

Carleton Place Record

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SABBATH READING.

Make thy Home a Heaven.

Woe to him who never languish—
Never fatal to the sigh;
Thou'lt not pierce by thorns of anguish
From misfortune's cruel edge,
Bodily tread thy pathway given,
Joyful make thy home a heaven,
Darksome clouds may o'er the lover,
Demons charge with envy's worst,
But let virtue's wings thee cover,
And thou'lt smiling let them burst:
O'er the storm a pathway's given,
Those who make their homes a heaven.

How to be Miserable.

Sit by the window and look over the way
To your neighbor's excellent mansion which
He has recently built and paid for,
And sigh out, "O that I were a man!"
Get angry with your neighbor, and think
You have not a friend in this world. Shed
A tear or two, and take a walk in the burial
ground, continually saying to yourself,
"Who shall I be buried here?"
Sign a note for a friend and never forget
Your kindness, and every hour in the day
Whisper to yourself, "I wonder if he will ever
pay that note."

Think everybody means to cheat you.
Closely examine every bill you take and
doubt its being correct till you have put
the owner to a great deal of trouble. Be-
lieve every ninepence passed you is but
sixpence crossed and express your doubts
about getting rid of it if you should venture
to take it.

Put confidence in nobody, and believe
every man you meet is a rogue.
Never accommodate if you can possibly
help it. Never visit the sick or afflicted,
and never give a farthing to assist the poor.
Buy as cheap as you can and screw down
to the lowest limit. Grind the faces and
hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack
of talents, and believe at no very distant
day you will come to want. Let the work-
house be ever in your mind without all the
horrors of distress and poverty.
Follow these recipes strictly, and you
will be miserable to your hearts' content—if
you may so speak—sick at heart and in
peace with all the world. Nothing will cheer
or encourage you, nothing throw a gleam of
sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart.

Story of Arthur Martin.

Some two thousand miles from the city
of New York, in the beautiful, beautiful
state of Minnesota, lived the family of Mr.
Martin, the father of Arthur. They were
in humble circumstances, struggling along
just as the mass of early settlers in a new
country are obliged to.

At the time our story starts that north-
west section of our country was less favored
with places set apart for God, than is
now, albeit there is a great scarcity of those
blessings still. The good people having
charge of our Lord's vineyard up there
found it difficult to build churches, or even
to found societies, so scattered were the
people of God, so abundant the blind follies
of Satan. Where speculation runs high,
engrossing the thoughts of the worldly
altogether, and often many a good father, religion
always runs low. This was the condition over
wide sections at the time of which we write.

The sober contemplation of religion was
lost sight of almost, and the children
were brought up with scarcely a semblance
of religious training.
In the little settlement where Arthur
lived there was no Church, no meetings, no
Sabbath-schools. Sundays must have been
almost like other days, not as they are to us,
blessed periods when the smile of God's
countenance seems to be more radiant, and
hearts greet hearts happily; when the chil-
dren, that is, good children learn so many
precious truths and show forth by many
actions and gentle conduct the promise of
so much future goodness and worth.

Arthur had just returned from a brief
term at school, having been sent to a neigh-
boring village for that purpose. He was
now about eleven or twelve years of age;
bright-eyed and sprightly, it is true, but
not more so than thousands of others.

While at school during the week days
he had been diligent, and he was also an
ardent pupil in the Sunday school. God one
day took Arthur for his child, softened his
heart, sweetened his temper, and exhorted
the mere child into a holy Christian.
The pure light which Jesus shed into his youth-
ful heart shone lustre through his soft
eyes, and his love nestled sweetly within
those affectionate lips. God loves to give
just such a priceless boon to every child
in the world; all he asks is, "Give me thy
heart."

This was the condition of Arthur's mind
at the time we write of. His first efforts
were to get up a Sabbath-school. It was
a great undertaking, so unfavorable was every-
thing, so few, if any, to help him. His
young associates were labored with, and a
dozen or so soon won and pledged to the en-
terprise. We may well believe that his
ardent tongue was glowing in its descrip-
tion of the joys and beauties of the Sabbath
school; and, most likely he sang for them
some of those charming songs which from
Sabbath to Sabbath ring gladly within so
many sacred walls.

Having made suitable arrangements, at
least satisfactory ones to his ardent mind,
he waited with anxiety for the time to arrive
when the school should be begun. A kind
man was sent for to organize them. He ar-
rived one day. The children were assem-
bled in a small room, seated side by side
on a bench. Very soon everything was ar-
ranged, excepting the appointment of a super-
intendent. From the matter came the in-
stant. The children were all ready and
anxious to do what they could; but so scant
was the material in this almost God-
saken region to select from, that no one was
to be found to lead a Sabbath school. A
school mistress was the one most appropriate
and seemed and to the children's kind-
ness she refused to undertake it, although,
to her praise, she desired to be one of the
school. Arthur's father was capable of en-
ough in a worldly sense, but unfortunately
he was ignorant of the things of God.

What was to be done? Things were a
glorious mess and Arthur's heart began to
sank within him. The school-mistress was
so important, but as she refused, the

kind gentleman sorrowfully began to con-
clude that he must go back without perform-
ing his hoped-for mission.
How did it seem! how keen the disap-
pointment of the children! but was there
anything to help it? God said there was!
As it often occurs in the experience of mor-
tals, of both larger and smaller growth, that
there is an obstacle in the way of the accom-
plishment of some object, trifling and easy
of removal if only discovered, so it is now.
Arthur was destined to touch that hidden
spring and clear the way.

He had something important to communi-
cate to the gentleman, and being some dis-
tance from him he gradually changed his
position until he reached his car. He made
a remark in a whisper, which lighted up in-
stantly the features of the excellent friend,
who said "Arthur, thinking that the school-mis-
tress hesitates about leading the school on
account of not feeling able to open with
prayer, says that if she will consent to take
the place he will try to make the prayer."
It was a noble proposition on the part of a
timid boy, and the lady, filled with admi-
ration, yielded. A Sunday school was
opened, and to the promise of David
brought the blessing of God in be-
half of his cause there.

Do any desire to know whether the School
succeeded? A vine planted on one of the
fertile slopes of Palestine could scarcely
have been more fruitful. The neighborhood
felt its gracious influence, which fell as
renewed the grateful dew fell upon Hermon.
Many young hearts caught the joy that ani-
mated Arthur, and among other fruits was
the conversion of the lady superintendent.
The cause of Christ received a promising
impulse along to that people, and we believe
that Jesus high above all, enthroned as he
is in heaven, condescended to dwell sweetly
among them!

Nothing but Mercies.

So said a friend to me, this midsummer
day, as I sat by her side in a sick cham-
ber, which will no doubt soon be a cham-
ber of death. Pale and emaciated her life
fast wasting away with consumption, she
could only speak in the faintest whispers,
she could only say with a radiant countenance
as I took her hand, "I have nothing but mer-
cies." Again and again she repeated it,
her soul seemed so overflowing with grati-
tude to her heavenly Father. He has re-
cently brought her to the very verge of life,
from whence she could see beyond the river
and his grace had enabled her to look
forward with undimmed vision to the sweet
fields beyond the swelling floods; to "read
the title deed" of these heavenly mansions.
Her Saviour had gone to prepare for
her. Now a little breathing space had
been granted her, in which she might rest
upon her pilgrim's staff before the last short
stage of her journey was undertaken. She
was thankful for the little longer stay with
her beloved home circle, and thankful for
all the comforts God had given her. They
were not so apparent to a mere observer. The
house was a humble one, though the room
she occupied was large and airy. Her pil-
low was snowy white, her arm chair easy,
a kind of misty-eyed evenness of temper,
and she was comfortable for a sick person,"
she said, though every paroxysm of coughing
seemed as if it would be her last. "O the
wonders of grace! What a different coloring
it gives to every event of our lives. The
presence of our heavenly Father in that room
of suffering made it only the antichamber
of heaven to her soul. So cheerful and
glowing was her emaciated face, one could
scarcely realize that she suffered at all, and
I left her with a glow of real happiness
in my breast, instead of the depressing sad-
ness I had expected to experience on seeing a
friend so near the borders of the grave.

At another home, where all were enjoying
perfect health and comfort, I heard only
complaints of the oppressive heat, the dusty
streets and the distressing drought. One
could not enter that room of well-being,
happiness had been dried up, though even
then the gathering clouds overhead pre-
sented a speedy relief from the cause of
discomfort so complained of. Both were
professing Christians; but one was being
made perfect through suffering, while the
other had never experienced its blessed in-
fluence. It is only great faith that enables
one to rejoice even in tribulation. Yet it is
a measure of faith that even the humblest
believer may attain to.—New York Chronicle.

Are you a Professor.
Not long ago while conversing with a
friend with whom I had been acquainted
for some months, I incidentally alluded to
the Church to which I belonged. My com-
panion looked up with some surprise, and
asked, "Are you a professor of religion?" I
was startled by her tone, but answered her
inquiry, and we resumed our conversation.
Many many times has that question come
to my mind, and perhaps it may not be in-
appropriate to some of my fellow-Christians
I had evidently been living, perhaps na-
tionally, without showing by my daily
walk and conversation that I was on the
Lord's side.

"Are you a professor of religion?" and if
so in what respect are you different from
others? Are you confessing Christ before
men, before your family, your friends and
your associates, in your daily life and con-
duct? If the work of grace is going on in
the heart it will be seen in the life. "By
their fruits ye shall know them."—American Messenger.

God Hears.
"Jessie," said a little boy to his sister,
"don't talk naughty, for God hears."
Indeed he does; but how many children
feel this and how many grown up people?
The Bible says, "There is not a word in
thy tongue but thou, O Lord knowest it al-
together."
O how many complaining words, teasing
words, cross-words, hard words, thoughtless
words, wicked words, foul words, false words,
lying words, bitter words God has to hear.
Even if they are whispered he hears; and he
knows the heart, and he knows the heart be-
fore they are expressed, all the harm they
meant to do, and all they do to the feel-
ings of speaker and hearer. In the hubbub of
voices nobody's voice is drowned but God
hears it and knows it. "Don't talk naughty
for God hears."

Men secret their religious life through
shame, or fear of criticism, or morbid sen-
sibility; but no man can be a Christian
without being luminous. A man may carry
his faith so guardedly that no one shall
suspect he is a Christian; but the worst of
this is, that God never suspects it either
and forgets to write down his name in the
Book of Life.

Why art thou Dejected?

If from the morn of life with sorrow
Gloom and tempest be o'ercast,
Whence shall age its sunlight borrow
From the future or the past.

Life's Sahara to the rover,
Day by day becomes more dread;
Sun and moon burning over,
Leave not an oasis near.

Then how hapless shouldst thou, thirsting,
Seek some fount o'er bubbling high;
Feel thy bones parched and burning,
Find its cooling waters dry.

Dig then in thy spirit ever,
Like the Arab in the waste,
Wells that shall deceive thee never,
Ever freshening to the taste!

From life's daily struggle thing not
They are wisest who turn back;
Shrink, oh! from the contest shrink not
Onward, onward lies thy track!

Iron Clad Ships.

Captain Cowper Coles writes to the Times
on the subject of the revolving shield prin-
ciple, or centre armament, becoming daily
more developed by practical results at sea
and in warfare. This, of course, refers to
the military armament in America. Cap-
tain Coles quotes a long account of the
conflict between the Weehawken and the At-
lanta, the former being a turret ship. He
notifies the successful voyage of the Rolf
Krake, a turret ship built in the Clyde for
the Danish Government of 1400 tons armed
with 43 inch iron guns, and with two tur-
rets each with two 60-pounders. Danish.
The vessel proved quite seaworthy on the
voyage from the Clyde to Copenhagen, and
the men in the cupolas experienced no in-
convenience. Captain Coles next quotes
the case of the Roanoke, another American
vessel, which is a wooden ship transformed
into a turretship in short a small Royal
Sovereign carrying six 44-pounders. To
show however, the confidence which the ex-
perience of actual warfare has given the
American with regard to the principle.
Captain Coles notices that they continue
building vessels of the Monitor type. In
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bill was still under consideration in Committee when our report left.

Last night after our report left, the Credit Foncier Bill was further considered in Committee, after which the Committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Quebec, Oct. 8.

Last night after our report left the House continued to consider the subject of concurrence in the reports of the Committee of Supply.

On the resolution appropriating \$1,500 towards repairing the road across the Indian Reserve at Caughnawaga.

Mr. Dufresne of Montreal, moved that it be not concurred in, but that the item be left out. The motion in amendment was lost by a vote of 60 to 44, and the resolution was agreed to.

On the resolution for subscription to, and advertising in the Official Gazette.

Mr. Powell moved, in amendment, that the following should be added:—That the House, in concurring in this resolution, regrets that, on the recent renewal of the patent to the Queen's Printer, arrangements have not been made with a view to retrenchment, by means of which the Official Gazette would be published without cost to the Province, and the statutes and public documents be printed with the least possible expense.

Negative on the following division:—Yea 42, Nays 62.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the remaining resolutions were then concurred in.

That for \$20,000 expenses of Commissioners appointed to examine the metes and bounds of the public service was agreed to on a division.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved that the Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of ways and means. Hon. Mr. Galt, in reply, said that the House, in concurring in the resolution, regrets that, on the recent renewal of the patent to the Queen's Printer, arrangements have not been made with a view to retrenchment, by means of which the Official Gazette would be published without cost to the Province, and the statutes and public documents be printed with the least possible expense.

A debate arose, which, at half-past twelve, was adjourned, and the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at 3 o'clock.

After routine business, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Holton and Hon. Mr. Galt's amendment thereto.

The debate was still proceeding at 6 o'clock, when our report left.

Quebec, Oct. 7.

This afternoon Mr. Rose resumed the debate on Mr. Galt's motion. He referred to the attacks of Mr. Holton on leading men of the Opposition and on the House, and to the fact that Mr. Holton was in a position to arrogate to himself unassailable virtue. He referred to the time when Mr. Holton, as contractor, was accused by Mr. Brown of voting money into his own pocket, as proof that he then lost it; his parliamentary influence, then friend of railways, but that he now, to give the vote now, and he became its enemy. He attacked Mr. Holton also for not being ready with the financial speech, referring to the short time taken by Sir Robert Peel, Disraeli and Gladstone, to bring in their most celebrated budgets. It was now of the highest importance that Mr. Holton should be ready in the House on the basis of taxation should be settled here.

Mr. Holton replied that he was not the enemy of the Railway, but of the officers who misused its influence. When it was proved that any transaction of his with the Company was not honest, the accusation would have some weight. Anything said by Mr. Rose would apply as much or more to Mr. Galt as to him.

Mr. Langevin spoke for some time in French, explaining and enforcing views of the previous opposition speakers.

Mr. Perreault defended the Finance Minister for delay, the country had had enough of make-shift for the finance. Mr. Holton should take time fully to mature a scheme.

Mr. Bellerose spoke at great length in the same sense as Mr. Langevin, he would vote for all motions of want of confidence in a ministry so unblinking in its corruption.

The Opposition then continued moving resolutions to adjourn the debate, and adjourn the house, till the report left at a quarter past two.

When the report left, in the course of the discussion, Mr. O'Halloran denounced the Opposition as factious, and was attacked by Mr. Denis and Mr. Ferguson as having broken his pledged word.

Rumored Royal Marriage.

Now that her Majesty has returned, it is rumored that the royal visit to Germany will not be altogether unproductive of political consequences, and that the preliminaries of more than one royal marriage was settled on the occasion. Prince Alfred, the second son of her Majesty (now in his 20th year, having been born on the 6th August, 1844), is it is said, engaged to a princess of the house of Oldenburg, while the Princess Helena, the third daughter of her Majesty, will not, after all, be the Queen of the Greeks, but is to become the wife of a German prince, the nephew, I believe, of the sovereign who rules the destinies of the Prussian Empire. It is also asserted that her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge is at length about to change her state, or, "settle in life," as it is called, her fiancée being a German Protestant prince, sufficiently eligible to form an alliance with the royal house of England. Her Royal Highness is in her thirtieth year, having been born in November 1833.

—Correspondent of Belfast News Letter.

Those who speak without reflection, often remember their own words afterwards with sorrow.

The British steamer Sir William Peel has been seized in the Rio Grande, in Mexican waters, by the Federal steamer Remolco. The Sir William Peel had not completed discharging the cargo she took from England to Matamoros, a neutral port, and was seized on alleged suspicion of being fitted out as a Confederate privateer. A seizure in neutral waters is in every case illegal, and the Federalists are in every case liable to pay damages, or incur the consequences of such unlawful acts.

The net result of the Federal conscription in Hartford (Conn.) was \$8,000. Just four men out of the 1,127 who were drafted, and that of these four men two were negroes.

Bridal Quarrel.

A trifling disagreement about a trifling matter may destroy a life of enjoyment. It usually happens when the married pair do quarrel, the occasion is so despicable that they are ashamed to think of it. Yet that silly circumstance, like a drop of ink discoloring the whole vessel of water, often spreads its influence over the whole life. Just as

"A public in the streamlet's seat
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dew drop on the baby's plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

I find an exceedingly painful illustration of these ideas in an English publication, for the truth of which the author pledges his word.

A young couple had passed the first weeks of their marriage at the house of a friend. Having at length entered their new home, they were taking their first breakfast, when the following scene occurred:—

The young husband was innocently opening a boiled egg in an egg-cup. The bride observed that he was breaking the shell at what she thought was the wrong end.

"How strange it looks," said she, "to see you break your egg at the small end, my dear. No one else does so; and it looks so odd."

"O, I think it's quite as good, in fact better than breaking it at the large end, love, for when you break the large end, the egg runs over the top," replied the husband.

"But it looks very odd, when no one else does so," rejoined the wife.

"Well, now, I really do think it is not a nice way that you have got of eating an egg. That dipping strips of bread and butter into an egg certainly is not tidy. But I do not object to your doing as you please, if you will let me break my egg at the small end, as you do."

"I am quite sure your way is not so bad as eating fruit pie with a knife, as you do, instead of using the fork; always eat up your soup as if you were not accustomed to have such things. You really do not see how very bad it looks, or I am sure you would not do so," added the wife.

"The syrup is made to be eaten with the pie, and why should I send it away in the plate?" asked the husband.

"No well bred person clears up the plate as if they were starved," said the bride with a contemptuous look of her little head.

"Well, then, I am not a well bred person," replied the husband angrily.

"But you must be, if we are to be comfortable together," was the sharp answer of the fastidious lady.

"Well, I must break my egg at the small end, so it does not signify; and I must eat my syrup."

"I will not have either fruit pies or eggs at the table."

"But I will have them," petulently exclaimed the husband.

"Then I wish I had not been married to you," cried the young wife bursting into tears.

"And so do I," added the now incensed husband, as he arose and walked out of the room.

This domestic quarrel was followed by others equally trifling in their origin and disgraceful in their character; until the silly couple made themselves so disagreeable to each other that their home became unbearable and they separated.

Now I doubt not, the reader is ready to pronounce this quarrel about the opening of the egg a foolish affair. It was so, and yet I seriously question if the first quarrel between a newly married pair ever has a much more elevated beginning. Little things do great mischief, and are to be watched with a suspicious eye.

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body who has a mind not warped by party feeling, that Mr. Galt had a hard text upon which to dilate, when he took up the question of finance. That he had a cause, more than ordinary, to plead, and he, evidently, felt it. The views of his own administration of the finances have been presented in too glaring colours—their enormity stands too conspicuous in the broad sunbeams of day—to admit of refutation. He, therefore, passed them over, and directed his attack against his opponent. His own political crimes—his "systematic and continuous" diversion of the public funds to purposes to which they were not really applicable—his withholding from Parliament, and even, in many instances, from his own colleagues, the glaring misappropriations—the pecuniary losses to the country, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars ensuing from his unauthorized misappropriations—he was utterly silent on. One would imagine, on reading his speech, that he was free from the offences that he attributed to others, since not one word did he say in exculpation of himself, or crimes not merely charged but irrefragably proved against him. The rule, that a man must come into Court with clean hands, he altogether forgot. The country, however, looks at the matter in a different light, when the merits of the two parties are put in juxtaposition before it. The question now is, and no sophistry or ingenuity of Mr. Galt can distort it, whether we shall be governed by a set of men who have usurped every principle of right, who have plundered the public coffers for their own emolument and that of their followers, who have expended every year millions of dollars in bribery of the grossest description, who have deteriorated public credit, and plunged the country in heavy debt, shall be re-instated, or whether a government whose principles and objects are diametrically opposite, and whose sole aim is to extricate us from the slough of despond in which we are plunged, shall be sustained in their arduous and patriotic appeal to the people on these true grounds. Looking at the matter in this way, we believe in the proper light—we are happy to find that the government had even a small majority in the House, and that they are likely to have time to mature their measures of retrenchment—the "factious opposition" of the member for South Lanark, and his leaders—Cartier, Macdonald and Galt—to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Quebec Correspondence.
Quebec, 9th Oct., 1863.

MA. EDITOR.—You may recollect, when, about six weeks ago, it was proposed to give Mr. Rankin the seat for Essex, by a vote of the Leg. Assembly, how J. A. Macdonald and his friends protested and voted against it, alleging that the only tribunal competent to try the case, was an election committee.

Now, when by their own action, a committee is about to be organized, they suddenly discover that that course is all wrong, and a new election must be had, to give their friend, Mr. O'Connor, another chance.

After another week of great excitement, late sittings, and acrimonious discussions, the government has been sustained by a majority of three, in the fullest House, and largest vote ever known in Canada, only one member being absent from the city.

The division on Mr. Galt's motion was as follows, viz:—

Yes, 61
Nays, 64
Speaker, 1
Essex, (vacant), 1
Brown & Rose, (paired), 2

Le Boutillier, (absent), 129

Mr. Galt's non-confidence motion, you will recollect, went to condemn the McDona-

ld-Dorion ministry, which has been in office for about four months, for not devising and announcing to the House, some scheme by which the income of the Province would meet the expenditure; although he, and the party co-operating with him, had failed to do so, after eight years' tenure of office.

Only let Mr. Galt and his friends get back into office and power, and eight years more might elapse before they would trouble themselves about equalizing the income and expenditure, provided they could go on borrowing, and adding to the debt of the Province.

A curious incident took place in the debate referred to. Mr. Rose, with more violence than is usually manifested by him, attacked Mr. Holton, the Finance Minister, for having been a contractor on the Grand Trunk, during its construction, and accused him of everything bad, in connection with his contract; but it never occurred to him till he was done speaking, that his friend, Mr. Galt, had been a partner of Mr. Holton in the transaction. If his remarks were true as applied to Mr. Holton, of course Mr. Galt was equally bad, and should have been the last man to attack the government in the way he had done.

The opposition counted upon the votes of Foley and O'Halloran, which would have left the government in a minority of one; but these gentlemen, laying aside their personal grievances, voted with their party, and sustained the government, much to the disappointment of John A. and his friends.

Other gentlemen, among whom are Bellerose and Knight, of L. C., and Brown, Cook, and Conger, of U. C., elected by reform constituencies, voted with the opposition, believing that in doing so, they would turn the scale in favor of that party. If they had succeeded, they would, of course, have been entitled to a consideration.

MacGee is very uncomfortable in his present position. He is taking a position which will seriously injure him as a statesman, and deprive the country of the benefits which might result from his fine talents, if turned into the proper channel.

Yours, R.

PAKENHAM TOWNSHIP AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual Show of the Township of Pakenham was held at the usual place on the 7th inst., and proved to be the best the Society has had for some time. The day was fine, although the roads were muddy from the previous day's rain, making travelling unpleasant—still there were a large concourse of people present. The arrangements were excellent—creditable alike to the Directors and the Society's energetic and indefatigable Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Davis; thanks are especially due to the Ladies for their assistance in arranging the articles so nicely for exhibition.

The Victoria Hall, where the Show was held, was crowded during the day with visitors admiring the beautiful specimens of artistic skill here displayed, as also the less ornamental but more useful productions of the Dairy, Farm and Garden. The Ladies' Department comprised a variety of fancy work, which for beauty and ingenious design had to be seen to be appreciated.

A quilt by Mrs. Hilliard was most admired, the many thousand pieces of every color very neatly put together, representing the rising sun. Mrs. Wm. Dickson and Mrs. Samuel Dickson displayed equal good taste in quilts.

Mrs. Sweetland had a beautifully worked Ottoman, and specimens of inland mother-of-pearl work by Miss Dunnet and velvet painting by her sister were very pretty. Some beautifully cushioned, embroidery, and fancy work, done by Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Wm. Dickson and Miss McNicol and others, were highly commendable and added much to the interest of the Exhibition.

There was a deficiency of Woolen Goods. Mrs. Thos. Boves showed a fine sample of Black Cloth, which took the first prize. The Vegetables were very creditable. Mrs. William Woods had some fine Cabbages, Carrots and Turnips—great big fellows. Mr. Hilliard had some very large squashes and fine Cauliflowers. The Butter, of which there was a large quantity, was choice, Maple Sugar sweet looking, and the Tomatoes too tempting. Mr. Drurrie, of Ramsey, exhibited a splendid set of Harness. The Village tradesmen were not well represented, neither Buggies, Shighs or Waggon were to be seen, which was a matter of much surprise considering that on former occasions they had a well-deserved reputation. The show of stock was not so good as last year; the principle exhibitors were A. McArthur's, A. Dickson's, S. Dickson's, Young Scott, James Woods and Wm. Woods, Esqrs., a list of entries and prizes, &c., is presumed will be published.

The Cattle Market was held next day, which was wet and disagreeable, but as buyers from a distance were expected a great many animals were brought in. Good fat cows averaged in price \$24; oxen \$50 per yoke. A considerable amount of business was done.—Communicated.

In our issue of the 5th ult., a mistake occurred in our Quebec Correspondence. The paragraph in reference to the railway should have read as follows:—

The Railway Bill, which it is hoped will solve most of the difficulties connected with the B. & O. Railway, has at length passed the Legislative Assembly, and gone to the Upper House. Its most prominent feature is that by which the management of the Road is transferred to the Bond holders immediately upon their subscribing \$300,000 to complete the work to Arnprior or Roddy's Bay, and depositing \$40,000 of the amount in some of the Banks.

For the information of volunteer Riflemen we publish the following circular which has just come to hand from Head Quarters:—

HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 2nd October, 1863.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.
ACTIVE FORCE.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that, under no circumstances, shall Practice with Ball Cartridges be engaged in by Volunteers without being in uniform and under the command of an officer who shall be held responsible for the proper conduct of the party.

The Brigade Major of the district will have the whole arrangement and supervision of the Targets, &c., &c., and he will detail the days upon which each corps can practise at the Target, and will keep a book of Record for this special purpose.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

A. DE SALABERRY,
Lt.-Colonel, Deputy Adj. Genl., of Militia, Lower Canada.

WALKER POWELL,
Lt.-Colonel, Deputy Adj. Genl., of Militia, Upper Canada.

Provincial Exhibition Prizes.

We notice with much pleasure that Peterborough was credibly represented in the Kingston Exhibition by Dr. Poole, of Newwood, who exhibited a large and interesting collection of the Flora of our County and Materia Medica herbs. The botanical collection numbered 826 specimens, carefully dried, attached to white paper, and properly classified and named. This collection obtained a second prize. It was much superior in point of merit to that which obtained the first prize, but it was not so extensive.

The collection of Herbs used in Materia Medica consisted of 180 specimens, some of the most rare and valuable, obtaining not only from the judges the first prize, but a special commendatory notice.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Medical gentlemen who, like Mr. Poole, occupy the few hours of leisure afforded to them by the arduous duties of their noble profession, in bringing their scientific knowledge to bear on the development of the botanical, geological, or other comparatively little known resources of our Province.—Peterborough Review.

Dr. Cameron.

As our readers were informed through the columns of the *Courier*, Dr. Cameron visited Perth at the prescribed time. During his stay he performed many cures on patients suffering from eye and ear diseases. Among the operations performed we may mention three or four. Miss Margaret Ferguson, daughter of Mr. James Ferguson, Bathurst, had an operation performed for strabismus, or cross-eye, with entire success—her age was 11. Miss Christina G. Bell, aged 18 years, daughter of Mr. John Bell, Ramoth, submitted to a similar operation, with like success. Another well known young lady of Perth, the subject of a successful operation of the same nature. All these skillful operations were performed with very little pain to the patient, each occupying something less than one minute of time.

Dr. Cameron performed another operation which deserves special notice. Andrew Baird, Esq., Township of Lanark, had long been suffering from a growth or tumour on the eye, which was working the total destruction of that organ. Mr. Baird consulted Dr. Cameron as to the possibility of a cure; the doctor informed him that he could remove the tumour and in the course of two or three months effect a complete cure; the growth was removed, and Mr. Baird is fast regaining the use of the eye. Dr. Cameron was assisted in the above operations by Dr. Horsey, resident practitioner.—Perth Courier.

Dr. Cameron will be at Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, on Monday, 19th inst., to remain one week, when those who require his services would do well to consult him.

Since our last issue another "factious" motion of want of Confidence has been negated in the House of Assembly by a majority of three. As usual, the "independent" member for South Lanark voted against his Reform friends, and with the Cartier-Macdonald party.

The Volunteer Riflemen are informed that Sergeant Isom, of the 47th Regt., has arrived, and will drill in this place, this week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Accounts from India express apprehensions that the cholera is about to sweep over the stations of the upper provinces, as that fatal malady has shown itself simultaneously at several of the military posts. Although the cases are not numerous, it appears to be of a virulent type that every one attacked by it has perished. The annual precaution has been adopted of moving the troops from barracks and placing them under canvas at a distance from the great thorough-fares.

Correspondence.
OPENING OF BEACHBURGH WESLEYAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—On Sabbath, the 27th ult., the new Wesleyan Church in Beachburg was dedicated to the worship of God. In the absence of the Rev. W. Scott, Chairman of the Ottawa district, who was detained at home by sickness, the sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. W. Tomblin, of Pembroke, and in the afternoon by the Rev. R. M. Hammond, Chairman of the Pontiac district. The Church was well filled with worshippers on both occasions and a devout and grateful feeling pervaded the services.

On the following evening, a tea meeting was held in aid of the building fund. About five o'clock in the evening the Westmen Division of the Sons of Temperance, in full regalia, and accompanied by Daughters of Temperance and others of the fair sex, arrived from Westport Village, in a procession of about twenty carriages, headed by drum, life and banner. This fine Division has stood its ground and made its conquests those fifteen years, and as the following day was the twenty-first anniversary of the Order the Division generously agreed to come to the Beachburg tea-meeting, and to celebrate their own festival a day in advance.

The procession passed through the Village and on returning to the Town Hall, where tea was served, the Westmen choir sang an appropriate anthem. Between two and three hundred persons then partook of an excellent tea—graciously provided by the ladies for the occasion—after which the company moved into the Church to hear the addresses and music.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond occupied the chair, and presided with ability. After suitable devotional exercises he proceeded to remark that the advent of a new member to a family was commonly an occasion of joy, and that we had met this evening to rejoice over the addition of another member to the great family of Churches. He called attention to the fact that the "Sons" had attained their majority and had come to celebrate it, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the following order: Rev. Messrs. Tomblin, Cameron, [wh. Scotland], Huntington and Kiernan. [Without going into details respecting this part of the meeting, which would take considerable space, it may be said that the general variety of the speeches, with the soul-stirring music of the choir, accompanied by the melodious and led by Mr. M. M. Drew, made the light-weight moments pass almost imperceptibly. About eleven o'clock the meeting closed, and the "Sons" joined again in procession and set off for home, while the stewards retired to count the proceeds, which, with the Sabbath collection, amounted to about \$100.

The building is a neat frame structure, 45 x 30 feet,—one of the best lots in the centre of the Village. It is a credit to the Rev. Mr. Tomblin, through whose untiring energy and perseverance it has been erected, and to the lady, who, in this most trying year, has been the means of its disposal.

It is the first Protestant Church in the Township, but is not to be long alone. A Presbyterian Church is nearly completed in Westport, and steps have been taken to erect two other Wesleyan Churches, one at Westport Village and the other near the town line of Pembroke.

Oct 5th, 1863.

Written for the Carleton Place Herald.

True friendship is the most agreeable of the feelings. I had almost said the most lasting. Although it is not demonstrative or powerful as anger, revenge, fear, or love, yet friendship is more constant and exercises a greater effect upon mankind than either of those passions. Anger is strong in some dispositions, and may even carry reason entirely away with it for a time, but reflection generally restores its force, and even to individuals who retain anger for a lengthened period, the injury is generally greater than to the object. Revenge is the most deadly effect of anger; but revenge itself is seldom sustainable even in the most depraved minds. As the poet says:

"None are all evil—quenching round the heart,
Can suffer but they would not yet depart."

Fear is a feeling, characteristic to the greatest as well as the lowest minds. Instances well authenticated can be produced of men

who would face death on the battlefield without the motion of a muscle, and who would tremble at the fall of a leaf in the dark. Love, one of the strongest passions of which the human mind is susceptible, is yet evanescent, as the mist on the mountain, or like the wild tumultuous power of the delirium, either is itself or has its subject worn out ere the morning is well ushered in, or like the swift and fearful strength of the tornado that passes as a shadow and leaves nothing but ruin in its track. How different the still small whispers of friendship, which, although scarcely audible, reverberates from the one end of the civilized world to the other, and rule States and Empires with a rod of peace! What were this world without friendship? who would wish to live a day without it, or give one hour's congenial intercourse with a true friend for all the blandishments and flatteries which unbounded wealth can purchase? In spite of all the love for gold in this our gold-loving age, friendship rules the world, and long may she reign in the sincere wish of

Paisley, 28th Sept., 1863.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—According to previous announcement, the Anniversary of the W. M. Sabbath School came off on Thursday, the 8th inst. Though the day was exceedingly unpromising, being gloomy and wet, we found that the children to the number of about sixty, and a goodly number of their parents, had assembled at the appointed hour. After the opening services—singing and prayer—the children were examined by their Superintendent on the Sixth chapter of the gospel of St. Matthew. The answers were prompt and for the most part very correct, which reflects great credit both to the children and their teachers. The female Bible Class was also examined by their excellent teacher, Mrs. Bailey. Their answers were a sufficient proof that the instructions they received were not lost and must prove a lasting blessing to them in after years. Next came the most interesting proceedings, at least to the children, the conclusion we came to from the very pleasing appearance of their smiling countenances, and which also proved that the ladies were not behind in the culinary department. The refreshments were now passed round, consisting of excellent tea, a choice assortment of cakes, and a dessert of fruit. Next came the intellectual feast from our respected Chairman, the Rev. G. Beynon, in

A arrival of the "Persia"	sufficient evidence against the Alabama to	month 15,000 of 88,000 deserters from the	Provincial Parliament.	on with the orders next session at the stage	HIDRAH	T. G. Shanks
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Provincial Parliament.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Quebec, Oct. 8.
The Speaker took the chair to-day at three o'clock, after routine business the discussion of the Hamilton debt bill on the question of its being read a third time was entered upon, and was in progress when our report left.

HURRAH
For good Times.

Two Shawls or Plaids, Mrs. Samuel Dickson.
And also the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Dickson for the Flowers displayed on the table.
R. H. DAVIS.
Secy. and Treasurer.
Pakenham, Oct. 9th, 1863.
Premiums

A revival of the "Persia."
New York, Oct. 7th.
The steamship Persia, from Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown 27th, inst., and left for New York this afternoon.
A Paris letter of the World says the pilot-boat Persia is being repaired by the Government engineer and laborers at the Government Dock. When she goes to sea she will carry the French flag, and is already being fitted out for the Confederate salute which will be officially responded to.
The Federal vessels of war are on the watch outside, and the chances of an action are imminent.
The papers state that the Florida will leave port after the present week. This morning, she will leave the dock, but no definite port, in the meantime, she may be ordered by one of two formidable colleagues.
Lyons, Sept. 30.
The Rhine has overflowed its bed to the height of two metres along the line of Lyons. The country upon the banks of the river is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height.
Paris, Sept. 26.
The Patrie of this evening states that the question whether the Poles should be recognized in the quality of belligerents has been continuously raised by one of the two great maritime Powers.
The Patrie announces the arrival of Chełmno, the Duke of Brunswick, at Lyons.
The Nation gives without guaranteeing its accuracy, a report that the Corps Legislatif will be evoked in October.
The Pays d'Alsace the truth of the rumor that M. Drouyn d'L'Huys had tendered his resignation.
The same paper contradicts the statement that the Duke of Garmont had been charged to address communications upon the Polish question to the Austrian Government.
The Pays also states that no intention is entertained of superseding Baron Gros, who will return to London to-morrow.
The Federal Council has decided to withdraw the Swiss Embassy from Japan, on account of the political condition of that country.
The Pirates Alabama, Georgia and Concord had been visiting the ports at Cape of Good Hope, and had captured the ships Spanish Bride, Lola, Prince of Wales and San Antonio, and landed them.
The United States Steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 26th of August, in pursuit of the Confederate raider. The frigate Liverpool had been left at St. Helena, and the frigate was reported to watch the suspected iron rams.
Mason's letter to Earl Russell on withdrawal from London was published. It repeats his instructions from Richmond, which state that Jeff Davis believes that the English and American Governments will not receive a Minister, therefore it is not expedient to the interest or dignity of the Confederate States. Mr. Mason is not to continue his residence at London a day longer.
The London Index says it is not contemplated to withdraw Shields.
The French Government has ever been courteous while that of Mason has been the reverse.
The Alabama has arrived at Table Bar on the 5th of August, capturing a steamer and the ship Sea Bird, New York. She is now at the port of the 19th of August.
The Georgia put into Simons Bay for repairs on the 16th August. Had captured and boarded the ship Prince of Wales from Valparaiso for Antwerp; her fifteenth capture.
The Concord put into Simons Bay on the 10th of August, and captured and boarded the ship Santee from Albion.
The U.S. Consul protested against the capture of the Sea Bird, on the grounds that she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivery up of the Tuscaloosa, on the ground that being a prize and not yet condemned, she violated the Consul's Proclamation, by entering a British port.
The Government decided adversely to the Consul in both cases, whereupon the Consul issued a protest.
The Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 19th of August, it is supposed in pursuit of the Alabama.
The Polish question was unchanged.
It was reported that Prince Napoleon was to leave for London on a mission relative to Poland.
Continental news unchanged.
Liverpool Sept. 26th.
The prospect of the fall of the Confederacy is much debated, the friends of the South asserting that it will not affect the issue.
The Army and Navy Gazette cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from the capture certainly not equal to the capture of Knoxville, Chattanooga, Vicksburg and Fort Hudson.
The Times today, editorially labors to show that the exhaustion of strength is practically felt by both combatants in about equal degree, and only wishes it would induce them to terminate the struggle.
It is reported that Baron Gros has informed Earl Russell that the opinion of the British Government relative to the Polish negotiations is that it is preferable to close a useless discussion.
Bombay Sept. 9.
The man arrested as Nena Sahib has finally proved not to be him.
American Securities.—The daily news of city and country business now takes place in the London Market in American securities transactions in which have been in former times on no extensive a scale. The fact is that the securities have been so largely absorbed by the Americans themselves that business has been neglected.
ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.
St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 8.
The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Galway, arrived here, en route to New York, at 9 o'clock.
The Times says that Earl Russell, in his speech relative to the iron-clads in the Mersey, is interpreted as meaning that the British Government is not prepared to recognize the Confederacy, and that the existing law is in its favor, so that Parliament may be called upon to press measures for the purpose.
The Directors of the Great Eastern have issued a report showing that more capital must be provided or the Company will be dissolved.
The steamship Persia, lately launched for the Canadian line took fire at Greenock on the 29th. At the latest report she was still burning.
Earl Russell had made an important speech on foreign affairs at Blackheath on the 28th. He referred to the considerable influence to the American question, justified England in recognizing the Confederacy as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also referred to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the Government had not

Provincial Council.
Quebec, Oct. 8.
The Speaker took the chair to-day at three o'clock, after reading the report of the Postmaster General, and the discussion of the Hamilton debt bill, on which he is being read a third time was entered upon, and was in progress when our report left.
Last night after our report left, the Committee of the whole on the Credit Foncier bill rose, and reported they had made some further progress and obtained leave to sit again.
Five private bills from the Legislative Assembly were read a first time.
The House then adjourned.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Last night after our report left, the debate was continued on the Hon. Mr. Galt's amendment to the motion of the House to go into committee of the ways and means.
Mr. Conger moved that the debate be adjourned to be made the first order for to-day.
The motion was negatived on the following division:
Yeas—Allaire, Arochambault, Beaubien, Bell (Russell), Bellerose, Blanchet, Brown, Brousseau, Buchanan, Cameron, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Conger, Connelley, Currier, Dault, DeBoucherville, Denis, Dockett, Burgess Joseph, Dugas, Gaudet, Gaudin, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Lagervin, McDonald J. A. McGe, Morris, Pisonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poirer, Powell, Price, Raymond, Robitaille, Ross J. C., Ross J. S., Shanly, Street, Tancresse, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright, of Ottawa County.
Nays—Ault, Bell (Lanark), Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion A. A., Dorion E., Dufresne, Elkan, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huot, Huntington, Joly, Labrecque, Lacombe, Levesque, McDonald D. A., McDonald John, McDonald J. S., McKenzie Alex., McKenzie Hope, McConkey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGivern, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Paquet, Parker, Perrault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Smith A. B., Smith Shuler J., Somerville, Stirling, Sylvan, Thebaud, Thompson, Wallbridge T. C., Wells, White, Wood.—64.
Mr. Thomas Ferguson moved that the House do now adjourn.
After an hour's discussion, the motion was lost on the following division:
Yeas—Ault, Bell (Lanark), Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion A. A., Dorion E., Dufresne, Elkan, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huot, Huntington, Joly, Labrecque, Lacombe, Levesque, McDonald D. A., McDonald John, McDonald J. S., McKenzie Alex., McKenzie Hope, McConkey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGivern, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Paquet, Parker, Perrault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Smith A. B., Smith Shuler J., Somerville, Stirling, Sylvan, Thebaud, Thompson, Wallbridge T. C., Wells, White, Wood.—64.
The motion was declared lost on a division. On an assurance from the Opposition that the debate should be closed before 11 o'clock, Mr. Conger's motion for the adjournment was then unanimously agreed to, and on motion of the Hon. J. S. McDonald the House adjourned at 10 minutes past four.
The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock to-day.
After routine business the adjourned debate on the Hon. Mr. Galt's amendment to the motion for going into committee of Ways and Means, was proceeded with, and was being continued when our report left.
Quebec, Oct. 8.
To-night after a long debate, the vote was taken as follows, at 11 o'clock:
Yeas—Abbott, Allaire, Arochambault, Beaubien, Bell of Russell, Bellerose, Blanchet, Brown, Buchanan, Cameron, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chapais, Cockburn, Conger, Connelley, Currier, Dault, DeBoucherville, Denis, Dockett, Dufresne, Dugas, Gaudet, Gaudin, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Lagervin, McDonald J. A. McGe, Morris, Pisonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poirer, Powell, Price, Raymond, Robitaille, Ross of Champlain, Ross of Dundas, Shanly, Simpson, Street, Tancresse, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright of Ottawa County.—61.
Nays—Ault, Bell (Lanark), Biggar, Bourassa, Burwell, Caron, Chambers, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion, A. G., Dorion E., Dufresne, Elkan, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Joly, Labrecque, Lacombe, Levesque, McDonald D. A., McDonald John, McDonald J. S., McKenzie Alex., McKenzie Hope, McConkey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGivern, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Paquet, Parker, Perrault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Ross of Champlain, Ross of Dundas, Shanly, Simpson, Street, Tancresse, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright of Ottawa County.—64.
The main motion was then agreed to, and the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, wherein resolutions were passed granting \$18,000 for Toronto Gaol. Charged upon the Upper Canada building fund. \$15,000 for the erection of the Quebec Gaol. Charged upon the building fund. Jury fund of the district of Quebec \$4,000 for repairing the Kamouraska Gaol and Court House. Charged upon the Building and Jury Fund of the district of Kamouraska \$3,000.454.37 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and authorizing the Governor in Council to raise, on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, a sum not exceeding \$150,000, by the sale of Provincial stock, on the issue of Provincial debentures or both. The Committee then rose and reported, the report to be received, and the Committee adjourned.
The Bill to facilitate and diminish the cost of the collection of school rates, was read a third time and passed.
The Bill further to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, was read a second time and passed.
To amend the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada; respecting the Medical Profession and the sale of drugs was read a second time.
Three private bills were read a second time and one private bill was read a third time.
The House then adjourned.
The Speaker took the chair to-day at three o'clock.
Hon. J. S. McDonald said the period fixed for two sessions per day expired to-day and he moved that the order be enforced for the opening of the session.
Hon. J. S. McDonald moved that there be a sitting from 11 to 1 o'clock to-morrow, for advancing measures in the hands of private members.—Carried.
In reply to the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Hon. J. S. McDonald said there could be no objection to the adoption of a rule for going

HURRAH
For good Times.
Fall and Winter GOODS AT A. GORDON'S CASH STORE P. Kenham.

Premiums
Accrued by Township of Admaston Branch Agricultural Society, at the annual Exhibition, which came off at the Town Hall, Admaston, Sept. 29, 1863, together with the names of the successful competitors and the prizes awarded to each.

GROWING CROPS.
Best Fall Wheat, new land, Samuel Tait; 2, Thomas Lyons; 3, Donald Stewart.
Best Fall Wheat, old land, John Campbell, Sen.; 2, Alexander Brown; 3, David Graham.
Best Spring Wheat, new land, David Graham; 2, Thomas Martin; 3, George Dundas.
Best Spring Wheat, old land, Peter Campbell, Sen.; 2, Thomas Hennessey; 3, John Campbell, Sen.
Best Peas, 1 acre or more, David Graham; 2, Samuel Tait; 3, John Campbell, Sen.
Best Oats, 1 acre or more, Thos. Hennessey; 2, John Campbell, Sen.; 3, Peter Campbell.
Best Barley, 1 acre or more, John Campbell, Sen.; 2, Peter Campbell; 3, John Stewart.
Best Potatoes, 1 acre or more, J. Campbell, Sen.; 2, Samuel Tait; 3, Arch. Patterson, P.M.
Best Swedish Turnips, 1 acre, John Campbell, Sen.; 2, David Graham.
STOCKS.
Best Mare and Foal for general use, Andrew Sullivan; 2, Robert Brown, Sen.; 3, George Brown, Jr.
Best Span Draught Horses, Peter Campbell; 2, Robert Brown, Jr.; 3, David Farquharson.
Best Saddle Horse or Mare, Richard Cardiff; 2, James Hennessey; 3, J. Cardiff.
Best 3 year old Gelding, Filly, John Cardiff; 2, John Cardiff; 3, James Naismith.
Best 2 year old Gelding or Filly, John Cardiff; 2, Thomas Hennessey; 3, David Graham.
Best year old Gelding or Filly, John Stewart; 2, James Brisco; 3, John Stewart.
Best Bull, 3 years old or over, (one entry) Wm. Black.
Best Bull, 2 years old or over, John Potter; 2, Donald Stewart, Sen.; 3, Samuel Tait.
Best year old Bull, Alexander Brown; 2, David Graham; 3, John Campbell, Sen.
Best Milch Cow, George Cardiff, Sen.; 2, George Cardiff; 3, James Naismith.
Best 2 year old Heifer, George Cardiff; 2, George Cardiff, Sen.; 3, David Farquharson.
Best 1 year old Heifer, Wm. Pendar; 2, John Campbell, Sen.; 3, George Cardiff, Sen.
Best 3 year old Steers, John Campbell,

Lines Written on the Death of Robert Coburn, Jr., by his Sister.

I had a little brother once,
The fairest of the fair,
I often kissed his rosy cheek,
And combed his curly hair.
But like a rose plucked in the bud,
Beginning first to bloom,
He bowed his pretty little head,
And death then sealed his doom.
The fever raged upon his brow,
He sighed and heaved his chest,
And Ah, methinks I see him now,
His cheeks are red and flushed.
Go take a look at that lone bed,
Look on that lifeless clay,
For little Robert is now dead,
Not dead but gone, we say.
His eyelids closed, his lips are pressed,
His breathing has now ceased;
We hope the Lord his soul has dressed,
To reign with him in peace.
Dear friends and relatives don't mourn,
Jehovah is ours still;
He can awake at the last morn,
Substant to his will.
Pembroke, Sept. 14th, 1863.

Mind makes the Man.

There is a little simple truth—
Dispute it, ye who can—
'Tis not old age, or lively youth,
But mind that makes the man.

Wearing the Beard.

One great cause of the frequent occurrence of chronic bronchitis, may be found in the reprehensible fashion of shaving the beard. That this ornament was given by the Creator for some useful purpose there can be no doubt, for in fashioning the human body, he gave nothing unbecoming a perfect man, nothing useless, nothing superfluous. Hair being an imperfect conductor of caloric, is admirably calculated to retain the animal warmth of that part of the body which is so constantly and necessarily exposed to the weather, and thus to protect this important portion of the respiratory passage from the injurious effects of sudden checks of perspiration. When one exercises for hours his vocal organs, with the unremitted activity of a public declamation, the pores of the skin in the vicinity of the throat and chest become relaxed, so that when he comes to the open air, the whole force of the atmosphere bears upon these parts, and he sooner or later contracts a bronchitis; while had he the flowing beard with which his Maker has endowed him, uncut, to protect these important parts, he would escape any degree of exposure unharmed. The fact that the Jews and other people who wear the beard long, are but rarely afflicted with bronchitis analogous disorders, suggests a powerful argument in support of these views.—Dr. May.

Home

This is not the home, though that may have its charms; nor the field, carefully tilled, and streaked with your own foot-paths; nor the theatre, though their shadow be to you like a great rock in a weary land;—nor yet is it the fire-side with its sweet blaze-play;—nor the pictures which tell of loved ones; nor the cherished books,—but far more than all these—it is the Presence. The Lure of your worship is there; the altar of your confidence there; the end of your worldly faith is there; and adorning in all and sending your blood in passionate flow, is the ecstasy of the conviction, that there at least you are beloved; that there you are understood; that there your errors will meet ever with gentler forgiveness; that there your troubles will be soothed away; that there you may unburden your soul, fearless of harsh, unsympathizing ears; and that there you may be entirely and joyfully—yourself.—*Th. Morel's "Reveries of a Bachelor."*

The mind is like a glowing spark, which, when suffered to rest, is ever in danger of being smothered by the dross and ashes which life deposits. It must be kept constantly in motion, lest it perish in its youth. The quiet monotony which is so suitable to the body, as it becomes impelled by age, is fatal to the mind.

MORE GOLD.—It is said that unmistakable evidences of the existence of Gold upon the river Moira have been discovered. The precious metal has been found in small nuggets about the size of a pea, and pronounced a fine article by those qualified to judge. That section is known to abound in a variety of other minerals.—*Montreal Herald.*

A man named Rittcher, the head of the passport office in Warsaw, was recently stabbed to the heart in the street close to his own door. He had just organized a new police.

A whale was lately captured near Bideford, on the English coast, by a party of young ladies, who were bathing. The length of this "monster of the deep" was about three feet deep.

COSTLY.—At a sale of autographs in Paris, a pair of yellow paper was sold for 500 francs. It was a note written and signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1534.

Ten Frenchmen kill themselves every day. Statistics show that 3,000,000 have thus died in France within the present century.

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Ramsay will hold a Meeting in the Town Hall, for transaction of business on Friday, 16th inst., at Ten o'clock, forenoon.
Patrons who have not made their Report, will please hand them to the Clerk before the above date.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.
Ramsay, 2nd October, 1863. 5-a

Notice.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL for the Township of Westmeath intend, at a Meeting to be held by them in the Town Hall of the aforesaid Township on the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, passing a by-law to establish a road from 2nd concession East of Muskrat Lake, between Lots 4 and 5 to the Lake shore, between the front of Lots 4, 3, 2, and 1, until it joins the Lake Shore Road in the Township of Ross, said road to be 40 feet wide. By order,
NATHANIEL WESTMEATH,
Township Clerk.
Westmeath, Sept. 29th, 1863. 6-a

ATTENTION.

THE first week of October, next, the undersigned will have Lots of the first quality for sale.
THOMAS ROE,
Ampror, 144-45th Moon & Plaster.

John W. Boynton, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c.

Office—Directly opposite A. McLaughlin's Store
PERTH, C. W.

Notice.

THE Municipal Council of McNaughton, in the Town Hall on Monday, 19th of October next, at the hour of nine o'clock, forenoon, to transact any Township business that may be brought before them.

JOHN D. McNAUGHTON,
Town Clerk.

Strayed Heifer.

CAME to the Premises of the subscriber, 5th concession of Brockville, on the 13th of July last, a black and white Heifer, two years old. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.
JOHN McDONALD,
Brockville, September 29th, 1863. 4-g

WHEREAS Alex. Hunter (Carder)

has left my employment contrary to his agreement with me, besides (being aided and abetted by his brother John Hunter, now Spinner for John McIntosh, Almonte), has obtained money from me under false pretences, the public are hereby cautioned against hiring or harbouring said Alexander Hunter after this date, as such parties will be proceeded against according to the utmost rigor of the Law. WILLIAM LOGAN,
Renfrew, Sept. 26th, 1863. 4-g

CASH! CASH!

PAID FOR
50 Kegs sweet Dairy BUTTER,
100 bushels Good WHEAT,
200 SHEEP BELTS, and
100 BEEF HIDES.

Owing to the great increase in our business this Fall, we have been induced to purchase a very large stock of Goods—much more than we ever had in this Village. The Stock in each department was well bought, and we are determined to sell in every department at the lowest paying profit for

Cash or Ready Pay.

IN DRY GOODS—Print, Cottons, Cotten Yarns, a good assortment of Gallahadi and Fancy Goods, Coburgs, Marinos, Winces from 1s to 2s 6d per yard, Flannels all colors from 1s 4d to 3s, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' Mantles 10s to 30s, Wool Scarfs of all designs, Gloves, Veils, Ribbons, &c.
Clothing, Over-coats from 17s 6d to \$11.50, Pants, Vests, &c.
Factory Cloths, Ladies' Furs, Bosoms, Cuffs, Mitts, and Mite, cheap.
A good new lot Boots and Shoes, Men's Boots from 5s 10d to 8s 9d, Men's Double Soled Course Boots 13s 9d Cash.

IN GROCERIES—Tea from 2s 3d to 3s 9d, Sugar, New Russian Rice, (Soda Biscuits) Apples, Cheese, Coffee, good, at 1s 3d.

TOBACCO—A splendid Smoking Tobacco at 1s 4d Cash.
Sole Leather, best No. 1 Spanish at 1s 3d each, Salt in Bags, Pork Barrels 4s 9d, Firkins 2s 3d, Pails 11d each, Brooms 9d to 1s 3d.

School Books of all kinds. Paper, &c. Warren's Medicines from \$60 to \$200. Hardware, Nails, Glass, and small ware. A splendid lot Crockery and Glass ware. Stone Tea Sets, good, 8s; fine China 4s. 75c to 8s.

Harness, Pumps, and No. 1 Shingles—sweet, Store pipes, &c.
We sincerely thank the public for our increasing trade, and trust we can do well for all that call.

W. TENNANT & CO.,
Island Store, 27th Sept., 1863. 4

Caution.

I HEREBY FORBID any person or persons from giving credit to any one in my name without my written order.
THOMAS NUTTEVILLE, SEN.
Huntly, Sept. 25th, 1863. 4-c*

Bee Hives

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
per hives.

New Goods! New Goods!

NEW GOODS.

New Goods at D. WARD'S.

D. WARD

HAS just returned from Montreal, and is now opening up a choice lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade. Being early in the market he has obtained a good selection of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS which will be sold at the lowest prices.

His Stock of DRY GOODS will be found complete and adapted to suit the tastes of the fashionable as well as the plain.

His STAPLE GOODS consist of Blankets, fine all-wool Flannels, Union Flannels, All-wool and Union Towels, French Towels, cheap, plain and checked Winceys, Mantle Cloths, Coatings, &c.

In FANCY GOODS, Plain and Printed Colours, Printed Alpacaes and Laines, Plain Alpacaes, cheap Delaines, Ladies' Hats, Flowers and Ribbons—all new and in fashion—Woolen Hoods, Head Dresses, Scarfs, Corsets, &c.

100 men's and boys' Caps, 200 pairs Boots and Shoes, Cotton Yarn, &c.

The usual stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

CASH paid on Good Dairy BUTTER, WHEAT, and SHEEP BELTS.

CALL AND TRY!

Almonte, 11th Sept., 1863. 2-v

Auction Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the lot number twelve in the tenth concession of Ramsay, on Friday the 16th of October, one span of horses, six cows, one calf, two pigs and several articles of farming implements and household furniture.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock a. m. Terms made known on day of sale.
PETER McGRUBER, Junr,
Ramsay, October 9th, 1863. 6-g*

Farm Lot for Sale.

OF No. 18, on the South side of the Bonaventure River in the Township of ADMONTOON, County of Renfrew, containing 126 ACRES, between 40 and 50 acres cleared and under good cultivation. The soil is of good quality, and is within 3 and a half miles of the Village of Renfrew. There is a good house, barn, and other buildings. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.
H. SCOTT, Renfrew P. O.,
Admontoon, 28th Sept., 1863. 6-g

ADVERTISE.

NOTICE.

THE Provisional Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew hereby give notice that the following is a true copy of a By-law to be taken into consideration on the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1863, for the purpose of raising by way of loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the purposes and to be applied in the manner therein mentioned.

By-law No. 15.

A By-law to raise by way of Loan the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the purposes therein mentioned:

WHEREAS the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew, have resolved to finish and complete the County Buildings, which have been in part erected in the Village of Pembroke, the County Town of the said County of Renfrew, and also to erect such other Buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of Judicial, Municipal and other business of the County.

And, whereas, to carry into effect the said resolved objects, it will be necessary for the said Municipal Corporation to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas it will require the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said loan or debt, and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality irrespective of any future increase of the same and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last periodical assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, was one million seven hundred and eleven thousand and two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of one mill and three-eighths mill on the dollar.

Be it therefore enacted by the Provisional Municipal Corporation of the County of Renfrew:

1st. That it shall be lawful for the Warden to raise by way of loan from any person, or persons, body, or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the said Warden for the purposes and with the object above recited.

2nd. That the said object be lawful for the Warden to cause any number of Debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required not less than One Hundred Dollars each, and that the said Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipal Corporation and be signed by the said Warden.

3rd. That the said Debentures shall be made payable in Twenty years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect at the office of the Treasurer of the said Municipality, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4th. That the said Debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent, per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the first days of June and December in each and every year at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

5th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of said Debentures and the interest at the rate aforesaid to become due thereon, an equal special rate of one mill and three-eighths mill on the dollar shall be levied in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the continuance of said Debentures or any of them.

6th. That this By-law shall take effect and come into operation upon the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-law to be taken into consideration by the Provisional Municipality of the County of Renfrew at the Village of Pembroke, in the said County of Renfrew, on Monday the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1863, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Pembroke, the Twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1863.

JOHN HICKY,
County Clerk.

Robert Anderson,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, County of Renfrew, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases and other legal documents drawn on reasonable terms at his residence, Almonte, C. W.

Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE Undersigned having fallen into a poor state of health has come to the determination of closing up his business, he would therefore call on all those indebted to him to make an immediate settlement of their accounts, and thereby save costs.

WILLIAM PEDER,
Carleton Place, July 13th, 1863. 4-5

CHARLES DORWAN,

WATCHMAKER, LANARK, C. W.
WATCHES, Timepieces, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c., repaired with care and despatch.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Lanark, July 15th, 1863. 45-yr.

Smith's Falls Foundry

AND MACHINE SHOP.

Agricultural Works.

Frost & Wood,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
Buccony Mowing and
Reaping Machines,
Stumping Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Road Scrapers,
Dog Powers,
Drag and Circular Cross-cut Saws,
Machines, Cultivators, and agricultural implements generally, Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Circular Saws, Machines (capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day), Shingle Machines, Grist and Saw Mill Castings, and Job Work of all kinds.
Smith's Falls, C. W.

Mortgage Sale.

THE Sale of the Lands and Premises of John McPhail on mortgage to James Dunlop Gemmill is adjourned until Wednesday the 21st day of October next, then to take place at O'Leary's Hotel, in the Village of Almonte at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1863.

W. M. SEAY,
Attorney for James D. Gemmill.

1863. Brookville to the West.

THE Northern Transportation Company will, during the present season, run their line of First Class Upper Cabin Steamers: daily between Ogdensburg and Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago.

Leaving Ogdensburg on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, calling regularly for Passengers and Freight, at BROCKVILLE, ALEXANDRIA, CLAYTON, CAPE VINCENT, and OSWEGO.

Passengers and Families moving West can embark with their Luggage, Trunks, Stock, &c., and land together, without transshipment or Transhipment, at their point of destination.

These Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers and Second Cabin with Cook Stoves and comfortable accommodations for passengers and Families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

No efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation of this, as the CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.

For tickets, &c., apply to
HIRAM FULFORD,
General Passenger and Freight Agent,
Brockville, C. W.

Office adjoining Brockville and Ottawa R. R. Depot, or at the following Sub Agents:

WILLIAM KELLY, Carleton Place.
J. K. COLE, Almonte.
W. H. BOWEN, Perth.
D. C. SMITH, Smith's Falls.
April 14th 1863. 32-

Brookville and Ottawa RAILWAY.

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

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.
" Carleton Place do do 7:20 "
" Smith's Falls do do 7:40 "
" Brookville do do 8:00 "
" Perth do do 8:20 "
" Almonte do do 8:40 "

GOING NORTH.
Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.
" Carleton Place do do 3:30 "
" Smith's Falls do do 3:45 "
" Brookville do do 4:05 "
" Perth do do 4:25 "
" Almonte do do 4:45 "

Leave Perth for Smith's Falls and Brookville, 7:35 a.m.
" Almonte do do 7:50 p.m.
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth, 4:15 a.m.
Arrive at Perth, 9:20 "
Leave Smith's Falls for Perth, 5:35 p.m.
Arrive at Perth, 6:15 "

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 10:45 a.m. and West at 2:30 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stages for Merrickville and Frankville; at Almonte, with Stages to and from Arnprior; thus making a Daily Connection between Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

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

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

ROBERT CRAMPTON thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business in Carleton Place, would beg to intimate that he has just received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, JAS. W. DUNNET,
Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 4-c

HIDES! HIDES!

ALMONTE TANNERY.
1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.
FOR SALE, quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Call-skins.
THOMAS SMITH,
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-f

WOOL! WOOL!

ALL CASH and over half the highest will be paid for good clean fleece wool.
FACTORY CLOTHS, and all other Dry Goods, on hand, and will be offered lower than the lowest.
A new lot of TEAS and TOBACCO 10 to 15 c. lower on the pound than previous Stocks. Butter sold at 2s 1d by taking 6 for cash.
W. J. TENNANT & Co.,
Island Store, Almonte, 16th June, 1863. 41

New Drain Tile Works.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Ramsay and surrounding townships that he has Good Bricks and Drainage Pipe Tile now ready for Sale.
BRICKMAKER.
Bennie's Corners, July 27th, 1863.

JAS. DUNLOP HOUSE CARPENTER.

MILL-WRIGHT, &c., &c.
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.

BUREAUS, Bedsteads, Tables, Picture Frames, and other articles of household furniture made to order.

He is also prepared to build small fishing smacks, pleasure and racing boats.

Great Sale of Stoves.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction on the 26th day of September, 100 of the Hamilton and Toronto Stoves, consisting of Cooking, Parlour and Box Stoves of various patterns, and trimmings complete with copper bottoms.

Parties wanting a first rate article, and at low prices, should attend this sale, without fail, as bargains will be had.

—ALSO, AT THE SALE—
Will be sold 1 GOOD NEW LUMBER WAGON and a first rate NEW CUTTER.

TERMS OF SALE.—For Wagon and Cutter, 6 months credit, and on all sums over \$20 on Stoves, 3 months credit by furnishing approved endorsed Notes, if required; under \$20 Cash.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
W. & C. W. BOTSFOED,
Perth, August 20, 1863. 51-c.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to make immediate payment. In order to assist customers in complying with the above notice, Wheat, Oats, Peas, and Butter will be taken at the highest price on account.

NATHANIEL McKENLEY,
Carleton Place, 20th July, 1863. 46-f

For Sale, at this Office.

A WAGON COMBINATION SEWING Machine, warranted in first rate order, and capable of sewing anything from the finest Muslin to the heaviest cloth, Linen or Bechtlin. A trial will be given of its work; and instructions in the proper manner of using it.
September 15th, 1863.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to this Office, are hereby informed that they will be sued without any further notice, unless the several claims against them are immediately paid. They may gratify about them; but they will have themselves to blame if they neglect this notice.
Carleton Place Herald,
Office, Sept. 15, 1863. }

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet in the Town Hall on Monday, the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. All Overseers of Highways are required to hand in their Road Reports on or before the above date.

22 o'clock of Council.

JAMES CONNERY,
Town Clerk.

Pakenham, September 15th, 1863. 2

Tailoring.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that he has commenced the tailoring business in that house known as Mrs. Beck's building, formerly occupied by Dr. Hurd as an office, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business with punctuality and despatch. Good fits warranted.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Carleton Place, June 12th, 1863.

Harness! Harness!

J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Pakenham and surrounding country for past patronage, begs to intimate that in order to keep pace with the times, he is prepared to keep constantly on hand a stock of ready made wear, consisting of carriage and gig harness, silver plated and painted, and all Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars. Stained and Red Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carriage Trimmings, &c. to order.

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

CALL AND EXAMINE.
Pakenham Nov 15th, 1862. 11-f

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

JUST ARRIVED from England, per s.s. "Jura," Fresh GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, of reliable qualities and true to name.

CATALOGUES will be ready in a few days and will be mailed free to any address. Timothy & Clover Seeds for sale at the Perth Seed Store.

JOHN HART,
Perth, March 17, 1863. 29.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his usual varied and well-assorted stock of SPRING GOODS, amongst which are the following:

DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS,
SEWED GOODS,
FLOWERS,
SHIRTINGS,
GREY COTTONS,
BLEACHED DO,
STRIPES,
LADIES AND MISSES STRAW & FANCY HATS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.

With a great quantity of other Fancy and Stable Goods, which are too numerous to mention, and with a large assortment of Gents' Straw and Felt Hats. The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices to suit the times.

A. MCARTHUR,
Carleton Place, May 12th, 1863. 36

Land for Sale.

THE WEST HALVES OF LOTS Nos. 19, 21, and 22, in the 6th concession of the Township of Pakenham. The West Halves of Lots Nos. 19 and 21 in the 8th concession of the Township of Pakenham.

The above Lots contain 100 acres each, a portion being under cultivation and the remainder hardwood bush.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, JAS. W. DUNNET,
Pakenham, 8th June, 1863. 4-c

HIDES! HIDES!

ALMONTE TANNERY.
1,000 GOOD BEEF HIDES WANTED.
FOR SALE, quantity of superior tanned and finished LEATHER, comprising Sole, Upper, Kip, and Call-skins.
THOMAS SMITH,
Almonte, September 23rd, 1862. 3-f