Flowers.

Flowers, bright flowers, of glorious hue, Whence do ye come, life's pathway to screw shower,

Tenderly creeping o'er trellis and bower Drooping o'er terraces, brilliant and gay, Where wealth flashes onward in stately array

Adorning the path to the cottager's home ; Shedding your fragrance wherever we roam In wide Western prairies, in groves evergreen,
There wasting your sweetness, and "bloom-

ing unseen With rainbow hues tinted in far Springing up by the wayside, 'mid parched

'Mong the golden ears gleaming of bright waving corn, Ye are peeping out coyly, when breaks glad morn;

'Neath the deep tangled forest, high arched over head. Where the pine's stately branches o'ershadow your bed.

Sweet emblems of purity, strewn in the way, As the glad train moves onward in festal Or training a wreath for the conqueror's

brow the loved one more dear to us Or grave of

In the churchyard so peaceful, where sleep ing ones lie. A waiting the trump which shall call then on high;

Ye there sweetly whisper, Rise, loved ones and bloom, When your Father's voice severs the bars of the tomb.

Ye are gifts from that Father's hand, lavish Who clothes with rich verdure each meadow and tree.

Then let our glad voices in gratitude raise To a Father so gracious, sweet anthems

Who has clothed with rich beauty this fair world of ours, Refreshed with the fragrance of bright blooming flowers.

Important applications of Gun At the Boyal Institution gun notion, and the nature of the improvehad been made in Austria on gun cotton by General Leuz, but which were there kept a profound secret by the Austrian Government One of the first things the committee did was to write to General Luez, to request him to come over and acquaint the committhe advice of his councillors, consented to allow the secret to be known, and General Luez came to this country, and informed the committee what it was. The object to be accomplished in the manufacture of gun inish the rapidity of its combustion and its liability to accidental explosion. These objects have been fully accomplished, as was previously stated by Mr. Abel, principally by spinning the cotton into yarn before it undersoes the process of the western districts with more kindly feelings than were extended to the others. This will, perhaps, account for his being at large, after most of his party have been shot cotton, to render it applicable, was to dim-inish the rapidity of its combustion and its cotton; and it was shown by that gentleman that by mechanical alteration of the structure of the cotton fibre alone the explasive a wound in his foot, was surrounded by five ma erial may be placed under complete con-trol and that, as he said, you may do what you like with it. What can be done with gun cotton, and what cannot be done with menced barking, when the bushranger rushand illustrated by Mr. Scott Russell, who, though he commenced by mentioning some points of objection to gun cotton, finally re. every respect superior to gunpowder, and to be capable of producing far more destructive and successful attack on the Bathurst mail, with gun cotton, he first ignited a thick yarn of the substance that was suspended round the gallery of the lecture room, which burned along at the rate of about one foot in round the gallery of the lecture room, which burned along at the rate of about one foot in the second. He next took a piece about a yard long, which flashed off in half a second; and snother similar length, of the most explosive kind, exploded instantaneous ly. A remarkable property of gun cotton, which constitutes an immense advantage in its use compared with gunpowder, is that it leaves no products of combustion behind, and produces very little smoke. Another important advantage is, that it is not injured by moisture, and it may be wetted and did considerably over £1000 in each, besides the Chinamen's gold. The mails were, of course, cut open; the letters were scattered about the road, and the horses cut louse. which constitutes an immense advantage in Service companies of combination behind lawre no produces way little smoke. Another important derastege is, that it is not sorter in the ratio in a separate water carriage by interesting the content of the same of the content of th

force in all directions is much greater than that of gunpowder. Some important experiments on a large scale have been tried with gun cotton made by a manufacturer of the substance in Suffolk. A palisade was formed with the trunks of a number of large trees fixed in the ground close together, and a small box filled with gun cotton was exploded near them. A large gap was instantly made, the trees having been cut asunder quite straight, though at the top of the fractures the wood was splintered into matches. Its destructive effect was tried on two wooden bridges, which were completely splintered; but the most important experisplintered; but the most important experiment was the blowing up of a ship of 400 tons burthen by means of 40 lbs of gun cotton enclosed in a barrel and placed under water at a distance of 25 feet. The ship, it was stated, was completely blown to pieces. The explosive force of gun cotton when applied to mining operations is equally effective. At the Clayeross Collierius it has been found these blooms to the conditions and the conditions are supported to the conditions and the conditions are supported to t

of coal, and it has been applied to slate quarries in North Wales with equal success. It is a great advantage in using gun cotton in mining or tunnelling that the work is not impeded by smoke, which is a serious inconvenience when blasting with gunpowder.
Mr. Scott Russell attributed the remarkable diminution of recoil in explosions of gun cotton to the absence of solid matter in the products of combustion. In gunpowder the solid refuse amounts to about 60 per cent of the weight of the powder, and the effort to blow away this 'rubbish' he considers, produces the additional amount of recoil. gun eotton, on the contrary, there is scarcely any solid refuse, 25 per cent of the products of combustion consisting of water, and he conceives that the exp psion of the water into red hot steam by the ignited gases during their explosion is a main cause of the great explosive force of gun cotton. Mr. Russell also ventured to speculate that the lower degree of heat caused by the explosion of gun cotton may be owing to the subse-

quent condensation of the steam into water. He admitted, however, that the causes of these and of other peculiar properties of gun cotton are involved in doubt, which he hoped the farther investigations of the committee of the British Association would remove. He also mentioned that a commission had been appointed by the Government to consider the application of gun cotton to ar-

Bushrangers of New South Wales.

The formidable gang of bushrangers which for so long a period infested the western districts may now be considered as almost extinguished. Gardiner, their original founder and captain, was captured, to the first, seems to be the only one now remaining at large. According to the statements of those who have been robbed by him, he has always been remarkable for his great coolness, freedom from the flashness and bravado which characterized the others, the fact, that on all occasions this notorious gang have treated females with remarkable consideration and respect; and as this course of conduct on their part was supposed to be due to the example and influence of Hall, undergoes the process of conversion into gun or captured. He had a remarkable escape a week or two ago. A hut in which he was it, and its merits, compared with gunpow- ed out, and, lame as he was, mounted his der, as an explosive agent, were explained horse in the face of the valient officials, and moved them, and represented it to be in to prevent him. The most remarkable bush effects. As an illustration of the different degrees of rapidity of combustion attainable night of the 11th instant. There were

eight persons on the coach at the time, including the driver. One was an armed

Meteorological. Under the head of "War and the Atmos

here," the New York Sun says: During the progress of the war Union, many strange facts have been developed, but perhaps none more important than the effect a battle has upon the atmosphere. An article was published a few years since in France and Germany, the theory of which was that the atmospheric concussion produced by cannonading caused rain.

The subject attracted some attention at the election time, but was believed to be a fanciful thee, but was believed to be a fanciful theory rather than one warranted by facts. For the last three years, however, Americans have had abundant opportunity to test the truth of the assertion, and the result has established the fact, beyond all question, that great battles are followed by rain storms. While Napoleon was startling all Europe with the success and brilliancy of his military movements, the attention of the French Academy of Natural Sciences, was directed

Academy of Natural Sciences, was discord to the fact, that a storm of rain or snow invariably followed his battles, especially if there was much artillery used. Upon examination it was ascertained that so far from being the exception, it was the rule, for the shoice among them. Now for the and the French savans went so far as to assert that the immense smoke consequent stitutional liberty has been brought directupon a heavy cannonading was sufficient to produce rain. Many doubted the accuracy of that statement, so the question was drop-ped, and it seems to have been left for soluion to the effects observed during our ushappy war. It is stated that at all the who recollect the first Bull Run conflict will emember the storm that followed. After the battle of Fredericksburg, the Rapidan ecame so swollen by heavy rains as to render the situation of our army, while waiting to cross the river, extremely critical. Later vidence of this is found in the severe storms of rain and hail that followed the recent battles in Virginia, whereby the operations of General Grant were delayed for a week or more by the muddy condition of the roads. The scientific men of the country are just now discussing the theory, and a majority of them, with the cold-blooded pertinacity of scientists, hold the opinion that an artillery fight between two contending rmies is certain to bring down the waters f heaven, to drench the field of battle covered by the gory forms of dead and wounded men. It is probably satisfactory to these men to be able to ascertain this "law of nature," by observations made after one of the great battles of our civil war

Shakespere a Conspirator.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times indites this amusing squib :- "By this time the Profect of Police must be con formed the subject brought to notice, the lecturer on the occasion being Mr. Scott instant, at Apis Creek, in the northern he would not have celebrated in Paris, is Russell. In the previous lecture on the subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of gun notton, and the nature of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. ments in its manufacture recently made in Austria, were more especially dwelt on, while Mr. Russell principally directed ettention to its uses. He stated that at a large ments in its manufacture recently made in Austria, were more especially dwelt on, while Mr. Russell principally directed ettention to its uses. He stated that at a large meeting of the British Association a committee was appointed, of which he was a member, to investigate the nature of the great improvements which it was known had been made in Austria on our action had been more especially dwelt on, taking it is known. It is said he met his death thrown as to his whereabouts in the reports addressed by the lesser agents of police to their immediate superiors, nor by these last to the Commissaries, nor by this escape. Ben Hall, one of the most prominent and daring members of the gang from the liste St. Louis. No light has been this death by action to his whereabouts in the reports addressed by the lesser agents of police to their immediate superiors, nor by these last to the Commissaries to the Secretarie-General, nor by this last to the Prefect, for these all ascend in the bush by accident, and was buried in the bush by the lesser agents of police to the commissaries. The last the said result is addressed by the lesser addressed by the lesser agents of police to the commissaries. man, the man to the ox, the ox to the water, the water to the fire, &c. The only thing of a tangible shape that has been produced were fragments of a letter, like those found on Greco, said to be picked up at the doors of the Salle Barthelemy, where the the in what the improvements consisted.—
This impudent request—as Mr. Russell admitted it to have been—excited a commotion in Vienna, but the young Emperor, against the advice of his councillors, consented to purpose you undertake is dangerous, out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower. safety'— our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid'—'friends true and constant'—'an excellent plot'-'have I not all their letters to meet me in arms by the 9th of next month yesterday), and are not some of them sent orward already?'—'Pagan rascal, infidel, he will to the King and lay open all our proenedings.' There was something, too, about 'dish of skimmed milk,' which was interpreted as a most offensive allusion to some high functionary in the state. With such conclusive proofs of criminal design, it was no wonder that, as the first important step under the circumstances, commemoration banquets and days in honor of so desperate a conspirator were prohibited, and that a strict search should then be made after him in case he was lurking in Paris."

A Companion to the Seal. It has been said that "misery makes us equainted with strange bedfellows," and

accident certainly often gives both men and animals strange companions. A muskrat has been added to the attractions of the Victoria Square basin, in which the latter Victoria Square basin, in which the latter swims about, the seal, apparently, not daring to make him afraid. Mr. Murkrat comes from the little river St. Pierre, whence he was politely invited, on Thursday last, by the Water Committee, who being on a visit to the wheel-house, to inspect the progress of the works connected with the new turbine wheel, did, after business, devote themselves somewhat to pleasure. They brought home a burrel of "fine fresh fish" for the seal, and, to convey it safely, put the rat into a separate water carriage by itself, but not before it had bitten one of

The Presidentia

which I have had the hor you, on the part of the and the 21st

would have been possible. This is an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and merely, as usual ly before the people for their serious con-sideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the prominent battles fought by our armies thus far have been followed by a storm. Those maintaining.

those guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive name and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbi-trary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at

To-day we have in the country the abuse of a military dictation without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, and a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its course has been characterized by a feeble ness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and per-

sonal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their resdiness to make every assertion, demands of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that sould be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its great, superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to coerce the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of this have been with us from the outset of this war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country double wrong abroad. It created hostility or at best indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real intention of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglected no oceasion for making the most humiliat-

ing concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basis its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confi-cation extended to the property of all rebels, is practicable; and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt, which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understood the policy of confiscation; but not so as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insur-

In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single

Thursday last a brakeman on the Grand Store sold produces depression, the whole force going of into the assessment on the Grand Store sold \$12,000 but of the same specimens of rock, in which were interested in a box or barrel, its explosive place, has been drafted.

Thursday last a brakeman on the Grand Store since the agitation of this reform the interior. A man brought in Post any since the agitation of this reform to obtain service. I make the sacrification of the sacrificatio

to my utmost ability, the task you have set EPTANCE. your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which

A United States Deputy Marshal Charged with Kidnapping.

Yesterday morning Mr. Louis Benjamir G. H. Smith of New York, Deputy U. S. Marshal, for an attempt to kidnap him. About two months ago Mr. Benjamin was

imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he re-mained two months, and was then brought to return to captivity. What particular form of representation he expected to be required to exercise is not clearly stated, but it was alleged by the prosecutor in the case that he had been asked to drink and take a drive round the mountain, both of which courtesies he declined. The Deputy Marshal showed a singular ignorance of law. udging from his own declaration. He said that Mr. Benjamin, while in his custody under his supervision, had been treated by him like a gentleman for months; he invited him to visit his family, and he even spent one night in his house; and in open violation of all this hospitality he gave him the slip and came to Canada. The Marshal said that he had obtained permission to come North and to endeavor to persuade the complainant to return to "durance vile" and thus restore him, the Deputy Marshall to the position he had forfeited by his confi dence in his fellow-man.

Judge Coursol said that if any act had been committed by Mr. Benjamin while the United States for which he might obtained under the Ashburton Treaty, he would be delivered up on the production of the necessary papers. But as such was not pretended, the Court would be obliged to exact a bond from Mr. Smith to the amount of \$1000, and from two securities in \$500 each, that he, Smith, would keep the peace

There have been no less than four steam-boat arrivals from Lake Superior since Saturday. The most important item is that pertaining to the auriferous deposits.

The fact of the existence of gold in quantities that will repay the labor of mining is no longer a matter of doubt, and the excitement at present surpasses that growing out of the silver-bearing lead discoveries. The 'pure stuff' has been found in section 2, township 26, range 48 west. The excitement growing out of this discovery is very

The most important discoveries thus far are those in the tract on section 10 in township 50 north, range 28 west. Here a vein of iron pyrites six feet wide has been discovered, the pyrites being exactly similar in appearance to those first brought from Lake Superior, which were analyzed last winter by the most accomplished chemists in Phil-adelphia, and found to be rich in pure gold.

The discovery of gold so near the surface n an elevated region of country is certainly a favorable sign, as it is proven by experience in regions of similar topographical features that the deposits increase in proportion to the depth .- Detroit Journal.

Removal of Troops. The London Shipping and Mercantile

ness to return to the ordinary duties of the Household brigade. The 3rd battalion of the same time. These arrangements will not interfere with the relief of the 62nd Regiment, whose place in Canada will be filled by one of the battalions at Halifax, whither a battalion from Malta, the 1st of the 5th, goes, being replaced in its turn at Molta by the 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment. the 5th, goes, being replaced in its turn at iron tanks in her inside for the storing of Molta by the 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment, now about to evacuate Corfu.

About Whitewashing. The time for cleaning and fixing up has ome, and one of the most important items whitewashing. We often wonder that cople do not do more at this. How much

pended will often make a place twice as attractive and add bundreds of dollars to its saleable valuation. Whitewashing a cellar with lime not only makes it lighter and nester, but more healthful, also. For cellars, a simple mixture of fresh slacked lime is best. For house rooms, the common "Paris-white," to be bought cheaply, is very good. We take for each two pounds of whiting, an ounce of the best transparent give, cover it with cold water over night, atte

, for the blockade running trade. He was white is then put in hot water, and the dissolved glue stirred in, with hot water enough to fit it for applying to the walls and ceilbefore General Dix, and was committed to gaol. He was allowed to visit New York that it will not rub off at all. When comand his family residing there. A few days ago he made his escape and came to Montreal, and the Deputy Marshal who had him in charge thus became responsible for his appearance. He finding that his prisoner had taken a passage northward, followed him mended for out-door and in-door work. For with the ostensible object of persuading him an out door whitewash, we have used the following with much satisfaction: Take a tub, put in a peck of lime and plenty of water to slack it. When hot with slacking, stir in thoroughly about half a pound of tallow or other grease and mix it well in.—
Then add hot water enough for use. The
compound will withstand rain for years.— American Agriculturist.

SINGULAR RECEPTION .- An official inti mation was received at the Royal Arsenal on Monday, from the War Office, stating that His Excellency, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, would visit the arsenal on that day; and arrangements were made for according him a suitable reception. By some singular mistake, his Excellence who arrived at Woolwich accompanied by several friends, instead of going to the arsenal went to the dockyard, where his arrival was totally unexpected; and he was in-formed that by the rules of the establishment, foreigners were not admitted without an Admiralty order. His Excellency explained that he was the Prussian Ambassaplained that he was the Prussian Ambassador, and that information must have been
forwarded of his intended visit, and seemed
altogether surprised at his reception. Unfortunately, the commodore was absent, and
no alternative remainded but that his Exforwarded of his intended visit, and seemed fortunately, the commodore was absent, and no alternative remainded but that his Excellency should be conducted over the es-tablishment by a policeman. His Exceleach, that he, Smith, would keep the peace with regard to the complainant for six months. The necessary bail was given.—

Mont. Herald.

Gold on Lake Superior.

There have been no less than four steam—

There have been no less than four ste waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, til the House heard what these other par-who, though they remained till sunset, it ties had to say, it was not prepared to dewill be seen did not arrive. On the War Department being communicated with, inquiries were immediately set on foot, and, after a thorough investigation the above facts

Mr. J have transpired .- Morning Post.

The Imperial Government has actually been beaten in the Corps Legislatif by a majority of one. Sixty-eight years ago, in 1796, Joseph Lesurques, a respectable citizen of Douai, with £600 a year, was accused of murdering a courier for the sake of his mail bags. On evidence arising wholly from a mistake of identity, Lesurques was executed; but four years afterwards a man named Dubosq was arrested and executed for the same offence. The family endeaver-ed, therefore, to get restitution, but failed, and the widow went mad, the son perished as a common soldier, one daughter went mad, and the other committed suicide. Only a grand-daughter remained, and she fought against the family fate, moved heaven and earth for justice, and at last the Corps Legislatif, by 113 to 112, has voted that the price for which Lesurques farms were sold shall be restored to her.

Hever neard of its conductors waste the turning Officers were above suspicion. They were confined to Essex, and therefore moved in amendment "that the conduct of John McEwan, Returning Officer of the late Essex."

London, May 20, 1864.—The Secretary this House, and that he ought to be removed from the office of Sheriff and Returning Gazette of the 21st May, says:—

We lately stated that if the Uabinet had no objection to a reduction of our garrison in Canada, the military authorities were much minded to bring home the two battalions of guards which have been quartered in Mentreal for nearly two years and a half. The Cabinet has assented, and orders go out at once to hold the battalions in readiness to return to the ordinary duties of the

A letter to the Philadelphia North American, dated United States Sloop Kearsage, May 14, off Flushing, Province of Zealand, Netherlards, says:—"The dry dock into which we hauled the ship here, was right in the centre of an old Dutch town. The ship's spars pointed in among the branches of the trees which the centre of an old Dutch town. The ship's spars pointed in among the branches of the trees which the centre of the province of the trees which the centre of the trees that the managing director of the Rankin matter was a party one.

Mr. Morris spoke in vindication of the conduct of the Result of the trees which the centre of the trees that the managing director of the Rankin matter was a party one.

Mr. Morris spoke in vindication of the conduct of the Result of the trees which the centre of the trees the cent

rovincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, June 7.

lowing as the committee appointed to try the Hamilton Election:—Messrs. D. A. Macdonld, A. M. Smith, Francis Jones, Ford Mr. Galt introduced a Bill respecting du

Canada.

The Order being read for Sheriff McEwan and Messrs. Manuire and Kelly to appear at the bar to answer for their conduct at the Election.

the Deputy Returning Officer and the Poll Clerk, were on their way and would be here to morrow. Adhering to the opinion he expressed yesterday, that the House could not properly dual with this matter until these parties were here, and it was in possession of all the facts of the case, he should meve

that the order be postponed till Thursday and be then the first order of the day. Mr. A. A. Dorion could not see what w to be gained by postponement. All the evidence was now before the House. They had the evidence of the Sheriff himself, and also the affidavits of the Deputy and the Poll Clerk, showing that the alterations in the book were not made by the Returning Officer, but were made before the poll book was delivered to him. It was understood last night that the matter would be preceed

ed with to-day.

Attorney Gen, Macdonald said he had merely stated yesterday that it would stand as the first order for to-day, and would have to be disposed of, but he considered the matter could not be finally dealt with till all the facts were before the House, and as it was a matter of privilege, affecting the seat of an hon. member, and the House had taken the matter into its own hands, he would not take the responsibility of moving

further in it. Mr. Doriga said that if the question were postponed, the Sheriff, meanwhile, was kept at the bar away from his official duties in Essex. He (Mr. Dorion) was now prepar plain their own conduct, and show how these

clare whether any or what punishment or censure should fall on this Returning

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that if there was anything in the Attorney General's argument to-day, that the case could not be disposed of till these parties appeared at the bar, then he ought not to have made the motion he did yesterday. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) was clearly of opinion that the matter ought not to be postponed, but that so far as the Sheriff was concerned, the House was in a position to decide at once. The truth was that the Government had not yet made up their minds what they should do, and they knew that when they did so, they were doomed He held that the Government should not commence the enquiry without being pre-

pared to carry it out.

Mr. Powell went on to say that difficult ties such as had occurred in this case were never heard of in counties where the Resex election, deserves the grave censure of

Mr. McDougall, gave explanations with reference to his query to Ministers at the be-

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Scoble, J. S. Smith, Stirton, Thibaudean, Thompson, T. C. Wallbridge, Wells, White, Wood, Alonzo Wright—57.

NAYS.—Mesers, Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell [Russell], Bellerese, Blanchet, Bown, Brosseau, Buchanan, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Chapais, Cockburn Cornellier, Daust, DeBoucherville, Denie, Duckett, J. Dufresne, Dunkin, Evanturel, W. Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, Galt, Gaudei, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Francis Jones, Ford Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBoutillier, John Maedenald, J. A. Maedenald, McGee, Morris, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poupore, Price, Baymond, Robitaille, J. J. Ross, J. S. Ross, Shanly, Simpson, Street, Sylvain, Tasse, Walsh, and Wilson.—55.

Mesers, Somerville, O'Halleran and if a motion, couched in the terms employed

Wilson.—55.

Messrs. Somerville, O'Halloran and Smith, (Toronto), who did not vote, stated that they had paired respectively with Messrs. Rose, Webb, and Cameron,
Mr. Dunkin moved to amend Mr. Me-Dougall's amendment, by adding the following words:—"But it does not appear from the evidence at present before the House that he acted in the premises otherwise than with an intent to discharge his duty as such Returning Officer."

Mr. Powell said that he was certain that if a motion, couched in the terms employed in Mr. Speaker's admonition had been put it would have been rejected by a majority of the Bouse. (Hear, hear.)

After further discussion, the further consideration of the order so far as regarded Maguire and Kelly, was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. Cartier moved the third reading of the Bill respecting insolvency.

Mr. Walsh moved, seconded by Mr. Aus., a substitute for Mr. Dunkin's amendment, its practical working would reflect high breach of the privileges of this House, be reprimended by Mr. Speaker, and discharged from attendance at the bar of the from attendance at the bar of the

favour of Mr. Walsh's which was carried-Yeas 80, Nays 33. The nays were shiefly members of the Opposition, though the majority of the Opposition, voted for the

The main motion as amended was adopted. After some turther proceedings,
House adjourned at twelve o'clock.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, June 7.

Messrs. J. B. Dorion and O'Halloran spoke against the amendment. oke against the amendment.

Mr. Brown also spoke at some length third time and passed.

On motion of Sir E. P. Tache, the Physic against Mr. Dunkin's amendment, and in review of the various outrigeous proceedings to which, at different times, Mr. Me-Ewan as Returning Officer for Essex had been a party. In 1857, Mr. Rankin, at red, the Toronto Church Society Victoria the close of the poll, had a majority of 103 Lands Bill, with amendments. votes; but after the close of the poll, some The Bill was ordered to be 400 false votes were added, and on the strength of those false votes Mr. McEwan returned Mr. McLeod. Mr. Rankin's petition was thrown out on a technical quibble of Lower Canada, respecting the sale of spir about the serving of a notice, and for three ituous liquors. years Mr. McLeod sat in the House by rirtue of those false votes. Sheriff McEwan did not then think it necessary to enter into scrutiny to ascertain how the poll books had been tampered with, as he had done on this and what other reason could be passed, on a division of 35 to 18. assigned for the difference in his conduct on the two occasions but that in 1857, by taking the number of votes on the false time. poll-book, he could return one who was of his own party, while in 1863 he took a tia Bill was considered in Committee of the was a political opponent. They had been sent to the Assembly for concurrence. told that politics had nothing to do with The House then adjourned. the question. He subscribed in a great measure to what had fallen from the membe for Essex on this point. The member for Brome and the member for South Lanark had made capital speeches about treating voting they were as strong party meu as any. He (Mr. Brown) hoped that he was as free from party teeling as any man; but when he saw the influence of a Returning Officer used at three successive elections against his party, and on behalf of the cuse him. all political feeling. But when it came to D. A. Macdonald, A. M. Smith, Francis party of gentlemen opposite, he confessed that as a party man he felt strongly in the (Hear, Hear.) Mr. Rankin had been elected as a supporter of this side of the House, and by the conduct of that Returning Officer had been kept out

The Government got that vote and sat there by virtue of that vote.

He proposed that it should go into effect on the 1st of September, the same date as the Mr. Powell, as a matter of fact, begged Act of Congress. to say that the Government on the occasion

voted the other way, that would have made of the House were as to the means of col a difference of two, and the Speaker's vote lecting the duty and the penalties of evad-would have altered the business. (Hear, ing it. For collecting the duty it was the

ment, that the following words be added to Mr. McDougall's amendment :- "That the said John McEwan, for his breach of the be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent. privileges of this House, be reprimended by Mr. Speaker and discharged from attendance at the bar of the House."

Mr. Dunkin withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Walsh's, which was carried. Yeas 80; nays 23.

Opposition, though the majority of the Opposition voted for the amendment.

The main motion as amended was then luttered to the main motion as amended was then luttered to the majority of the Opposition, though the majority of the Opposition with the oppo

The Speaker, addressing Mr. McEwan at the bar, said that the freedom of elections and the right to sit in this House are mat-survey, but he wished it voted annually and the right to sit in this Mouse are matters of which the House is the peculiar guardian. The House has resolved in the words following:—"That in the opinion of this House, it was the duty of John Me-Ewan, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Essex, as Returning Officer of the said county, to have returned Arthur Rankin, Esq., as duly elected to serve in this present Parliament."

House has resolved in the bad not had time to devote to geological studies, but he understood from those who had a knowledge of those things that there were complaints that the geological studies, but he understood from those who had a knowledge of those things that there were complaints that the geological studies, but he understood from those who had a knowledge of those things that there is an a reports did not afford that satisfaction which people expected from the appropriations made. Last year the appropriations was reduced to \$15,000, but this Gov-From the embarrassment in which you were placed by questions arising upon the law under which elections are held, and the fact of vote en bloc for five years \$60,000. He placed by questions arising upon the law under which elections are held, and the fact of
having attempted to govern yourself by the
advice of counsel, the House is willing to
believe that your office across from a misinterpretation of the law by yourself and
counsel. The House has accordingly directed me to admonish you upon your conduct on this occasion, and to advise you
hencefort to be more careful how you
delay long that this house will not
clear be insulated to some governmental department,
the this admonition will be a warning to others also, that this house will not
clear is including in the property. He would like to hour
that the fact of
the description.

When Mr. McEwan had withdrawn from
the bar,
Mr. Powell said that if the record of the
admonition was to be preserved on the journals, he must say that he did not countified
to must say that he did not countified
to be produced as country is a successful to the body of
that is a young country like this, and by a
survey had been of immonse value to
country. It had contributed to the development of our miseral resources, and
the bar,
Mr. Powell said that if the record of the
admonition was to be preserved on the journals, he must say that he did not countified
to the body of essentific knowledge.

Mr. Galt thought that Mr. Holton's many had been
of the law that the section of the survey. If one

Mr. Forwa said that he cellular advances are a visuable one.

Mr. Galt thought that Mr. Holton's many have a "support and the present of the importance of the survey, If one

The Courier to said that the survey of a certain term of years. He considered, however, that a great deficit in the
the condition of Attorney General West.

Attorney General Macdonald thought that
the war attached to some department,
the house should be referred to the Committee,
on Privileges and Elections for consideration
and reports of the Emigrand Terminal Ter

the Bill respecting insolvency.

Mr. Brown congratualted the House on the upanimity with which the Bill had been Mr. Walsh moved, seconded by Mr. Ault, received, and said that he felt assured that

> Peel, as to what should constitute an act of bankruptey. Mr. Abbott-Mr. Brown said that this would make the neasure still more satisfactory.
>
> The Bill was then read a third time and The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, June 8.
The Speaker took the chair at thre On motion of Sir E. P. Tache, the Que bee Good Shepherd Asylum Bill was read a

The Bill was ordered to be reprinted, amended, and considered this day week. Hon. Mr. Buchesnay introduced a Bill t amend chap 24 of the Consolidated Statutes Hon. Mr. Prouls introduced

specting local municipalities in Lower On motion of Hon. Mr. Currie, the Ben ning Divorce Bill was read a third time and On motion of Hon Mr. Aikins, the In formers' Security Bill was read a second

On motion of Sir E. P. Tache, the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, June 8.

The Speaker took the chair at three

On the Hamilton Election Committee

The Speaker-The hon, member wil please come forward to be sworn. (Laugh-Mr. Jones came forward and was swort

Mr. Galt introduced a Bill to amend the of the House the whole of last session and Act respecting navigation in Canadian watpart of this. Itad he taken his seat at the ers. He explained that it was based on the beginning of last session as he ought to have done very probably it would not have been gentlemen opposite who would now have which a despatch had been received from the been sitting on the Treasury benches. Colonial Office. After giving notice of the (Hear, Hear). And how he got into the Bill, he had waited to see whether the Unit-House at last? Every one knew how it was ed States Congress would agree to some brought about by a change of a vote in a regulations. They had now done so, and single day, which was against Mr. Rankin the Bill, instead of being coufined to sea one day and for him the next. (Hear, going crafts, would be extended to inland Hear). He made no accusation against any vessels, to which the Act of Congress also man, but they all knew that Mr. Rankin applied. The Bill repealed the Act now on came in on the very day when the fate of the statute book, and re-enacted it with the Government hung on a single vote. such modifications as had become necessary.

Mr. Galt introduced a Bill to impose referred to had a triumphant majority of two. duty on Promissory Notes and Bills of Ex-(Laughter.) duty on Promissory Notes and Bills of Ex-Mr. Brown said that if Mr. Bankin had the Bill not already within the cognizance intention of the Government to use the Mr. Dunkin briefly replied, claiming that post office money order system and the col-he voted on this and other matters free lectors of inland revenue, and it that respect from party feeling,
Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Ault, moved
us a substitute for Mr. Dunkin's amend.

he did not anticipate that any new burden
would fall on the exchequer. The same
regulation would be in force as in regard to postage stamps, that parties buying quanti ties of stamps to the extent of \$100, would

On motion of Mr. Langevin, the Bill to amend the Municipal act of Lower Canada was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Atty. Gen. Macdonald. resolution reported by Committe of the eas 80; nays 23.

Whole relative to the payment by stamps of law taxes and fees of office was concurred

> Mr. Galt moved concurrence in the reso of this Province.
>
> Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that he was

ly would not have ruted of the importance of the survey,

thing more than another had tended to raise the character of Canada with respect to its matter was a say that the state or of view, it was its geological survey, and at this moment more than ever it was our duty to support this survey. At this time, through discoveries of gold, copper, and other minerals, this subject was becoming one of more than ordinary importance, and he thought that the staff employed in the survey should be placed on so efficient, a footing that the best possible information and passed; hing more than another had tended to raise regarding our resources would be communi-tested. He would be happy to see the Lower Provinces acting with Cauada in a joint geological survey. As regarded making provision for five years, so large a work Hon. Mr. must be undertaken according to a general plan—the isolated portions of which, unless completed would be comparatively valueless.

Mr. Brown—Why not, on the same prin-

ciple, vote the supplies for the militia for five years? Mr. Galt said that the two cases were en-Mr. Galt said that the two cases were tirely different. The services of competent scientific men would not be obtained unless cientific men would not be obtained unless cientific men would not be obtained unless can compete that the recommendation of the Contingent cientific men would not be obtained unless cientific men would not be obtained and cientific men would not b quired for some time. The permanency of Nays, 23.

efficiency.

Mr. A. Mackenzie said that he was the House was willing to treat Sir Wm. Logan and his associates with all reasonable liberality; but it was a principle to which the British people had adhered very closely, that they would only vote public money from year to year. He read, as an illustration, in the reply by the Canadian Government, in 1863, to the Dute of Neweastle, when he asked a vote for the militia

for five years.

Mr. Brown heartily endorsed all the culc gies passed upon Sir William Logan, and all that had been said with regard to the value of the survey, and would be prepared to vote any reasonable sum, even should it exceed \$20,000, that was shewn to be neccessary in order to earry on the survey with efficiency. At the same time he failed to see that any sufficient argument had been adduced in support of the resolution. The statute passed in 1856 set apart \$20,000 a year for five years, and since the expiry of that period the money has been voted from year to year without any question. The Act itself, so far as regarded the permanency of the survey, had not expired, but merely the provision which voted the mone for five years in advance. He agreed with the members for Cornwall and Lambton. that it was a most salutary practice to have the public expenditures voted from year t year. It would be better, also, for the good working of the system, that Parliament should be at liberty to vote each year what the varying exigencies of the service might require. Circumstances might arise under which Sir William Logan might find more than \$20,000 necessary. It might be found that our Chaudiere gold fields were really valuable, and geological explorations in that district might become necessary, which a \$20,000 grant would not admit off. Or suppose we annexed the western territory, the \$20,000 would not be sufficient. At all different course in order to keep out one who Whole, read a third time and passed and events, the House should not depart from the principle that it was bound to exercise from year to year, a control over the whole expenditure of our public departments.

Mr. Cameron said that there had been difficulty while the act sought to be revived was in existence, but since the expiry of the Act difficulties about continuing survey had been raised every time the vote

Mr. McDougall spoke in support of the idea which had been thrown out, that the survey should be attached to some departlarly of the maps prepared under its aus pices, a matter which had come especially under his cognizance while in the Crown

Lands Department.

Mr. Dunkin objected to the survey being attached to a Government Department, as economy might lead to the survey being discontinued or curtailed in its efficiency.

in support of Mr. Galt's proposition.

Dr. Parker opposed it. He held that future Parliaments would be competent to decide, from year to year, what was required for the support of the survey, and that this Parliament had no right to bind its successors for five years to come.

After the recess. Mr. Brown, as a matter of privilege, called the attention of the House to a question which had come before several of the Elec tion Committees with regard to the bearing in this House. The question had arisen county (Mr. Evanturel), the member for Russell (Mr. Bell), and, he believed, another member-whether members receiving money in any way, whatever, directly or iner they did not expose themselves to the other. If as was contended by some the law was so strict that not a penny could be received by any member of the House from indirectly, individually or in partnership, then they ought to know it, for such an interpretation would affect the seats of a great many members of the house. For instance, persons holding stock in the Bank of Mon-treal which had a contract with the Government, or stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, or in railway or steamboat companies carrying the mails, would be sitting here under a penalty of £500 a day if the statute were read in this way. As the session was drawing rapidly to a close, he had risen to draw the attention of the law officers of the Crown to the matter. He was proceeding to refer the decision given on this point by the Russell Committee, which he thought was the reasonable ground to take, although not binding on any other committee when Mr. Cartier, interrupting, said it was very

wrong to refer to what had taken place in an election committee. Mr. Brown said that the division referred

le Brown, for publishing

coulton moved in amendment Hon. Mr.

the survey, or at least the continuance for a certain fixed period, was necessary to its efficiency.

Mr. A. Maskenvia and that he was a survey of the amendment being carried will be that re-payment will be made in ten months by instalments, the first of which ras due on the 30th May.

Hon Mr. Reseor moved an address for ninutes in the Council and other documents

n relation to the Intercolonial Railway. The following Bills were read a second time:—
Municipal and Road Law amendment in
Lower Canada, Sir R. P. Tache. Steamships inspection regulation—tion. Mr.

The House then adjourned.

Derald

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, June 15th, 1864.

The excitement of another presidents election is, already, felt in the States; and political parties are beginning to electionee in favour of their own particular candidates Fremont has received the nomination of convention held at Cleveland, in opposition o Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Fremont's address appears in columns to-day, from which it will be seen that he is streamously opposed to the policy of the present rulers and says, that,-"For "the first time since '76, the question is "directly before the people, whether or not "the principles established by the revolution "are worth maintaining?"

Another Convention held at Baltimore has nominated Mr. Lincoln, and he has also accepted the nomination, and the general opinion seems to be that he will be re elected; although he will have to encounter a strong and most determined opposition and much uneasiness seems to be already felt by his friends.

Gen. Fremont has resigned his commis

sion in the army, the better to act his part as an independent citizen, and prosecute the contest against Mr. Lincoln. It is this determination to challenge and oppose the ment, and bore his testimony the great claims of Mr. Lincoln, which makes the value of the survey generally, and particu- Lincolnites so uneasy. It is the stand which the Cleveland Convention has taken against the stretch of power by the Lincoln administration that is so perplexing to the sheddy contractors, because it is so telling the result would be that the popular pres-sure on the departments in the direction of ship for the sake of fat profits. It is con sidered significant that two strong Adminis Messrs. Shanly, McGee and Morris spoke tration Republican journals of New York the Times and the Tribune, have cast Lin ecln overboard to take sides with the new man. This indicates calculation and a keep appreciation of the way in which the popular favour will turn. The Tribune says Fremont has undertaken "the most glor ious enterprise-that of rescuing the gov ernment and the Union from the hands of body of unprincipled politicians, who threat of the Independence of Parliament Act up. en to subject the country to the double mison a large number of members holding seats ery of despotism and of anarchy." This is with reference to the member for Quebec a wonderful turning upon Lincoln, only surpassed by the language of the hitherto obsequious Times, which testifies to the disin terestedness of the delegates composing the directly, from Government sources were dis- Convention, and says they had no object in qualified from sitting here; and wheth- view but to secure the nomination of th "most suitable man to be the successor penalty of £500 for every day they sat and voted? He thought that the matter should the present corrupt and unworthy head of be at once decided either one way or the the nation." Even Henry Ward Beecher the political parson, has his doubts about the Baltimore organisation, and will prodepartment of the Government, directly or bably soon be found on the side of Fremont The contest between Mr. Lincoln and his rivals begins to be interesting, for the race according to the leading American newsapers, is one in which Fremont has a mos excellent position to combat the influence of office which is possessed by President Lincoln. The Republican party promises to be thoroughly split up on this question. Democrats will probably take full advantage of this attitude of affairs and put a third andidate into the field. Their Convention eets at Chicago on the 4th of July, and they will then take action in the matter of appointing a candidate. General Grant or General McClellan, it is thought, will be chosen by their body. In connection with this electioneering contest we may direct the reader to the letter of acceptance by Gene ral Fremont, which will be found in another

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, June 10th, 1864. at the conduct of a military gentleman of old law. We leave it of our intelligent items :he Bellerose stamp. Major Suyor, a Lower readers to form their own opinion and to Canada Brigade Major, and Interpreter in say if they are satisfied with what has been the Military School, has just published a done. We would remind them of all that terday evening, detail no movement of im-

of this, ere long.

After all that has been said and done by the Tache government, with respect to miliia affairs; after all their denunciations of the whole system," you will no doubt reply. Well, after more than two months hatching, they have produced a little bill proposing working of the system of the late government; and that after all, the country is not ery and little wool":to hear the bugle notes. During the debate the following little seene occurred.

Mr. O'Halloran said. -I beg to call the attention of the government to the fact. that no provision is made for bugles .-(Laughter).

Mr. McGee-Let every man blow his

Mr. O'Halloran-Yes, the hon member

The Insolvency Act has at last received its third reading in the Legislative Assembly, and a copy of the Assessment Roll whereof, is not by Law required to be transmitted to the County Clerk, the City Clerk and Town Clerk shall deliver a true Copy of the Militation of the Government Hill, whilst at work on a scaffolding about eighteen feet high, lost his balance in some unnacountable way and fell violently to the ground, breaking his right thigh.

Hon. Mr. McKay's property at Ott.wa, nown as Rideau Hall, has been rented by Assessment Rolls. the Government, for a period of ten years, as a residence for the Governor General. Rent, \$4,000 a year, with the right to purshase any time within three years, at the sum of \$70,000. This looks like meving

All the municipal and assessment amend ment bills, which were before the House have been postponed till next session, and lreased to the municipal officers, asking them to suggest any amendments and improvements they may think necessary.

Yours.

Since our last issue another trial of the strength of political parties came up in the House of Assembly on what is known as the Essex election case. It appears from the vidence adduced at the bar of the House. that the Sheriff of that county, when acting as returning officer, allowed his political ias to control his actions so far as to make false return of the votes. A motion to have the Sheriff censured was opposed by the rovernment, but was carried by the opposition, by a majority of two.

We observe that some of our cotemporaies find fault with the member for South Lanark, because he not only voted with the Cartier-Macdonald party, but also spoke in vindication of the criminal conduct of the ection for South Lanark, he has thrown

sing with astonishing rapidity under the luence of a warm sun and occasional light owers of rain. The prospects of an ex-

little book on musketry, and, in the preface, was said against the late Reform governhe offers a gross insult to Upper Canadians, ment on the militia question; and the Resurvey, H. Mr. Campbell. Hamilton
Board of True Hon. Mr. Blair.
Hon. Mr. IcCres moved that the petition of the course, clerks and servants of
the Legislative Council praying for the suspension of the repsyment of certain moneys
advanced to them on the eccasion of the removal of the sat of Government to Quebec
be taken into consideration.

He states, what is a downright falsehood,
that there are more pupils in the L. C. than
in the U. C. institution; and then goes on
the U. C. institution; and then goes on
the Logislative Council praying for the suspension of the repsyment of certain moneys
advanced to them on the eccasion of the removal of the sat of Government to Quebec
be taken into consideration.

He states, what is a downright falsehood,
that there are more pupils in the L. C. than
in the U. C. institution; and then goes on
the U. C. institution; the Lower Canadian young
men have rushed to the school, from motives
of loyalty and patriotism, the Upper Canathe U. C. institution; and then goes on
the U. C. institution; the United to make out of it. The matter is quite
tried to make out of it. The matter is quite
that when the gentlemen now holding office
were on the Opposition side of the House,
they were in the habit of making a dreadful
dians have been attracted only by the that there are more pupils in the L. C. than tried to make out of it. The matter is quite penetrating into the town, but not being in the U. C. institution; and then goes on fresh in their memories. It is quite true to say, that while the Lower Canadian young that when the gentlemen now holding office Kautz was obliged to withdraw. dians have been attracted only by the no ise over the apathy which they said the mercenary motive of getting the \$50 cr Ministry of the day displayed in dealing on the morning of the 8th., at Staunton \$100 offered for the payment of expenses. with this militia question. From the lead. reports that we met the enemy at Pied mont This book is published by the Queen's ers of the party down, every Tory in the last Sunday, killing Gen. Jones, their Printer, and it is understood, under the au- land was howling over the dreadful wickedspices of Col. Tache and the Government, ness of the Clear Grit Government, which we have captured 1,500 prisoners if not officially, at least with their counten- was almost entirely neglecting the defences if not officially, at least with their counten-ance and consent. When the subject was of the country. There was a constant and arms, three pieces of artillery, and a vast brought before the House, Mr. Buchanan imminent danger of a "Yankee" invasion, quantity of stores, at once said that he would discountenance and they were traitors who did not pass and repudiate the work, while the ultra more laws and spend more money to guard loval J. H. Cameron, who had been absent against the impending calamity. The prethe whole evening, and came in at that sent Minister of Agriculture made himself House. Wilson drove them back. Des moment, tried to justify Major Suyor, and very ridiculous over a very dreadful story of moment, tried to justify Major Suyor, and very ridiculous over a very dreadful story of headquarters, Big Shanty, Georgia, this he even "pitched into" Mr. Brown, who had an invasion by way of Montreal. On all morning, have been received. They state called attention to it, with more than his sides we heard the same dismal story—the that our lines are within 400 or 500 yards called attention to it, with more than his sides we heard the same dismal story—the usual virulence. Mr. Cameron, however, same story of treasonable indifference on found before the thing was dropped, that he the one hand, and of sleepless solicitude and had caught a tartar. You will hear more apprehension on the other. It was nothing to these patriotic gentlemen, that under a Liberal Government the militia of the country reached an unprecedented state of efficiency. No matter how much was donehe system introduced by John Sandfield no matter how many thousands were added Wednesday, and the Common School on MeD, and his party, as to its inefficiency, to the volunteer militia-no matter how and unfitness for the defence of the country, many reforms were introduced with the day at half-past nine o'clock. The public and what they were going to do, in calling purpose of giving the country better and are respectfully invited to attend. out the militia at the "sound of the bugle" : more useful militia officers-the cry about

what do you think they have done, to reme- the apathy of the Government was kept up. dy the evil complained of? "Remodelled The scene has since changed. Circumstances alter cases. And the gentlemen Brattleboro, Vermont, the other night for who were then in opposition are now on the who were then in opposition are now on the treasury benches. The following is Colohis cell, using the bedding for that purpose. two slight amendments, to promote the nel Tache's magnificent piece of legislation. which is to supplement the oft talked of ment! They have, in effect, confessed that failure of the late ministry. In our opinion

1. The following paragraph is added to the fifth section of the Act passed in the twenty seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign. that is to say: 'And in Upper Canada every City, and also every town withdrawn from of a man named Mark Coat, a Canadian, the jurisdiction of the Council of the Coun. was found floating in the water at Port Huty within which the same is situate shall in ron, on Thursday last. like manner, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be in County in which the same broke out in an empty house near the Sta-

situate.' s every City in Upper Canada, and Mrs. Riddle every-Town in Upper Canada withdrawn neasure which was introduced by the late tia Rolls on any such Assessment Roll, to the Clerk of the Council of the County within which such City or Town is situate, with-

3. The following paragraph shall form part of the seventh section: 'And in every County in Upper Canada, in which is situate any City or Town withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Council of such County. the Clerk of the Council shall in such compilation of the County Militia Rolls include the names of those appearing on the Local Militia Rolls and the Clerk of such County shall attach to the said Militia Rolls in lieu of the certificate hereinbefore mentioned the

following, namely:
I do certify that I have truly and faith fully compiled from the Assessment and Local Militia Rolls of the several municipalities in the County of Militia Rolls hereto annexed.

six o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the 17th instant, to practice the firing of blank cartridge. A full attendance of the company is requested.

Those of the riflemen who have not returned their guns to the armoury will please do so without delay.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. SIR-As the Herald has an extensive cir culation in the rural districts, no doubt many of its readers would feel an interest at able to tell how the accident occurred. the result of an operation performed on a mare for strangulated hornia. A brood mare, the property of Mr. John Steen, White Lake Road, was hooked by a

cow in the belly, about a month ago. No

external wound resulted, but a swelling appeared, which, however, did not effect the animal much at the time. The mare soon returning officer. It is quite true that he after had a fine foal, and the swelling, which did so, but we think he deserves credit, at least, for consistency. On every test question that came up in the House, since his was made to return the bowels into the abdomen without effect. It was now evident the whole weight of his talents, influence and vote in favor of the corruptionists.

Some of our agricultural friends who may be in need of Fanning Mills will be pleased to hear that Lamb, in Smith's Falls, is all right again and on his feet—nothing disasses and the small again and on his feet—nothing disasses and terminating an inch below the same without effect. It was now evident that unless something was done to relieve her, she would soon die. Mr. Steen was labouring man named John Collwell, residing with his family at York Mills, some nine miles from this city on the Yonge street road, was instantly killed by a blow of a stick in the hands of another man properly secured, an opening was made about 14 inches long, commencing a little about 14 inches long, commencing a little about 14 inches long, was made about 14 inches long and terminating an inch below the decident with the above and terminating an inch below the swelling. The muscles were next denuded, when the large portion of protruding bowel was soon quite disclosed, and almost in a couraged by the scorehing his premises got by the late fire. His old patterns are all burned; but he is getting up new ones with state of mortification; the stricture or ring which confined the bowels and prevented considerable improvements; and is now in a position to receive orders from all who may require to purchase the most approved machine in the country for separating the rheat from the chaff.

The stricture or ring the stri external incision with the cient opening in the most favorable position for the escape of matter. A pad was placed over the part, kept in its place by a wide bandage brought over the back. She lost about three quarts of blood during the operation. The mare lay in the pasture field where she was operated on till the afternoon, when she got up and appeared to be easy, then she got up and appeared to be easy.

Now if they can't keep him from the back and the control of and looks quiet smart. Cold water has been applied to the parts constantly during the week; the inflammatory stage is part healthy; suppuration is now going on, and the animal will likely seen be well again.

X. A constant of convention will be constant of convention will be constant. rdicary hay erop are said to be parties

After all the fuss that was made about it | There is really no important news from the new militia bill of Colonel Tache appears the seat of war, The usual number of Mr. Entron No small amount of in- to us a small affair-almost less than noth- "Federal victories" are reported, of which dignation was manifested last night, during ing! The country expected something if one half are true, the rebellion will soon debate on a bill to amend the militis act, more than a couple of amendments to the be crushed. The following are the latest

War Department, Washington, June 11 -Major Gen. Dix-Official reports from the army of the Potomac, down to 5 o'clock yes. portanec. A despatch from Gen. Butler dated this morning at one o'clock, reports that yesterday Gen. Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg and carried them. apported by Gen. Gilmore, who had with

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.
War Department—Washington: June 12 -1. 26 p.m.—To Maj.-Gen. spatch from Gen. Hunter, dated as 6 o'clock commanding General, and totally routing them after a battle of 10 hours, during which

A despatch from Gen. Grant's headuarters, dated yesterday, 4 p m., reports that the rebel cavalry yesterday made a dash into Wilson's line near the Sunny patches from Gen. Sherman, dated at his of the enemy, but no fighting yet. Signed E M Stanton

The half-yearly Examination of the Carleton Place Union Grammar and Common School will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, 22nd and 23rd Inst. The Grammar School Department will be examined on Thursday. Examination to commence each

News Items

A man was confined in the lock-up at drunkenness. During the night he attempt-The smoke suffocated him, and in the morning he was found dead.

One night last week a man named Fitzribbon, who resides in the neighborhood of they cannot suggest any material improve- it is an apt illustration of the fable "great Maitland, made a brutal attack upon his step son, stabbing him several times with a knife. The man Fitsgibbon is said to be under arrest, and the young man who was stabbed is not very seriously hurt.

The Chatham Planet says that the body

tion Road. The flames spread to the ad-2. The following paragraph is added to joining house, occupied by Mrs. Riddle.—the sixth section of the said Act, 'And as Both houses were entirely consumed, but

The Ottawa Union says that, on Saturfrom the jurisdiction of the Council of the County within which the same is situate, the Government Hill, whilst at work on a

The Marajah of Casmerc is taking steps to check the further deterioration in in fourteen days after the receipt of the quality of shawls manufactured in his doninions. With this view his highness has issued a circular, in which he says that in the city of Siree Nugger, alias Cashmere, a paradise on earth, the number of men and women employed in the occupation of shawl weaving aggregates 70,000; and in fact nearly all the inhabitants of this far-famed city are connected with the trade.

> The Barrie Advance learns that a man named James Mooney, residing in Flos, died last week of lookjaw, the result of a cut which he had given himself in the foot with an axe, about a fortnight previously.

FROST.—There was a severe frost on Monday night, which could not fail to be injurious to many growing vegetables and fruits. We have heard of beans, potatoes, tomatoes, and even clever being seriously The Carleton Place Volunteer Rifle Company will meet at the armoury, at half past of any damage to the wheat crops,-Dum

> At Prescott a boy about ten years old, a son of Mr. Tallman, was thrown by a horse recently, which he was taking to water, and very badly injured on both sides of his head. The boy not coming home when expected, his father went out in search of him, and found him about half-past three in the morn-ing, lying in a half-insensible state in the field where he was thrown in the early part of the evening. The little fellow was just Medical assistance was immediately called. when it was found that his head was much bruised, and the skull slightly fractured. The little sufferer is progressing favorably.

DROWNED .- We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Walter Findlay, of Madoc, by drowning, near Port Hope, on Monday last, the 30th ult. Mr. Findlay was on his way to Toronto to attend the Military School and while crossing to the wharf at Port Hope, fell into the new harbour and was drowned before assistance could reach him. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts recorded.

children wholly unprovided for, and the murderer is also a married man, and has a wife and three children.—Toronto Leader.

The Globe learns that Mr. David Thurs-

Bottom's Bridge, and connect with Butler, but his object has been disastrously defeated. New York Times special says of the rebel attack on Sunday night. The rebels made an assault just after dark this evening in front of Smythe's Brigade, 2nd Corps. The whole lower stratum of atmosphere, was a dense mist. Under cover of this fog the enemy advanced in a strong line of battle. and succeeded in reaching a point, within pistol shot of our works, before they were discovered by the advanced pickets. No sooner did our post give the alarm, than one sheet of fire belched forth from our ranks and on both flanks of the enemy. In about half an hour he fell back leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss was small. Brig Gen. Barnard, to-day, June 5th took his position as Chief Engineer for the Army.
Tribune, Washington special says:—The

steamer Connecticut arrived here this morn ing, having left White House yesterday 2 p. m. She had on board about 1100 wound ed, among whom were a few rebels.

Baltimore, June 8th .- The following are among the resolutions reported by the Com-

Resolved-That we approve the deter mination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrende of their hostility, and a return to their just llegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmos possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American

people. Resolved—That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this re bellion, and as it must be always and every where hostile to the principles of the Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic and that we applied and maintain the act and proclamation by which the Government in its own defence has armed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate, and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of

Resolved - That we approve and applaud liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office: that we poprove and endorse as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the constitution the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nutton against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men hereto-fore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and other constitutional measures es sential to the salvation of the country into

full and complete effect.

Resolved.—That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction or color, the full protection of the laws of War, and that any violations of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nautions in the time of war by the rebels now in arms, should be made the

subject of full and prompt redress. Resolved, -That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation - the asy lum of the oppressed of all nations -should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and

just policy.
Resolved,—That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with in difference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republi-can Government on the Western Continent and that they will view with extreme jeal osy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments, sustained by a foreign military force, is near proximity to the

United States.

The reading of the report elicited the warmest outbursts of enthusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery senti-ments enunciated. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering. The resolution endorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause.

The Herald's correspondent says of Hunter's advance:—Immediately on assuming The resolutions were adopted by acclama command he issued an order for instant preamong other things that the clothes on their backs with one exchange of shoes and socks were amply sufficient. Clothing was to be paration to move. The order directed, sent to the rear, each knapsack was to have 100 rounds of ammunition, 4 pounds of hard bread to last 10 days, 10 rations of coffee, sugar and salt, and one pair of shoes and late fights under Sherman, was a man namsocks, and nothing else. Cattle, sheep, and hogs, and if necessary, horses and mules were to be slaughtered for food under these again, not even waiting for the confirmation orders. His little army set out upon its expedition to perform its part of Grant's grand combination. It was not only to married again before 'bed time' that night.

Geary's division, which was in the advance, pressed after them just up to the rebel works, and were met by a withering fire of grape and canister, and musketry, then But-teriield's division swung round on their left, and Williams' had now fallen into line of battle, and a general charge was made on the rebel line, which was received with a storm of bullets. The 20th corps was badly pressed, and staggered back beneath the destructive fire. The 4th corps now came up, but the darkness had stopped the combat. The victory at New Hope, on the 27th, won by the hardest fighting and severe losses, has already been stated.

Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac. Monday, June 6th .- Times Special .- The direction and disposition of our lines since Friday's fight has been materially changed at many places, and especially in front of the 6th and 18th corps. Our line is well fortified, but at other points we are subjected to a galling enfilading fire, against which it is almost impossible to fortify.

Rondout, N. Y., June 9.—The steamer

Berkshire, running between Hudson and New York, belonging to the Hudson Steamboat Company was destroyed by fire last night, eight miles below here. She was on her way down to New York. The fire originated in the lamp room, and was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The less of life. by the explosion of a lamp, The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but it is thought, from what is learned, at least forty persons have perished. Mostly burned to death in their state rooms.

New York, June 9 .- The Times' Washington special, 8th, says that an officer who has just arrived from the front, reports that Lee has withdrawn his forces to the south bank of the Chickahominy, and that our army is now facing him on the north bank. Several important changes in the position of the different army corps have recently taken

The Times says that the falling back of

Lee is hardly credible. The Tribune's correspondent, near Chickahominy, June 5th, 11 p.m., says:-Two hours ago a futile attempt was made to break through our center. The battle of June 3rd had demonstrated the fact that it was useless to attempt to carry by assault the enemy's works this side of the river, hence every moment has been occupied in regular siege operations.

So close are our lines to those of the enemy that a soldier might throw his hat into the works of the rebels. The rebels apprehending danger of some sort, massed a column of their troops and made an assault, but finding our men in force and ready to receive them, in half an hour the affair was over. The rebels were repulsed with severe

will soon prove dangerous for offence. Parallels and mines are progressing rapidly.-We are sieging the works of Richmona.

A story is current of a shocking occur rense in Litchfield, Ct. It is stated that a citiz n of that town who was lying quite sick, was left on Monday night to the care of a single watcher - a man of the neighborhood. During the night the watcher- was seized with an attack of delirium tremens, and in his frenzy assaulted the helpless in valid and beat him to death! When the sick chamber was entered at an early hour otism and unswevering fidelity to the con-stitution and the principles of American liberty with which Attackers in the morning, the madman was found head of the dead man was shockingly cut mangled. The maniac murderer was with difficulty secured, manifesting a savage determination to continue his work of violence. and shouting frantically his intention to "get the devil out of him."

If the German papers are to be credited, the Emperor of the French is ingratiating himself as much as possible with the minor German Sovereigns. It is asserted for instance, that Baron Von Beust, the repre sentative of the Germanic Confederation at the London Conference had a far more cordial reception at the Tuileries than the one extended to Lord Clarendon when he went over, and the papers declares that the entente cordiale beteen the Western Powers has been by no means restored. Louis Napolean may possibly convince the petty Princes that the Rhenish Provinces, if, lost to Prussia, would not endanger them, should the said provinces fall into the hands of France. This is evidently his game at present, and the unpopularity of

Prussia in Germany may aid it. The Montreal Witness says of the season in Lower Canada :-- 'Many imagine that the rainy weather which has prevailed for the past eight weeks will be a serious interference to agricultural labor and injury to the crops. Like all conditions in the natural world, the long continued rain has had its compensations. It has supplied the want of moisture to the earth from the absence of the usual quantity of snow during the past winter. Vegetable growth has not been checked by the frost during the month of May. It is a rule that crops thrive better when sowed late than those planted early which are checked by frost. There is yet time for sowing root crops and corn. Fruit of all kinds gives promise of an abandant harvest, and the season has been most favor-

able for hav." A letter written by an American correspondent at Panama says, the way in which the two hundred and twenty sailors sent out for the government ships there by the out for the government ships there by the Ocean Queen were mismanaged, is most disreputable to the Navy Department.—
They were accompanied by one officer, and, of course, great disorder existed. The officer was obliged to shoot two of them to quell a mutiny among them on board the steamship. Another was thrown overboard. A fourth was shot while trying to escape from

march, but fight, if a fight could be found. It appears that Gen. Seigel on the 7th May, sent out a party of 400 New York and Pennsylvania cavalry, to overtake the raiding party under McNeil.

The Rochester Union ealls attention to the curious fact that Grant's erossing the Pamunkey and occupation of Hanover Court House fight ensued, in which our troops drove the and came back at least 1,300 strong. Charges were made by both parties and in the last one the rebels fell back, but it was deemed useless to contend against such unequal numbers, and our troops retreated, figully reaching the resulting flowers.

The German papers say that Prussia and Austria intend exerting their utmost influence in favor of Augustenburg for the throne of the Duchies.

Continental papers assert that the basis of the arrangement to be adopted consists of a union of Holstein and six Southern communities of Schleswig to Germany, and the month, two years apart—May 27. Thus after two years marching and fighting the last one the rebels fell back, but it was deemed useless to contend against such unequal numbers, and our troops retreated, finally reaching for the throne of the Duchies.

Continental papers assert that the basis of the arrangement to be adopted consists of a union of Holstein and six Southern communities of Schleswig to Germany, and the incorporation of the rest of Schleswig permanently with Denmark.

The London Times fears that the belligerents will not consent to a peaceful dividence of the Rev. S. C. Fraser, Mr. Peter Campbell.

Arrival of the VIRGINIA. DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFF.

Decline of the Rebal Loan. THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

New York, June 6. The steamship Virginis, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown on the 25th, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning.— Her dates are three days later than those

already received. The cotton market is easier. Prices weak. Breadstuffs generally dull. Provisions dull.

or money. Laird's rams were purchased by the British Government. The Duke of Malskoff is dead

The news of the great battle in Virginia received by the steamship Europa, caused a profound sensation throughout England, and the people were astounded at the magnitude of the losses. The probable result of the bloody combat was eagerly canvassed on all The Confederate loan recovered three

per cent, and cotton became weaker under The London Times says :- "Gen. Grant fully sustained his reputation for unconquer able tenacity, and if he did not achieve absolute success he bid for it more desperately

and approached it more nearly than any of his predecessors." It thinks it hard discern the inclination of the balance, so evenly do the scales of battle appear to be weighed.
The London Morning Post sees no ap preciable advantage on either side, but on

the following day it expresses a conviction that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat. The London Star thinks that Gen. Grant paid too dear for his victory, and regards his

success as indecisive. The London Herald pronounces the vance on Richmond a failure, and hopes the South has passed its last fiery ordeal.

The London Globe thinks Gen. Lee fully succeeded in barring the road of Gen. Grant to Richmond. The rebel cruiser Georgia has been an

nounced for sale at Liverpool by private treaty. The crew were paid off, and the stores sold at auction.

The three pirates of the J. G. Gerity were before the Court of Queen's Bench, on a writ of habeas corpus. Arguments against their discharge were heard on the

Parliamentary proceedings were unim-

It was reported that the British Government had consented to a plebiscite in Schles wig-Holstein, and that arrangements were in progress which preclude a resumption of

The King of Prussia, in response to an address for the independence of Schleswig-Holstein, expressed confidence that the sacrifices of Germany would conduce to the interests of Fatherland. A squadron of six men of war had left France for Tunis.

It is reported that the Mexican loan would not be allotted in September. The Paris Bourse was steady.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia

ment of Prince Consa had been discovered in the principalities.
Liverpool, May 25.—The steamship City

of Washington, from New York has arrived. the City of Washington, of the progress of Lieut. Gen. Grant's movements, have in-creased the excitement, and the sensation produced by the first announcement of Union

uccesses received per Europa.

The news is most generally regarded as very disastrous to the rebel cause. The rebel loan had declined 5 to 6 per

Arrival of the China.

Halifax, June 8 .- The steamship China from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Queenstown on the 29th ult, arrived last evening The Conference re-assembled on the 27th ult., but the chances of an agreement are small. Many propositions for an amicable arrangement are being offered.

Liverpool, May 27.—Breadstuffs dull,-Provisions dull.

at 915 to 912 for money.

A desptch sent out by the steamship Damascus and duplicated per the China, notes the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England from 8 to 7 per

The Lendon Times correspondent at Grant's plans for his campaign. In a despatch a fortnight before Grant marched, the speculation.—Galignani's Messenger. operations of his army since received are delineated with extraordinary precision. The Conference was to assemble the day

the China sailed. The Morning Post says the representa tives will announce officially the opinions of their Governments on the proposed arrange-ments for the sub-division of Schleswig, the northern portion being amalgamated with Denmark and the southern with Holstein. The Post thinks there is great probability

Accounts from Jutland assert very arbitrary proceedings by the Prussians since the conclusion of the armistice.

Berlin Journals deny any violation of the armistice by the allies having taken place.

The Paris papers assert that England, Russia and Sweden intend to propose a sti-pulation that Kiel should not become a Federal port, nor Rendesburg a Federal fortress. The Patrie states that the Council of

Ministers at Copenhagen have resolved not to consent to a division of Schleswig, and have directed the Danish Plenipotenciaries,

last one the rebels fell back, but it was deemed useless to contend against such unequal numbers, and our troops retreated, finally reaching Romney and Springfield, after being obliged to destroy the whole of their train. When Hunter started, the rebels attempted to check his advance by making a stand at a creek near Harrison-burg. The rebels were, however, driven, and our troops moved on to Harrisonburg. New York, June 9.—A correspondent says of Sherman's battle, near Dallas, on the Standard of ground of the Conference, and this is not limber suitable for ship-building and other purposes.

At White Lake, on the 16th instant, by the London Times fears that the belli-greents will not consent to a peaceful division on reasonable principles of the territory claimed by both. The Germans believe they may do what they please without the fear of exciting more than England's indignation. Denmark, on the other hand, is in no hurry to end the war, having little more to lose, and hoping much from the behapter of accidents. To bring these rival obstinates into agreement is the task of neutral and directions route!

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At White Lake, on the 16th instant, by the Chapter of the territory olamber, and the principles

of the terms of the are

and generally denounced.

GREAT BESTAIN,—In the House of Commons reference had again been made to the return of British treaps from Canada. The Marquis of Hartington suid it was intended to withdraw two battalions of guards and a battalion of the military train, principally on account of the heavy cost for the hire of building accommodation for the troops in Canada.

In the Court of Exchanger, the Solicitor General caused the case of the Crown against steam rams at Liverpool to be withdrawn, arrangements having been made with the defendants, by which it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for the Crown. He added that the object of the Government was not to punish by fine and penalty, but simply to maintain neutrality. in Canada. London, May 25 .- Consols closed at 915 ply to maintain neutrality.

The sum paid by Government for the Laird rams was £225,000.

THE SPANISH PERUVIAN

DIFFICULTY. Panama, May 27.—Since the sailing of the last steamer the Spanish Peruvian embroglio has been the principal topic of discussion. The Spaniards still hold the Chinea islands, and probably will hold them until their demands on Peru are settled. The Peruvians are making strenuous pre-parations, and have received offers of aid from Chili and sympathy from other repub-lies which can lead no aid.

The Panama Star says, on the receipt of the news in Chili of the seizure of the Chinca Islands by Spain, the greatest excitement and indignation was created throughout the different towns and cities of the republic, and vessels of war were at once ordered to proceed to Callao. Everything indicates that Chili is determined to aid Peru in her

hour of need. The Spanish Commissioner came upor the last steamer en route for Spain. was followed all the way by Peruvian emissaries, paid to assassinate him, if necessary and secure his papers. He stopped here over night, and whilst at the French Consulate was saluted with a chivair of tin pots, &c., by a Panama mob, but few decent peo-ple took part in it. Next morning at about five o'clock he escaped in a hand car to As pinwell, where he arrived safely, and had just time to get his things on board a British steemer, when his pursuers arrived on the regular train, greatly disgusted at missing their prey. The French consul has taken up the insult offered to his residence by the mob, and it will no doubt lead to trouble between France and Grenada.

Suicide in Europe. A paper was received a few days ago by the Academie de Medicine from M. Legoyt Director of the Office of Statistics of France, on the number of suicides in Europe. From this laborious work it appears that suicides increase in a more rapid ratio than population and mortality in general in Bavaria Denmark, France, Hanover, Meckienburg, Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony and Swe den. Suicides are more frequent in Northern Germany, and in various parts of Denmark. Sweden and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionally inferior to Denmark in that respect. Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, Eng-land stands nearly at the bettom of the scale

and so do Belgium, Austria and Spain. France holds an intermediate position she would rank with these last three coun tries, were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one-seventh of the total number in France. Generally, for every 100 suicides of men there are from 29 suicides is generally lowest in January and highest in July. As to the causes, insanity and physical suffering are about as active in producing suicide among men as among women; as to the rest, the latter yield more to grief occasioned by moral causes than men who are chiefly affected by material af-

In Denmark, Spain and Saxony, the only countries where it has been possible to obtain reliable information on the subject, married people are less subject to commit suicide, and widowers, on the contrary, are London, May 27.—Consols closed to-day cides of Protestants per million, 51 of 1 staelites, and only 47 of Catholics per million of each. Suicides are much more numerous in capital cities than in the country. The general result of all these investigations shows a universal and rapid increase of shows a universal and rapid increase of suicides. The author is of opinion that this is attributable to unlimited competition; to the immoderate thirst for wealth: to the Richmond, under date of April 23, claims the immoderate thirst for wealth; to the that the rebels had full information of progress of public instruction, which ex-

Artificial Leather.

In a country like France, which does not produce leather enough for its own consumption, the discovery of an artificial substance

Peas, bush. 60 fbs. 0 50 0 60 1 75

Corn, bush. 0 60 0 65 tion, the discovery of an artificial substance answering the same purpose is of some importance M. Robe, the inventor, reduces collidion to the state of thin laminse, and treats the latter with sulphuric acid, whereby he transforms them into a sort of parchment paper which in its turn is treated with a warm solution of gelatine, containing tannia. The collodion he uses is prepared with cotton, treated with a mixture of 20 parts of sulphuric acid and 9 of nitrate of potash; this, when spread out on a flat surface, peels off when dry: this done, it is exposed to the action of a cold mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water for the space of from 5 to 20 seconds; the next process is to wash it in pure water, and Apples per bbl.

Corn, b bush.

0 60 6 5

Potatoes, b bush.

0 00 0 00

Hay 3 ton.

8 00 9 00

8traw 3 ton.

8 00 9 00

8traw 3 ton.

9 por lb.

9 unton per lb by the qr.

9 00 00

10 12

Tallow per lb.

10 10 12

Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb 5 00 5 00

11 Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb 5 00 5 00

12 Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb 5 00 5 00

13 Wool, fleece washed.

9 00 00

14 y 3 ton.

9 00 00

15 traw 3 ton.

9 00 00

16 00

17 por lb.

18 00 9 00

18 y 3 ton.

9 00 00

18 y 5 ton.

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10 the space of from 5 to 20 seconds; the next process is to wash it in pure water, and afterwards in a very weak solution of am Geese, each 0 25 0 35 be tanned as usual, and is impervious to air.

Birth. At Pembroke, on the 8th inst., Mrs. 8. Hogs, per 100 lbs. 000 ittle, of a daughter. 000 Little, of a daughter.

HURRAH! FOR THE PREMIUM BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER FOR 1864



FARMERS, ATTENTION

THE LARGE NUMBER OF PRIZES AWARDED TO OUR Buckeye hower & Reaper, together with the VER-DICT OF THE FARMING COMMUNITY, wherever introduced, have in the strongest manner proved the superiority of the BUCKEYE over all others. Those manufactured for the coming harvest are superior to any ever before made, as we have added several valuable improvements, consisting of MALABLE FINGER GUARDS, plated with steel, highly tempered, a new swivel CON-NECTING ROD, strong and durable, which cannot cramp or twist the knives, a LEVER by which the driver can put the Machine in and out of gear without stopping the Team, also a CHAIN BELT to drive the Reel, which does not need tightening and cannot slip. We have also improved and strengthened the Machine in many other points, and can so fully recommend it to purchasers as the strongest, best, and most perfect MOWER & REAPER NOW OFFERED FOR SALE. FARMERS, send in your orders early. We have a'ready sold One Hundred Machines west of Toronto. Pamphlets with full

lescription and testimonials sent by mail. Smith's Falls, 13th June, 1864. (40tf) G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

Almonte Custom Shop,

THE SUBSCRIBERS IN RETURN. ing their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them since commencing business, beg leave to say that they are prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK, such as CUSTOM CARDING.

CLOTH DRESSING, &c., &c., &c. We have fitted up the building known as the ALMONTE SHINGLE FACTORY, where we are prepared to transact all orders

with neatness and despatch. Any amount of First and Second quality SHINGLES on hand. Also TURNING DONE TO ORDER. McPHEE & KING. Almonte, June 14th, 1864,

Land Surveying.

AVING STUDIED WITH J. M.O. CROMwell, Esq., of Perth, and being furnished with the best instruments now in use, the subscriber is other Surveyor in the province. Terms reasonable Renfrew, 10th June, 1864.

Corrected Regularly Brockville, June 9, 1864

Fall Flour \$ 100 lbs...... \$2 50 @ 2 25 Spring Flour..... 2 25 Liverpool, May 25.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York has arrived.

The advices from America, brought by the City of Washington, of the progress of Lieut. Gen. Grant's movements, have included in the causes, with the age of 60. The number of Barley \$\frac{100}{25}\$ 48 fbs.

Spring Flour.

2 25 " 2 35 Spring Wheat.

30 90 40 Indian Corn, \$\frac{100}{25}\$ 56 fbs.

6 55 " 0 65 Barley \$\frac{100}{25}\$ 48 fbs.

6 90 " 1 00 " Potatoes..... 0 20 " 0 25 Hardwood...... 2 30 2 00

Ottawa June 9th, 1804
Wheat—Spring, \$\text{\text{bush.....\$6 00 \$1,00}} " No. 2..... 4 50 4 25 Rye, \$\ bush. 56tbs...... 0 50 0 50 Barley, \$\ \mathbb{B}\ \text{bush. 48 lbs.} \quad 0 \ 65 \ 9 \ 70 \\
\text{Oats, }\ \mathbb{B}\ \text{bush. 34 lbs.} \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 35 \\
\text{Peas, }\ \mathbb{B}\ \text{bush. 60 lbs.} \quad 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 60 \end{array}

Perth June 8, 1864. Pot Ashes per cwt....... 5 00 0 00 Pork, Prime Mess,..... 5 50 6 00

at D. Ward's

New Goods! New Goods!

40-cg prices. Parties wishing to purchase now, will find Dress Goods 3d per yard less than any sold in this section. Beautiful Checks and Stripes in

BAREGES, CHALLIES. MUSLINS, &c. A large stock PRINTS, GRAY and

WHITE COTTONS at reduced prices. of UNION and ALL-WOOL FLAN-

Particular attention is called to his Stock of Gents' and Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, from the SHOES, from the most reliable manufactories in Montreal.

The highest price in Cash or Trade paid for Wool, Butter, Grain, & Sheep Pelts Also a Stock of Groceries, bought at Auction, below usual prices. DAVID WARD.

Almonte, 10th June, 1864. Cash Paid for Wool!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PRE-

pared to pay CASH for any quantity Staples, Fancy Dress Goods, For those who wish Cloth in exchange, they will keep on hand a fair assortment of Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and knitted Shirts and Drawers, &c.

CANNON & RIDDELL. McIntosh's New Buildings,)



OR SALE .-- A DOUBLE BUGGY -(new). Terms liberal. Apply to a percentage on Montreal Invoices. JAS. ROSAMOND, Esq., Almonte, 13th June, 1864.

Ho! That's what we Want! WHY, WHAT IS THAT? IT'S ROWE'S ROYAL PATENT

COFFEE POT! Manufactured at the Amprior Tin-Shop. Manufactured at the Arnprior Tin-Shop.

THE SUBSCBIBER IN RETURN—

ing sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Appendix and surrounding country, for

Appendix and surrounding country, for of ARNPRIOR and surrounding country, for their liberal patronage since commencing business here, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has purchased the patent right of ROWE'S ROY-AL COFFEE POT for the counties of Pontiac, Lanark and Renfrew, and is manufacturing them at his shop in Araprior, at prices that cannot fail to please. Recommendations as records their superiority can mendations as regards their superiority can be furnished without number, but a trial is

all that is requisite before selling.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers that he has on hand a large assortment of Tinware, which for material, workmanship and price, will compete with any in the province. It requires no gassing—it will speak for itself.

speak for itself.

In adopting the READY PAY SYSTEM
he has made a great reduction in his prices,
and hopes still to receive a share of Public 1 25 1 50 patronage. Cooking Stove Ovens lined without delay. Cotton and Linen Rage, also
Calf Skins and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Tinware, or Cash paid if re- Dress Goods, SHAWLS & CAPES,

JOHN BUTLER. Araprior, June 15th, 1864.

To Whom it may Concern.

A L L PARTIES INDEBTED TO
the estate of the late Angus McDonALD, of Beckwith, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement. All parties having lawful claims against said estate, will please hand in the same to the undersigned, before the first day of Sep-

Administratriz to the estate of the

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF the Township of Ramsay will meet in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 1st day of July, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, for despatch of business. All persons interested are requested to attend. DAVID CAMPBELL.

Town Clerk. Ramsay, 13th June, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE
SHEREBY GIVEN that whereas PINHE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST | CATHERINE McDonald, of the Townreturned from Montreal with his ship of Wilberforce, has absconded from the undersigned before the expiration of her SPRING PURCHASES,
which have been bought at greatly reduced or provocation, this is therefore to caution any person or persons from harbouring or employing her, till she returns and fulfils her engagement, as any one so doing will be

prosecuted according to law.

JOHN McLENNAN. Wilberforce, 7th June, 1864.

Wanted by the Subscribers. AND THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

cloth, 500 Sheep Pelts, 500 Calf-skins, 3 tons of Rags, and 50 Kegs of good dairy BUTTER.

We have a large, new, and well-assorted GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS and will make a reduction from this day for CASH,—12½ per cent for paper money and 10 per cent for silver, on all amounts over Two Dollars.

Our prices are well known to our enstamers in the country, and the above percentage will tend much to their interests. do this to more fully cultivate a READY PAY SYSTEM.

Our friends will please not ask for Credit at our alarmingly low prices. Our stock consists in part of Bareges & Muslins, of every description,

Shawls, Mantillas, Ginghams, 50 pieces of Factory Cloths, coarse and fine, Ready made clothing Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Crockery,

Iron, Glass, Nails, and House Trimmings, Single & Double Harness, No. 1 Shingles, Boring Machines and Bench Screws, Bed. steads & Chairs, VERY LOW.

A splendid lot of New Groceries, ranted. Don't forget we will allow 7½d on the dollar, for paper money, after this day.

No trouble to show Goods. Pedlars and others supplied wholesale at

W. TENNANT & CO. NOTICE.

HEREBY FORBID any person or per sons from hiring or harbouring Vitaille Belonger, as he has this day left the driving of my timber from Golden Lake, on the

with as the law directs. SAMUEL DICKSON. Pakenham, 19th May, 1864.

ARNPRIOR WAREHOUSE.



tch, and Canada Striped Shirting, Lustre

MANTLE CLOTHS. LADIES', MISSES' & CHIL-DREN'S HATS & BONNETS. HOOP SKIRTS, BOOTS & SHORS.

READY MADE CLOTHING & MADE TO ORDER,

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
CLOVER & TURNIP SEEDS,
STATIONERY & SCHOOL BOOKS:
The subscriber is determined to make it an object for purchasers to buy at his ware-house. Having purchased a very heavy stock in the cheapest market be will take very small advances on cost, wishing to establish, what has been so much needed in

How plainty now can we look back On memory's chiquered plain; On all our childish griefs and joys, And pass them o'er again,

The little brook, beside whose wave
So oft we caused such tarks,
And watched the streamlet as it flowed,
As free as our young hears.

And it en the dear old selands too;
How we'd tumble in the grass,
And shower the grapes down on our heads,
Or watch the young birds pass,

The schoolhouse beneath the hill,
Where we used to sit all day—
Wairing with such a patient look,
The Sun's last lingering ray. Oh, what a splendid play we'd have, When the last task was done, in the shadows creeping o'er the hill, Away from the sinking Sun.

And hush, there were our sweethearts too, You remember—I know you do— Merry Bob, with his waven curls and eyes, And others with "e'en sae blue."

Of that sweet Summer day

Adversity, grief and pain have come, And false friends coolly pass; Till I long to rest my head once more Or, the dear old island grass.

Let's drup some tears o'er their grave, Then turn once more with strengther I o the world's tumultuous wave.

HARVEST OF 1864. THE SUBSCRIBER is Agent and has

on hand for Sale, BALL'S OHIO MOWER AND REAPER. Improved, manufactured by L. & P. LAYER,

Hamilton, C. W. Ber Fixings for repairs kept on hand. ALI. MACHINES WARRANTED. ALSO, Agent for LAYER'S IMPROV ED THRESHING MACHINES, of oix, eight, and ten horse power. Terms Liberal.

J. MENZIES. Almonte, 4th June, 1864. Farmers, please call and see the Mowing & Reaping Machine before purchasing.

JAMES McCUAN, Almonte, C. W., WILL pay the Highest price in CASH

GOOD CLEAN WOOL, Delivered at the Almonte Woolen Mills. Almonte, June 1st. 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS now opening out a large assortment of



HARDWARE,

Of which a good portion has been purchased for CASH. Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Determined to sell for small profits and cash only, with one price, he trusts to merit the continuance of public patronage. Attention is called to the following: PISHING TACKLE.

Fish Lines; Net Twines; Minnie Nets; Reels; Rod, Rings and Ferrules; Troals of various kinds; Swivels; Hooks, &c. GARDEN TOOLS.

Trowels; Lines; Tools in sets; Watering Cans; Hoes; Rakes; Shovels; Spades. BUILDING HARDWARE.

Locks of all kinds and prices, with plain and plated furniture; Latches; Hinges; Sorews; Brads; Cistern Pumps; Pump Chains and Fixtures; Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails. MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes; Chissels; Plane Irons; Braces; Draw Knives; Rules; Augurs; Bitts; Hammers. Saws. &c.

CARINET MAKERS' GOODS. Curled Hair; Moss; Sofa and Chair Springs; Bed Serews; Bed Fasts; Knobs; Glue; Hair Seating Twines; Buttons; Locks, &c. SHOEMAKERS' PINDINGS.

Lasts; Sprigs; Pegs; Elastic; Eyelets Hemp; Hairs; Boot-web; Awls; Toe Caps CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. Axles; flubbs; Rims; Shafts; Spindles; Bands; Springs; Bolts; Nuts; Thimble Skeins, &c. BLACKSMITHS' GOODS

Borax; Files; Rasps; Horse Nails; Bel lows; Nails, Bellows Pipes; Vices, &c. SPORTSMENS' GOODS. Eley's Cartridges; Gua Wadds; Caps Powder; Shot; Gun Trimmings, &c. MISCELLANEOUS.

Iron Badsteads; Japanned Ware; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Cruets; Nickel Silver Spoons and Forks; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Bird Cages, &c. Paints (dry and all colors); Best English White Lead in Oil; Vannish; Benzole; Putty; Whiting; Lamb Black; Window Glass 7½ x 8½ to 24 x 20. Mill Sage; Tayand Barry Och 24 x 30; Mill Saws; Tarred Rope; Oakum; Tar; Pitch; Lead Pipe, &c.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS FURNISHED COMPLETE. arge assortment of BAR IRON the usual variety of SHELP HARDWARE. SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW.

W. MARTINDALE.



or which the highest price will be paid in Cash, or Factory Cloth given in

will be Said Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM NEELIN,

Carleton Place.

Carleton Place, 2nd May, 1864.

W CARSS

W. A. DOYLE, Agent at ALMONTE.

FARM PROPERTY, Country Dwellings, Churches and School Houses alone insured, always avoiding more hasar

one insured, stranged farmers in this country have become members of this company during the past six weeks, the application Robert Leach of Beckwith, being No. 102.

W. A. DOYLE, Almonto, May 30th, 1864.

Motice.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding country, that his bar, (nearly opposite Dr. Hurd's Hall,) is furnished with the best Liquors the market can afford. Also—good highwines and other Liquors by the gallon, cheap for Cash.

38-og WILLIAM MOORE.

Carleton Place, May 30th, 1864.

TEAS AND GRAY COTTONS
REDUCED.
THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale at reduced prices the following

Hyson,

Twanksy and

Japan tea, Sugars,
Coffee, Tobacco, Currents, Raisins and Spices,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots,
Gaiters, Shoes & Slippers, red, white,
blue, & fancy Flanuels, grsy & white Cottons, Denims, Linen, Linen Dresses, Prints,
and Muslins, Childrens' cotton Gloves &
Socks, Men's Neck-ties, Fancy Buttons,
Knitting Cotton, Berlin Wool, all
colors, jet & fancy Bracelets, colors, jet & fancy Bracelets.
Broaches and Rings, I.
Rubber, Silver and

Jet Finger-Rings, Beads, different sizes and colors, Ladies' Fancy Belts, Men's Leather Belts, Silk Handker-

chiefs, Linen do, Oil Cloth, Stubs Copies and School Books, Catschisms with preof. A fresh supply of Wall Paper, Bordering, Window Blinds, Cord and Tassels, Wrought, Cut and Pressed Nails, Butt Hinges, Screws and Tacks, Coffin mount-Toys in variety. A large assortment

of Confectionary constantly on hand, BUTTER taken in exchange at the highest market prices. JAMES C. BRUCE. Almonte, June 1st, 1884.

A HOUSE TO LET. ON THE NINTH Concession line and is well assorted, and will be sold REA. Carleton Place road corner. Will be CHEAP!! For Cash or Ready Pay.

let on easy terms. Also-A carpenter's shop at the same place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

ALEX. STEWART. Beckwith, May 28, 1864.

Agricultural Seeds. F European Growth just received per Steamer North American, and for sale by the pound, Wholesale and Retail, at extremely low prices for

50 lbs Long Orange Carrots, 50 los Yellow Belgian do
20 los Early Short Hora do
300 los Purple Top Swede Turnip
150 los Laing's Improved Purple Cop Sw Turnip,
150 lbs Eskirving'
100 lbs Skirving'
100 lbs Green Top Swede
100 lbs White Swede
200 lbs Yellow Aberdeen
150 lbs Green Globe
150 lbs Red Globe
150 lbs Red Globe
150 lbs Red Fop Streen Lee

100 lbs Red Top Strap I eat 100 lbs White that Nortolk 50 lbs White Stone 100 lbs Long Red Mangle 50 lbs Red Globe 50 lbs Yellow Globe do Timothy, Hungarian Grass, Millet. Vetches, Clover, &c., in stock during the season at the low-

JOHN HART, Seeder Perth, April 13, 1864,

New Seeds. RECEIVED per Steamship North American supply of European grown Reeds. Flat Dutch Early York

For sale at Perth Seed Store,

Flower Seeds

COMPLETE emortment of the che

COME AND SEE.

SEE WHAT?

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

Goods, consisting partly of

which, for READY PAY, will be sold a

for 1863 are se

JOHN HART.

Perth, April 13th, 1864,

Perth, April 13, 1861.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm of Land, being the west halves of Nos. Eight and Nine in the Sixth concession of Sugar Loaf do Early St. John's Day do Ramsay, and Fifty Acres, a part of No. Seven, on the same concession. The land is all in one block and contains two hun-Gibson's Improved Drumhead do Savoy Red Datch dred and fifty acres; ever 100 acres cleared, Extra Early Paris Gautiflower fenced and well watered. It is situated within three miles of Carleton Place and Early London Early Imported 4½ miles from Almonte. Good Buildings on the premises. Will be sold cheap for Alma True cash or time given for one half the price, if Walcheren Imported de

WILLIAM LECKIE. Ramsay, near Carleton Place,) April 22ad, 1864.

Notice to Debtors LL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of the same in CASH, as business will not permit any longer credit.

NATHANAEL MCNEELY. A Flower seeds of Foreign and Home Growth, received from the most reliable Florists.

Catalogues of Flower and vegetable Seeds to be Carleton Place, March 26th, 1864. 29

New Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

THE Subscriber would, hereby, most respectfully intimate to his numerou Customers, and the Public, generally, that he has newly received a Very Fine Assort-ment of fresh Goods—amongst which are, STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., Gents' Hats, Caps,
Neckties, &c., Gray
Cotton, Bleached
Cotton, Cotton yarn, Prints

Tweeds, Broad Cloth, &c., Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, -a fine variety. With a full assortment of Hardware, Crockery. Glassware, and Groceries. TEAS—assortment very fine.

The whole will be sold at the very lowest rice for Cash or short Credit. A. MCABTHUR. Carleton Pince, May 9th, 1864. 35.

New Tinshop in Arnprior. (Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.) Please call and see for yourselves.

The Highest Price in Carh paid for beep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of

J. S. BELLANY. Arnprior, May 17th, 1864. GEO. BOLTON. TINSMITH & STOVE DEALER

Cooking stoves, 30 inch fire hox, with large elevated ovens, weighs 500 lbs., \$20. Stove pipes 12½ cents per length, and every other article at equally low prices for Cash or Ready Pay.

HUNTING GROUNDS AND LAIMBER DISTRICTS OF THE

UPPER OTTAWA.

Arrive at Almonte
GOING SOUTH.

and after TUESDAY, the 24th day of M.
664, Trains will run as follows:
1ROUGH TRAIN—GOING NORTH,

No. 1 No. 3 6 00 a. m. 5 25 p. m. on 6 07 4 5 32 4 7 16 4 6 57 4

R. P. COOKE,

Engine 5 and Superinten Erockville, 24th May, 1963.

the centre of a good agricultural settlement, and is within 1½ miles of the thriving vil-

lage of Beschburgh,

For further particulars apply to Alexander Porter, Westmeath, or Alex. Stewart,

Blacksmith, Bookwith, Carleton Place, P.O. May 26th, 1864.

Too Busy to Advertise.

⚠ Opening up and Selling New Goods for the last fortnight, that he

FORGOT TO ADVERTISE.

AND FANCY GOODS

is well assorted, and will be sold REALLY

Tinware 25 per cent. below old prices.

FOR SALE-One New Lumber Wagon. Also-One New Single Buggy.

past due are specially requested to call and settle before the 1st June and save costs.—

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the undermen-

L tioned Lands at low prices for cash, or

Sixteen Lots in the township of Bromley,

All in the county of Renfrew, mostly im-

proved Farms, having each from ten to one

hundred acres cleared, and will be sold at

from three to ten dollars an acre. Any

person in want of a good farm would do

Also for sale a few building Lots in Douglas.

All who have unsettled accounts or notes

35-

Admaston,

virattan.

Wilherforce

A. W. BELL.

All kinds of Produce taken in Ex-

would simply say that his

change.

No more at present.

Almonte, 6th May, 1864.

apon reasonable terms of credit :-

well to examine these lands.

Douglas, 22nd April, 1864.

LAND FOR SALE.

STOCK OF STAPLE

THE SUBSCRIBER has been so busy

No. 2 6 00 a.m.

IN BARRELS and HALF-BARRELS, at Mann-facturer's Prion, with cost of Freight added.

From Ground HEVA SCOTIA LAND PLAS-TER, and a few housels of Plaster of Paris, and Water Lime. Perth, May 17, 1964

THE Farm new occupied by THOMAS

WOODS, being the rear or Bust half of
lot No. 7, in the 7th concession of the Town
ship of Pakenham, contaming ONE HUNDRED AURES of good land, with large
clearance, and well watered.

Apply to the Subscriber,

JAMES DUNNET. JAMES DUNNET.

Pakenham, May 5th, 1864.

Perth

GOING SOUTH.

Perth

50 " 6 25 "

Pike Palls 7 12 " 6 57 "

Smith's Fall 7 35 " 7 29 "

No. 1, 2, 2, and 4 connect at Smith's Falls with trains to and from Perth.

No. 1 connects at Almonte with stages for Pakenham, Renfrew, &c., arriving in Arnprior in time to meet the Steamer for Portage-du-Fort, and other places on the Upper Ottawa.

No. 2 connects at Brockville with G. T. Railway and with the Royal Boats, east and west.

No 3 connects at Brockville with G. T. Railway, and with the Royal Boats, east and west.

No 3 connects at Brockville with G. T. Railway, and west.

No 3 connects at Brockville with G. T. Railway, and west.

Mourning on the Shortest Notice. THOMAS TORANCE.

No. 4 connects at Almonte with stages leaving apprior on arrival of the steamer from Portage-du-Almonte, March 7, 1864. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS New Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving a large and varied assertment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting BEING THE NORTH HALF OF Lot No. 8 in the 7th concession of Westmeath, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES. The soil is of the best quality; COTTONS. there is about six acres cleared, and it is in

SHIRTINGS DENIMS. TOWELLINGS, COBOURGS, ALPACAS, WINGEYS. TABLE CLOTHS. FANCY DRESS GOODS CLOAKING.

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Also a choice lot of FAMILY GROCERIES. HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, LOCKS, HINGES, &C., CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES. As the public already know that he keeps All of which he is prepared to sell very hoice articles in every line, he does not low for each or ready pay.

Please call and examine before purchasing think it necessary to mention every item in detail from a needle to a plow point, but

elsewhere. GEO. PATERSON. Almonte, 18th April, 1864. Garden and Fie'd Seeds, JUST RECEIVED.

TURNIP-Swedish, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, CABBAGE-Drumbead Early York, Red Dutch (for pickling) MANGLE WORTZEL, ONION-Large Red, KALE-Green Curled.

Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in papers. A. SHAW. Almonte, C. W.

FLAY SEED

IMPORTED SEEDS. OF European growth, just received, and for sale at very low prices. Skirving's imp. purple top Swede Turnip, Skirving's purple bullock White Globe

Altringham Red Carrot, Long Orange Red Mangle, Yellow Globe, Also Timothy Seed and Late Clover Seed with a large assortment of Garden Seeds. Carleton Place, April 18th, 1864.

N. B.—The Subscriber will sell any of Real Estate for Sale. THE Undersigned having retired from the Cabinet and Chair Trade, now offers for sale his TOWN LOT in the Village of Lanark, containing one acre, with a ment of TINWARE. It is carefully manhis property in Carleton Piace upon reasongood Work-shop 30x40, Dwelling House 32 ufactured and warranted of the best quality.

x42, Barn 32x42, with Stone Stable under Having had long experience in the business it, and a fine Garden and bearing Orchard.

If desired, a Horsepower, Turning Lathes
Circular Saws, Work-benches, Tools, and a
quantity of Seasoned Lumber will be sold

ALSO 50 acres adjoining the Town Lots in the said Village. ALSO 87 acres, being part of Lot No. 2, on the 12th concession of the township of Drummond, within 1 mile of the Village of Lanark, half of which is cleared and well cultivated, with a good Log House and Ce-

dar Log Barn thereon.

ALSO 100 acres, being the west half of Lot No. 21 on the 6th consession of the township of Dalhousie, half of which is cleared, with a Cedar Log Barn thereon.

All of which will be sold in whole or in

part, to suit purchasers.

Indisputable Titles will be given.

Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the proprietor, W. ROBERTSON. Lanark, March 10th, 1864. 27.

FOUNDRY.

Ploughs ! Ploughs !!
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the public, that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Waggon boxes of all sizes. Jeb Work done on the shortest resting on the shortest notice. DAVID FINDLAY.

Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32-



MARRIE WORKS,

L. De CARLE,

ds of Memorials, of superior des

Frost & Wood. breshing Machines

town. The house is large and commod and has a large run of business; also

T. MANSFIELD,) JOHN MAY, Executors DUN. FERGUSON.

Franktown, 27th Feb., 1864. 1864. Seeds! Seeds 1

H. TURNER & CO., next door to Willson House, Brockville, have just rewarded.

received direct from England, the following March seeds, all warranted growth of 1863 :-100 lbs Skirvings improved Sweed Turnip 100 lbs Purple Top Ruta Baga "

100 lbs Green 50 lbs Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, 100 lbs White Globe 50 lbs Altringham Carrot, 50 lbs White Belgian "

100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel, 50 lbs Silesian Beet, 50 lbs White French Sugar Beet, 50 lbs Long Blood Beet. With a large assortment of Garden Seeds

50 lbs Long Orange "

n packages and papers.

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

Brockville, March, 1864. Wall Paper and Bordering. THE subscriber has now received 500 Rolls of Wall Paper, and a quantity Bordering, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Parties intending to paper, soon, are advised to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES C. BRUCE. Almonte, 11th April, 1864.

BROCKVILLE To the West. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION Company will, during the Present Season, Run their Line of FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Daily between Brockville and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Leaving Brockville after the arrival of the train on he Brockville and Ottawa Railway, calling reguarly at Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent and

PASSENGERS and FAMILIES Moving West, can embark with their Luggage, teams, Stock, &c., &c., and land together without disturbance, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of the many changes, delays and expense of other routes.

These STEAMERS have LARGE CABINS and

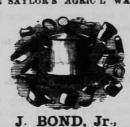
STATE ROOMS, amply and neatly turnished for First Class Passengers, and Second Cabins with cook stoves and comfortable accommodations for passengersand Farmers who may wish to furnish their own No efforts will be spared to Maintain the Reputa-THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.
For Through Tickets &c., apply to HIBAM FULFORD, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brockville, C. W., Office adjoining the Brockville and
Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub-

Ager.ts. WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place. D. C. STONE, Metrickvil e. JOHN HOURIGAN, Smith's Falls. J. K. Cols, Almon's Warren Botsford, Perth, R LYONS,

It Pays! It Pays! It Pays!

WHAT PAYS? TO GO WHERE YOU CAN GET INWARE

of good quality for the price, and one of the most complete Stocks to select from in the County. OPPOSITE SAYLOR'S AGRIC'L WARRHOUSE



Time-worn articles nearly patched up with solder; Conductor-pipe properly made up, in all sizes, To suit the fancy of those who detest high prices; Eave Tronghing done, in the most approved style of fashion, Suitable to the Rural Cottage, or Merchants' City

My Stock of Tinware you will find on inspec To be the Cheapest in the land, without exception; The Teapots, Pans and Pails piled upon my shelves To the industrious bousewife will recommend them-The entire I will cheaply to my friends dispose, For Cash, Farmers' Produce or well-endorsed note Raw Furs of all kinds, Sheep Pelts, Coton and Woolen Rags, Calf Skins, Old Mettle

Copper, and Brass taken in exchange for JOSEPH BOND, Jr. Almonte, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE HARNESS CHEAP. Go to Canton's Harness Shop, Pakenham



THE SUBSCRIBES returns his since All of the above will be sold at 10 per his former prices for Gash down.
J. H. CANTON.
Pakenbam, Nov. 21st, 1863.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & W. ROSAMOND,
Almonte, C. W.
WILL, AS USUAL, Pay the Highest
Price in CASH for Good Clean and has a large run of business; also good
Stabling for Twenty Span of Horses, with large Sheds and other out-buildings, also a good Garden and Orchard attached.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to John May, Franktown.

T. Manspield.

by the piece. Almonte, 16th May, 1864. Stray Hound.
OTRAYED FROM THIS OFFICE

about three weeks ago, a large red hound has some white on the face, belly, legs and top of the tail. He is named "Hunter," and had a collar on his neck on which is engraved the name "James Poole." Any person returning him to this office will be suitably March 26th, 1864.

Land Surveying.

Land Surveying.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the layin out and mapping of Towns and Viltages 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



the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage extended to him in the Grocery line, inti-mates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessaries and luxuries,

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ABSOLOM McCAFFREY. Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.



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ROBERT METCALF. Nov. 26, 1861.

REMOVAL BEG LEAVE to return my sine thanks to the Public for their gener patronage while I have kept the Com-cial Hotel in Pakenham, and I further icit a continuation of their liberal sup-at my present establishment, the BRITH HOTEL, formerly kept by the late in McFarlane, and which has recently be fitted up in a style that will give semiors

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19th May, 1963.
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Almonte. August 5, 1863.

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