

Carleton Place Weekly.

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Hast Thou been True to Me, Love!

Hast thou been true to me, love?
O, tell me, is the vow
You breathed when we met, love,
As sacred to thee now?
Canst thou look into mine eyes, love,
With the same unflinching light?
With that unchanging smile, love,
You wore that trying night?
Dost thou remember still, love,
That balmy night in June,
When we wandered side by side, love,
Beneath the silver moon?
When the shadows were a-sleeping
In the valley and the grave,
And the stars their watch were keeping
With gentle eyes of love.
The summer hours have gone, love,
In fleeting beauties dead;
And summer friends have all, love,
Like summer flowers fled.
As free from sin and blight,
As true as when we parted
Upon that trying night?

The Temperate Drinker.

By T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come, Harry, sign the pledge, and let
strong drink alone! said a young man to
his friend. 'Do not play with edged tools
or you may cut yourself.'"

"I'm not afraid," was the reply; and Harry
tossed his head with an air of independent
confidence.

"You ought to be," urged his friend.

"Why, I know how to make a proper use
of liquor."

"And what is a proper use of liquor,
Harry? Will you answer me that question?"

"A proper use of it is to drink it temperately,
and when you feel need of a little
stimulus."

"What do you mean by temperately,
Harry?"

"I mean moderately; or in quantities so
small as not to produce intoxication."

"How often does this moderate portion
to be taken? Oh, I recollect now—you
said that it should be taken whenever the
need is felt of a little stimulus. Now sup-
pose this is felt twice in the day, would that
be too often to take a little?"

"No, of course not. I take a glass at
least twice a day, and sometimes as often
again."

"You do?"

"Certainly I do."

"The time has been, I suppose, when you
didn't take more than a single glass a day?"

"Yes. But it was, I believe, because I
couldn't get any more."

"At least, you drink more frequently now
than you did a year ago?"

"Yes, I believe I do."

"How do you account for that?"

"On the principle that I can bear more
now than I could then. The habitual use
of an arm makes it stronger, so does the
habitual drinking of liquors make the
nerves able to bear more powerful stimuli."

"Are you not afraid, Harry, to predicate
upon such a principle? Are you not afraid
that the habit will grow upon you, until, be-
fore you are aware, it has obtained the
mastery?"

"No indeed! Not I. I know myself too
well."

"Depend upon it you are on dangerous
ground, the friend urged. 'Facts, innum-
erable, prove that no one becomes a
drunkard suddenly—that no drunkard ever
intended to become a slave to that love of
strong drink.'"

"Perhaps so. But I have no fears, I
have always been a temperate drinker, and
I intend remaining one as long
as I live."

"Will you go with me to the Temperance
meeting to-night, Harry? His friend asked,
after the silence of a few moments."

"What for?"

"A very popular lecturer is going to speak.
I think you would interest you."

"I don't see very clearly how I am to be
interested in a dry temperance lecture."

"You may not find it quite so dry as you
imagine. Indeed from what I have heard
of this man, who is said to be one of your
rough hewn strong original thinkers, I am
pretty certain you will not fail to be
highly interested. He has himself felt, in
his own person, all the horrors of drunken-
ness; and can, therefore, and does speak
strongly and feelingly."

"One of your reformed drunkards?"

"Yes. Did you ever hear one of them
make an address, or relate an experience?"

"No."

"Then come to-night by all means. It
will be a treat to you."

Harry Ellis, was the young man's name,
promised after a little further persuasion
that he would attend the meeting—though
he still thought it would be an evening poorly
spent.

At the time appointed, Harry Ellis entered
the hall where the meeting was to be held,
and took a seat in front of the stand.
After the preliminaries of the meeting were
over, a short, stout, hard-featured man arose
to address the audience.

"Bough-bowed, and pure enough," Ellis
muttered to himself—and no doubt original
enough—'Well, perhaps I may hear some-
thing worth laughing at. Let us see.'"

"Well, my friends, began the speaker, in
an easy, familiar, off-handed style,—"You
want me to make a speech for you, and I
suppose I must do it. It will be rough, but
to the point, and if I hit some of you pretty
hard, you mustn't get angry. I never could
get along by whipping the devil around the
post. It must be face to face, arm's length
or not at all. I've spoken every night for
the past week, in different villages, round
about, upon all kinds of subjects. 'I've put
it to the distillers and brewers hard, I tell
you. One man swore that he would shoot
me. But I'm not afraid. My cause is a
good one, and if I maintain it manfully, it
will bear me on safely to the end—leaving
not even the smell of fire upon my garments."

Next I walked into the liquor-sellers like a
thousand of bricks, and made them flatter
like hens in a barnyard with a hawk over
their heads. It touches their pockets, and
stains their respectability, and they can't
bear it. They find that their fine palaces,
and money means from these wretches, round
about, do not give them the standing
in society that they once had. The people's
eyes are opened, and they see plainly
that all things by their right names,
and estimate by a true standard."

"Having, therefore, carried off and rub-
bed down the distillers, and brewers, and
liquor-sellers, and changed them, upon

them the responsibility of 'drunkard-mak-
ing,' I must now turn my attention to the
class of the community who have quite as
much to do with drunkard-making. Who
are they? you ask. I will tell you. They
are the temperate drinkers. Some of you
look surprised—prick up your ears and be-
come all attention. It's a fact, I can tell
you, and I'll make it as plain to you as that
two and two make four.

"Answer me this question. Would there
be a single drunkard to-day, if there had
not been moderate drinkers a few years ago?
No of course not. The moderate drinker is
the blossom—the drunkard is the fruit. Or,
to give you something more striking, I will
use the language of a brother lecturer. The
difference, says he, between a drunkard
and a temperate drinker, is the difference
between a pig and a hog."

The pig is a pretty fair beginning of a hog,
and the temperate drinker is a pretty fair
beginning of a drunkard. You can no more
have a drunkard without a moderate drinker
than you can have a hog without a pig. This
is plain talk, my friends, and some will
call it extremely vulgar—especially if it hits
them a little hard. No doubt it is very vul-
gar and unrefined to say pig and hog. The
eating of them, are animals is quite genteel,
but to name them is shocking. Well, per-
haps it is. But we can't help it. Horribly
illustrations are generally the worst for-
evidence of their truth is less clothed, and con-
sequently more apparent.

"Now, I hope you all understand the propo-
sition I take. And you all see that a weighty
responsibility rests upon the moderate drinker,
for without his co-operation, it would be
impossible for all the distillers and rum-
sellers in the world to make a single drunk-
ard. He may answer me, that if all the
responsibility does rest upon him, it is a
responsibility that affects him and no one
but himself. Let me beg your pardon, my
friends. I assume that you will be a drunk-
ard, which is a very natural inference, as
you are in the only possible road to lead-
ing to that wretched state. Well, you have
passed the point up to the time when you were
fully able to control yourself, and are now a
passive slave in the hands of the most heart-
less, inhuman tyrant that ever cursed the
earth. You are married. The gentle maid-
en who is your heart's first and best af-
fection, because, you are, your wife, and
around you are clustered the sweet pledges
of early love. Will not these be affected by
your fall? Answer me that! Let me re-
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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

London, Sept. 24, 1864.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

For the moment all domestic topics are overshadowed by the news which has reached us from Italy. No secret has ever been better kept than the treaty which has been entered into between France and Italy, the very existence of which was only first made known simultaneously with the publication of its leading provisions. The French troops are to evacuate Rome within two years, and so forth; but the great wrong which has been inflicted upon the Italian nation by the French Government ever since the memorable days of the Roman Republic. But Italy has engaged to respect the temporal rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to assume the responsibility of a portion of the Papal debt. These hard conditions cannot fail to evoke an outburst of indignation on the part of the Garibaldians. What right, indeed, has Louis Napoleon to impose terms of any kind? This is true, and the Emperor undoubtedly occupies an historically odious position. All that can be said for him is, that he feels himself obliged to act as the tool of the priest party in France; for if he withdrew the French army from the Eternal City, without making stipulations on behalf of the Pope, and his Holiness, was, in consequence, committing a refusal to Vienna or at Malta, the Ultramontanes might possibly prove too strong even for the man of the Second of December. No one acquainted with the personal opinion of the eldest son of the Church supposes that he entertains any particular solicitude for the temporal authority of the Pope, or that he is in any policy, the element with which he is regarded for his own interests and safety. Victor Emmanuel is in a far worse position. He is bound to consult the wishes of the nation which he governs only as a constitutional sovereign, and he demands Rome for the capital of his kingdom, and a determination which nothing can conquer. Yet the king, with a disgraced exchequer, and in the absence of any statesman worthy to stand in the shoes of Cavour, is tightly held in the clutches of France. He has no alternative but to submit to the demands of the man who has both of a dependence, or the maintenance of a great empire—when causes of this kind lead a people to enter into war they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the general European war in modern times.

(Here he says.) When nations go to war the cause is not the frontier, or the employment of an army, these are causes necessarily of a brief duration, because their frontier is rectified or no, and the army which wants to be employed has either a sufficient number shot or promoted, and peace naturally follows. But the issues of the American war are vast and profound; and it is not to be supposed when men enter into struggles of that kind that they will throw them aside like children tired of a new toy. I therefore have great hesitation in believing that we so soon as peace in America is supposed. The fact is that there are occasions when the destinies of nations demand war—when war is the only solution of difficulties which perplex the ordinary means of human wit, and the struggle in America is a war of this kind. I do not look upon the peace demonstrations that we have read of in the newspapers—although some accepted them as a proof that we are nearer a settlement—as anything than mere electioneering devices.

Why Lord Brougham should pursue the Americans with so much malignity year after year, is a puzzle even to his own friends. Some suppose must be given to a man who, in his day and generation, has rendered such distinguished services to his country; but there is a limit to forbearance even when a person so illustrious has reached the eighty-seventh year. The Royal Science Association was not instituted for the purpose of enabling Lord Brougham to hurl accusations against every nation on the face of the globe; and there can be no doubt that such a line of conduct on the part of its veteran President is inflicting irreparable injury upon the whole movement. The truth is that Lord Brougham lives in the past. Whenever I have heard him speak about America his knowledge has seemed to come down no later than the time when Clay and Webster were in their prime, and you will observe that in his very speech at York he tells us that the country still keenly feels the loss which it sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington. Now, the country does nothing of the kind. Wellington now looms up in history by the side of Nelson; but the nation does not do the least sorrow when it thinks of him lying in his stately sarcophagus in the gloomy vaults of St. Paul's.

The Northern Whig describes a shocking disaster, by which a small sailing-boat was upset in Belfast Lough, on Saturday, and four men were drowned. The deceased appear to have been more or less intoxicated. Each of the four was married and had a family depending upon him for support.

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1864.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall has been presented with a numerous signed requisition from North Lanark, and as there will, probably, be no opposition, the Provincial secretary will be elected by acclamation.

The Ottawa "Union" says: We know of no member of the present Administration whose presence in the House is of more value to the country than Mr. McDougall's. Possessed of a clear comprehension and vigorous intellect, and being moreover active and energetic, he makes a valuable departmental officer. His administration of the Crown Land Department, under the MacDonald-Dorion Administration, won him laurels. That Department was fast emerging from its disgraceful condition when his connection with it ceased.

It may appear anomalous that we should express approval of the success of a member of the present Administration in presence of the fact that we have opposed the policy of confederation, the basis of the coalition. When it is considered, however, that parties are now involved in such inextricable confusion, that lines cannot be drawn with accuracy, and then even party necessity forces leading men into the discussion of the proposed constitutional changes, it is desirable that Reformers should have in the coalition the ablest of their leaders. Messrs. Brown, McDougall and Mowat, were the available party leaders of the time. They have gone into the Government as an experiment. We trust they have sufficient patriotism to withdraw into opposition whenever the interests of the country and the welfare of their party

requires. Under such circumstances, Reformers cannot desert their leaders. When the scheme is fully developed and submitted to the country, the conduct of Reform members of the Coalition will be judged strictly.

Mr. McDougall, above all, deserves the sympathy of Reformers for his ruin seems to be the great aim of Conservative leaders and Conservative rank and file.

Nothing decisive has yet taken place in the war. Both parties are still struggling to exhaust the resources and cripple the energies of each other. To us at a distance, it would appear that they are doing more towards making a desert of the country than to restore the Union. Wanton destruction and barbarous cruelty are to be seen on both sides.

Major-General Sheridan, in an official despatch, boasts of his desolation of the country through which his army fell back to Woodstock. The grain and forage in advance of the troops not less than the ruins of the towns, he says, had been previously destroyed.

"In moving back to this point (Woodstock), the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. We have destroyed over two thousand barrels filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy miles filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over four thousand head of stock, and have killed and issued to the rebels more than three thousand sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the Main Valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make. Lieut. John H. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act, all the houses within an area of five miles were burned."

The Railroad from Prescott to Ottawa has been very unfortunate ever since its commencement, and has never been out of debt and difficulty. On the 11th instant the rolling-stock of the road was seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim due to the Grand Trunk Company, and the consequence is that trains have ceased running, and the capital of Canada is cut off from communication, by railway, with the rest of the world.

It is to be hoped that the stoppage will be only temporary, as the public interests require that the road should again be open for traffic as soon as possible.

The Confederation Conference is at present in session in Quebec, but at the utmost secrecy is observed as to the proceedings, we must wait a few days when the most important part of the deliberations of the Conference will come to light. The "Globe" asserts that there is a great unanimity of feeling among the members, and that certain resolutions submitted by Mr. Brown, were carried unanimously.

A telegram to the "News" says that a proposition to give Canada forty-eight members in the Legislative Council, and the Maritime Provinces thirty-two, has been discussed. It is also stated with some assurance of reliability, that the project of a vice royalty finds great favor in the convention, and that an attempt will be made to gain such a feature in the new constitution if possible. This report will naturally revive the discussions which have already taken place as to a monarchical form of government for Canada.

Astology at Preston.

There are several professional planet readers, charm makers, and fortune tellers, in Preston. One of them, who has been driving a smart business for some time in that town, has suddenly come to grief. His name is John Parkinson, a native of the West-Lothians, the father of a numerous family, and a thorough-going vintner of the oldest school of superstition. Within the past few days between twenty and thirty informations have been laid against him, and two of the cases have been investigated at the police court. A respectable-dressed young woman named Hannah Minion, wife of a mariner, and along with another female, went to see the prisoner for the purpose of having her fortune told. He took her into a room and gave her a paper which he charged her to read. She gave him the money and read the paper, which contained a few common-place receipts. He then took one of her hands and opened it, and looked at it. He then gave her a glass in the shape of an egg and muttered something as if he was praying. On being told that she was married he said that her husband was a sailor; that she had a brother who had a child, but not just yet; that she would be a widow, but not just yet. He told her to look in the glass, but when she said could see nothing in it—neither a ship nor her husband—he said she must come again on Friday night as that was the best time for seeing objects in the glass. The evening named, but the prisoner—he had been visited by the police in the meantime—said he had been looking in the glass himself, that he could see some trouble was going to overtake him, and that he could tell no more fortunes. Another female named Marshall was then examined. She said that she accompanied the last witness; that the prisoner asked her if she wanted to know anything about 'family affairs'; and whether she had a 'young man.' On receiving an affirmative reply, and that 'he' had gone across the sea, he told her that he had been a sailor, that he was now a policeman, and that he would die in a foreign country. The bench sentenced the prisoner to a month's hard labour.

The above, from an English paper, shows how such sharpers get their deserts. In Canada, however, we give them universal laurels. In Toronto at the present time a female astrologist carries on her impositions, and even advertises her traffic most openly, yet the police never think of interfering. Superstition in Lancashire is bad enough, but it is more excusable than in Toronto, the chief city of Upper Canada.

The Carleton Place Rifle Company will meet for drill, under the instruction of Sergeant Lambert, on Friday evening next, at three o'clock.

The weather continues exceedingly dull and gloomy, with almost constant rain. We have had very little sunshine for several weeks past.

Correspondence.

For the C. F. Herald.

Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1864.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—For the last few weeks Agricultural Exhibitions have been all the rage. First there was the Provincial Show at Hamilton, the following week the Union Exhibition was held here, and this week the West Riding of Yorkshire Show in the adjoining village of Yorkville. The Union Exhibition of the Toronto Agricultural and Horticultural Societies was held in the Crystal Palace and continued for two days. Next to the Provincial it is the finest in Upper Canada. The weather was rather unfavorable but the attendance was large and the display very good. Many articles which took prizes at Hamilton were again exhibited. Some very fine specimens of flax were shown and seemed to attract the attention of the farmers who were present. It augurs well for the success of flax culture in Canada that the farmers, who are the most deeply interested in it, take such a deep interest in everything that relates to it.

The "Globe" office has just been removed to the new and beautiful building erected by the friends and admirers of Mr. Brown as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The building is an ornament to the city, and is much more commodious than the old one. The old one, which it is intended to pull down, I believe no formal presentation has yet taken place.

The delegates from the Lower Provinces, who are at present attending the conference at Quebec, have been invited by the Corporation of Toronto to visit the city, and to see the improvements in the harbor. The time is not yet fixed, but no doubt it will be a great affair when it comes off. It is the intention of the delegates to visit the principal cities of Canada before they return home.

There are being taken to rebuild the Ross House which was burnt about two years ago. A joint stock company has been formed, and a large quantity of the stock has been already taken. The company estimate that the property can be bought and the building erected at about the third of the original cost. The old walls which were very little injured by the fire will be again used, and it is expected that the building work can be proceeded with during the winter and the hotel opened in spring. Allowance for everything the company expect to realize at least 10 per cent on the capital invested. There is room for another first class hotel in Toronto, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise will be successful.

A number of cases of assault have recently been committed by refugees from the other side who seem to have no regard for the laws of the country to which they have eked out. Yesterday an officer of the Artillery was riding along the street on horseback, a man who claims to be an officer in the Southern army made a violent rush at him and attempted to pull him off his horse. Not contenting himself with wresting his sword from him and was about to strike him with it, when he was seized by a soldier who happened to be passing and a severe struggle ensued. The sword was finally wrested and the offender given into the hands of the police.

The action of the men was rather stormy and disagreeable for the last two weeks. A number of marine disasters have occurred from the rough weather, and many a brave fellow has gone to his long home. Occasionally we have a fine day when the sun shines forth in all his splendour, but the nights are cold, and it is much unpleasant to sit by the fire, and to be reminded of the fact that there is a slight sprinkling of snow a few mornings ago, but it melted nearly as fast as it fell. The farmers are beginning to bring their produce to market, and the business in that line is getting brisk.

Yours &c.,
CIVIS.

Trial by Jury. is often very little better than a sham so far as answering the ends of justice is concerned. In a case of damages recently tried in Kingston, one of the jurors proposed five cents, another three hundred dollars and others different sums, the aggregate of which divided by twelve, the number of Jurymen, gives the sum of \$1.50, the exact amount of the verdict. Rather a curious way of arriving at a verdict by striking an average!

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, Oct. 10.—We learn from the front that a movement commenced on Saturday, though its object was not stated. It was a movement to seize the depot of General Grant directed by the shooting of every guerrilla, the burning of every house, and the driving out of men, women, and children from the Shenandoah Valley, and the guerrilla infested region between Washington and the Potomac.

By direction of the Secretary of War all stoppages against the pay of officers of the army, at the request of the Ordnance office, for non-rendering of Ordnance returns for the years 1861 and 1862 will be removed, except against such regiments as have been mustered out of service.

In all the local accounts of the affair on Friday they make out that the severest fighting was done in the attack on Kanawha, while our accounts represent the heaviest part of the engagement to have taken place on the route of Kanawha.

The "Times" correspondent sums up the affair as follows:—"The 3rd guns, as an affair, were captured 17th Thursday. We slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of what injury Kanawha inflicted on them, besides taking 100 prisoners. Most of the killed were killed by the 3rd guns, left on the field. Considering their losses in men, they bought their guns dearly, although we saved them the credit of killing, still, and capturing at an outside estimate 400 men in addition to the guns."

Looking at the matter from all points of view, it is a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose the guns but the rebels cannot afford to lose the large numbers they lost today in capturing them.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—From the Democrat's Jefferson City correspondence it seems that the rebel demonstrations on that place on the 7th were meant to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river.

After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong they passed west during the night, some 20,000 strong, with 16 to 28 cannon and a long train of wagons.

The bridge and water works at Scotts, 8 miles west of Jefferson City, have been burned by the rebels; also, the railroad depot at Lookout a few miles beyond.

Trenton, N.J., Oct. 11.—The case of the steamship *Niles*, formerly the rebel privateer *States* court, was decided in the United States court in favor of the Government.

Judge Field gave his opinion on Thursday, dismissing the claim of the British merchants at Nassau, on the ground that the vessel of a belligerent cannot be sold to a neutral in time of war.

A further intimation has been discovered that the swelling from the sinking of a ship can be speedily reduced by the application of Turpentine.

The coroner's inquest, on the body of Mr. Briggs, who, our readers will remember, was killed in a railway carriage in England, has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Franz Muller. All the particulars of the affair, that have yet transpired have appeared in our columns. The coroner made the following remarks at the close of the investigation:

The coroner then addressed the jury, and said that before they considered their verdict he thought it would be of advantage to them to lay aside much of the evidence which, though it was quite right to be taken, was not important as bearing on the question which they had to decide. But they found those material facts that on Saturday, the 9th of July, Mr. Briggs died with his friends, and left them in the evening in good health; that he was accompanied to the omnibus by his nephew, and was afterwards seen at the Fenchurch street railway station, where he took a ticket for the ten o'clock train. According to the evidence of Mr. Lee, that gentleman saw him sitting in a compartment of a first-class carriage at Bow Station, and two other persons were also in the carriage; but Mr. Lee said that he went and took a seat in the second-class carriage, and that there was sufficient time for either one or both of those men to have left the carriage in which Mr. Briggs was seen by him before the train left Bow Station. But here some difficulty might arise, for it was not possible for Mr. Lee to have been in the carriage, for it was committed by one person. From the time he was seen by Mr. Lee nothing more was heard of him until he was found on the line between Bow and Hakeywick, at about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, with certain injuries about his head from which he died in twenty-four hours. The coroner then entered into a minute description of the injuries which Mr. Briggs had sustained, and said that in his opinion death must have resulted from violence inflicted in the carriage in which the deceased had been seated, and that the crime was either committed by the man who was found inside, but blood was also found upon the window, the steps and the wheel of the carriage. This might have been occasioned either by the supposition that Mr. Briggs was endeavouring to escape from his assailant, leaving the train on the opposite side, or that he was endeavouring to prevent the assailant from escaping. It might be taken as proved that Mr. Briggs was robbed of the property which had since been identified through a murderous attack upon him in the railway carriage; that his death had arisen from malice there could be no doubt, and that the crime was either murder or nothing. The question then arose as to who was the murderer. The murder was committed after 10 o'clock on the Saturday night and at 10 o'clock on the Monday morning—almost directly the shops were opening. Franz Muller was found dealing with a portion of the property of the deceased had been robbed. The learned coroner then adverted to the evidence in respect to the hats—the one found in the railway carriage having been worn by the witness Matthews as being the hat he had purchased for Muller, and the other hat, which was found in Muller's box when apprehended on board the *Victoria*, in America, being also identified as the hat worn by Mr. Briggs on the day that he was murdered. Arrested before landing in America, this with other property belonging to the deceased was found upon Muller, and it was for him, therefore, to explain how he came possessed of that property. There was one circumstance which might seem to be favorable to Muller—he had never concealed the fact of his being his intention to go to America; but then, on the other hand, this might afford the means of tracing a motive for his committing the offence of which he was accused; because it was well known that he was very deficient in means, and therefore he might have been induced to commit the crime in order to obtain money by which he might be able to emigrate. If the jury were of opinion that Muller was the man who murdered Mr. Briggs, or that he was concerned in and aiding in the murder—for there was nothing in the evidence to exclude the possibility of another person being involved in the commission of the crime—they would return a verdict of wilful murder against Muller; and, in the supposition of there being more than one implicated in the guilt, then they would also return a verdict of wilful murder against some other person unknown.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of 20 minutes, returned to the jury room, and, in answer to the coroner.

The FOREMAN said—Our verdict is that the deceased died from the effects of foul play, inflicted on him in a first-class carriage of the North London Railway on the night of the 9th of July last, and we find that Franz Muller is the man by whom that violence was committed.

THE CORONER.—That is, gentlemen, equivalent to a verdict of wilful murder.

The FOREMAN.—The jury also wish to append to their verdict the following:—"The jury, while passing their verdict, take opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction with the present state of railway accommodation, as affording facilities for the perpetration of various crimes and offences, and earnestly desire to call the attention of the Home Government to the necessity of enforcing the adoption by railway companies of some more effectual system of protection to life, character and property."

The verdict of "Wilful murder against Franz Muller" was then recorded, and the coroner made out a warrant committing him to Newgate for trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

Cape Race, Oct. 10, Evening.—The steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2nd, passed this point this evening.

Her dates are two days later.

There was no change in monetary affairs, and no further failures were reported on Saturday, the 1st inst.

The United States steamer *Kearage* was spoken on the 1st inst., in search of the pirate Florida.

By the explosion of the Dartford powder mills on Saturday morning, forty persons were killed.

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London, Oct. 1, Evening.—Consols closed at 88½ to 88¾ per cent.

Corn—The market is quiet. The wheat market has been recovered per Jara.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Wheat, field, Nash & Co., Richardson & Co., and others report four quiet and slightly easier; wheat firmer, with a partial advance of 1d to 3d per cent; red western 7s 6d to 8s. Corn firmer, and advanced 6d per quarter; mixed 37s 6d to 38s.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Meat, mutton, and beef, quiet. Bacon firm, with an upward tendency. Butter is steady. Tallow dull.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar steady at 30s 6d for pots and pails. Sugar firmer at the opening, and closed dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice flat. Linned flax, Petroleum easier.

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NOVA SCOTIA.—Population at last census, 230,857; customs revenue, £209,472 sterling. Value of new shipping built in 1863, £212,955. New vessels built, 13,608 tons register. Shipping registered in the colony on the 31st December last, 360 vessels, measuring 34,222 tons register. Nova Scotia's population at last census, £230,857; customs revenue, £209,472 sterling. Value of new shipping built in 1863, £212,955. New vessels built, 13,608 tons register. Shipping registered in the colony on the 31st December last, 360 vessels, measuring 34,222 tons register.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Population at last census, 252,047; customs imports revenue, £768,353, or about \$3 per head. The heavy importations of ships' materials last year along with the increased demand for our dry goods, &c., by persons visiting this Province, has caused a great increase in the price of these goods. The value of the large quantity of customs taxation per head, as compared with the other colonies.

The population of each of the colonies has increased to some extent since the last census was taken, as will be seen by the population of all the North American Colonies, was 3,293,154 souls. The customs and excise revenue of all these colonies in 1863, £1,169,777 sterling, against £1,463,111 sterling in 1862, or about \$2.47 per head.

The quantity of new shipping built in all the North American Colonies in 1863, was 645 vessels, measuring 219,763 tons register, of which New Brunswick built upwards of 36 per cent of the total quantity built in the colonies.

The quantity of new shipping built in British North America last year, (valuing it at 28 sterling per register ton), would be equal in value to £1,758,104 sterling.

MURDER NEAR STAFFORDVILLE.—The *Thomas Rough Notes* says:—We have just learned that a cold-blooded murder was committed on the night of Saturday last, within one mile of Staffordville, in county Elgin. It appears that a young man named Elgin, had been in the habit of frequenting the house of a married man which resulted in an improper intimacy between Price and the young man's wife. The husband soon became aware of the fact, and on the night above mentioned, the husband left his home, and lay in wait for the young man, and when he saw him he fired at him with a revolver, and the young man was killed. The husband was committed to the gaol to await his trial.

SKILL OF SHARPSHOOTERS.—It is not unfrequently happens that sharpshooters in each army are engaged in firing at each other, and succeed ultimately in killing by putting a ball through the hole made just large enough for the muzzle of the rifle, while the opposite party is looking through to watch the effect of his own shot. Some little time since we had an account from Tennessee of a case in which an expert rebel and Union sharpshooter watched each other for three days at long distance, and on the third day, the Union man was looking through a ball passed into the hole and directly through his eye and brain, of course killing him instantly. The correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, before Petersburg, relates another case which occurred on Monday. A soldier got a sight of a rebel sharpshooter, and fired through one of the rifle holes on the breastworks merely looking enough to put the muzzle of his musket through and sight his object. Having fired he withdrew his weapon to observe what effect he had made, when from a distance of about 300 yards, a ball passed through the rifle-hole, entering his head and killing him instantly.

Yesterday morning a man of the name of O'Grady, a farmer, was found dead on the Richmond road, between the latter place and Bells Corners. One rumor about says that O'Grady came to his death by foul play; another, that he was under the influence of liquor, was returning from the fair at Richmond, which took place on Tuesday, and, having fallen from his horse, sustained injuries which caused his death.—*Union*.

DR. LIVINGSTONE RETURNING TO AFRICA.—Dr. Livingstone has felt compelled to decline the invitations to visit Southampton which have been sent to him by the mayor and Harriet Martineau, on the ground that he is most anxious to return to India, where he has left his steamer the "Lady Nyassa" and has crossed with a little delay as possible, and has therefore resolved to decline invitations of all kinds. He hopes however, to return to England in about a year, when he will be prepared to accept the hospitality of his friends.—*Standard*.

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The Rainbow.
It comes—the rainbow in silence comes,
While clear it comes in form,
Like a gleam of beauty by angles wave
From the grandeur of the storm.
Like a glittering zone it envelopes earth,
While the troubled sky grows still;
As the booming note of the thunderbolt
Dies along the distant hill.
I love to gaze on the rainbow's form
As it spans the summer sky;
And I weep to see it fade, and leave
But a blank of blue on high.
As it wakens thoughts of those whose forms
Were as lovely and as gay;
Who faded like rainbows of promise and
From a bright and sunny day.
They passed away to the spirit-land,
Where the angels smoothly roam,
Where the smiling countenance of God
Is the rainbow of the soul.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will sell, on reasonable terms, the north 1/2 of Lot No. 6 in the 8th concession of Bromley, on which there is an excellent Stone House, a new Barn and other good buildings, and is situated within half a mile of the town of Douglas, where there are churches, mills, schools, &c.
ALSO,
The west 1/2 of Lot No. 7 in the 4th concession. The land is in a high state of cultivation, with 65 acres cleared on the first, and 10 on the last mentioned. One hundred acres in each lot. Apply to the undersigned on the premises.
WILLIAM MORROW.
October 1st, 1864.

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Vegetable Tolu Syrup.
THIS OLD, time tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Syrup alone continues to give satisfaction.
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TWENTY YEARS AGO this Syrup first made its appearance; and even then in its primitive and imperfect state produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is,
A FAMILY MEDICINE.
For as much as half the disease "to which flesh is heir" originates from colds, and this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause.
ADULTS
SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP THIS
FAMILY PHYSICIAN
at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctors' fees.
Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.
Price 25 cents per Bottle.
Prepared and sold by
WAIT & WARD,
Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Dr. Ward's
DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY.
(CERTIFICATE.)
Albany Medical College,
December 15, 1862.
I do hereby certify that I have analyzed Dr. Ward's Dead Shot Worm Candy, and to the public I would say that they contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the youngest infant. They are entirely vegetable, and possess those truly antiseptic qualities which assure all others are preferable as exterminators of the common or tapeworm.
J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH,
Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

This Medicine has been prepared by the proprietors for a number of years; has been used with the most decided success in numerous families as the first and best remedy, and has received the approval and recommendation of several eminent medical gentlemen. The most alarming symptoms of the disease arising from the prevalence of worms in the intestines have been speedily and entirely removed by the use of the **VEGETABLE WORM CANDY**.
Dreadful indeed are the effects of these pernicious vermin on the constitution, destroying the appetite, vitiating the nourishing principles, and their certain consequences are paleness, emaciation, a stoppage of the growth, &c., and often followed by consumption and decline. Even where worms are not discharged, this medicine acts as a gentle and safe domestic physic—clearing the passages of whatever is noxious, introducing a healthy chyle into the constitution.
This is a purely vegetable preparation, and contains nothing that is injurious to the smallest infant, and children will eat them as quickly as common candy.
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Chemists, Arnprior, C. W.

Wanted.
A Male Teacher holding a 2nd Class Diploma, for an elementary School in the Municipality of Bristol, salary at the rate of \$200 a year. Application to be made personally or by letter to the Sec. Treas. A Female Teacher holding a 2nd Class Diploma, salary \$140 a year. Application to be made, personally, to Mr. Charles Delisle, School Commissioner, or by letter to Wm. SHIRLEY, Sec. Treas.
Bristol, Sept. 24th, 1864.

Notice.
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham, will meet in the Town Hall, for general business, upon Saturday, the 15th day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A.M.
Overseers of Highways who have not yet sent in their returns, are requested to forward them on or before the above date.
JAMES CORNERY,
Town Clerk.
Pakenham, Sept. 30th, 1864.

Teacher Wanted.
FOR School Sect. No. 2, Arnprior, to commence teaching on the first day of January, 1865. Teachers are requested to apply immediately, stating salary, apply to
THOS. LYONS,
ALEX. BROWN, Trustees.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber on the 1st day of March last past, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts before they will be handed over for collection. Merchants and farmers' produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.
NATHANIEL MCNEIL,
Arnprior, Aug. 6th, 1864.

Brookville & Ottawa Railway.
TIME TABLE.
ON and after Monday, 19th Sept. 1864, until further notice. Trains will pass Carleton Place station as follows:
A.M. P.M.
Trains going North.....9.40 7.40
" " South.....7.20 5.30
R. P. COOKE.

CASH! CASH! CASH!
THE Highest Price paid in Cash for WOOL, SHEEP BELTS, and COW HIDE, and all other articles in exchange for Tinware.
Also Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves sold cheap for Cash or approved notes. Stoves Ovens land with neatness and dispatch. Sove Pipes, 12 cents and all other articles cheap in proportion.
Wm. TAYLOR, Tinsmith.
Carleton Place, September 15, 1864.

Land For Sale.
A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE PROPERTY belonging to the heirs of the estate of the late Mary Nolan, is now offered for sale, being composed of a farm beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi River, within half a mile of the Village of Carleton Place, containing 80 acres, more or less. Also a House and Lot on Mill street, adjoining the Mill property, and the property formerly occupied by A. McArthur as a Slaughter Mill. The whole of this property will be sold without reserve, either for cash or on terms to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.
RICHARD GILHULY,
GEO. McPHERSON, Jr.
Carleton Place, Sept. 12th, 1864.

MELODEONS.
Clemons & Redington,
ODENBURG, N. Y.
keep in their Ware-rooms the Piano Fortes and Melodeons of
TWELVE DIFFERENT MAKERS.
for sale at New York and Boston City prices in America's money.
Full premium allowed on Gold and Silver Melodeons delivered in Canada, duty and freight paid for \$40 gold upwards.
Customers warranted satisfaction in all transactions.
Send for a Circular.
Carleton Place, Aug. 31st, 1864.

CHEAP SALE
at the Store of
WILLIAM CARSS, ARNPRIOR,
to commence
THURSDAY, 1st SEPT.
The following goods will be sold at a great reduction, to make room for Fall Goods:
1000 yards Printed Cottons,
500 " Plain & Patterned Coburgs,
200 " Dress Delaines,
200 " Mohair, in dress pieces,
200 " Muslins at cost.
50 " Ladies Hats & Bonnets,
(from 74d to 63d, worth from 2 to 10s)
50 Mens Hats and Caps,
500 yards Cloth, &c.,
Ready Made Crockery, Glassware, and a choice lot of family groceries will be put in at a reduced price for one month.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
During the Cheap Sale terms will be net Cash.
Good Dairy Butter taken.
W. CARSS.
Arnprior, Aug. 31st, 1864.

Land for Sale.
THE EAST HALF OF LOT No. 24, in the 7th Concession, and the West half of Lot No. 24 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Arnprior, County of Renfrew, being 200 acres, more or less.
The land is of good quality, in a thriving settlement, it is well watered, and has a good creek (Moore's Creek) running through it, on which there is a good Mill Site with a fall, upon the first named Lot; there is also a few acres of improved land.
The lots will be sold separately or together.
For further particulars please apply, if by letter prepaid, to
JAMES DICKSON,
Clayton Post Office,
County Lanark.
Clayton, August 24th, 1864.

Saw-Mill to Let.
THE SUBSCRIBER by desire to retire from the business, wishes to let for a term of years his Saw-mill, containing two upright saws.
The property is situated at the thriving village of Appleton, on the Mississippi river, and within three miles of the Carleton Place station on the Brookville & Ottawa R. R. The lessee will have the power of making any changes he may think necessary with the present machinery of the mill.
The short distance from the railway, and the facility by which logs can be brought down the river, afford an excellent opportunity for doing a large business. Apply, (if by letter, post-paid) to
ROBERT TESKEY,
Appleton, Aug. 22nd, 1864.

Medical Hall—Pakenham.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, TRUSSES, &c., kept constantly on hand.
E. B. GIBSON, M.D.
Pakenham, Aug. 1864.

Star Life Assurance Society.
Office.....48 Moorgate Street, London.
Annual Revenue, £120,000.
NAMED every five years are divided among the policy holders, having paid three annual premiums.
Agent and Medical Referee,
E. B. GIBSON, M.D.
Pakenham, C. W.

Hides Wanted.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY the highest price in CASH for any quantity of Hides, Calfskins and Sheep pelts, delivered at his residence in Carleton Place.
HENRY WILSON,
Carleton Place, Aug. 15th, 1864.

New Tinshop in Arnprior.
(Nearby opposite Campbell's Hotel.)
Stores and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.
Please call and see for yourselves.
The Highest Price in Cash paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur.
J. S. BELLAMY,
Arnprior, May 17th, 1864.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber on the 1st day of March last past, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts before they will be handed over for collection. Merchants and farmers' produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.
NATHANIEL MCNEIL,
Arnprior, Aug. 6th, 1864.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber on the 1st day of March last past, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts before they will be handed over for collection. Merchants and farmers' produce will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Crampton's store.
NATHANIEL MCNEIL,
Arnprior, Aug. 6th, 1864.

Tanners' and Currier's Tools.
JUST received from SPEAR & JACKSON, Sheffield, an assortment of their celebrated Goods, consisting of
TANNERS' KNIVES,
CURRIERS' KNIVES,
TANNERS' STEELS,
SLEAKERS, &c., &c.,
To be disposed of at a small advance.
W. MARTINDALE.

FILES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.
JUST received from SPEAR & JACKSON, Sheffield, a large assortment of
FILES,
CHISELS AND GOUGES,
IRON PLANES,
DRAW KNIVES,
ADZES, &c.,
Which will be sold at a small advance.
W. MARTINDALE.
WEAVERS' MACHINERY.
SHUTTLE REEDS, assorted sizes,
SHUTTLE FRAMES, &c.,
For sale at low prices for Cash.
W. MARTINDALE.
Perth, Sept. 3rd, 1864.

New Goods
at D. Ward's,
Almonte.
The cheapest spot in Town.

New Goods! New Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from Montreal with his second
SPRING PURCHASES,
which have been bought at greatly reduced 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,
MUSLINS, &c.
A large stock PRINTS, GRAY and WHITE COTTONS at reduced prices.
Also for the Wool Trade a heavy stock of UNION and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, TWEEDS, &c.
Particular attention is called to his Stock of Gent's and Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, from the most reliable manufacturers 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.

ARNPRIOR WAREHOUSE.
THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TOWN.
New Spring and Summer Goods, at the store of
W. CARSS.
Dry Goods, consisting of
Tweeds, English Prints,
Coburgs, Delaines,
Striped Shirting, Lustres,
Blue Derris, Muslins,
and all the novelties of the season in Fancy Dress Goods.
SHAWLS & CAPES.
MANTLES.
LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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 warehouse. Having purchased a very heavy stock in the cheapest market he will take very small advance on cost, wishing to establish, what has been so much needed in this section of country.
A warehouse where all can purchase for cash or ready pay, at one price. First class goods as low as any city prices. Give him a call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Madawaska and High street, Arnprior.
W. CARSS.

New & Cheap Cash Store!
DR. HURD'S HALL, CARLETON PLACE.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening up a new and general stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Factory Cloths, Groceries of all kinds, Crockery, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Small Wares, Books, Stationery, and Medicines. 200 Window Shades at 10c each. No. 1 Grain Cradles at 7s 6d. All my goods are bought low for cash and will be sold at a small profit for CASH or READY PAY.
Positively No Credit on any Terms.
Highest price paid for Dairy Butter, Wool, Hags, Hides and Pelts.
J. TENNANT,
Carleton Place, 25th July 1864.

CASH AND ALL CASH.
ND the highest price paid for 100 kgs GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.
A large general Stock of Goods offered low for Cash or Trade.
W. TENNANT & CO.
Island Store, Almonte,
Aug. 8, 1864.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED ACRES, BEING the South half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Concession, Township of Westmeath, considered the best Lot in the township; 60 acres cleared, with House, Barns, Stables, &c., &c., two miles from Beesburgh Village, on the main road. Application to be made to G. Cars, on the premises, or
R. CLARK,
Fitzroy, Arnprior P. O.
September 1st, 1864.

FOUST'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, Brookville and travelling public, that he has reopened the Hotel on Bridge-street, South of the Mississippi river; in this village, formerly kept by Robert Mottet, where he will be prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. His bar will be constantly supplied with the best liquors, and his table furnished with the best of the season's produce. Particular attention will be given to the cooking department.
W. A. FOSTER,
Carleton Place, Sept. 29, 1864.

Notice.
AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends giving up business at Frankton, all persons indebted to him by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, otherwise they will be handed over for collection.
ROBERT CAVANAGE,
Frankton, July 25, 1864.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing establishment is now in operation, and that he will be pleased to the business himself and receive all orders which he may be intrusted.
ALLAN McDONALD,
Carleton Place, Aug. 1st, 1864.

Blacksmith's Shop to Rent
IN VILLAGE OF CLAYTON. There is a double Fire-place, Block and Bench in it. Any person wanting the shop to use for Blacksmithing, or for other purposes, may apply to
J. S. BELLAMY,
Arnprior, Sept. 29, 1864.

New Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
The Subscriber would, hereby, most respectfully intimate to his numerous Customers, and the Public, generally, that he has newly received a Very Fine Assortment of Fresh Goods, amongst which are,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.,
Gent's Hats, Caps, Neckties, &c., Gray Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Prints, Tweeds, Broad Cloth, &c., Ladies' Gents' Mittens, 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 price for Cash or short Credit.
A. McARTHUR,
Carleton Place, May 9th, 1864.

Land Surveying.
HAVING STUDIED WITH J. O. CROMWELL, Esq., of Perth, and being furnished with the best of the modern instruments, the subscriber is now in a position to undertake any surveying work he can do as accurate work as any other Surveyor in the province. Terms reasonable.
JAMES ALLAN,
Renfrew, 10th June, 1864.

Flower Seeds.
A COMPLETE assortment of the choicest Flower seeds of Foreign and Home Growth, received from the most reliable sources, and Catalogues of Flower and vegetable seeds to be had on application.
JOHN HART,
Perth, April 12, 1864.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
20 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
W. A. DOYLE,
Agent at ALMONTÉ.
FARM PROPERTY, Country Dwellings, Churches and School Houses, alone insured, always avoiding more hazardous risks.
Over one hundred farmers in this county have become members of this company during the past six weeks, the application Robert Leach of Beekwith, being No. 102.
W. A. DOYLE,
Almonte, May 30th, 1864.

THOMAS TORANCE,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
HAS to intimate to his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced Business, in the above line, in Mr. Scott's Building, near the Railway Station, Almonte, where he guarantees to suit any Gentleman with a Garment, which, for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada. Orders punctually attended to. Mourning on the Shortest Notice.
THOMAS TORANCE,
Almonte, March 7, 1864.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
THE SUBSCRIBER is just receiving a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
SHIRTINGS,
DENIMS,
TOWELLINGS,
COBBOURGS,
ALPACAS,
WINCEYS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKING,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
FLOURETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.
Also a choice lot of FAMILY GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES. All of which he is prepared to sell very low for cash or ready pay.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. PATTERSON,
Almonte, 18th April, 1864.

Garden and Field Seeds, JUST RECEIVED.
TURNIP—Swedish,
" Yellow Aberdeen,
" White Globe,
CABBAGE—Drumhead,
" Early York,
" Red Dutch (for pickling),
MANGLED WORTZEL,
ONION—Large Red,
KALE—Large Curled,
FLAX SEED,
Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in papers.
A. SHAW,
Almonte, C. W.

Ho! That's what we Want!
WHY THAT IS THAT?
IT'S ROWE'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE POT!
Manufactured at the Arnprior Tin-Shop. THE SUBSCRIBER in RETURN of sincere thanks to the inhabitants 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 ROYAL PATENT COFFEE POT for the counties of Pontiac, Lanark and Renfrew, and is manufacturing them at his shop in Arnprior, at prices that cannot fail to please. Recommendations 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.
In adopting the READY PAY SYSTEM he has made a great reduction in his prices, and hopes still to receive a share of Public patronage. Cooking Stoves Ovens lined with out-dry. Cotton and Linen Rags, also Calf Skins and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Tinware, or Cash paid if required.
JOHN BOND, JR.,
Arnprior, June 15th, 1864.

Notice.
AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends giving up business at Frankton, all persons indebted to him by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, otherwise they will be handed over for collection.
ROBERT CAVANAGE,
Frankton, July 25, 1864.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing establishment is now in operation, and that he will be pleased to the business himself and receive all orders which he may be intrusted.
ALLAN McDONALD,
Carleton Place, Aug. 1st, 1864.

Blacksmith's Shop to Rent
IN VILLAGE OF CLAYTON. There is a double Fire-place, Block and Bench in it. Any person wanting the shop to use for Blacksmithing, or for other purposes, may apply to
J. S. BELLAMY,
Arnprior, Sept. 29, 1864.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing establishment is now in operation, and that he will be pleased to the business himself and receive all orders which he may be intrusted.
ALLAN McDONALD,
Carleton Place, Aug. 1st, 1864.

Blacksmith's Shop to Rent
IN VILLAGE OF CLAYTON. There is a double Fire-place, Block and Bench in it. Any person wanting the shop to use for Blacksmithing, or for other purposes, may apply to
J. S. BELLAMY,
Arnprior, Sept. 29, 1864.

Removal! Removal!
COLIN SINGLAI,
TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.
THE SUBSCRIBER in THANKING THE inhabitants of Carleton Place and the many customers from the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for past years, would inform them that he has removed to his New Shop above Mr. Nathaniel McNelly's Blacksmith Shop, and near the "Herald" office.
He will keep all sorts of cloth in his line on hand, and call cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.
If any person in need of Cloth would do well to call and examine his stock.
Any amount of wool bought, and the Highest Price Paid.
43-1/2

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, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand, Wagon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.
DAVID FINDLAY,
Carleton Place, April 15, 1864.

Farm for Sale.
TWO HUNDRED ACRES of excellent land, being Lot No. 13 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Westmeath, one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining half all hardwood bush. There is erected on the premises a good Dwelling House, Frame Barn and Stable. Terms moderate.
Apply to the Subscriber,
CHARLES BATEMAN,
Westmeath, Aug. 25th, 1864.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.
IN BARRELS and HALF-BARRELS, at Manufacturer's Price, Freight added.
Fresh Ground NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER, and a few barrels of Plaster of Paris, and Water Lime.
JOHN HART,
Perth, May 17, 1864.

1864.
Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
G. H. TURNER & CO., next door to G. Wilson House, Brookville, have just received direct from England, the following Seeds, all warranted genuine of 1863:
100 lbs Shrivings improved Sweet Turnip
100 lbs Purple Top Ruta Baga
100 lbs Green " "
100 lbs Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,
100 lbs White Globe " "
50 lbs Altringham Carrot,
50 lbs White Belgian " "
50 lbs Long Orange " "
100 lbs Long Red Mangle Wortzel,
50 lbs Silician Beet,
50 lbs White French Sugar Beet,
50 lbs Long Blood Beet.
With a large assortment of Garden Seeds in packages and papers.
The above Seeds will be sold at the very lowest prices, 25 per cent lower than ever offered in Brookville.
G. H. TURNER, & CO.
Brookville, March, 1864.

1864. BROCKVILLE 1864.
To the West.
THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION Company will, during the Present Season, run their Line of FIRST CLASS UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Daily between Brookville and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Leaving Brookville after the arrival of the train on the Brookville and Ottawa Railway, calling regularly at Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Cape Vincent and Oswego.
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 SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS, and are fitted with First Class Passengers, and Second Cabins with cook stoves and comfortable accommodations for passengers. Passengers who wish may wish to furnish their own provisions.
No efforts will be spared to maintain the Reputation of the CHEAPEST and BEST ROUTE.
For Through Tickets &c., apply to HIRSH BROCKVILLE, General Passenger and Freight Agent, Brookville, C. W. Office adjacent the Brookville and Ottawa R. R. Depot, or to the following Sub-Agents:
WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place,
D. C. STONE, Merrickville,
JOHN BOURGAIN, Smith's Falls,
J. K. COLLOD, Almonte,
WASSEN BOTSFOED, Perth,
R. LYONS, Arnprior.

It Pays! It Pays! It Pays!
TO GO WHERE YOU CAN GET
TINWARE
of good quality for the price, and one of the most complete Stocks to select from in the County.
OPPOSITE SATLOW'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

J. BOND, JR.
HAS constantly on hand a complete assortment of TINWARE. It is carefully manufactured and warranted of the best quality. Having had long experience in the business he is prepared to execute all orders promptly. Please call and examine and you will find BOND on hand as usual.
Jobbing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice—Time and articles need patching with solder; Copper-plate properly made up, in all sizes. To suit the fancy of those who desire high prices; Edge Troughing done, in the most approved style of fashion.
Suitable to the Rural Cottage, or Merchant's City Mansion.
My Stock of Tinware you will find on inspection. To be the Cheapest in the land, with exception; The Tenspo, Pans and Pails piled upon my shelves. To the industrious housewife will recommend themselves.
The entire I will cheaply to my friends dispose.
For Cash, Farmers' Produce or well-endowed notes.
Raw Furs of all kinds, Sheep Pelts, Cotton and Woollen Rags, Calf Skins, Old Mottled Copper, and Brass taken in exchange for Tinware.
JOSEPH BOND, JR.,
Almonte, March 4th, 1864.

Smith's Falls Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP.
AND
Agricultural Works.
Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
Buckeye Moving and
Keeping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Povers,
Flows,
Drug and Circular Cross-cut Saws,
Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Circular Saws, Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Single Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Cutters, and Saw Works of all kinds.
Smith's Falls, C. W.

Mississippi Woolen Mills, BREIDIN & TESKEY,
MANUFACTURERS of Tweeds, Doekies, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
The highest price paid for Wool.
Appleton, July 1st, 1864.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm of Land, being the west halves of Nos. Eight and Nine in the Sixth concession of Ramsay, and Fifty Acres, a part of No. Seven, on the same concession. The land is all in one block and contains two hundred and fifty acres; over 100 acres cleared, fenced and well watered. It is situated within three miles of Carleton Place and 4 1/2 miles from Almonte. Good Buildings on the premises. Will be sold cheap for cash or time given for one half the price, if required.
WILLIAM LECKER,
Ramsay, near Carleton Place,
April 22nd, 1864.

Land Surveying.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now furnished with new improved and very accurate instruments, and will make every description of survey, by the Meridian or otherwise, with great accuracy, at the shortest notice and lowest charges. Also in the laying out and mapping of Towns and Villages on the most advantageous plans. The subscriber has had a large and varied experience.
Written communications post-paid and addressed Perth, C. W., or left at the subscriber's residence, for the present 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, and the subscriber attended to; but no attention paid to verbal messages—Liberal Credit given when required.
JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,
Perth, March, 1862.

GROCERIES.
Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage, extends to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. HIGH WINES by the barrel at the lowest selling price.
ABSALOM MCCAFFRY,
Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
C. P.
THE Undersigned thankful for past patronage in the Cabinet Business, begs to intimate, that in order to keep pace with the times he is prepared to furnish all descriptions of FURNITURE at the very lowest prices, having made great reductions in the following articles, which will enable parties in the country to furnish their houses with substantial and durable furniture on the most economical manner, viz.: all kinds of BUREAUS, SOFAS, SIDE BOARDS, FOLDING LEAF and CENTRE TABLES, WASH STANDS, CHAIRS, and other BEST SEASONS, DINING TABLES, LOUNGES, BOOK-CASES, &c. All work guaranteed to be equal to any in Central Canada.
UNDERTAKING—COFFINS of all kinds constantly on hand.
JACOB LESLIE,
Carleton Place, October 12th, 1862.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP OILS, NEYS, AND WICK.
TILDEN'S EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED MOLLUSC MEDICINES, TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments, Gold Fill, Precipitated Silver, Tin Foil, Tube Paints of every Color, Camels Hair, Pencils, Fishes, &c., &c.
Next Door to Wilson House, Brookville.

Hotels, &c.
EDEY'S HOTEL
ARNPRIOR.
E. Edey, Jr., Proprietor.
COLE'S HOTEL
Almonte.
JOHN K. COLE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PROPRIETOR takes the opportunity of announcing to travellers that he has opened his new Hotel and is prepared to accommodate visitors in a first class style—travellers conveyed to and from the cars free of charge. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Stages leave the House daily on the arrival of the Cars, for Pakenham and Arnprior.

Almonte House.
W. C. LEWIS having leased the above establishment for a term of years, and having fitted up the premises in a first class manner, hopes by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of patronage. The House is only a few steps from the terminus of the Brookville & Ottawa Railway, and is situated in the most pleasant part of the Village.
W. C. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Almonte, Sept. 20th, 1862.

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having fitted up the Establishment in the most comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully attended to.
ROBERT METCALF,
Nov. 26, 1861.

REMOVAL.
I REG LEAVE to return my sincere thanks to the Public for their generous patronage while I have kept the Commercial Hotel in Pakenham, and I further solicit a continuation of their liberal support at my present establishment, the BRITISH HOTEL, formerly kept by the late Mrs. McFarlane, and which has recently been fitted up in a style that will give comfort to travellers.
WILLIAM DIXON,
Pakenham, 24th Feb. 1864.

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