



Messeri, Garibaldi's eldest son, on his side-decamp, to send his daughter out of his own party, thus paying a debt of the nation; and tendered to him the gift of a family estate, an old possession of the House of Savoy, with the express purpose of removing from the present anything which might wound the general's overstrained notions of decorum. All this was declined by Garibaldi, with the noble self-denial which characterizes him; but his refusal will not prevent the King from fulfilling what he justly considers to be his duty.

"As to the offers respecting the army, the whole day passed off in the negotiations conducted for the most part by Pallavicino. Garibaldi gave neither affirmative nor a negative answer, but expressed a desire that all the ranks of the Southern army should be acknowledged and admitted without any examination, and that this army should in every respect be put on equal terms with the Northern army. The Government gave in, although they well saw the serious difficulties to which such a measure, in itself laudable, would expose them. Garibaldi, always faithful to his system, which is to think only of his friends, asked that the King should appoint Bixio, Cozzani, Medici, and Turri, Lieutenant General. The King acceded to his demand.

"On Wednesday evening the greatest hopes were entertained of seeing this serious difference settled, and it was expected that Garibaldi would remain at the head of his army. But on Thursday new difficulties arose. Thursday was an unhappy day. On the morning the King sent, together with a courteous note, the great Cordón of the Annunziata to the Marquis Pallavicino, begging him to meet it on the ceremony of the deputation of the Pischiccia, which was to take place that very day, at noon, in the Throne Room. Pallavicino immediately wrote to Garibaldi and informed him of the honor that was bestowed upon him, which he must needs gratefully accept. At 11 o'clock Pallavicino and the Ministers went to fetch Garibaldi to proceed to the Royal Palace. It was a stormy day with Garibaldi, and he received his old friend very harshly. Why was the cordón given to you and not to Mordani as well? Was he not your representative in Sicily as you were in Naples? There arose a lively altercation, and Pallavicino, not to displease Garibaldi, and not to offend the King, did not attend the ceremony, but sent a written apology explaining the reason of his absence.

"Another trifling incident occurred at Court, where France's Equivoc deposed it his duty to observe to Garibaldi that he had put on his hat in the Throne room, while the King stood with his hat off. I dwell upon these trifling details because these are matters in which even trifles are of weight. I must add that the King his self explained to Garibaldi how Mordani had anticipated his offer by begging to be excused from any honor which might be conferred upon him, whereupon Garibaldi wrote an affectionate letter of apology to Pallavicino, and sent by the agency of General Turri.

"But now we come to the important part of the subject. Garibaldi, who owed the King a definite answer, signified to him that he could not remain, except only on condition that the civil and military government of these provinces should be intrusted to him for one year and with full unlimited powers. The King answered that even if he wished it he could not grant this, as he was a constitutional king and Parliament had charged him with accomplishing the annexation of these provinces under constitutional franchises. Now I tell you that Garibaldi, in his demand, was not actuated by ambition? I certainly need not for those who read in good faith, but perhaps I might do so for those who put a false construction upon words to calumniate men's intentions. "After this Garibaldi left Naples, as I told you, accompanied by very few friends. "This is the statement of facts."

#### ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Cape Base, Dec. 11.  
The Europa from Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 1 and Queenstown on the 2nd, was boarded off Cape Base at 4 o'clock this morning. The Europa will be due at Halifax on Wednesday night. The steamship Atlantic from New York arrived at Queenstown on the 30th. Political news unimportant. The situation of Italian affairs was unchanged. The garages of Genoa had made a sortie, and were repulsed with great loss. The American money crisis had caused serious shipments from England, and the Europa has a considerable amount aboard. Large shipments were expected to be made by the Atlantic, which was to sail on the 5th.—These movements caused a renewal on the 30th of gold withdrawal from the bank, which had previously reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent. London consols closed on Friday at 93 1/2 for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £403,000. The money market was very active.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Walsley, Wash & Co, Bigland, Athya & Co, and others, report four dull and slightly lower; American quoted at 27s 6d to 31s. Wheat 4s 1d and 1d to 2d lower since Tuesday. Corn quiet. Pork quiet, with some export inquiry at 57s 6d to 67s 6d. Lard firm at 70s to 71s in retail. Potash steady at 28s 6d to 29s. Sugar dull and 6d lower. Coffee quiet.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

The steamship Kedah from Liverpool, dated to the 27th and brings details of operations in China. On this occasion 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced on the allies and were completely routed, with 2,000 killed and 50 guns taken. The allies had only eight hundred men.

The Times correspondent says that Consul Parker and others were taken prisoners while choosing camping grounds and conveyed to Peking. They were well treated. The head quarters of the allies are eight miles from Peking.

The Chinese sent a flag of truce with propositions for a treaty.

Lord Elgin demanded the release of the prisoners before negotiating.

The Emperor's brother was appointed chief commissioner to make peace.

All was quiet at Shanghai.

LATEST.  
Government despatches say the allies are within six miles of Peking, the cessation movement and reiterates the belief that the Union will be maintained.

Count Flahant has been appointed Ambassador at London.

The King of Belgium was severely ill.

The Bourse was animated and higher, 70f. 60c.

The Ministry of Holland had introduced a bill for a new tariff increasing the duty on cotton goods, several kinds of iron, &c.

The whole diplomatic corps, at the request of Garibaldi, had quitted Genoa for Rome, London, Nov. 27.

In the corn market yesterday there was a general decline of 1s to 2s, while some descriptions, from their inferior quality, were unobtainable at a reduction of 4s. Foreign wheat—the arrivals of which were very large, was about 1s per quarter lower than on Monday week.

The Times says American securities showed increased firmness.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.  
PORTLAND, Dec. 13.  
The steamship North Briton arrived here at 10 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool at 11 A.M., on the 28th ult., and London-derry on the 30th.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon reached London-derry on the evening of the 28th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
Movements had commenced among the Volunteers of London for the purpose of leaving the Seventh Regiment New York National Guards to visit England next Spring.

The official inquiry into the loss of the Connaught had terminated. Captain Harris intimated that this report would be ready in about a week, but it would probably be some time before the decision of the Board of Trade is announced. The captain and officers of the ship Stand are acquitted of all blame.

The London Chronicle says an official of one of the London Insurance Companies has been detected in embezzlement of the amount of twelve thousand pounds sterling.

FRANCE.  
A camp of 25,000 men is to be formed at Baginres under Marshal Niel.

The Times Paris correspondent learns that a large sum, probably not much under a hundred millions of francs, will be asked for the naval service.

It is believed in Paris that the Government will not be able to go on much longer without a new loan.

The Bourse on the 28th ult., was dull and fractionally lower; rentes 70f. 20c.

ITALY.  
No new movement. 1,700 Garibaldians, who had chosen to return home, embarked from Naples on the 27th for Genoa.

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A Berlin letter says there is more probability every day of seeing annexations effected by Prussia and recognized by France.

Turin journals also assert a belief that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Russia and Victor Emmanuel.

The Roman province of Velletri, of which Terracina forms part, has been occupied by the French, at the desire of the Roman Government, and by virtue of an agreement between France and Sardinia.

Italian affairs unchanged.

It was currently reported at Naples, on the 27th, that Francis II. fled from Gates. No confirmation.

An armistice took place at Gates on the occasion of the departure of the Queen Dowager.

The Spanish Ambassador had not quitted Gates, and it was rumored that the Pope was so dissatisfied with his departure that Nuncio Tucker, as Consul.

The Liverpool papers publish the defence of the Virginians from imputations growing out of their reception of the Prince of Wales.

MANCHESTER, Friday Morning.  
The Empress of the French arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock last night from Glasgow, and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel.

The Times city article of Thursday evening says, there is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next two months be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations.

The Daily News says there will not be time after the reception of the coming letters to prepare gold for shipment to New York by the steamer of next Saturday, but there is an impression that the following packet will carry out, perhaps £200,000 in gold.

The Daily News remarks that this drain must be watched closely, as the convulsion in America may yet have a disturbing effect in the bullion movement between the two countries.

Consols—Money, opening prices at 93 1/2 to 93 3/4; for account 93 1/2 to 93 3/4; new three, 91 1/2.

LIVERPOOL CORN PRICES for wheat very irregular, and sales showed a decline of 2d per cent. Flour slow of sale; prime sack unchanged; bbl neglected. Oats rather easier. Nothing doing in oatmeal. Indian corn quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BEADSTUFFS MARKETS.  
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29th, 1860.  
The weather has continued broken. Flour—American flour was neglected; Western 28s to 28s 6d; per 190 lbs; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s to 30s; wheat had only a moderate demand; white and mixed, 12s 6d to 13s 6d per 100 lbs; red, 11s to 12s 6d.

Corn—Business comparatively unimportant, white 43s per 450 lbs; yellow, 38s 2 1/2 to 38s 6d; mixed, 38s to 38s 2 1/2. Ashes, small sales; pearls, 28s 6d. No change in sugar or molasses. Consols 93 1/2 to 93 3/4.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.  
The funds of the 28th were firmer and consols advanced 1/4 to 5-16. Railway securities buoyant at considerable improvement. The discount market remained easy. Business at the Bank very slack; persons holding back in anticipation of the probable reduction in rates.

Board of Trade returns for October show great increase in imports, particularly breadstuffs.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.  
(From the New York Times.)  
The trial of Mr. Burch, the Chicago banker, for conspiracy against his wife, has ended in his conviction. This was not the form which the suit assumed—but it was the issue which was really tried. The guilt or innocence of his wife became, long before the trial was over, entirely a secondary point in the minds of the jury and of the public at large. And the result of the long inquiry was not so much to acquit the wife of the crime alleged against her, as to decide that, if committed at all, it was through the procurement of her husband, and in pursuance of a plot which he had laid for her destruction.

intimacy with his wife, encouraging his attentions, and laid the basis, deliberately, if not intentionally, for the result on the strength of which, after extorting a surrender of her dowry, he claimed a divorce from his wife. He based this claim on an alleged confession of his wife's guilt—which, according to his own acknowledgment, he extorted from her by falsely pretending to know more than he did—by peremptory and reiterated accusations—by harassing and bewildering cross-questions, and by a general system of intimidation, one feature of which is frankly described by himself as "shaking his fist in her face." The testimony of servants to reproaches, and weepings, and cries of expostulations, gives us glimpses of still more energetic tortures administered in the secrecy of their private chamber. There was no room left to doubt that he himself had framed this confession, which his wife was made to swear she had written and signed of her own free will—that his specifications of crime were what he had forced her to confess to the torture and terror he had inflicted, and that dates were picked up by him, not from any knowledge of facts, but from coincidences he had carefully hunted up and made to suit his purpose.

In short, the general impression made by the evidence at the trial, was that Burch had deliberately laid a plot to betray his wife into crime, in order that he might take advantage of her guilt to rid himself of her companionship. With this conviction, it became a matter of minor importance whether he had succeeded in the first instance, or not. The jury were evidently determined that he should not reap the benefit at which he aimed. No man has a right to profit by his own wrong—and it was clearly this principle which defeated Mr. Burch in the suit he had commenced.

As for the question of his wife's guilt it is scarcely necessary to be entered into a matter of public controversy. The proof of it consists in her alleged confessions, and in the language of private letters written subsequently, and after she must have been fully aware of the construction to be placed upon them. The evidence thus afforded is very strongly corroborated by the direct denial of Stuart, and by the utter absence of confirming testimony from any other quarter. Different conclusions will probably be arrived at according to the different temperaments of those who form them.

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Whether well founded or not, many conjectures and speculations have arisen out of the visit of the French Emperor, Eugenia, to Scotland. Travelling, as she has done, without the "pomp and circumstances," usually attending persons of rank and station, appears to have excited wonder in the minds of many, and all sorts of rumors are afloat, in gossiping circles, as to the cause of her singularity. It is stated in the public prints, that she left Paris in a cab, and went a-shopping on her arrival in England. It is also alleged, as a plausible report, that Her Majesty, fearing, from certain symptoms, that she had the same disease as that which terminated the life of her sister, has been desirous of consulting Dr. Simpson, a well-known Edinburgh Surgeon. It is considered probable that her visit at Windsor will terminate her journey, and that the Emperor will join her there, and, perhaps, have a political conference with the Queen and Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Other rumors are to the effect that the domestic relations of the Royal pair, as husband and wife, are anything but agreeable; and that she anxiously desires a separation, or even a divorce, if it can be procured.—The husband is said to be anxious to follow in the footsteps of "My Uncle," the Emperor; and the possibility is even now hinted at, that Eugenia may yet be a parallel case to that of the unfortunate Josephine. There is frequently more contentment and happiness enjoyed in the humbler walks of life than even in the Palace of Royalty itself; for well may it be said—uncanny lies the head that wears a Crown.

The London correspondent of the Globe, referring to the revival movements at present going on in the old country, says, "The preaching at the theatres has now recommenced in right and good earnest, both by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately in some cases and combined in others. The Rishops are now looking upon the movement with a more favourable eye, and lay noblemen and gentlemen are themselves beginning to preach, as well as give out the hymns as Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinaird, M. P., and others of their rank and stamp did last winter. There are crowds at all the services, and the chapels and churches in the neighbourhood of the theatres opened for them, have not had to complain of diminished congregations. Indeed in almost all cases the attendance at the regular places has increased. On every hand there are indications of the existence in our midst of a deep and general religious feeling. We learn from Scotland that the revival services in Glasgow and Edinburgh continue to be largely attended, and it is said that the moral effect of the movement is great and evident. Mr. Batcliffe, and Richard Weaver, the St. Andrew's Minister and Ex-Pugilist, are the leaders of it; and both of these laymen are preaching daily to thousands of people. A little fourpenny volume of Weaver's discourses entitled "To You" has sold to the extent of nearly fifty thousand copies in a few weeks. Of this man's remarkable history we gave a sketch last week.

A case of horrible barbarity occurred lately at Hillsburgh, in the Township of Eris, resulting in the death of Thomas Elliott, an Englishman, of about thirty-six years of age. From the evidence taken on the inquest, which was held before Dr. Arnold, it appears that one of those brutal exhibitions, termed a "Turkey shooting spree," was held at Kirke's tavern, on the 21st ult., followed by its usual sequences—drinking, dancing and fighting—that William Bridge kept a tavern opposite to Kirke's, and that there was a bad feeling between the rival hosts, that Kirke sent his ostler, Elliott, into the room occupied by the turkey-shooters to endeavor to keep order, and that after having been twice turned out, Elliott, on again entering was knocked down by James Bridger, one of the party, and that Joseph Stump, another of the set, while Elliott lay motionless on the floor, leaped several times on his head, with the most savage barbarity, producing thereby some eversion of the brain, of which Elliott died on Friday the 30th ult.

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Horvitz of Guelph, and he handed in the following certificate:—"We are of opinion that the death of Thomas Elliott was caused by severe injuries on the head, and by death by injuries inflicted by violent means, given by Joseph Stump and James Bridge—and William Bridge as accessory thereto. James Bridge has absconded; Joseph Stump and William Bridge have been committed to the County Jail on the Coroner's warrant."

The excitement consequent upon the development of the cattle disease in the different sections of New England has long since subsided and the fears that with the return of winter, and the necessary stabling of cattle in the infected districts, the malady would reappear, have, thanks to the prompt and efficient action of the State Commission, been allayed. No new cases have been reported, and the old ones are fast diminishing. The occupants of the "hospital pastures" at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, numbering from ten to fifteen head of cattle, the remnants of numerous herds which were nearly exterminated last summer, were examined by the Commissioners about two weeks since, and the disease having proved incurable, the cattle were all slaughtered.—The opinion prevails among the Commissioners that the disease will not again make its appearance, although cattle have not yet been so closely confined as they will necessarily be after the weather becomes colder.

Whether well founded



CHOICE EXTRACT FROM THE CATHOLIC MIRROR.

The Mirror is a very funny paper. It is always in a state of indignation—always hurling red hot thunderbolts at all who differ from it in general, and at the Globe in particular.

In the minds of some people its melodramatic attitude—its blue fire and liquid sulphur, we suppose, excite admiration.

Others, however, have no liking for an actor who constantly "ears a passion to tatters, but who may laugh at his bluster for a while, but these, like the folly uttered by a drunkard, soon become wearisome by repetition.

Remarking in his last issue upon the dinner to Hon. John A. Macdonald in the St. Lawrence Hall, the Mirror says:—

"We have chiefly to do with those of our own countrymen who were there, and who want to hear from Mr. Macdonald's lips those honorable sentiments in reference to Catholics and their Schools which it was reported he had uttered in London and elsewhere.

They attended to find if it were true that the Attorney General West, a Protestant statesman depending on a Protestant Province, for the support necessary to his continuance in power, came fully up to the standard, may even exceeded, in the liberality of his sentiments, the very orators of the Catholic body themselves.

They were there on Wednesday night to see, if by fair and friendly acknowledgement of the claims of Catholics to the sacred right of educating the children that God has blessed them with in "this fair and happy island."

The Protestant leader of the Protestant section of the Government would cleanse the St. Lawrence Hall from the foul pollution it had suffered by the ribald tongue and fanatic utterance of George Brown.

And right nobly did he do it. Conservative and all as he is, blunt and straightforward in his Conservatism, with neither radical pretence nor lying liberality on his lips, he acknowledged in the fullest and most comprehensive manner the justice of the Catholic claims.

Our countrymen attended also for another purpose. It was to protest against the demagoguism of John Hillyar and Cameron, and the dangerous alliance effected with the senior member for the city, and to give that senior member, moreover, in sympathizing with and cheering by their presence his most deadly political enemy, a first instalment of the vengeance which awaits him at the next election for his many crimes against Catholics, and perhaps more than all for his cruel and risible insult to our brethren who have so nobly borne the banner of the Pope in the bloody field of Italy.

The countrymen and co-religionists of the heroic men whom Brown's Globe called the "cut-throats of the Pope," went to the Ministerial Dinner on Wednesday night, to prove that if ever they entertained the slightest friendship towards Brown or his party, his late conduct has estranged him from them for ever.

The Globe never called the men of the "Irish Brigade" off the scene. We know the Mirror charged the offence upon us once before. We did not then contradict it, but we now do so, because the Mirror by repeating it too often may actually add another to the many debts which it is already owing under, from which calamity we wish to deliver it. It would have been unreasonable in us to have made such a charge against the Irish, and were it possible for our words to be wrested as to bear the interpretation the Mirror has placed upon them, we would most humbly apologize. For this reason—we are not aware that the Irish Brigade succeeded in killing anybody either at the battle of the Marston or at the battle of the Boyne.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the news which come from the Upper country last night by the *Henrietta*. More than twenty thousand dollars in dust was brought down by private hands. Not a complaint is heard now from any of the miners, and the utmost confidence prevails in the Cribou country the prospecting party mentioned in our correspondent's letter of last week that had gone down to Snow Shoe diggings had succeeded beyond their expectations in much as five dollars to the pan was in many places obtained. The country seems to present very similar indications to the principal gold-fields in Australia, and mining operations are of a much more permanent character than in any other portion of British Columbia. Gold bearing quartz exists to an almost unlimited extent, and the Bald mountain at the base of the Snow Shoe diggings is thoroughly permeated with quartz veins. Large lumps of quartz and gold intermixed almost equally have been found in some of the claims. In fact the mountains about here seem to be the fountain head of the gold in the upper country and we are in daily expectation of hearing of some striking discovery made that will give once more the exciting times of the early days of the gold mine in California and Australia. Numbers intend stopping during the winter season, but many will winter about Cayoosh or other places farther down the Fraser. At all events there is, comparatively speaking, very few miners who have yet come down the river. Dr. Forbes, exploration along the Harrison Lillooet river, has been most successful. Almost every description of mineral has been discovered, and gold in paying quantities has been found in places never dreamed of by the miner. What will be most required in the spring of some attention paid to the trails about Quesselle and Cariboo. At present a great price is charged on freights from Mud Lake or Alexander to the Cariboo then from Cayoosh to Alexander. The road from Mud Lake to Beaver Lake—a distance of about thirty miles—is a tolerably good road, running as it does the greater portion over a comparatively speaking, level country; but the trail from Beaver Lake crossing Quesselle by ferry—to the Cariboo is extremely bad. The country over which the trail passes is both swampy and heavily timbered—even on the high grounds the road is very marshy. A large population only is expected to visit the upper country during the coming spring, then extraordinary yields may be reasonably anticipated.

The principal part of the past season was occupied in prospecting and getting ready for work—the ensuing season, however, will find at its commencement the miners already prepared to begin operations with vigour. There is everything, therefore, in favor of the miner after the expiration of winter. Cheaper fully forty per cent, than he had at the commencement of the present year, better prepared for the nature of the climate, and with an opportunity of getting to work without any loss of time, he will be enabled to make diggings that would have done little more than pay his expenses this year, yield him profitable returns.

STANLEY PNEUMONIA.—The Chicago Journal says that one of the strangest phenomena in nature has recently developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk Co., Wisconsin. Flames of fire came up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burned down by it. Strange to say, the fire can only be seen in the day time, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorescence. The fire smells as if prepared with sulphur. The most remarkable feature in the case is the fact that woollen articles in the houses near by take fire, although there is nothing visible to ignite them.

A CANINE CITY.—On the southern arm of the Red River there is a village of prairie dogs, which is no less than 25 miles in length by as many in breadth. It subsists of subterranean galleries, sometimes nine feet deep and about five inches wide, and the superstructure is formed of earth thrown up by these curious little animals. Towards the end of October, when these little dogs feed the approach of cold winter, they barrow all the passages leading to their burrows with straw, then they fall asleep until the return of spring. They are happy little fellows, and if they could speak, they might boast of a city spreading over a greater space than London, and containing a greater number of special inhabitants.

JACKSON & MENSLES, CABINET-MAKERS & SIGN PAINTERS, 100, WATER STREET, C. W. Respectfully announce that they have commenced business in the above place, and hope by strict attention to the work entrusted to them, by moderate prices, and good workmanship, to merit the public support.

Ampror, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ns

A GOLD WATCH IN A BAG-BAG. A TRUE STORY.

Fortunes do not always spring from great investments or ten-thousand-dollar capitals. Small savings are oftentimes the germs of wealth—cent upon cent, half-dime upon half-dime, dollar upon dollar—these are the foundations that most frequently uphold golden structures. Never suffer yourself to say, "It is only a cent or two—not worth the saving!" Only a cent or two! Put it back into your pocket—keep it there! and it will be a great deal easier for you to say "No" to yourself, when the impulse comes to squander a dollar or two, or even a hundred dollars or two!

Not even a pin—not even a stray piece of wire—not even a scrap of white cloth is too worthless to save. You never will grow rich by piling money together, as long as you do not understand the practical meaning of the good old proverb, "Waste not, want not."

Perhaps a little anecdote—a simple relation of facts that really happened—may serve to illustrate our subject, better than aught else.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn. was in the habit of putting out shirts to make, for a large clothing establishment. In the cutting of these there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was, of course, to toss them into the fire. "No," she reflected; "I will save them as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinner for some kitchen article or other." So she let them lie, housewife like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to a paper-mill as little waste.

"They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he, laughingly; "you may have all the money you can make out of rags!"

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half-dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper-mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new, rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again she impudently spent it for some little ornament she checked. "No," she resolved, "all my rag money shall go into the Savings' Bank."

And into the Savings' Bank it went accordingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principle accumulated.

At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch. "Forty dollars was the price. I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag-money useful."

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags. We will not pause to chronicle the envy and astonishment of those ladies of the vicinity to whom a gold watch was as unobtainable as the Kohinoor diamond, yet who thought "it was not worth while" to save the clippings from their work-tables.

Yet this was not the end of it. The bank fund of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to over twenty-five hundred dollars.

A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars sent to the bank when I went to the city—a little interest added on from time to time—it has grown up, almost without thought or care on my part.

Reader! Is not this example worth following? Our moral is a simple one—save the trifles, if you would be rich!

RELIGIOUS WORKSHOP AT DANCE. A few evenings ago, as the Rev. J. Chadwick, of Newtownards, county of Down, Ireland, was returning from preaching to his own congregation in Zion Church, being accompanied by Mr. Wm. Dobbin, Jr., one of the young men of his flock, he heard, while passing through one of the streets, the sound of the music and dancing; and on going towards the house, and all was in a moment still. Thereupon, he addressed them on things pertaining to religion, and was listened to with great attention. Turning to the fiddler he said, "Can you play 'Lily Dale'?" The fiddler replied, "Yes."

"Well," said Mr. Chadwick, "play it up, and I'll sing; and at once the tune was started, and Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Dobbin, and others present sang a hymn, accompanied by the fiddle, the chords being—

"Oh heaven, meet heaven,  
Dear land of the rest,  
I hope to be there, and thy glories to share,  
And to lean on my Saviour's breast."

The singing of this seemed to have great effect on the audience. Prayer was then engaged in, and during this time the crowd outside was greatly increased. Subsequently, Mr. Chadwick, taking his stand at the door, preached to those within and without the house, which was listened to with the utmost attention, although it was then nearly twelve o'clock at night. This is one instance of how our ministers in Ireland practice the apostolic precept, "But instant in season and out of season."

STEAMBOAT WAR.—The rivalry between two steamers on Lake Michigan, the *Dart* and *Forester*, is so great that on the 2nd instant, the *Forester* endeavored to run down and destroy the *Dart*. The *Forester* first ran into the *Dart*, and, as she was in her bows; shortly after she repeated the experiment, tearing away the *Dart's* stern. The *Dart* managed to get into port at Vicksburg, where, as she lay at the dock, the *Forester* came down, and, aiming directly for her stern, ran her through the stern, forcing, cutting her through the stern, and penetrating about sixteen feet into the hull. The rudder was carried away, the cabins were wrecked, and the hull was cut down to within twelve inches of the water line. Three persons on board the *Dart* very narrowly escaped death by the collision.

STANLEY PNEUMONIA.—The Chicago Journal says that one of the strangest phenomena in nature has recently developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk Co., Wisconsin. Flames of fire came up through the earth in several localities, and one man's barn has been burned down by it. Strange to say, the fire can only be seen in the day time, the earth in the evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphorescence. The fire smells as if prepared with sulphur. The most remarkable feature in the case is the fact that woollen articles in the houses near by take fire, although there is nothing visible to ignite them.

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Ampror, Sept. 1, 1860. 52-ns

New and Extensive Assortment of FALL GOODS

MATHEW ANDERSON RETURNS thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that he has received an unusual extensive supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected by himself with the greatest care. Fully alive to the advantages to both seller and buyer of the

CASH TRADE! he is determined to cultivate it to the utmost possible extent; and with this view is prepared to dispose at very LOW PRICES of THE BEST ASSORTED AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK

he has ever had the satisfaction of offering to the Public.

An Early call respectfully solicited.

In the department of DRY GOODS, the subscriber's Stock will be found replete with the

Novelties of the Season! and comprising also in their most enduring and substantial forms all the

STAPLE AND OTHER GOODS!! suited to the "tear and wear" of every day life.

The attention of Ladies and others interested is specially invited to his Ladies Magenta Stripes, Garibaldi Stripes, Ladies' Chenille and Wool Scarfs, Gents' Scarfs, Ladies' Wool Gauntlets, Wool Sleeves, Ladies' Rigoletto, Beaded Hair Nets, Chenille Head-dresses, Fancy wool Shawls, Paisley Filled Slaves, Gala Plaids, Black & brown cloth Mantles, Prints, Coboures, Fancy Lustres, Figured Craps Cloth, Silk Velvets, Patent Velvets, Corded Velvets, Cotton Velvets, Winey Robe Dresses, Scotch Poplin, Cross-over and Plain Winey's,

M. ANDERSON.

GREY COTTON! STRIPED SHIRTING, Bengal Stripes, Ticks, Bagging, Seamless Bags, and Ready-made Clothing!

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

A LARGE STOCK of LADIES, Girls', Gentlemen's, and Boys' FURS.

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

Boots and shoes FOR both sexes—all ages, and in every variety. For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of SHELF Hardware, Crockery and Glass-ware, Medicines, Stationery, Room and Window Papers.

For sale by MATHEW ANDERSON.

FRESH TEAS. MATHEW ANDERSON RESPECTFULLY invites an early call and an examination of his Stock of Fresh Groceries

of all descriptions, —TEAS,—

Twanky, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Black.

TOBACCOES OF ALL KINDS! SUGARS: MCOYOADO, CRUSHED, and LOAF.

SUNDRIES: Syrup, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Soap, Candles, Corn Brooms, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Soda, Salt, &c.

Nails, Window Glass, Paints & Oils

Ampror, Oct. 28, 1860. 4-9

REMOVAL! Almonte Tin Shop

THE Subscriber in returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Almonte and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, since commencing business in this place, would inform them that he has REMOVED HIS TIN SHOP, nearly to one of Mr. BRUCE'S BUILDINGS, (near the opposite Mr. McIntosh's Store), where he will keep a general assortment of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Sheep Pelts, Cotton Rags, or Farmers' Produce taken in exchange for Tinware. JOHN KILPATRICK, Almonte, Aug. 21st, 1860. 66-4f

TEAS! TEAS! DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI, PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "AGUEA MAY."

HAVING Purchased a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES in the usual way.

Than any purchased in the usual way. Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in HYSON, HYSON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHOUNG

These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of GROCERIES, and all other GOODS for Sale low. ALMONTE, H. WYLLIE, 41

TEAS! TEAS! THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST respectfully call particular attention to his very superior Stock of TEAS, Direct from China, and having been purchased previous to the great advance that has taken place in the value of Teas, he is enabled to sell them much under the general price.

A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860. 6-

FARM FOR SALE! THAT Excellent Farm, being the North or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th Concession of Ross, containing 100 acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or by letter [post-paid]. WILLIAM GILCHRIST, 11-4f

ROSS, Nov 14, 1860.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving a Large and Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which will be found: DRY GOODS, in great variety, MANTILLAS, CAPES, GALLA PLAIDS, PRINTS, GREY COTTON, STRIPED SHIRTING, CASSIMERES, Fancy Trimmings, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SALT, LEATHER, BOOTS & SHOES, with various other Articles too numerous to mention. The whole will be sold Cheap for Cash, or approved Credit. A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, Oct. 15, 1860.

NOTICE! ANY person trespassing on Lots No. 16, 17, 18, and 19, on the 8th and 9th concessions of Bromley, will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES MCGARRANE, 13-4f

TEACHER WANTED FOR School Section No. 4, Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, holding a Third Class Certificate. Apply to the Underdesigned: JOHN COCHRANE, WILLIAM FOSTER, DAVID DICK, Trustees. 7-4f

LANDS FOR SALE! In the Township of McNab, County of Renfrew. EAST half of Lot No. 4, in the 6th Concession, 100 Acres. East half of Lot No. 6, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres. West half of Lot No. 12, in the 6th concession, 100 Acres. Lot No. 20, in the 6th concession, 200 Acres. West half of Lot No. 8, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres. East half of Lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, 100 Acres. East half of Lot No. 5, in the 9th concession, 100 Acres. West half of Lot No. 20, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres. Lot No. 14, in the 8th concession, 200 acres. East half of Lot No. 19, in the 8th concession, 100 Acres. For particulars, apply to ANDREW HAMILTON, 6th Con. of the Township of McNab. If by letter, (post-paid), and addressed to Burnstown Post Office. Dec. 3, 1860. 13-3c

THE PRINCE IS GONE! WANTED! 10,000 SHEEP PELTS!! 500 BEEF HIDES!!! and any quantity of GOOD WOOL, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, or Cloth in exchange, at the Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment, Carleton Place. WILLIAM FAIRLEY, Carleton Place, October 22d, 1860. 7-4f

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith will meet for the dispatch of business, in the Town Hall on Monday the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m. All interested are requested to take notice and attend. EWEN McEWEEN, Town Clerk. Franktown, Dec. 7, 1860. 14-5

To Whom it may Concern.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note of hand or Book Account, to call and settle the same by the first day of January next, at which date all said accounts become due. JAMES COON, Ashton, Dec 10, 1860. 14-4

WANTED. An experienced TEACHER, holding a second-class Certificate, for School Section No. Two, in the Township of Pakenham. Apply to THOMAS ELLIS, GEORGE NEEDHAM, School Trustees. Pakenham, Dec. 4, 1860. 14-4f

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

—ALSO— BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER. An early inspection of the whole Stock is respectfully solicited. GEORGE WILSON, May 9, 1860. 35-4f

REMOVAL! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!! TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF WOOL AND FIVE HUNDRED KECS OF GOOD BUTTER WANTED.

DURING the building of the Subscriber's New Store on the corner, his business will be carried on in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Bell, near the Bridge, where great inducements to purchasers will be offered.

In order to encourage the Cash Trade he will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all purchases of Dry Goods, where the money is paid down at the time of purchasing, which will be equal to two shillings on every eighteen shillings. He will pay the very highest price for Good WOOL, and will give every facility and encouragement to parties packing Good BUTTER in Kegs. His whole Stock must be cleared out, therefore Good Bargains may be expected. JOHN SUMNER, Carleton Place, June 26, 1860. 42

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS & OTHERS. FOR sale at Smith's Falls a large quantity of Flour, Shorts, Bran and Provender—cheap for cash. The highest price in cash paid for Merchantable Wheat and Oats, by the subscribers. SMITH & Co. 9-4

SMITH'S FALLS 31st Oct. PERTH MARBLE WORKS.

JOSIAH DAVIES, DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES, HEARSE CROWNS, and CURVED SLABS. Executed with neatness and dispatch at his WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province. 10 per cent will be taken off the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing. Orders in his line left with MR. POOLE, of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to. JOSIAH DAVIES, 35

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. SMITH'S FALLS, C. W. G. M. COSSITT & BRO. Manufacturers of the celebrated BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Milk's DOUBLE HOSE POWER, &c.

Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower. The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Fan, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Saws, Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order. Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders to be paid for OLD IRON. August 20, 1860. 50-4f

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP. THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last Twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with or without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fan, Box, and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cardiron KETTLES, &c., &c. Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hinton's SAWS, &c. Cash paid for old Cast Iron. SMITH'S FALLS, July 2, 1860. 43-4f

Arnprior Foundry. THE Subscribers are manufacturing the very best PATTERNS OF PLOUGH STOVES, and all other articles in our line of business which for neatness and good quality will compete with any other in the Province. Please call and examine for yourselves. Old Metal and Farm Produce taken in exchange for castings. ROBINSON & McEWEEN, Sept. 20, 1859. 2

PERSONS REQUIRING MONUMENTS

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

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

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING!! THE Subscriber having procured the best adapted instruments, is now prepared to attend to every thing in either of the above capacities. Meridian lines accurately drawn. Specifications and Plans made for Bridges in Wood, Iron and Stone. Levels taken, &c. For particulars see hand bills. C. McLENNAN, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor. Arnprior, July 10, 1860. 45

LAND SURVEYING. The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will be employed in every part of the counties of Lanark, Berwick, Clackmannan and Perth, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges. For side Lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—For over half a mile 4 dollars, not over 5 miles six dollars, not over 14 miles 8 dollars; the less liberal accuracy required, lower charges. No fee for plan, or for drawing, when required. All plans, Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention. JOHN R. M. O'CONNOR, P. L. SURVEYOR, Perth, May 3rd, 1858.

Land for Sale. IN the Township of Horton, County of Renfrew, 300 ACRES OF LAND, within ten minutes' walk of the Bonnechere Points Steamboat Landing. The quality of the soil is of the best description, being selected by the Surveyor who surveyed the Township, and is on the main road to Pembroke, joining the Castleford property and the first shute on the Bonnechere, with a large clearance recently made with 14 bushels of fall wheat, the appearance of which is as good as any in the County with other grain. And on which there is erected a splendid Barn, put up last summer. Old age and want of health compel the proprietor to offer it for sale. Titles indisputable. Application to be made to Robert Brown, Pakenham, or James Hally, Castleford Post Office. All letters to be post-paid. May 28, 1860. 38-4f

Valuable Property for Sale. THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale that well-known Property, viz: Mud Lake Property, together with Stock, &c. Being composed of Lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30, in the 12th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, in the County of Renfrew, containing by measurement 134 acres, he the same more or less. There are excellent buildings thereon—a comfortable Dwelling House, cedar-log Barn, Stables, Store House and Shed, and excellent cedar-log Fences. There are forty acres or more under cultivation; is situated on the shore of Mud Lake, on the River Bonnechere, and within four miles of the flourishing Village of Eganville, (the probable County Town,) in the centre of a good farming country, the public highway passing by the door. For a capitalist that would like this section of the Province, is well situated for Commercial or Public business as well as for agriculture. An indisputable title can be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. DUNCAN McDONNELL, Wilberforce, August 27, 1860. 52-4f

BALACLAVA MILLS FOR SALE. THIS Sale is a rare chance for Capitalists, the property is situated on Constant Creek, in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, within two miles of the Opeongo Road, and sixteen miles from the Town of Renfrew. A village has been built out on a few lots sold. Its central position in the midst of a fine agricultural country will make it a rising place. There is a GOOD SAWMILL on the premises, and the country around abounds in Timber. A large portion of the material required for the erection of a GREAT MILL can now be obtained. There are five hundred Acres of LAND attached, seventy acres of which are under cultivation. The Mill Privilege is not excelled by any in the country, either in regard to capability or local position. This property needs only to be seen to be fully appreciated. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. DUNCAN FERGUSON, Grattan, May 18, 1860. 37-4f

LAND FOR SALE. THE Farm formerly occupied by the Subscriber, being the west half of Lot No. 10, on the 8th concession of McNAB, containing One Hundred Acres. The above land is of good quality, and nearly ninety acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, with good and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above farm will be sold cheap, and immediate possession given, if required. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber; if by letter, prepaid; or to William or George Donohoe, near the premises. JOHN DONOHOE, Newboro, March 16, 1860. 28 f

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the MILL SITE and entire WATER PRIVILEGE, on lots numbers sixteen and seventeen, in the 12th concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of land. The water privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY, Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE. SOUTH-EAST Half Lot No. 3, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond, containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and 50 under cultivation ready for crops. A Free-stone Quarry, the second best in the country. The land is well fenced, and there is good Cedar on it. There are also Four Spring Wells, a never-failing Pump Well, and a good Orchard. The Buildings are new and large, and the land is of the best quality. An adaptable title will be given. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. JAMES CAMPBELL, Drummond, March 24, 1860. 28-4f

For Sale or Lease for a term of Years. THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BURR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr. The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels Oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Hayracks, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation. For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises. WILLIAM BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD, Ramsay, 20th April, 1860. 33-4f

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

Business and Professional Cards THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D. CORNER, N. W. NORWOOD, C. W. ALEXANDER LEISHMAN, AUCTIONEER, BENNIE'S CORNER, RAMSAY. D. FRASER, BARRISTER, & C. PERTH, C. W. J. DEACON, J. B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVENTANCER, &c., Perth, County of Lanark. REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie