





# The Herald

CARLETON-PLACE, JULY 10, 1856.

## OUR RAILROAD.

It must be gratifying to the people on the line of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, to learn that arrangements have been made, to proceed with the work, and complete the Road from Brockville to Arnprior without loss of time.

We understand, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, last week, it was decided, that one of them should immediately be sent to England, with the necessary funds, to purchase as much iron, as will complete the Road from Brockville to Carleton-Place, and Perth, and in the mean time, to proceed with the grading and bridging of that part of the line, in order that it may be put in working order by next Spring. Arrangements will also be made in England for a sufficient quantity of rolling stock to commence operations.

It has also, we think, wisely been determined to take up the whole of the Debentures guaranteed by the government, for the municipalities along the line, and to use them, in carrying on the work, as far as the amount, with a few second class bonds, which may be disposed of, will complete it. The funds thus placed at the disposal of the Company, will finish the Road to Arnprior; not in the style at first contemplated, but still in a good substantial manner. By substituting wood for stone and iron, in the bridges; by grading for a single, instead of a double track; and by putting up cheap, but substantial houses; and by care and economy in the management of the work generally, we are confident the means in hand, will carry the road from St. Lawrence to the waters of the Ottawa, including the branch to Perth. The low price of provisions, labor, and materials, will also operate favorably on the undertaking.

## FILE IN BROCKVILLE.

We are sorry to learn that a very destructive fire occurred in Brockville, last week. The "Monitor" sets down the losses at a rough estimate as follows:

Mr. Beall, lost his cut-stone block on Main St. and two wooden buildings on Apple St.; total loss \$2500, insured for \$1000.

Mr. Donaldson lost three wooden stores worth about \$500; insured for \$250.

Mr. Johnston lost in goods and breakage at least \$300; no insurance.

Messrs Griffin & Co. saved, we believe, nearly all the goods. Loss chiefly caused by removal and stealing. Insured for \$400 which may possibly cover the loss.

Mr. R. Fitzsimon's loss consists in the injury done to his building and the removal of his goods and furniture. Loss to the building will be at least \$100; covered by insurance. Loss in goods and furniture \$200; no insurance.

Mr. G. Hutchison's loss was solely caused by the removal of his goods and stealing. Must be at least \$150 or \$200. Covered by insurance.

Mr. A. McKee's loss was caused by the removal of his furniture. No insurance.

Mr. Brooks lost the greater part of his stock and all his tools: total loss \$600; covered by insurance for \$300.

Mr. Sampson Wright lost a part of his clothes and furniture, and nearly \$200 in money. No insurance. Watches and account books all saved.

Mr. Cook lost part of his furniture and stock. No insurance.

Messrs. Childer and Bro., Dentists, lost a part of their tools and stock, and a sum of money since found and restored to them. Loss at least \$100; no insurance. These young men will return from Theresa, Jefferson Co. shortly and re-establish their business.

Mr. J. J. Barriar, has also been a loser, but to what extent we cannot say.

## WITCHCRAFT.

Reader, start not at the heading of this article. We are not going to write a homely upon this subject. We are about to show that the superstition and weak-mindedness of Mr. Gray, coupled with the babblings of an old hag, who is said to live in "Plumb Hollow," has been the cause of the greater part of the trouble and excitement, which has arisen out of that mysterious affair, termed by our contemporaries—and now generally known over the province—as the "Mirickville Murder."

Whether a murder has been committed in Mirickville, at all, or not, we are not yet able to determine. It is quite probable, that the corpse found in the Rideau River, was left there by some medical man, who, after making his desired examination of the body, left it in the condition in which it was found. Be this as it may, a great amount of trouble and annoyance has been caused, which might have been spared, had it not been for Mr. Gray and his familiar, of Plumb Hollow.

Our readers are already in possession of the facts of the case, as far as we have been able to gather them. They have been informed that when Mr. Gray heard of the discovery of a human corpse in the vicinity of Mirickville, he immediately went to the place, and, having the body exhumed, identified it positively as the remains of a young woman who had been living in his house some time previous. There could be no doubt of the identity in the case; for Mr. Gray pointed out marks on the body which could not be mistaken. Search was immediately instituted for the discovery of the wretch, who committed the murder. Suspicion was at once fixed upon Carleton-Place, as the girl had mentioned the name, as being her former home; and it was very naturally concluded that the guilty party must reside in this vicinity. These suspicions were confirmed by the old wife, who pointed to the north; and later came Mr. G. with a constable on the 16th of June; and when about five miles of Carleton-Place, they met Mr. James Stewart, and enquired the distance to the village; he replied, about five miles. Mr. Gray, it appears, thought he saw some resemblance in Mr. Stewart, to the man he was looking for; but said nothing until he was some distance past, when he mentioned it to the constable, and they turned round, but the

man had disappeared, having taken a path through the woods, homewards. They then came to Carleton-Place, and went to Ramsay, returned in the evening and went to Perth, still looking and enquiring for the murderer. If Mr. G. believed, as he swore he did, that Mr. Stewart was the guilty wretch he was after, why did they not pursue him at once, instead of travelling to Carleton-Place, Ramsay and Perth, and then back to their homes, without any further search in Beckwith? At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Gray thought proper to consult the old woman again, and having told his story, was assured by the hag, that he had passed the murderer of the girl on the road, that he should go again in search of him; and would not find him at home; but would find him in a house where nobody lived, &c., &c." He followed her directions, and went to Mr. Stewart's house, where he was told that he was not at home, having gone with a grist to the mill. Here was a fulfillment of prophecy, so clear to Mr. Gray's weak mind, that he expressed no hesitation in swearing against Mr. Stewart. And there is no doubt but the other witnesses who swore to the identity of the parties, were under the influence of a morbid imagination, excited by the same cause. Persons who have been acquainted with Adams for many years, as well as those who have visited him since the affair came to light, say that there is no resemblance at all between his features and Mr. Stewart's. It is also stated by persons who have seen the girl that she has none of the marks, sworn to by Mr. Gray.

It is scarcely credible, that in this age of the world, a man, making any pretensions to intelligence, respectability or honesty of purpose, would hire a witch to aid him in the discovery of a criminal; but we have the facts from Mr. Gray's own lips, and it can be proved by several respectable inhabitants of this place, to whom Mr. Gray related the story of his application to the woman, and the information he had received through her agency. We have heard it said that it would be a good spec for Mr. G. to open an office in Plumb Hollow, for the detection of criminals. Himself and the hag, with a little assistance, would have no difficulty in tracing out crime; if they fail in discovering the guilty party, they will have no hesitation in accusing the innocent. Perhaps it would be better for the Province to appropriate for his use, a private room, in that large building in Kingston.

Our readers may feel thankful that they are individually escaped being pounced upon by the authorities, under the inspiration which prompted Mr. G. in his movements. The editor of this paper thanks his stars, that he was not pointed out by the witch, identified by Mr. Gray and others under the same influence, and tried for his life, for the horrid murder and mutilation of a girl who is still living.

## WOMAN MISSING IN MIRICKVILLE.

The mystery connected with the "Mirickville murder" appears to thicken. We learn from the "Chronicle" that about the 21st or 22nd of May last, a young woman of respectable appearance reached Smith's Falls by the steamer Fire Fly. That boat going no further, she took advantage of the arrival of the freight steamer, Alert to go on board, and came as far as Mirickville. When she first went on the Alert, she appears not to have been aware that, that steamer was only a freight boat and on ascertaining there were no berth or other accommodations for passengers she determined to leave it and stay at some hotel for the night. She stated she was proceeding to Ottawa, and had an uncle at Osgood or Gloucester. On landing at Mirickville, several idle vagabonds beset the poor girl, and offered to show her to a hotel. They took possession of the carpet bag, and instead of leading her towards the village, took her above the School House. The woman soon perceived they were deceiving her, and becoming dreadfully alarmed, she threw away a small parcel she was carrying, abandoned her carpet bag to the fellow who had possession of it, and started precipitately for the village. We learn she made application at more than one house, but was refused admission. Probably her excited appearance rendered the occupants distrustful of her. At length she found shelter for the night in the house of Mr. Patrick Conlogue, and left the next morning, intending, we believe, to walk to Ottawa, should no steamer overtake her. After her departure the parcel she threw away was found by Mr. Robt. Read, master. After some time, as no one came to claim them, an advertisement was inserted in the Chronicle of 31st June, at the suggestion of Chas. Holden, Esq. The following is that advertisement:—

"CARPET BAG FOUND.—Found, a Large Carpet Bag apparently containing clothing, supposed to belong to a young woman who came from Smith's Falls to Mirickville on a Propeller, about four weeks ago, and who stated she was proceeding to her uncle's, a person of the name of Lang. The property will be restored on application to this office."

We however received no application therefor, and last Thursday it was deemed advisable that the bag should be opened. The following are its contents:—

1 Chemise; 1 night gown; 1 light blue muslin dress; 1 light blue print do; 1 black silk cap; 1 muslin blue striped dress of Exhibition silk, (cotton and silk); 1 pair good muslin boots, No. 6; in size; 8 cakes or biscuits; 1 dress, dark drab Orleans; some whalebone; 1 light flowered delaine dress; 1 pair white cotton hose; cotton lace; netted collar; about 2 yards white satin ribbon; 1 white petticoat; 2 pair under-sleeves; some old bonnet ribbons.

The clothing is in excellent condition. No letters or papers were found in the bag to show to whom it belonged. The girl is said to have stated that she had lived at some person's house of the name of Kinney, at Seely's Bay, in the County of Leeds; that she had been engaged in weaving for some part; and that she was on her way to visit an uncle at Osgood, Gloucester, or Ottawa. She gave her name as Eliza Lang, is said to have been decently dressed; was rather good looking, hair of a reddish color, and appeared not over 25 years of age. Has this woman fallen into even worse hands than she encountered here? We do not even hazard a conjecture, but we have been informed that she very many people entertain the idea that she was the murdered person. Her degraded reception here merits investigation whether she was that person or not.

## ALEXANDER ADAMS.

We have no sympathy at all with the guilty wretch, who is the seducer of the unfortunate girl, about whom so much excitement has lately been created. If there be no law by which he can be punished, as he richly deserves, we see no reason for making a secret of the matter, or withholding his name from the public, as some of our contemporaries have done. Rather let us hold up the guilty seducer of his own niece, to the execration of honest men. It is reported that this is the second of his nieces, who has fallen a victim to his licentiousness, and he deserves to feel the full force of public scorn. With our contemporary of Mirickville, we bid him stand forth from among his fellows, and listen to a few observations made for his especial benefit:—

"You have had a sacred trust reposed in you by a sister now in that grave to which we are all hastening. Instead of acting as the guardian and friend of these orphans entrusted to your care, you have taken the opportunity afforded by their helplessness and unprotected state to corrupt and destroy them, body and soul. You have taught them deception, rendered them criminal; and outraged the feelings of the community in which you live. You have sat quietly by your own fire-side, with all the malignant complacency of a demon, whilst you were aware that the life of a good, honest and upright man was in jeopardy, through your guilty proceedings. You heard he was dragged from his family through some unfortunate resemblance to so repulsive a wretch as yourself. You were told of the distress of his family—of the commotion amongst his friends—of the dismay of those who went up to the House of God with him Sunday after Sunday—you knew all this, and yet you sat in your own house with a fiend-like composure, nor stretched forth your hand to save him from his misery. You were aware that his escape from the meshes which you wove, would be more of a miracle than the resurrection of the dead. You were aware that your conduct would be a happy one, and cause his reputation to come out of the trial brighter than ever—yet you spoke not that word, nor used even the slightest effort to effect his extrication. You have a death-bed approaching—may God awaken your guilty soul to a sense of its own peculiar blackness! The laws of our country may have no punishment for our iniquities—if so we stand in need of enactments, partaking less of law and more of justice. We are even abiding—approve not of lynch-law, even in its milder form of charivari, riding on a rail, or tar and feathers; but we advise you to approach not this place—there are those here who would think the worst of this a better welcome than your fame deserves. You are said to be a Scotchman—we are Scotch—yet, were but one in a thousand of that nation, such as you are, we should abhor the land that gave him birth."

A Railway Company has been formed in England to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf. The road is to commence at Seleucia, pass through Antioch and Aleppo, and terminate on the banks of the Euphrates. This line is intended to connect with steamers to all parts of India. Arrangements are in progress to connect the telegraph system of Europe with that of India.

REVOLTING SAVAGERY.—Among the items of intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail, we find the following:—

"A China junk, bound from Penang to the Nicobars and Bassen, went out of her course, and came upon the Little Andaman Islands, where the whole crew attempted to effect a landing for water. Out of the thirteen men eight landed, while five remained in the boat. The savages, hitherto wild, now sprang upon their helpless victims, tore them limb from limb, and devoured them. The fire in the boat seeing this shored off the junk and set sail."

New Illinois wheat is already in the market.—Mr. Forsyth, the General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Road says the Chicago Press, sends us a sample of new red wheat, from Jonesboro;—Grains Country. The quality is excellent—grains full and plump and almost as solid and heavy as shot. A thousand bushels like the sample were to be delivered at the Central Company's depot in that city within a day or two. The area sown with wheat in Southern Illinois, is unusually large, and the crop has been generally harvested in good condition; and though the yield per acre is not as great as last year the quality of the grain was never surpassed. Farmers all along the line of the road below Sandusky are making preparations for threshing out their crops and getting them to market as early as possible.

The Chicago Tribune says, from all parts of the country we hear but one sentiment in regard to the prospect of the present growing crops. Wheat probably, never did fairer for a universal good crop than it does now, for the cool weather of the Spring, however it may be against Indian Corn, has just been right for wheat, barley and oats. Although Indian corn is backward, it may still make it up in July and August which are the great months for perfecting this great staple of America.

A correspondent of the London Daily News writes, "In addition to the troops on their passage, or under orders for Canada, it is intended by the government to augment the army in that province by 5,000. This number will include two regiments of cavalry, each 350 strong, 4 batteries of field artillery, and the remainder infantry regiments; and a battalion of 60th Rifles; a detachment of the Land Transport Corps, numbering 400 drivers and 120 artificers, are held in readiness to embark for the same destination."

A great meeting had been held in London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. \$5,000 was subscribed on the spot. The Sultan has sent \$50,000, not as his contribution to the French Government, but as a loan to the French Government.

On Monday last week a fearful tornado raged through the neighboring States of Vermont and the eastern portion of the State of New York. Early in the morning dark clouds were observed to be forming in the west; they continued to grow darker till the entire sky was one dark mass and there was a constant rumbling of thunder. About half-past ten the rain came down in torrents, and then began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weighing about an ounce; one of these struck a hen in a yard in Route's Point and killed her instantly. The storm came from the south-west, and not a building in that direction escaped without broken windows. In the village of Route's Point above one thousand panes of glass were broken, but this is a small loss compared with the destruction of crops and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor of the Route's Point Advertiser, and many others, nothing is left above the ground. Tomatoes, melons and cucumber vines, onions, &c. are all among the things that were, the vines in particular being stripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground. But one house in the whole village escaped. The rest were either unroofed, removed from their foundations, or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and outbuildings were scattered in every direction. Scarcely a tree or a fence on the track of the tornado remained standing. The Catholic church was totally demolished, and lay in ruins. Heavy green railroad ties eight feet long and one thick, were taken up and carried a long distance. The track of the locomotive is about ten miles in width, and its length is several miles. The forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground.

## Toronto University.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

Mr. Editor.—As the question of the restoration of the faculties of Law and Medicine in our Provincial University, is one which is now exciting a good deal of interest, and which affects the Province, both intellectually and financially, perhaps a few remarks on the subject may not be uninteresting to your readers.

It will be remembered that these departments were abolished during the Hincks-Rolph administration, for the ostensible reason that they had failed in the object for which they were conducted—namely, the education of Physicians and Lawyers. A writer, deeply saturated with this idea, has recently issued a pamphlet from the *Christian Guardian* office, the burden of which is, the enormous expenditure of ten thousand pounds, in the education of only twenty-eight students.

Who can fail to see in this abortive working of our Provincial University, the ruinous effect of the legislative tampering of interested and unscrupulous politicians!

We recommend the anonymous pamphlet alluded to, and others of his class, to ponder well the present condition of that institution as compared with what it was during the last year of its existence, before the changes alluded to, when, instead of only twenty-eight students, (as he says), attending the college, there were upwards of SEVENTY in one department alone!

Your readers have, doubtless, read the resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Foley, on this question, in reply to the Government measure. The last clause of the third declares:—

"That in Canada, as in Great Britain and the United States, all that has been specially trained in teaching Medicine, in the form of apparatus, Museum and Library, has been, and still is, collected and supplied by self-supporting institutions."

To this declaration we must make exceptions. We have reason to know, that in some of these institutions alluded to there is neither library, apparatus nor museum; and if "eminent lawyers and physicians have been given to the world," through such institutions that position of eminence has been gained by their own untiring and unwearied application, and not by any adventitious help afforded by these institutions.

The fourth Resolution states that a state paid faculty would necessarily be composed of non-practical men, would be engaged in teaching a science they no longer practiced. This objection is entirely worthless, and is alike unfounded in the past or unwarranted in the future. An evil of a much more serious nature is found to exist, where the professor is depending upon his practice for a living; in which case the unfavorable calls of that practice frequently engage the hours which should be devoted to his students. Indeed this evil is one which is severely felt in those institutions alluded to, and which leads to frequent disappointment and the loss of much valuable time on the part of the students.

Let the Canadian public look at the facts of the case as they exist. These denominational institutions have not the means, and our young country is unable to afford the pecuniary aid to endow sufficiently 4 or 5 institutions, so as to enable them to supply themselves with the necessary apparatus and means of instruction which justice to the student requires.

Again—the fees of self-supporting institutions will necessarily be such, (in the higher departments at least) that (in the case of a list of their unavoidable expenses) the poor man's son, however talented, will be denied their advantages, which will be available only to the rich and opulent.

Let us then have one great Provincial University, complete in every part, and as now clothed of its wings and its usefulness curtailed by the rude hand of the uncouth legislator, or the slinky footprints of the wily and interested politician. Let energy and talent, and not mere gold, be the shibboleth which will open its portals and unfold its lofty honors to all who have the will and the power to grasp them. In a word let it be an institution worthy the sons of Canada, and of whose honor it will be their highest glory to have been found worthy.

Yours,

Hillsdale, June 16th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

Having had my house, and a considerable portion of my furniture, destroyed by fire, on the 18th March last, and being insured in the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company, and having received the amount of my claim, take this method of informing the public of their promptness in payment thereof—through the medium of your widely circulated journal.

Yours, &c., MICHAEL HOUVERGAN.

## TERRIBLE STORM.

On Monday last week a fearful tornado raged through the neighboring States of Vermont and the eastern portion of the State of New York. Early in the morning dark clouds were observed to be forming in the west; they continued to grow darker till the entire sky was one dark mass and there was a constant rumbling of thunder. About half-past ten the rain came down in torrents, and then began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weighing about an ounce; one of these struck a hen in a yard in Route's Point and killed her instantly. The storm came from the south-west, and not a building in that direction escaped without broken windows. In the village of Route's Point above one thousand panes of glass were broken, but this is a small loss compared with the destruction of crops and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor of the Route's Point Advertiser, and many others, nothing is left above the ground. Tomatoes, melons and cucumber vines, onions, &c. are all among the things that were, the vines in particular being stripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground. But one house in the whole village escaped. The rest were either unroofed, removed from their foundations, or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and outbuildings were scattered in every direction. Scarcely a tree or a fence on the track of the tornado remained standing. The Catholic church was totally demolished, and lay in ruins. Heavy green railroad ties eight feet long and one thick, were taken up and carried a long distance. The track of the locomotive is about ten miles in width, and its length is several miles. The forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground.

XVIII. Subject to the conditions above-mentioned, the Directors of the New Company may pledge its interest in the said lands, as security for any sum they may find it necessary to raise for constructing the Railway and works; but any of the said lands which may be granted to the New Company, which may be clear of any such pledge, may be divided among the several Companies composing the New Company, in proportion to their respective shares in its Capital Stock, and the portion of such lands coming to each Company may be dealt with and disposed of as the Company shall by its By-Laws direct.

XIX. The said Railway from the Ottawa to Lake Huron shall be commenced within two years and completed within seven years from the passing of this Act, otherwise the powers and privileges hereby granted shall cease.

XX. The company hereby incorporated and the North Shore Railway Company, Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, the Bytown and Pembroke Railway Company, and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, may, if they deem it advisable, unite together as one Company, and to such Union the provisions of the Acts passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered respectively thirty-nine and seventy-seven shall apply as fully as to the Railways and Railway Companies therein mentioned, and the Company formed by such Union shall have all the rights and be subject to all the obligations of the New Company hereby incorporated: Provided always, that the corporate name of the Company formed by such union shall be the same as that of the Company hereby incorporated.

XXI. All provisions of Law inconsistent with this Act shall be repealed from the passing thereof.

XXII. The expression "the New Company" in this Act, shall always mean the Lake Huron, Ottawa and Quebec Junction Railway Company, hereby incorporated; the expression "the North Shore Railway Company" shall mean the Company incorporated by that name by the Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered one hundred and thirty-four; the expression "the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company" shall mean the Company incorporated by that name, by the Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered one hundred and thirty-seven; and the expression "the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company" shall mean the Company incorporated by that name by the Act passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered one hundred and six.

XXIII. The Interpretation Act shall apply to this Act, and this Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

## PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock, yesterday, His Excellency the Governor General attended by his suite proceeded to the Parliament House to preside over the two Houses of the Legislature. His Excellency was escorted by a troop of Dragoon's flying artillery under the command of that officer. On the cortege appearing, a royal salute was fired by a battery stationed on the lake shore. A company of Canadian Rifles, attended by their excellent band, received His Excellency at the Parliament House, the band playing the national anthem. From an early hour the Legislative Council room was filled with ladies the gentlemen being at first excluded. The following is the official account:

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

This day, at Three o'clock, P. M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building.

The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were presented to His Excellency the Governor General:

An Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Canada.  
An Act to authorize the improvement of Water courses.  
An Act to authorize the City of London to negotiate a Loan of sixty-three thousand pounds to consolidate the debt of the City, and for other purposes.  
An Act to enable the Town Council of the Town of St. Catharines, to sell and convey certain Land purchased by the said Council for the purpose of a Public Cemetery.

An Act to authorize the Reverend Henry Patton to convey in fee simple a portion of a certain Globe.  
An Act for the incorporation of Flour, Indian Meal and Oatmeal.  
An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to the Mount Royal Cemetery Company.  
An Act for incorporating and granting certain power to the Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

An Act to amend the Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County of the Province of Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof.  
An Act to amend the Act Incorporating the Bank Head Harbor Company, to increase the Capital Stock of the said Company, and to incorporate the Village of Newcastle.

An Act to amend and extend the Charter of the Amherstburgh and St. Thomas Railway Company.  
An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and to change its incorporation to the "Commercial Bank of Canada."

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts forming the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada.  
An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act of Upper Canada and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned.  
An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, in Upper Canada, to admit Geoffrey Hawkins to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively.

An Act to cancel part of the Letters Patent for the endowment of a Rectory in the Townships of Worwick.  
An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, to admit Benjamin Walker to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein respectively.

An Act to authorize the Court of Chancery, and the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, in Upper Canada, to admit Thomas Wright Lawford to practice as a Solicitor and Attorney.  
An Act to authorize the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, to admit

Hewitt Bernard to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.  
An Act to continue for a limited time several Acts and Ordinances of the Province of Canada, and for other purposes.  
An Act to simplify and expedite the proceedings in the County Courts in the Province of Canada, and to alter and amend the law in relation to the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, in the County of the Province of St. Catharines Railway Company.  
An Act to incorporate the Society for the "Union of St. Joseph of Montreal."

An Act to amend and consolidate amended the laws relative to the incorporation of the Trustees of the King's Hospital.

An Act to authorize the Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada to appoint Commissioners for taking all the in Upper Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Waterloo Saugeen Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the British Far Union Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Georgian Bay Canal Company.

An Act to amend so much of the U. C. Canada Jurors' Law Amendment 1853, as fixes the amount of fees payable to Sheriffs and Clerks of Peace.

An Act to alter the Survey of that part of the Third Concession of the Town of Oronago, commonly called "Mar Bend," and to confirm a new survey thereof, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act to enable Ministers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this province, to solemnize marriages, and to keep registers of marriages, baptisms and burials.

An Act to naturalize Alfred Fallberg.

An Act to provide for the separation of the County of Victoria from the County of Peterborough, and to fix the County of Lindsay.

An Act to incorporate the Colonial Bank of Canada.

The Lower Canada Municipal and Amendment Act of 1856.

An Act to erect part of the Township of Chatham, in the County of Argenteuil into a separate municipality.

An Act to render the operative of the London and Grenville section of the Montreal and Bytown Railway.

An Act to regulate the amount of fees to be paid by the Registrars of Land in Canada.

An Act to grant additional aid to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

An Act to settle the Northern Boundary Line of the City of Toronto.

An Act to provide for and encourage construction of Railway from Lake Huron to Quebec.

An Act to legalize a certain By-law of the Municipal Council of the Town of Cornwall.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Woodstock, and to divide the same into wards, and to define the limits thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Lachine Canal.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston Newburgh Railway Company.

An Act to establish a Recorder's Court in the County of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Village of Kemptonville.

An Act to authorize the Court of Chancery and the Courts of Queen's Bench Common Pleas, in Upper Canada, to admit William Lynn Smart to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to amend the Agricultural Statistics of Middlesex and Elgin, and Land in the City of London for agricultural purposes, with power to dispose of the same.

An Act to amend and amend the Laws of Upper Canada.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Government for the year 1856, and certain other expenses connected with the public service, and also for raising a loan on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act providing for the payment of dividends by Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend an Ordinance of the Council for the relief of certain Religious Societies.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the second session of the fifth Provincial Parliament with the following SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In the present Session of Parliament you have passed an Act altering the situation of the Legislative Council, sincerely hope that the result of change will prove the expedient entrusted to the good sense of our people, the choice of that body, whose deliberate judgment must form a permanent element in the process of successful legislation.

I rejoice that you have done you to simplify the procedure of the Court of the Western portion of the Province, and that the said project has recurred to the mind of the Speaker; the Seat of Government Bill and so, and it is killed in the Council. A vacancy in the Cabinet no member of either House dared to fill and go back to his constituents—and it was filled up by a gentleman unknown to political fame, who could find a seat, but is ruling the country, in defiance of propriety and constitutional usage. The Government is utterly powerless for good. It is condemned by men of all parties—hardly one journal can be found to say a word in its defence—and even in the House it was only saved from destruction by the most flagrant purchasing of venal Representatives. We say not that direct personal consideration has been given to members for their votes, but we do say that public patronage and public money have been deliberately used without regard to the public interest, simply to purchase votes to keep the Ministry in office.—Globe.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN A FIX.—The Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Times relates the following story of an Englishman living forty miles from Paris who was invited to town the other day, to dinner. With a carpet-bag in hand, filled with the necessary linen, he started for Paris, intending to arrive an hour before dinner-time and repair to the rooms of a bachelor friend to shake off the dust and to dress. But an accident happened on the road which detained the train till dinner-time. Our traveller took a cab, and finding that he had no longer time to go to his friend's room determined to make the best use of his time and change in the cab. But he had gone no further in the process than the reputation of the most intimate garment when the cab was violently overturned on the macadam. A policeman rushed to the door of the cab and opened it just in time to lend assistance to a gentleman dressed only in the covering natural to every Englishman. The policeman put him into another cab and conveyed him to the police station for being culpable of a shocking exhibition.

At a happy hour in being able to relieve you from the toil of a laborious Session, by promoting the Parliament of Canada, as I now do.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:  
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly.

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the Ninth day of August next.

THE SUPPLIES STOPPED IN THE COUNCIL!

The \$50,000 Vote for Quebec!



# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

## ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA

Quebec June 10.

The North America arrived this afternoon. She passed River de Loup at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The American question is expected to be settled amicably. Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed. The funds rose in consequence.

Corn—market advanced, 2s on last week's prices. The state of Trade in the manufacturing districts is improving.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening the Earl of Clarendon stated, in reply to the Earl of Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Earl of Clarendon called upon the House not to join the noble Lord in viewing the question.

The question then dropped.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

June 17th.

Cotton advanced 1d per lb. The sales yesterday were 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken on speculation. The advance made on Tuesday was only partly maintained.

Wheat—lower; Canadian 10s 4d 10s 4d; American 10s 4d 10s 4d; Indian 10s 4d 10s 4d; 30s 6d 32s; Yellow 30s 30s 3d. Flour—Western Canada 35s; Philadelphia 35s 17s; Canadian (sweet) 30s 4s 1/2.

Consols 94 1/2 94 1/2.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Halifax, July 1, 1856.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool on Saturday, 21st ult., arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock this evening.

The Baltic arrived out on the evening of the 18th ult.

The Heron left Southampton for New York on the 18th June.

The steamer India from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamer Himalaya from Halifax, arrived at Portland on the 17th June, and made the quickest passage on record.

The steamer Edinburgh sailed from the Clyde for New York on the 18th June.

The news is in general unimportant.

The excitement consequent on Mr. Cramp's arrival out speedily subsided, and as Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed, the recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled.

Peace meetings and friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Palfrey's motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and on which it was supposed that the Palmerston ministry would be defeated and resign, was withdrawn.

A rumour prevailed that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the administration of President Pierce; it was only a rumour however.

Consols for money were not quoted, but for account they closed 94 1/2 to 94 3/4.

Cotton closed at rates current on the previous Friday. Sales of the week 60,000 bales.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs, firm and prices a shade higher. Flour was in good request at an advance of 6d, to 1s on the finer qualities.

Richardson Spence & Co. quote Western Canal at 30s to 35s 6d; Ohio, 35s 6d to 35s 6d; 2d per bushel higher, with a fair crop, the quotations were uncertain. They call Western Canal 29s to 33s; Ohio, 35s to 36s 6d; Canadian 35s to 35s 6d; wheat, 9s 6d to 11s 6d.

Beef in limited demand at former rates. Pork unchanged.

Bacon steady, but holders are waiting for higher prices.

Lard unchanged; sales at 6 1/2.

Tallow firmer—North American, 47s 6d to 48s.

Sir Edward Lyons is to be raised to the Peerage, for services rendered in the Black Sea.

The Queen gave a grand ball on the evening of the 17th. Mr. Dallas was present.

Prince Napoleon was visiting English Ports on a yacht.

The baneful Ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the North West counties of Ireland, and especially Donegal and Sligo.

The Government is making great exertions to break up the confederacy in Loughrigg; in one day 21 persons were committed for trial.

## FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son.

ITALY.

Two or three changes have taken place in the Sardinian Ministry, the chief one being the appointment of General La Marmora to the War Department.

Baron Weysser, Austrian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome; it is rumored that his object is to convince, if possible Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues and to make all necessary reforms.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 7th, states that previous to that day, Lord Gough's army had been defeated and the English Generals with the order of the Bath.

The evacuation of the Crimea proceeds rapidly.

Balklava will be cleared by the 15th of June.

It is stated that Marshal Ratiszky has represented to his Government that unless certain symptoms of excitement in the Lombard Venetian Provinces were abated, he should demand an increase there of 30,000 Austrian troops.

DENMARK.

The Treaties of Commerce between the United States expired on the 11th of June, and on the 17th the American ship Sarah Bryant bound from Cronstadt to New York, paid the Sound Dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is turning attention to its American territories.

# MANCHESTER MARKET.

In the Manchester market the improvement advised by the last steamer had been lost, and previous prices prevailed.

## HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of cotton for the week ending June 17, inclusive, amounted to 6,000 bales—the market following the tone of Liverpool.

New Orleans 2s 1/2 ordinary quoted at 94 1/2; stock on hand, 140,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed firm, with upward tendency; provisions unchanged; rice firm, at former rates, wholemeal firm, but no transactions.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was unchanged in rates, but rather more active. Gold was arriving freely. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £370,000.

Consols for money were not quoted, but for account they closed at 94 1/2 to 94 3/4.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's circular reports that the market opened buoyant, but closed heavy and receded from the previous advance.

Compared with the previous Friday the market was unchanged in any respect. The advices by the Baltic had no effect on prices.

The sales of the week amounted to 55,000 bales, of which 17,500 were taken on speculation.

The change in the market was solely owing to political causes. The stock on hand was estimated at 729,000 bales, including 598,000 American.

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The latest advices from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the delay in the Crimea and the delay in the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, the announcement was received with loud cheering.

The Earl of Clarendon expressed his satisfaction at this statement, but regarded the course taken by the government as humiliating, and acknowledging that we had been in error.

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The question then dropped.

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MARKETS.

Perth, July 2.

Potatoes, per cwt. 30 0 0

Pork per cwt. 10 0 0

Butter per lb. 10 0 0

Wheat, 100 lbs. 6 5 0

Flour per barrel 22 6 0

Oatmeal, do. 17 6 0

Peas, per bushel 1 0 0

Beans, per bushel 1 0 0

Veal, per lb. 0 3 0

Beef, per cwt. 22 6 0

Ottawa, July 2.

Flour—Miller's Superfine 22 6 0

Wheat—Fall per bushel 5 6 0

Spring, do. 5 0 0

Oatmeal per bushel 1 0 0

Peas per bushel 1 0 0

Beans per bushel 1 0 0

Hay per ton 11 1 0

Straw per ton 1 0 0

Pork, per 100 lbs. 10 0 0

Beef, per 100 lbs. 10 0 0

MANUFACTURES.

WOOL CARDING

Cloth Dressing.

ALLAN McDONALD.

TAKES THE METHOD OF INFORMATION

in the wool carding and cloth dressing establishments

in the city of Perth, and is prepared to complete all orders with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest prices.

He is also prepared to manufacture

Cloths, Satinets, &c.

AT A REDUCTION

of at least 12 1/2 per cent on former rates.

JAMES ROSAMOND.

May, 1856.

MERCANTILE.

Thomas Leckie

HAS much pleasure in again thanking his friends for past favors, and in intimating that he is now opening out for sale his usual large and varied assortment of

Summer Goods,

which have been selected with the greatest care, of such quality, and at such prices, as will, he trusts, enable him to supply the wants of all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage with as much if not greater satisfaction than heretofore.

IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

His Stock will be found very fully assorted, comprising amongst an almost endless variety of articles, a very fine lot of

Parasols,

Bonnet Ribbons,

Chesham Shawls,

Muslin Dresses,

Ashton's warranted Prints,

Delaines,

Collars,

Gloves,

Hose,

Drills,

Tweeds and Cassimers.

In Groceries,

He offers a full stock, including

Rice,

Currents and Raisins.

In the purchase of the Tea he has been reckoned particularly fortunate; on this occasion in particular he is able to guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser; the best proof of which is that any Tea bought at his Store, may be possibly fail to please may be returned.

In Hardware,

Every article suited to the season, and adapted to meet the wants of the general public, including—

Cut & Wrought Nails,

Spike Nails,

Scotch Iron,

Suanders,

Best Horse-shoe

Hoop, Steel & Nails.

Moore's Grass & Cradle Sythes, Rakes, Forks and Sashes.

Of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

A large assortment will be at hand in a few days, particularly a great variety of Ladies' and Children's wear.

IN CROCKERY GLASSWARE,

DRUGS, HATS,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

His stock will be found as usual fully assorted.

OF SOLE LEATHER,

A Load of Calcutta's Best expected about the 15th of next month.

Leckie's Corner, Ramsay,

May 31st, 1856.

MERCANTILE.

SPRING ARRIVALS!!!

For Stagnant

EU and "CANADA."

AT BOSTON.

Subscriber has just received, per

Stagnant, the first of his

Importations!!!

DON BONNETS,

(Latest Fashion.)

and Figured Ribbons,

AND

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT!

OF

PARASOLS.

With a

variety of Dresser, and

ANCY ARTICLES!

He is

receiving from the St.

also, the opening of

the season, the full and complete

assortment of all description of GOODS,

Direct from

AND MANCHESTER,

the facilities he possesses in

the English markets, he flatters

the Public on inspection will

be satisfied to find that he

has been able to supply the

lowest prices for his 10

per cent discount—and 15

lower than any Shop in this

city.

JOHN SUMNER

April 18th, 1856.

MERCANTILE.

J. & J. WYLLIE,

Have received a nice assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—

A LOT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.

The Public will do well to

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Ramsay, April 23rd, '56. 32-4f.

NEW & FRESH GOODS!

AT THE

Economical Mart.

THE Subscribers thankful for the liberal

patronage received during the past season

and the Public in general, that they have now

received a Large, Complete and well assorted

stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Men's Plush Bonnets,

4c.

4c.

Furs—A great variety, from Caps,

Victorines & Boas, down to Foot

Muffs.

SHELF HARDWARE,

Stone & Glassware, Drugs and

Dye Stuffs, Stationery,

BOOTS, RUBBERS, Moccasins, &c.

GROCERIES.

Will be found to be of the very first class.

The quantities and prices of which, they

themselves, will stand a comparison with

any other in the neighborhood. Being of

the Fall's Importations, as well as of the

latest styles and patterns.

The Highest Price paid for

Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.

McFARLANE & ANDERSON.

Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1855. 10-4f.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE

THANKFUL for the liberal share

of patronage he has received since

commencing business, takes this notice

of informing the inhabitants of Pakenham

and surrounding country, that he

will continue carrying on the

BLACKSMITHING AND MAKE

BARRONS, in all their various branches.

He also continues his

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING

Business; and, besides keeping a large

assortment of ready made work, composed

of the best material, and made in a

workmanlike manner, he will be at all

times ready, with promptness and despatch,

to fill all orders which he may be

entrusted.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE.

Pakenham, March 1, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, being the West half

of Lot No. 23, in the eighth con-

cession of the Township of Pakenham;

situated on the West road, about half

way between the Villages of Pakenham

and White Lake; distant about 7 miles

from each; there are about 20 acres

under pasture, and the remainder is

occupied by a Beaver meadow; there is

a large creek, which crosses the entire

farm about 2 acres from the west end,

affording abundance of water during the

season. The timbered part is covered

with Maple, Elm, Basswood, &c., forming

the prettiest hardwood bush country

affording in quality to none in this

locality. As any business obliges one

to leave this country in a few months, I

shall sell it without delay.

TERMS.—One half cash, the remain-

der as may be agreed upon. The Deed

delivered upon completion of the sale, and

a Mortgage retained upon the property, to

secure payment of remainder.

All parties are hereby forbidden

cutting timber or otherwise, or passing

on above lots; otherwise they shall be

dealt with as the Law directs.

ARTHUR MAGUIRE.

Pakenham, June 26, 1856. 42-4f.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

TORONTO.

CAPITAL.....\$250,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance

and notices of losses promptly attended

to, by JAMES ROSAMOND,

Agent at Carleton-Place.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.

Subscribed Capital.....\$250,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$21,500

President—J. S. Howard, Esq.

Vice-President—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Hayes, Esq., M. D.

Hon. J. C. Morrison, M. P. P.

George Duggan, Esq.

J. S. Howard, Esq.

W. L. Perrin, Esq.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.

Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.

E. W. Cumberland, Esq.

G. Crawford, M. P. P.

E. C. Jones, Esq.

Manager—Edward Taylor Darnell, Esq.

Robert Spratt, Esq., Secretary.

James R. Boyd, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq., Inspector of Agencies.

Bankers—City Bank of Montreal, Toronto;

Messrs. Dundas, Stewart & Co., New-York.

Fire Insurance business generally, as well as

Marine, transacted by this Company at its

Agencies, as well as at the Head Office.

JAMES ROSAMOND,

Agent at Carleton-Place.

13-4f.

BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD:

Every Thursday Morning,

AT

CARETON-PLACE, BY

JAMES POOLE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, post-paid.

TERMS:

\$1 per annum, if paid at the

time of subscribing.

\$11 if paid within six months.

\$21 if not paid till after the ex-

piration of six months.

No paper discontinued (unless at the

option of the publisher) until all arrears

of subscription are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Six lines

under, 2s 6d, first insertion, and 7d

for each subsequent insertion; ten lines

under, 3s 4d for the first insertion, and

10d for each subsequent insertion; above

ten lines, 4d per line for the first inser-

tion, and 1d for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions

will be inserted until further notice, charging

accordingly.

It will continue to send a

copy of the Herald, for one year free

to any person sending the names of

five new subscribers with the money

(\$5) in advance.

REMEMBER

WE take no letters from the Post

Office, unless the Postage is paid.

Money Letters are postpaid and registered,

may be sent by mail at our risk; and

will be thankfully received.

JAMES ROSAMOND,

MANUFACTURER OF

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, SATINETS,

Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets,

&c., &c., &c.

Victoria Woolen Mills.

CARLETON-PLACE, C.W.

Orders punctually attended to.

JAMES POOLE & COMPANY, PROPRIETORS

of the United Counties of Lanark and

Renfrew, Perth, Dundee, Glasgow, &c., &c.

drawn, with additions, Memorials, &c.,

18-4f.

THOMAS W. POOLE,

Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c.

References.—J. Workman, Esq.,

M. D., Superintendent of the Provincial

Lunatic Asylum; S. J. Stratford, M. R. C. S. Edin., Editor of the U. C. Medical Journal.

C. NEILSON,

WATCHMAKER,

CORSE STREET, PERTH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully

Cleaned and Repaired on the most

reasonable terms. 18-4f.

DONALD FRASER,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

PERTH, C. W.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,

AUCTIONEER.—BENNETT'S CORNER

R. A. S. A. Y.

JAMES McDIARMID, LICENSED

AUCTIONEER.

Beckwith, March 24th, 1856.

JOSEPH M. O. O'NEILL,

PROVINCIAL

LAND SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN.

Perth, C. W.

RENDERING—Mrs. MacCallum's Hotel.

Surveys of every possible description

made with great accuracy, and plans

drawn and accurately drawn, upon the

most moderate terms.

All parties requiring surveys made

whether in the vicinity of Perth or else-

where, are respectfully requested to write

through the Post Office, giving minute

particulars of the work to be done.

J. DEACON, J. R.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW

CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.

Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:—

Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal

"William Lyman & Co., "

Feb. 1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED by the Subscribers,

JAMES BELL.

Perth, January 1st, 1856.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED by the Subscribers,

MATTHEW ANDERSON

Waterford, Ramsay.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED at Clifton, (late Bellam)

(Mills) by

THOMAS COULTER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED by the subscriber at his Store.

B. B. BAGOR.

Richmond, C.W.

A. J. THIBODO, M. A. M. B.

SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE, CITY HOTEL.

MIRACVILLE, C. W.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

STAGE HOUSE

M. NORTHRUP,

(LATE J. S. GILMAN)

PRESCOTT, C. W.

12-Baggage taken to and from the Boat and

cart free of charge.

DENTAL NOTICE

G. W. EBBESON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

WILL visit Lusk, Smith's Falls,

(Almonte and Carleton-Place) for the ensu-

ing year, as follows:

Lusk, first Monday in January, May

and September.

Almonte, first Tuesday in February,

June and October.

Carleton-Place, first Tuesday in April,

August and December.

He would also be glad to those re-

quiring his services in Perth, that he will

be constantly in his Office in Town, from

the 11th to the end of every month.

His friends will please take notice.

Perth, Dec. 26th, 1855. 18-4f.

WOOLLEN FACTORY

AT

Innisville!!

75,000 lbs WOOL WANTED.

The Subscribers would most respect-

fully inform their numerous customers

and the public, that they have their

WOOL FACTORY

in full operation at present, and are

manufacturing

Woolen Cloths,

Satinets,

Tweeds,

Flannels,

Blankets, &c.

of the best quality offered in this part of

the country for many years past. They

have on hand at present, a good supply of

the above cloths, which they intend to

dispose of at a low remunerating profit

for Cash, or in exchange for

WOOL.

at the highest market price. They

would also call the attention of Farmers

and others who intend getting their

WOOL manufactured during the season

to give them a call before going

elsewhere, as they are prepared to

manufacture cloths 12 1/2 per cent cheaper

than what has been done in this part

of the country heretofore.

A. & G. CODE.

WOOL CARDING

AND

Cloth Dressing

Carried on as heretofore. Reduction

in Carding, 24 Cents 24 credit.

A. & G. CODE.

Innisville, June 2nd, 1856.

GOOD NEWS!

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NEW GOODS!

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON

OF

A Beautiful stock

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Printed Muslins,

Mosley Linens,

Orlean Linens,

Pina, &c.

Fancy Bonnets & Hats,

Cape, Gown's Hats, &c.

Drive Silks,

Ribbons,

Shawl Hardware

Stone & Glass-

Ware, Sta-

tionery, &c.

IN GROCERIES:

Black & Green Tea,

Muscovado & Crushed Sugar,

Tobacco, &c., &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

of all descriptions.

All of which they will dispose of at prices

as low as can be afforded, with

liberal discount for cash.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRICES paid for

BUTTER

according to quality.

At the Store formerly occupied by

Messrs. Gemmill & Menzies.

Ramsay, 31st May, 1856. 38-4f.

ATTEND TO THIS.

Coulter & Bell,

CLINTON, RAMSAY.

Bell & Coulter.

DUGLAS and EGANVILLE,

Respectfully announce to their customers

in the above places that they are now re-

serving their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

OF

GOODS.

which comprises a full assortment of all

the varieties of the Season; and as they

intend to confine themselves to the

READY PAY SYSTEM,

as much as possible, they are determined

to sell

SELL GOODS

at the lowest possible price. They

will also pay the highest price for

Butter, Potash,

and all descriptions of

MERCHANDISE PRODUCE.

Those in want of GOODS would do well

to give them a call and examine the qual-

ity and prices of the Goods before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

June, 1856. 38-4f.

J. & J. WYLLIE,

Are now receiving their Summer supplies,

comprising a very extensive assortment

of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

STAPLE

Do.

Do.

Straw Goods,

Hardware, Iron and Nails!

CHEESE, GLASS,

CHINA & CRYSTAL WARE,

SOLE LEATHER, &c.

GROCERIES of the very best description,

all of which will be offered at the

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The public are respectfully invited to

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The market price will be paid for any

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Ramsay, May 24. 37-4f.

NEW GOODS!

no Prices!!

AT

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON

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Printed Muslins,

Mosley Linens,

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