, Wick and Coal Oil of the finest quality. Clover & Timothy Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c. 20-cg

Almanacs, 1863.

HART'S CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1863 just ready wholesale and retail.

Hart's Almanac contains the usual amount of information important to every individual in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Price only 5 cents.

Chewett's Toronto Almanac 12½ cents.

Stark's Pocket do 12½ cents.

Annual Register Rural Affairs 25 cents.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN HART,

Gore Street Perth Dec 30 1862.

The Smack in School.

A District School not far away,
Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day
Was humming with its wonted noise
Of three-score mingled girls and boys—
Some few upon their tasks intent,
But more on furtive mischief bent;
The while the master's downward look
Was fastened on a copy-book—
When suddenly, behind his back,
Rose sharp and clear a rousing SMACK!
As 'twere a battery of bliss
Let off in one tremendous kiss!
"What's that?" the startled master cries:
"That, thir," a little imp replies,
"Wath William Willith, if you pleathe—
I saw him kith Thuthannah Peathe!"
With frown to make a statute thrill,
The master thundered, "hither Will!"
Like wretch o'ertaken in his track,
With stolen chattles on his back,
Will hung his head in fear and shame,
And to the awful presence came—
A great, green, bashful simpleton,
The butt of all good-natured fun—
With smile suppressed, and birch upraised
The theatener faltered—"I'm amazed
That you my biggest pupil should
Be guilty of an act so rude!
Before the whole set school to boot—
What evil genius put you to't?"
"'Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad,
"I didn't mean to be so bad—
But when Susannah shook her curls,
And whispered I was 'fraid of girls,
And dursn't kiss a baby's doll,
I couldn't stand it sir, at all!
But up and kissed her on the spot,
I know—boo hoo—I ought to not.
But, somehow from her looks—boo hoo,
I thought she kind o' wished me to!"

Patent Medicines.

Hall's Journal of Health administers the following wholesome rebuke to whom it may concern:

The editor of the "Letter Box" says that within a year he "has taken pains to count the different medicinal preparations offered for sale for the cure of human ailments, and that they number over fifteen hundred; and that among all that are liquid, there is not one which does not contain either opium or alcohol." Still, newspapers, secular and religious, advertise these without compunction, when they would be horrified to see in their columns, even by mistake, an advertisement to sell pure liquors by the glass or barrel. Perhaps conscience is quieted in this way. "Pure liquors are certainly mischevious but if they are rendered impure by putting medicine into them, they may do some good." But these hair-splitting gentlemen launch out their severest anathemas against the "unprincipled men who fabricate wines and brandies, beers and other forms of alcohol." Every liquid patent medicine is nothing more than disguised alcohol or opium. Fanatical men exclude wine from the Communion Table; so teetotal are they that a drop is not admissible under any ordinary circumstances; and yet they advertise, and purchase, and swallow, and commend what is essentially alcohol—only it is called medicine, somebody's "bitters" or "tonic." If alcohol is essentially pernicious—poisonous—as is claimed by temperance men, it is not the less so for being simply disguised by some other name or ingredient. If we hope for victory, we must be consistent; and it is naturally considered that consistency—a firm adherence to solid principles—should commence with the religious press and with the respectable secular newspapers, and let Tonics, Bitters, Renovaters, Schnapps, Made Brandy, Beastly Beers, and Rot-Gut Whiskey be considered as in the same category.

Lady Pilferors.

A perfumer in Bond-street mentioned to me a ruse devised by him, which combined the serious with the ridiculous. In order to test the honesty of his customers, most of whom were carriage folks, he caused a half sovereign to be fixed on the under side of the glass cover of a case which stood on the counter; this gave the half sovereign the appearance of lying outside the case, as if some one had left it there and had forgotten it. It was most ludicrous, he said to see the attempts made by ladies to possess themselves of this little coin. Some would claim it boldly, declaring that it had just dropped from their purse, but would draw back in dismay when they became aware of the trick. Others, as soon as they caught sight of it, would sidle up to the place, and make the most cunning efforts to conceal their purpose of pocketing it. Some would throw their muff, others their handkerchief, parasol, or gloves, over the half sovereign, and then, under the pretence of looking into the case, slip their hands beneath the covering toward the piece of money, and not being able to lay hold of it, would exhibit the most comical confusion. The perfumer told me he found the joke, at last, too expensive. Some of his regular customers, who had been baffled, kept away from his shop, and prudence, therefore, obliged him to abandon his "test," as he termed it, but he learned enough to satisfy him that petty larceny in human constitution was not always confined to the needy or lower ranks of life.

Works of Fiction.

There is also a danger to be guarded against, in young persons especially, of an over indulgence of imagination in reading works of fiction, and in what is called "castle building." Not that such an exercise of the imagination, is to be condemned as an evil in itself, supposing, of course, that we avoid immoral books; but an excess in the perusal of fictions is apt to disqualify any one for real life, by creating a distaste and disgust for actual everyday scenes and humble practical duties, which do not equal in brilliancy the ideal scenes, and imaginary transactions of fiction. The heart may even become hardened against real objects of compassion, from our having been too much occupied in dwelling on the elegant and poetical pictures of ideal distress which tales and poems exhibit. For, in these, a flaming excitement being all that is aimed at, there is, of course, a studied exclusion of all those homely, and sometimes disgusting, circumstances which often accompany real distress, such as we are called upon to sympathize with, and to relieve.

And there is also a danger of our becoming dissatisfied with estimable friends, because they do not come up to the standard of the heroes and heroines of romances. And what are usually reckoned as moral tales, and are written with a good design, are sometimes the most hurtful in this way; for they commonly represent the good characters as perfect, and bad ones as fiends, both being quite unlike what we meet in real life, and therefore serving to engender false notions. It is allowable, indeed, and right, to bestow cultivation on the flower-gardens of your mind, only they must not be allowed to take the place of the plain, but necessary corn-fields, or lead you to neglect their cultivation.—*Extracts from Whately's Lesson on Mind.*

The "leave-New-England-out-in-the-cold" feeling has taken such possession of the minds of the people of the West, that Governor Yates, of Illinois, deemed it proper in his address to the Legislature to take strong grounds against it. The Boston 'Traveller', in hinting at a separation between the West and East, speculates on the future of the New England States as annexed to the British North American Colonies.

A NEW WAY TO COOK BEEF.—When you get hold of a good thing, it is well to "communicate." Having learned a method of cooking beef within a few years, we find it so much the best way that no week elapses without a meal of beef steaming on our table. To steam beef, procure a cast iron pot, of large dimensions, having at the bottom a shoulder, which is found in most large iron pots, at the point where the diameter is diminished to fit the hole in the stove. Across this hole you place some pieces of shingle; then fill up the pot to the shingles with water, adding a few pieces of lemon peel or a little mace if you please; place the meat upon the shingles; cover up tight with a fitted tin cover; place over a hot fire and wait till done. You must be careful to add water occasionally; for if it should all boil away, of course the gravy would be burned, and the flavor of the meat injured. When finished, the bottom of the pot contains a large quantity of most excellent gravy, which, of course, must be thickened and seasoned. A rump of beef, or a shoulder, forms an excellent piece to operate on. Mutton is also fine. Try it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Brine, in which our meat or fish have been salted, is poisonous to domestic animals. If left in their way they will partake as freely of it as they will of pure salt, when it very often proves fatal. The "L'Union Medicale," a French publication, gives an account of the researches of M. Reynal in regard to the poisonous property of brine. From a series of experiments detailed, he draws the following conclusions:

1st. That three or four months after its preparation it acquires poisonous properties.

2d. That the mean poisonous dose for a horse is about four pints; for the hog, one pint; and for a dog, four to five gallons.

3d. That in less doses it produces vomiting in the dog and hog.

4th. That the employment of this substance mixed with the food, continued for a certain time, even in small quantities, may be fatal.

We know from experience, says the "Valley Farmer," that brine, if swallowed by hogs and other animals, will prove fatal, yet we would if the subject is susceptible of the definite results as stated by M. Reynal, for the degree of the poisonous properties of brine depends on various circumstances. We have known a much less quantity to prove fatal than that stated above.

WINTER FASHIONS IN WASHINGTON.—A lady correspondent writes from Washington:—The fashions this winter are very comical, the height of the ladies' bonnets being absolutely rediculous Large white muslin bows, with lace trimmed ends, are worn instead of breast-pins on the cloaks and walking-dresses. This has the effect of making ladies look quite ministerial. Cloaks are pretty much all long sacks, and braided trimmings are most in favor. Frizzled hair is all the rage. Ladies cut their lovely locks about four inches long, and curl them at night over the forehead and close to the head. The curls are all combed through in a mass next morning, and stand out like a darkey's hair precisely. I have seen many a dark-skinned woman try as hard to get a kink *out* of her hair, as our ladies try to get it *in*.

The Greek plebiscitum has terminated in the election of Prince Alfred by an enormous majority. In Athens he obtained every vote, except one to the Duc de Leuchtenburg, and five to the Abd el-Kadir. The National Assembly met on the 20th Dec., but appears as yet to have taken no action. Its leaders are said to be bewildered by the difficulty of inducing the Greeks to accept any other name. The Greeks, it is said, are by no means delighted at the idea of receiving the Ionian Islands, whose revenue hardly defrays their expenses, and altogether the question seems to become every week more involved. The Peninsula is perfectly quiet, but the Provisional Government is in straits for want of money, and talks of raising a loan.

Nine persons have had a narrow escape from death by poison at Leeds. They lodged at a house in the Old Post Office yard. One of them bought a quantity of white hellebore to cure a cough. The root is, it appears, by many ignorant people considered to be a panacea for nearly every ill that flesh is air to; and the remaining eight lodgers, all having some complaint upon them, partook of the supposed universal remedy. The whole party soon afterwards became alarmingly unwell. Several were for some time blind, others were partially paralysed, and all vomited and perspired excessively. Medical aid was procured as early as possible, remedies were applied, and the sufferers are now in a better and more hopeful state.

Samples of cotton grown this year in the department of Gard, in France, have just been sent to Paris. They were raised from seeds supplied by the 'Societe d' Acclimation' and are of two descriptions—Sea Island and Louisiana. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which has prevailed this year in the South of France, the cotton is believed to be as good in quality as that grown last year on the same estate and sent to the International Exhibition. Indeed, the gentlemen by whom it has been cultivated consider themselves justified in believing that all the finer kinds of cotton may be grown in France quite as advantageously as in Algeria.

SMOKING.—The Emperor of the French, having found that the students in the colleges of France who smoke, are decidedly inferior in their scholastic attainments to the non-smokers, has prohibited this injurious habit in the colleges. It is said that the Emperor has put out "thirty thousand pipes in one day!" Would it not be a good thing for the rising generation of America, if some power could put all the cigars which American boys are in the habit of puffing?

The first day of January of the present year was celebrated by the freed negroes of Hilton Head, S. C. in the most enthusiastic manner. By invitation of Gen. Saxton, commanding that post, thousands of contrabands met together, and were treated to numerous speeches, music, odes, &c., winding up with the more solid and substantial spread of a dozen of roast oxen.

The officers of the Montreal Garrison under the immediate patronage of Sir Fenwick Williams and Lord Frederick Paulet, propose giving a series of six private dramatic performances at the theatre. The first of these performances will take place on Thursday next, the 15th Jan., and on each succeeding Thursday a fresh programme will be provided. The admittance will be limited to subscribers.

A letter from one of the crew of the iron-clad vessel Passaic says that during the gale in which the Monitor sank, the Passaic made a signal that she was sinking and that the sea was breaking clear over her. Had not the gale suddenly subsided she certainly would have followed the Monitor to Davy Jones' locker. The letter does not say that the Passaic sprung a leak; the water must have run in through the turret.

Mr. Arnold, if we mistake not, a son of the great Head Master of Rugby and Historian of Rome, and "late Professor of English Literature in the Catholic University of Ireland," is a convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

The laying up of the frigate La Gloire in the Castigneau dock has disclosed three unexpected phenomena; first, that the contact of the copper lining and the submerged iron plates had established a galvanic current which produced the effect of a voltaic pile, and was completely deteriorating the armor of the frigate in the parts below the water line; secondly, that a species of shell-fish, hitherto unknown, was afterwards discovered among the millions of molluscs by which the hull was covered; and, lastly, in the hold of the vessel 22,000 litres of wine were found to be transformed into vinegar.

Illustrated SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Eighteenth year.—Vol. VIII.—New Series.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published Weekly and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which is prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC & MANUFACTURER.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of doing without the Scientific American. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

The Scientific American is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated decriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an official list of the Claims of the patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs Munn & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than seventeen years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS AND FARMERS.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers, $3 a year, or $1 for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., *Publishers*.
19 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Notice

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at the ensuing session for amendments to the Act of Incorporation of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company in certain respects.

Montreal 9th January 1863. 19

Public Notice.

STRAYED into the premises of the subscriber in the month of August last a two year old Steer—the owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges.

GEORGE BROWN
Admaston 10th Jan 1863. 19-g

Brockville & Ottawa Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of the general business of the Company, will be held at the office of the Company at Brockville upon the the 1st Monday of February next at noon, being the 2nd day of February next, according to the statute in that behalf,

ROBERT HARVEY, Secy
Brockville Jan 12th 1863 10-a

Missionary Meetings.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS in connection with the Wesleyan Church will be held at the following places and times, of which all friends favorable to the cause are requested to attend.

CARLETON PLACE.

Sermons—Jan. 18th; Carleton Place 10½ Almonte 6½ Russ; Clayton, 10½, Boyd's 2½, Blair's 6½, McGill.

Meetings—Almonte 19th, Clayton 20th, Blair's 1st, Boyd's 22nd, Carleton Place 23rd.

Deputation—McGill, Russ, McDonah.

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons of trespassing on the West half of Lot No. eight, in Tenth Concession of the Township of PAKENHAM. If found so doing they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ROBERT DICKSON.
Pakenham, Dec. 27th 1862. 17-g.

Caution.

The Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Two Notes of Hand given by me to B. P. Paige & Co. The first note for $40,00, dated 12th March, 1861, Payable two years after date, Second, dated 12th March, 1861 for $40.00, payable three years after date As I have received no value for said Notes I will not pay them

JAMES ROSS
Cobden 10th December 1862 15-t°

Agricultural Ware Room, Almonte.

THE Subscriber informs all whom it may concern, that he has at the Agricultural Ware House in Almonte, all kinds of Farming Implements. The best and most approved of, and from the best manufactories in Canada; a few of which I will mention;—

Combined Reaper & Mower, Iron and Steel Plows, Threshing Machines, Stumping, Machines A Patent Fanning Mill that will separate Oats from Wheat and other seeds likewise or no sale. Also Barley and late Clover Seeds, Timothy Seed, Land Plaster &c. &c. Cooking and Parlor Stoves. Cooking Stoves from $24.50 to $28.50, with furniture complete. Parlor Stoves from $5 to $15.

☞ Farmers if you prize your privilege call and examine for yourselves and you will find that you have laboured under a great disadvantage and a loss of time and money.

JOHN SAYLOR.
Almonte, 19th March, 1862. 29.



JAS. DUNLOP
HOUSE
CARPENTER.
Mill-Wright,
&c., &c.
CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order. He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats. 38-tf.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.

Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, (for the present 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.

Brockville [illegible] & Ottawa RAIL-WAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after Monday, Nov 24th, and until further Notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth,		7 00	a.m.
" Carleton Place	do do	7 20	"
" Franktown	do do	7 50	"
" Smithsfalls for Brockville		8 40	"
" Irish Creek	do	9 10	"
" Bellamy's	do	9 55	"
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction		10 30	"
" Brockville	do	10 45	"
GOING NORTH.			
Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth,		3 15	p.m.
" Grand Trunk Junction		3 30	"
" Bellamy's	do do	4 10	"
" Irish Creek	do do	4 55	"
" Smithsfalls for Almonte		5 41	"
" Franktown	do	6 15	"
" Carleton Place	do	6 45	"
Arrive at Almonte		7 00	"
PERTH BRANCH.			
Leave Perth for Smithsfalls and Brockville		7 35	a.m.
do do do	Almonte	4 25	p.m
Arrive at Almonte		7 00	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		8 45	a.m.
Arrive at Perth		9 20	"
Leave Smithsfalls for Perth		5 35	p.m.
Arrive at Perth		6 15	"

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10.45, a.m. and West at 2.30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior: Thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

A. BROOKS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Brockville November 15th, 1862.

Union Hotel—Eganville.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately removed into that house known as McDougall's Hotel, and has made thorough repairs on the premises—he hopes to merit a share of their patronage by strict attention to personal comforts, &c. Liquors of the best brands always on hand.

DUNCAN McDONELL,
Proprietor.
Eganville, December 5th 1862 14

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act to detach the Village of Arnprior, and the townships of McNab, Bagot and Blithfield from the County of Renfrew and annex the said Village and the said Townships to the County of Lanark. 10

WOOL WANTED.

CESSATION OF THE WAR.

PEACE PROCLAIMED!!
WOOL, PELTS & HIDES WANTED!
The Highest Cash Price Paid.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the public and his customers in general, that he has at a great expence repaired the well known Wolverine Mills, put them in efficient working order, and now expects a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Also that he wants 200,000 lbs. of good clean wool and 30,000 sheep pelts, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid or a superior article in Cloth's given in exchange. A large variety of Cloth's of various descriptions constantly kept on hand to suit the wants of Customers.

WILLIAM PAISLEY.
Carleton Place, Oct. 6, 1862. 5-

G. H. TURNER & Co.

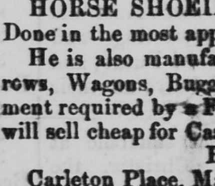
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,
COAL OILS AND LAMPS,
BURNING FLUID,
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
AND WICK,
TILDENS EXTRACTS,
CONCENTRATED
ECLECTIC MEDICINES,
TRUSSES AND
SHOULDER BRACES.
SURGICAL 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

Hides! Hides!! Hides!!!

3000 HIDES WANTED AT THE APPLETON TANNERY

THE Subscribers will pay the advanced market price in CASH now and during the winter for any quantity of GOOD MERCHANTABLE HIDES.

J. & J. F. CRAM.
Appleton, Nov. 24th, 1862. 12-cg



RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is nowprepared to work cheap for Cash.

HORSE SHOEING 5s PER SETT.

Done in the most approved manner.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

RICHARD GILHULLY.
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

NATHANIEL McNEELY.

THANKFUL for the Patronage he has received heretofore, desires to inform the Public that he is now prepared to work cheaper than usual for Cash.

Horse Shoeing 5s. per Sett.

Done with Neatness and despatch.

He is also manufacturing Plows, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement used on a Farm, all of which will be Sold Cheap for Cash.

NATHANIEL McNEELY.
Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

Lake Huron Grindstones.

THE undersigned, having examined and tested the quality of Lake Huron Grindstones brought into this neighborhood by Mr Alex. Kinch of Ramsay can confidently recommend them to the public.

They are every way superior to the Borea stone now in constant use, and being put at a very low figure, are within the reach of every farmer and mechanic. None should be without one.

They are to be seen at the Railway Station in this village.

John Sumner, N. McNeely, John McGee, F. Lavallee, John Hogg, Jacob Leslie, John Graham
Carleton Place, 17th Feb. 1862. 24-

For Sale.

A CARRIAGE SHOP, with quarter an acre of land, and a stable on it. It is situated in the village of Carleton Place on the corner of William and Edmund streets. The stand is as good as there is in the village. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter post paid.

JOSEPH GILHULLY.
Carleton Place, Nov. 24th, 1862. 11-cg

BRITISH HOTEL.

WILLIAM KELLY—PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned in opening that new and splendid Building on the corner of Bridge and High Streets as a Hotel, would intimate to the travelling public and people of the surrounding country that, having furnished the House in a superior manner, he is prepared to accommodate all who shall favor him with their custom, in the best style. The Table will be furnished with the best that the market affords. Liquors, &c., &c., of the very best brands. There are excellent Stables, Sheds and Yard attached to the Hotel. Prices moderate.

14 WILLIAM KELLY.

Harness! Harness!

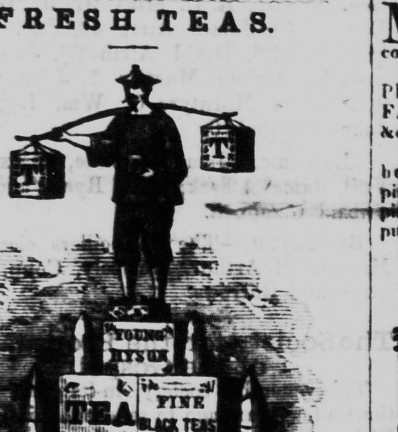


J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made ware, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and japanned. Also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Shafted and Buck Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings done to order.

All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada, the order of the day being cheaper than the cheapest.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜
Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-tf

FRESH TEAS.



CARGO OF SHIP "COLINSBURG"—DIRECT FROM CHINA.

THE Subscriber has just received a very fine assortment of TEAS, carefully selected from the cargo of the Ship "Colinsburg," comprising the following:—

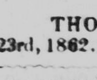
GUNPOWDER, (extra superfine,) OLD HYSON, (extra fine Moyune,) YOUNG HYSON (extra superfine Ping Suey); IMPERIAL (curious fine Ping Suey); in BLACK—a superior article of SOUCHONG TEA.

—ALSO—

Some fine JAPANESE UNCOLORED TEAS.

These goods having been bought at the trade sale of the Cargo on landing, and much under the current prices, will allow of them being sold at very moderate prices considering the quality, and besides the advantage of getting something new and fresh.

A. McARTHUR.
Carleton Place, Sept. 1st, 1862. 52-t

HIDES!  HIDES!
ALMONTE TANNERY.

1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED
—ALSO—

FOR SALE, a quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Calf-skins.

THOMAS SMITH.
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-tf

Who wants a good Straw Cutter.

WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we are now manufacturing the Rochester Feed Cutter, which is a strong, cheap and durable machine. It works easy—cuts short and fast and cannot be surpassed by any Straw Cutter manufactured in the Province. All orders punctually attended to.

G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Smith's Falls, Nov 22, 1862 12

Notice.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of COOKING, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, all of which he will sell cheap for cash or approved note.

STOVE PIPES, GALLOWS PIPES, and DUMB STOVES always kept on hand, and made to order. ALSO the highest Price Paid in Cash for COW HIDES and SHEEP PELTS.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Carleton Place November 3rd 1862. 9.



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.

ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ALMONTE, C. W.
Opposite the Victoria Woolen Mills.

MR A SHAW has just opened a DRUG STORE in the above mentioned place and will keep constantly on hand a complete supply of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENCES PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, TRUSSES, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, TOILET SOAP, &c, &c.

—ALSO—

Dye Stuffs, Coal Oil Lamps and Trimmings, Alcohol, Turpentine, Cod Liver Oil by the gallon, quart pint and half-pint—Castor Oil by the gallon quart pint and half-pint—Olive Oil by the gallon, quart, pint and half-pint—Machinery Oil.

All articles warranted fresh and genuine.

December 12th, 1862 15



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, C. P.

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

NEW STORE!

New Goods! New Goods!!

MR. ROBERT CRAMPTON begs to inform his friends—and the country generally—that he has opened a STORE in the building occupied by the Post Office Department, and that he is prepared to furnish the farming community with everything necessary for the prosecution of their various pursuits.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Having purchased advantageously for cash in the Montreal market, he is prepared to sell for the lowest price.

Cash paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER in Firkins.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, Sept. 23, 1862. 3-tf

October, 1862. October, 1862.

MESSRS. MAIR & CO.

BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of Perth and surrounding country that partly for the purpose of assorting the balance of stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES MAIR, ESQ., they have recently purchased and received a large quantity of

New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, DRY SALTERIES, HARDWARE, POTTERY, &c., &c., &c.

They desire the public to take notice that these new purchases have been marked at a trifling advance over INVOICE PRICES, and that they shall CONTINUE TO SELL in this manner until the entire stock has been swept away. The balance of stock (amounting to some $9,000) the Executors beg to say will be pushed off at a decided REDUCTION from Montreal Cost Prices; and when it is remembered that these were purchased before the late startling advances in manufactured Goods—the public will have little difficulty in divining their true interests and deciding where to buy.

As these Goods MUST BE SOLD during the Winter, and the affairs of the late business wound up by the ensuing spring, the Executors would urge on intending purchasers to BUY AT ONCE and thus secure the cream of the stock at merely fractional rates.

IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Their stock is particularly heavy and complete, comprising in part, GREY COTTONS, GLASGOW, BENGAL and REGATTA STRIPES, OXFORD DENIMS, DERRYS, and an immense assortment of PRINTED CALICOS, from 6d up. Their heavy stock of SERGES, KERSEYS, WELSH and CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c., has been placed at an unusually low figure and WILL command attention.

Their stock of DRESS GOODS is remarkably fine, including French tinted Merino, Gala and Camlet Tartans, all wool and mixed checks, &c., with SPECIAL BARGAINS in Reppes, Winceys and Printed DeLaines. A large stock of Seal-skin and other Cape and Mantle Cloths. A complete assortment of Ribbons of the choicest patterns, together with a select stock of Ladies' Felt Hats, trimmed and plain of the latest styles and at city prices. A number of year-old Fancy Robe Dresses will be sold at 20 below cost. To gentlemen we offer a large and varied assortment of West of England Broadcloths, Tweeds, Meltons, Heather-mixtures, &c., of recent styles, together with all the coarser fabrics usually worn, including Sattinetts and Cotton mixtures generally.

A few suits of Ready Made Clothing at COST.

FURS,

A fine assortment, comprising Ladies' setts, in Mink, Stone Martin, Opossum and Grey Squirrels.—Children's do in Eider-down and Fleecy-wool. Boas, Victorines, and Guantlets of all kinds, with a large lot of Gentlemens' Hats and Caps in Otter, S. S. Seal, German Mink and Muskrat.

☞ *REMEMBER!* FORMER STOCK AT 10 PER CENT BELOW COST. ☜

GROCERIES,

A large stock of Green, Japanese and Black Teas of undoubted brands and at low prices; Tobaccos from 1s 6d up; Broken Loaf, Granulated, and Porto Rico Sugars; Treacle, Syrup, &c., very cheap. The stock of Dry-Salteries includes every item usually sought for, and, upon inspection, will be found to be cheaper than usual.

ALL OLD STOCK AT COST!

In Crockery we offer all the variety which is usually required for the town and country trade, and the entire balance of the old stock will be disposed of at merely nominal rates.

HARDWARE, &c.

A limited assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, including Nails and a small quantity of Iron to quicken sale, will be placed at a fraction under cost; while a great variety of articles in daily request such as Herrings, Codfish, Oils, &c., will be all sold off at greatly reduced prices.

As has been intimated, the entire stock must be cleared out by the ensuing Spring, and from the foregoing Advertisement the Public may readily conclude that great inducements will be held forth to effect he desired end. Should there be any, however, who "have their doubts" about these matters, the next best thing for them to do is to call and judge for themselves.

TAKE NOTICE.—The balance—$9,000 worth—of the stock of the late James Mair, Sen, Esq., is placed at less than cost.

MAIR & CO.,

N. B.—The highest market prices paid for all kinds of merchantable produce during the season.

Perth, Nov. 20, 1862. 12

SMITH'S FALLS THRESHING MACHINES.

MANUFACTURED BY
Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, C. W.

THESE Celebrated Machines, to which the attention of the Agricultural public is called, have during the past seasons given the most entire satisfaction. Their superiority wherever they have been introduced and brought into competition with other Machines have been universally acknowledged by all who have used them, both for Durability, ease of Draft, and the thorough and effective manner of their operation.

Our SEPARATOR (capacity, four to ten horse power) for the coming season will be superior in every respect to any ever before made, as our aim is to excel every manufactory in the Province, in producing first class work. In their construction none but the very best materials are used—frames well put together—cylinders run in copper boxes, which is a great improvement,—babbet metal in boxes where necessary, and everything is got up in the very best manner and with the latest improvements.

The DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER, by which we drive the Separator and which we have much improved, is celebrated for great simplicity, ease of draft or effective power, costs less to keep in repair, and is very strong and durable.

Parties who intend getting Machines for the coming season, are respectfully invited to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere, as we are satisfied that they are the best and most reliable in the Provinces.

We continue to keep always on hand:—

WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, STUMPING MACHINES,
CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS,
DOG POWERS, ROAD SCRAPERS,
COOLERS, KETTLES,

CROSS CUT SAWING MACHINES for cutting logs for firewood, shingles, staves &c., &c. ALSO—COOKING, BOX, and PARLOR STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

We make to order on short notice SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, (capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day,) GRIST AND SAW-MILL CASTINGS, and all kinds of JOB WORK.

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of old Threshing Machines. ☜

FROST & WOOD.
Smith's Falls August 13th, 1862.

JOHN DEACON Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCER, &C.
Perth, County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.

BARRISTER, &c,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.

CORONER,
NORWOOD, 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.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada, Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.

WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellry of all kinds repaired with care and accuracy on reasonable terms.

All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. MACNAMARA, Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Engraver.
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)

CLOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms.

☞ School Seals furnished and engraved for $2 each

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

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 Morroco Roans, Bindings, &c, Shoemakers Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carpe Bags Sussex street, nearly opposite the British Ho tel, OTTAWA.
50

JOHN McNAUGHTON.

Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKEY,
Brockville, C. W.

Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Barley. 30

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.

Notice.

ALL descriptions of CONVEYANCING executed promptly at this office with neatness and dispatch. Affidavits taken. All kinds of Blank Forms constantly on hand. Business connected with the Registry Office, Co. Renfrew, transacted with accuracy.

HERALD OFFICE,
September 1862,

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.

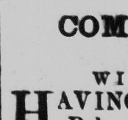
Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO.

Capital..................£500,000.

APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices Losses promptly attended to, by

JAMES ROSAMOND,
Agant Almonte.

Almonte House.



W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.

W. C. LEWIS, *Proprietor*.
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge.

Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

METCALF'S HOTEL.

CARLETON PLACE.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.

ROBERT METCALF.
Nov. 26, 1861. 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will Sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hard Plough Points, Cultivators and Coolers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Waggon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on band. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Arnprior Foundry.

RORISON & McEWAN.

The Carleton Place Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT CARLETONPLACE, 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.