

Carleton Place Free Press.

VOL. XIII.

CARLETON PLACE C. W., APRIL 15, 1863.

No. 32

SABBATH READING.

voidly delayed. The Switzerland took the lead, and reached midway between the batteries when a shot struck the boiler, exploding it and sending three negroes badly, and the mate, G. Conner, slightly. The vessel then floated down the river, and was taken in tow by the Albatross. Her damage is slight.

The Lancaster, less fortunate, was struck soon after passing the first battery, and she striking her, almost splitting her hull in twain, and several passing through her boilers and cutting her steam pipe. She soon commenced to sink, but fearing that she might fall into the hands of the rebels, Lieut. Col. Ellet discharged his revolver into the cotton around her boilers, and set her on fire. Her bow went under, however, and in a few seconds the vessel disappeared beneath the engulfing waves. One of her pilots lost a leg, and her engineer was slightly wounded.

My little Daughter—Sleeping.
Soft be thy pillow my darling,
That bears thee in slumber to night;
Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning
Wakes thee to fairer delight:
My precious, my innocent darling,
My loving my beautiful one,
God keep thee from sickness and sorrow,
Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morrow,
If thou shouldst not wake again—
What but a cloud and a tempest,
And sadness, and anguish, and pain;
The curls on thy brow are our sunshine,
The light of thine eyes is our joy;
The smile on thy lip brings us gladness,
And pleasure unmix'd with alloy.

Surely the angels my darling,
Will watch you in waking and sleep,
And God, in his infinite goodness,
The way of thy footsteps will keep:
Tenderly, lovingly, benevolently,
Shield her from angels to night;
Sweet be her slumber, till morning
Wakes her to dearer delight.

Sterling Integrity.
I have bled before you from my childhood
unto this day. Behold, here I am
witnessing to the Lord, and before
his anointed, whose ox have I taken?
or whose ass have I taken? whom have
I defrauded? whom have I oppressed?
or whose hand have I received any bribe
to blind mine eyes? and shall I will re-
sist it?—I Sam. xii, 2, 3.

Such was Samuel's address to the
elders of Beth-lehem, where he had assembled
for Saul's public inauguration as king. It
was a glorious testimony to the justice
of this appeal when the shout of an assem-
bled nation echoed back, "Thou hast not de-
fracted us, or oppressed us."

Can we, each of us, say the same? Can
we stand up before high heaven, whatever
our situation, or circumstances or profession
and say with an honest heart, "These
hands are clean? I have never defrauded
my neighbor, and embroiled my character,
or sought to exalt my own on the ruins
of the expense of his? I have never sought
to do an underhand deed or be a party to
a clandestine transaction that cannot stand
the light of day? I may be in humble cir-
cumstances; wealth or position, or influence
I may have none. I may be poor the vic-
tim of designing men, but, thank God, I
have a good conscience." This volume of
my inner life corresponds with the outer.
Every leaf may be read; find the blot if
you can.

There are volumes of this world's strange
library which have their splendid exteriors
—a binding of gold and embroidery, but
opening them, they are tattered and worn
even; they cannot bear inspection; they
are to be looked at, not examined. When
opened they fall to pieces like the dust in
the mummy-case! O, rather have the out-
side cover poor—the binding tattered—than
the leaves soiled with mercenary dirt, and
villain fraud; rather the scanty meal
and the frugal dwelling than the banquet
with its every piece of plate showing the
reflected face of a hungry creditor, and the
music jarred with the whimpering cry of
the defrauded orphan!

If there would be a character which we
would more than another—the character
of the cave Endor—conjure up from
the invisible world, as a grand pattern for
the times, it is this great Aristides of the
Hebrew Commonwealth—this venerable
imposition of old-world honor and in-
tegrity. Would none ever in guilty shame
at his apparition? Would no knees trem-
ble if he should appear in the shop, the
warehouse, the market-place, the exchange?
We have plenty of Sauls nowadays—warrior
of brave heart and fiery imagination—warrior
spirit, all ready with the graves of brass
and spears of iron. But what of the
Samuels, who, with the moral armor of
probity and honor, will save their country
from a sordid invasion than that of sword
and bayonet, and from a more humiliating
and debasing ruin.

Avoid—avoid and young men especially—avoid
all base servile, undignified, and mean
Part with anything sooner than their in-
tegrity and conscious rectitude; flee from
injustice as you would from a viper's fang;
avoid a lie as you would the gates of hell.
Some there are who are callous as to this.
Some there are who, in stooping to mercen-
ary dishonesty and larceny—in driving the
immoral bargain—think they have done a
clever action. Things are often called by
their wrong names; duplicity is called
shrewdness, and wrong-headedness is called
long-headedness; evil is called good, and
good evil, and darkness is put for light,
and light for darkness. Well! be it so. You
may be prosperous in your own eyes; you
may have realized and envied; but you
may have your carriage and plate and pa-
gentry; but rather the shielding, and a crust
of bread and a good conscience, than the
stately dwelling or palace without it.
Rather than the marble mausoleum, which
glides and another's eye of heartless villany
and fraud—rather, rather, rather, that
heap of grass we were wont to feed our
geese upon in an old village churchyard, with
the simple stone that bears record of a cot-
ter's virtues, "Here lies an honest man."

There is nothing more sad than to be car-
ried like a vessel under the straight course
of principle; to be left a standard course
ship on the sands of dishonor; a man bol-
dering himself up in a position he is not cal-
culated to. "That is a man of capital," say
the world pointing to an unscrupulous
and successful swindler. Capital! What
is capital? It is what a man has? It is
counted by dollars and cents, stocks and
shares, by houses and lands? No! capital
is not what a man has, but what a man is.

Character is capital. Honor is capital.
That is the most fearful of ruin when char-
acter is gone, when integrity is sold, when
honor is bartered for a miserable mess of
earthly pottage. God save us from ruin
like this! Perish what may—perish gold,
houses, lands—let the winds of mis-
fortune drive our vessel on a sunken rock,
but let integrity be like the valued keel,
sake the sailor boy lashed with rope round
his body, the only thing we care to save,
let me die; but let angels read if friends
cannot afford to erect the gravestone,
"Here lies an honest man!"

Let Samuel's mantle and piety be ours. The
happy cultivation and exaltation of the ac-
tive and passive virtues, the blending of
the inner with the outer life, not a negative
saintship, like that of the men of Mt.
Sion (Judges v, 23), but the harmonious in-
tegration of diligence in business, with fer-
vency in serving the Lord; kind in heart,
strong in faith, and pure in spirit; but all
crowned and beautified by giving glory to
God. The true Christian is not like the
pyramid with its naked sides and tiers of
monotonous stone; but rather like the
Alp its majestic slopes feathered and
studied with forest and cave, shady and
lucid stream; where the chalets may
bound and the birds nestle, and the foxglove
hang its bells, and the weary pilgrim rest
and slake his thirst, while its diadem of
snow glorifying all, is bathed in the
cloudless azure of heaven.—Rev. J. R.
Maddox.

Joy in the Cross.

There is more joy in enduring a cross for
God than in the smiles of the world; in a
private, despised affliction, without the name
of suffering for his cause, or anything in it
like martyrdom, but only as coming from
his hand, kissing it and bearing it patient-
ly, yet, gladly, for his sake, out of love to
him, because it is his will to try thee. What
can come amiss to a soul thus compassed?

I wish that even they who have renounced
the vain world, and have the face of their
heart turned toward God, would learn more
of this happy life and enjoy it more, not to
hang so much upon sensible comforts, as to
delight in obedience, and to wait for those
at his pleasure, whether he gives much, or
little, any or none. Learn to be still find-
ing the sweetness of his commands, which
no outward or inward change can discom-
fort, and the blessedness of his love, which
is, yet, gladly, for his sake, out of love to
him, because it is his will to try thee. What
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Indians tried for Murder.

At the late Brantford Assizes, two Indi-
ans, both Lotridge and Peter Montour
were tried for the murder of Thomas Thom-
as, also an Indian, on the 13th of Janu-
ary last, on the Indian Reserve, below the
village of Newport. The evidence showed
that on the morning of the 14th the de-
ceased was found lying dead on the north side
of the road in the Indian Reserve, near a
fence. He was lying on his back, his legs
apart, his face swollen, and a bruise on his
nose and face. Albert Jamieson, another
Indian stated that the evening before he
was found dead, he and the two prisoners,
were riding with him, his horse, and the
deceased, who was drunk, quarrelled with
the prisoners, and he and Montour got out
to fight. Lotridge prevented them, and they
got into the wagon again. Deceased after-
wards had a quarrel with Lotridge, and
Lotridge kicked him out into the road.

He got into the wagon again, and they all
became friendly once more. Lotridge and
Montour got out near the house of an In-
dian named Johnson, and the deceased soon
afterwards. The deceased, on getting out,
turned back, and proceeded down a hill,
and the foot of the hill and body was
found next morning. It was about ten
o'clock when the parties left the wagon of
the witness Jamieson. A squaw living in
the neighborhood heard the cry of a person
in distress calling for mercy, about mid-
night. The cry appeared to proceed from
the bottom of the hill. She like the de-
ceased, or saying to another "run,"
and then "stop." Another squaw heard a
pitiful voice late in the night. The medi-
cal evidence, given by Drs. Digby, Bown
and Griffin, seemed to warrant the conclu-
sion that it was more probable that the de-
ceased was killed by a fall than by a blow,
although it was possible that a blow might
have caused it. After the evidence for the
prosecution had been given, Mr. S. B. Free-
man, who defended the prisoners, submi-
ted that there was not sufficient evidence to
go to a jury. The judge remarked that
there had not been shown that the deceased
was killed at all, as it was quite possible the
deceased might have fallen off the fence and
broken his neck, and even if he were mur-
dered, there was not sufficient evidence to
connect the prisoners with it. He could not,
therefore, think for one moment that the
jury would be so stupid as to convict the
prisoners, and he accordingly directed the
verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the
box.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

A party consisting of seven men,
among them the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr.
Port Stanley, left that place in an open
boat, on Monday forenoon, for Port Dover.
They stopped at Port Burwell over night,
and in the morning re-embarked with two
additional persons. A storm coming on,
they made an effort to pass through the cut
at Long Point, but the passage was so
blockaded with ice that they could not ac-
complish their purpose, and they were obli-
ged to beat about during the ensuing night,
thoroughly drenched and benumbed with
cold. They were finally obliged to adopt
the desperate alternative of standing across
the mouth of the American shore, and finally
succeeded in landing in a thoroughly ex-
hausted condition, on Wednesday afternoon
near North East, Pa. They were barely
able to reach a farm house some three
quarters of a mile from the shore, where
they were kindly cared for and their neces-
sities relieved. They subsequently crossed
the river, and reached Port Dover by
railroad. All were more or less frost-
bitten, and one of the party had both legs
badly frozen.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

The village of Napanee is blessed with a
Clerk who looks sharply after the interests
of the municipality. Last week he re-
sponded to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who de-
livered a lecture in the Wesleyan Church on
Egyptian antiquities, calling the evening be-
fore the lecture at the Wesleyan parsonage to
demand from the Rev. gentleman \$2 license
for exhibiting his proposed lecture. He
did not see Mr. Taylor, but the Rev. Mr.
Poole, on his behalf, positively refused to
comply with the demand. Mr. Osborne in-
sisted that he was authorized by the Reeve,
Mr. Ham, to collect the amount, but Mr.
Poole was firm, and he did not get the
money. If he had been the first of April we
could have understood the Rev. Mr. Taylor
sending the Clerk on such an errand, but to
try such a prank at any other time was
scarcely compatible with the dignity of his
official position.

Some time ago we published an account
of the murder of Mr. Rowland, a respect-
able jeweller of Princeton, N. J., by a no-
torious robber and gambler named Charles
Lewis alias George W. Simond. On Fri-
day he suffered the extreme penalty of the
law for his crime. It is strongly suspected
that he was guilty of several murders,
among others, that of Dr. Burdell. It is
reported that he stated he was with Burdell
the same night he was killed; that he was
acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham; and
that he knew all the parties. No confir-
mation of the suspicions entertained was
extracted from him during his confinement.

At a recent negro celebration, an Irish-
man stood listening to Frederick Douglass,
who was expatiating upon Government and
Freedom, and as the orator came to a pe-
riod from the highest poetical heights, the
Irishman said, "Bedad, he spoke well for
a nigger." "Don't you think so?" asked
the speaker. "No," he said, "he only a half
negro." "Only a half nigger, is he? Well,
if a half nigger can talk in that style, I'm
thinking a whole nigger might beat the
Prophet Jeremiah!"

A dead body was found on Saturday
morning in the bay, near the wharf of the
Great Western Railway, Hamilton. It
has been identified as that of a man named
George Anderson, who disappeared four or
five months ago. He was under the influ-
ence of liquor when last seen, and is sup-
posed to have accidentally went over the wharf.
The deceased leaves a wife and family in
Brantford.

The Montreal Transcript says a few of
the Montreal and private friends of the hon-
orable member for Montreal West enter-
tained him at dinner at the Donaghy Hotel
on Thursday evening last. The re-unions
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Lanark Council.

Middleville School house,
March 21st, 1863.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met
this day; present, councillors, Mathie,
Affleck and Yule. In the absence of the
Reeve Mr. Mathie acted as appointed Chair-
man.

The minutes of last session of Council
were read, approved, and signed by the
Chairman.

The Reeve and councillor Campbell now
entered and took their seats.

The following accounts were presented
and read:

Petition from John Cunningham, praying
the Council not to grant the prayer of the
petition of Thomas Mathie, in relation to
purchasing part of the concession line op-
posite the 13th lot 3rd concession.

Petition from Joseph Ranger, complain-
ing of a nuisance on a boundary line be-
tween the Township of Lanark and Dar-
lington, and the 2nd concession, containing a
house and stable.

Award of the Arbitrators, appointed for
the settlement of the difference existing be-
tween the Municipalities of the Township
and Village of Lanark.

Letter from James Horne declining to
accept of a Grocer's License.

Mr. Mathie gave notice of a motion for
the attendance of James Campbell senior,
at this session of Council for the purpose of
arranging the time and terms of granting a
dood for the land and building contemplated
for the Hall.

On the petition of Peter Kerr and others,
reserved, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded
by Mr. Mathie, That the clerk be, and he
is hereby instructed to write to the Council
of the Village of Lanark, in the name of
this Council, inviting its co-operation in re-
building the bridge referred to in that peti-
tion; on the condition of each Municipality
rebuilding the portion of it within their re-
spective limits. Carried.

On the petition of Michael O'Connor,
reserved, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded
by Mr. Yule, That Municipal Councils not
having jurisdiction in such cases the petition
be thrown out. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, in amendment,
seconded by Mr. Mathie, That the prayer
of the petition be complied with, to the ex-
tent of granting the petitioner a hearing and
that the clerk be directed to acquaint him
with the date of the next meeting of Coun-
cil. A amendment lost by casting vote of
the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by
Mr. Yule, That the Council do now go into
Committee, for considering the best mea-
sures to procure a dood for, and deciding
upon specifications for finishing and fitting
up the house contemplated for a Town Hall.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr.
Yule, That Mr. Mathie be Chairman of
Committee. Carried.

Committee reported progress, and begged
leave to adjourn.

Moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr.
Campbell, That this Council and the clerk,
thereof, as collectors for the Lanarkshire
sufferers, do now report progress; and that
the sums collected be paid to the clerk, to be
by him remitted to the Secretary of the Tor-
onto relief Committee, requiring a receipt
therefor, as to the disposal of the sums col-
lected in this Township for the same ob-
ject. Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Town Clerk.
Lanark 1st April, 1863.

Creeling the Bridge-room.
A curious custom in connection with mar-
riage prevailed at one time in Scotland, and
from the manner in which it was carried
out was called "creeling the bride-room."

Early in the day after the marriage took
place in the proceeding assembled at the house
of the newly-wedded couple, bringing with
them a "creel," or basket, which they filled
with stones. The young husband, on being
brought to the door, had the creel firmly
placed on his back, and he was then led to
the position had to run the rounds of the town, or
at least the chief portion of it, followed by a
number of men to see that he did not drop
his burden; the only condition in which he
was allowed to do so being that his wife
should come after him and kiss him. As
the husband depended altogether upon the wife,
it would sometimes happen that the husband
did not need to run more than a few yards,
but when she was more than ordinarily
bashful, or wished to have a little sport at
the expense of her lord and master, which
it may be supposed would not unfrequently
be the case, she would carry his load a con-
siderable distance. This custom was very
strictly enforced; for the person who was
last creel had charge of the ceremony, and
he was naturally anxious that no one should
escape. The practice, as far as Galashiels
was concerned, came to an end about sixty
years ago, in the person of one Robert
Young, who, on the ostensible plea of a
"sore back," lay abed all the day after his
marriage, and obstinately refused to get up
and be creel; he had been twice married
before, and no doubt felt that he had enough
of creeling.—*Book of Day.*

The Mayor of London, C. W., has creat-
ed a great sensation by an assault on the
officers now stationed there. Sir W.
P. Williams has written a letter on the oc-
casion, in which he intimates that some peo-
ple's sense and understanding can only be
reached "through their pockets," and the
Mayor, in the satisfaction of informing the
people of that city that it is his intention to
remove the large military force from Lon-
don, "on the first opportunity, or on a re-
duction of the force in Canada taking place."

WHAT HE CHEWS AND WHAT IT COSTS.
—If a man during fifty years, chews every
day two inches of solid plug tobacco (and
millions do it) it will amount at the end
of that time to nine thousand three hundred
and sixty six feet, or a mile and a quarter
of tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches
broad, and will cost \$1,500.

"Your honor was right and I was wrong
—as your honor is very apt to be," said
a distinguished councillor to a presiding
judge.

On being shown a portrait of himself, very
unlike the original, Hood said that the artist
had perpetrated a false Hood.

The Rev. Lachlin Taylor.

This noble Agent of the Bible Society

leaves Hamilton to-day (Wednesday) for
New York, whence he will take his depar-
ture on Saturday next for Vancouver's Is-
land and British Columbia. He goes on a
special mission to those new and interesting
colonies, on behalf of the British and For-
eign Bible Society, to examine the whole
country as a field of operation for that So-
ciety, and to make arrangements for estab-
lishing permanent depositories and agencies,
as well as to employ colporteurs to follow
the miners to their distant places of labor,
religious solitude, and numerous tempta-
tions.

Mr. Taylor's mission is one of im-
portance, he is probably the most suitable
agent that the Society could engage, on ac-
count of his well-known courage, enterprise,
perseverance, and uniform success. He in-
tends to remain six or eight months, in or-
der to obtain a thorough knowledge of the
Pacific provinces, with regard to their re-
ligious facilities and prospects. May he be
made a great blessing wherever he goes! and
may he have a safe and comfortable voyage,
and a sure return to his old friends! Mr.
Taylor's address will be Victoria. Vancou-
ver's Island.

The Cultivation of Flax.
The most essential condition for the pro-
fitable growth of flax, is good drainage,
either natural or artificial. It is a waste of
labor and money to sow flax seed on land
where water stagnates round the roots. The
next is to plough the land deeply, and to
pulverize it thoroughly. The roots of the
flax will, unless prevented by a hard sub-
soil, penetrate half the length of the straw
into the ground, and the length and size of
the straw, other things being equal, will de-
pend upon the length of the root. Hence,
if the farmer fail to fulfill these conditions,
he will obtain a very inferior quality.

The seed should be of the growth of the
preceding year, plump, heavy, glossy, of
uniform size and color, of a clear brown
hue. If there are many seeds of a light
drab, chocolate color, the lot should be re-
jected.

The manual substances most likely to
be required for the soil of this state, fit
them for profitably raising flax will be the
Earthy Phosphates. As each ton of straw
bears ten bushels of seed, we see from the
above table that seventeen pounds of the
earthy phosphate will be withdrawn from
the soil by each crop.

At the present time the great majority of farmers
will most easily understand the kind of soil
best adapted for the flax raising, when they
are told that the soils best adapted for bar-
ley are the best also for flax, and where
maximum crops of the former are found to
grow, maximum crops of the latter may be
easily calculated on.

Woods which are well known to be in-
jurious to all growing crops, are peculiarly
so to flax. No pains therefore should be
spared to purify the flax seed from all for-
eign adulterations, and with a view of buy-
ing the seeds which have lodged on the sur-
face of the soil beyond the reach of germina-
tion, the ploughing should be done with a
Michigan double plough, which more com-
pletely inverts the surface than any other.
It is also desirable that the sowing should
be suspended long enough after ploughing
to give seed of any weeds which they are

According to the New York Tribune, the

The Quebec Mercury announces that Mr. Richard Rae, of Hamilton, has been appointed Emigration Agent for that port in place of Mr. Gillespie, removed.

We deeply regret this accident and

There are many hundreds, and even thousands in our country, who are eloquent denouncers of poison alcohol, and for this find no fault with them, but we cannot see what good they can expect to accomplish while they are, themselves, devoted to the principle of stimulation, and, in fact, very much in the use of tobacco or opium. How can they expect their preaching to take

BONFIRE ON THE GRAMPIANS.—The materials for a large bonfire were conveyed Mr. McNab, of Dalchally House, near Crook Laggan, to the top of the Great Dunne loch hill overlooking the Valley of the river, in order to celebrate the Royal Anniversary. About dusk nearly the whole population of the upper part of the Glengarr, numbering nearly 200, headed by a piper and torch bearers, began to ascend the mountain. After lighting the fire, and partaking of the refreshments liberally provided for them, they cleared the green, and danced till after midnight to the stirring music of the bagpipes. All the party descended the rugged path in safety, and after a hearty cheer for the Prince of Princes.

An association has been formed in London, of gentlemen belonging to Victoria, Australia, called "The Victoria Emigrants' Assistance Society," the object of which is to assist eligible labourers desirous of emigrating to Victoria, and generally to stimulate emigration to that colony. At the meeting held to form the association, the sum subscribed in the first instance amounted to the sum of £200.

Operations at Charleston.---

At the Godrich asizes, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1889, John H. Godrich, Esq., in the presence of John Cashen, a young man about 21 years of age, was charged with shooting with intent to kill. The evidence showed that Elijah Baker, a constable of Perth County, had a warrant placed in his hands about the 15th of January, 1889, for the apprehension of John Cashen. He arrested him at Carleton Place, on the 17th. Cashen having got leave to go into a room in a tavern, effected his escape. Baker pursued him along with Thomas Pounder, another constable, and came up with him at Mr. Thomas Ryan's, McKillop's, in the county of Huron. He then charged by the collar. Cashen immediately discharged his revolver, and the ball struck him on the left side of the head about three inches from the ear. At the trial, Baker uncovered his head and showed the jury the hole made by the ball, which the pulsation of the brain could distinctly sense. The medical evidence showed that, if Baker's skull had not been so thick, he would have been killed. The pistol shot would in all probability have caused his death. Cashen was found guilty of assault, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labour.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Hon. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend Chapter 45 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, respecting the uses and sale of personal property.

Hon. Mr. Mowat brought in a bill to amend the Act respecting Municipalities in Upper Canada, so far as respects incorporated villages.

Several members being still absent, the orders of the day were postponed and

The Paris correspondent of the Times

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

[illegible]

—

ERPOOL, WEDDING GIFT.—An engagement ring similar to that which was worn by the late Queen Victoria, and great anxiety has been felt to give a characteristic expression to the gift, and affection which all classes of the Royal family on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Ever forward where good feeling are to be displayed, the ladies of Liverpool adopted a resolution to present a diamond ring to the bride, and for that purpose a committee was formed, and a subscription opened, limited to a maximum of two guineas. Within a very short time £1,000 had been subscribed by upwards of 300 ladies. The committee, after discussion, decided upon the purchase of a diamond ring of 11 large and valuable stones, in all £8,000, together with a diamond bracelet, valued at £150, and these gifts were presented to the bride by an illuminated address, are presented to Her Royal Highness.

city of Constantinople. The

are limited to the production of the Turkish Empire. A somewhat building has been constructed in the famous Hippodrome by the Sultan. The Sultan has, however, disposed of the project from and it is said he visits the place with great interest in the collections of luxury displayed—the fine carvings of Anatolia and Smyrna; the old brocades of Aleppo, Damascus; the tapestries of Brussa; the silks of Albania; the collection of the Sultan's own arms, etc. The last named alone at the value of two millions of dollars. The agricultural products, such as wheat, cotton, silk cocoons, are but a small part of the exports.

One of the sailors of the "Ala-

He reports her having cashed left Liverpool, the following—Alert, Avill, Altawaha, Brillant, Tacker, Corsair, Castine, Emily Farnham, Elisha Denbar, E. L. Grimshaw, Hatteras, Levy Murette, Lafayette, Lamplighter, Ocean Parker, Olive Jane, Ocoetche, Raker Cook, Starlight, Wales, Tonawanda, Union, Washington, Wave Crest, and

on Tuesday, for the murder of

Portland prison. The prisoner, looked very harmless, suddenly and arm over the front of the nearly succeeded in getting warders, who were with him, seized him, and other warders the dock, and an almost death-place—the prisoner kicking, roaring more like a wild human being; and it required strong men to hold him. Several his legs and arms, and some him by the hair of his head. For some minutes, and when as only when he was held fast of the man was beyond any well be imagined. He was chained and strapped, and sentence. Evidence was given to show

and there kept the sailors at bay. Dr.

Eight one of the officers appears to have been thrown through a port into the river, where he was drowned. Another, a merchantman, who was ill in the cabin, died. The two sailors were found dead upon the deck, and there were fearfully hurt, and some are supposed to be drowned.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND THE BOLES.—At a great demonstration on the 10th inst., held at the Guildhall in London, by the Boles' Relief Committee, presided over by Sir H. Verelst, Florence Nightingale, accompanied by Miss M. A. Weston, who contained the following passage:

"There is a fund for the sick and wounded in the British insurrection, would you kindle this little sum into it (nearly £10,000) makes my heart burn to hear of their misery struggling again for freedom and prosperity—bless her efforts, and reward her labors to bless her efforts, as his latter edited great applause, and followed by three hearty cheers for Miss Nightingale."

drawn its glow largely from the

thirteen years, and along for upward of thirty years, and wherein 108 witnesses were examined. The case was heard in the Superior Court on Saturday, Judge Teasdale presiding. The suit was brought by George Pezer, Esq. of this city, to obtain possession of a will, of the estate of the late George Pezer Esq., of the value of £10,000. The will was contested by the defendants of Mr. Pezer's lawful heirs, on the ground that the testator was an alien, and that he was not of sound mind at the time the will was made. The pretensions of the defendant were not supported by proof, in the opinion of the learned Judge who decided the case, and Judgment was given in favor of Mr. Aford as the residuary and several legatee of Mr. Pezer.—*Quebec Mercury.*

the Victoria Chronicle, Vancouver's Isl

... says that the 7th of February was the best day they had had during the winter. The thermometer being six degrees below the freezing point! Victoria is nearly on the same parallel of latitude with Antiochia and the head waters of the Saguenay, St. Maurice and Ottawa rivers, and to get the same low temperature on the Atlantic coast, we must have to go as far south probably as Philadelphia or Washington, or in other words between five and six hundred miles. The extraordinary mildness of the Pacific coast, in latitudes which are almost insupportable on the Atlantic coast, points (to me at least) to the future of the North American Continent.

the railways running into Boston an-

those that those companies had agreed to lower rates which would divert a considerable portion of the Western trade with New York, and lead it through Connecticut and New Hampshire to Boston. It was also the intention of the Grand Trunk was a party to the agreement, and would have the same purpose with the Eastern lines at Ogdensburg. A Portland paper criticizes this statement so far as it relates to the Grand Trunk. Mr. Brydges having invited the Managers of the Portland Board of Trade that no such arrangement had entered into. The Portland Advertiser then adds:—"So Portland is the natural support of the Canadas and the West for the present.

named carrier coils, residing near

er's inquest was held by W. A. Schor-
Esq., when it was stated in evidence
on the preceding evening deceased
retired to bed in his usual health,
that his daughter, surprised at the non-
presence at the usual hour in the
ing, went to see what was the matter
she found him dead. A post mortem
examination by Dr. Haight showed that de-
ceased had died from disease of the heart,
a verdict to that effect was returned by
coroner's jury.—Recorder.

current of a grand camp of instruction

formed in our neighborhood, to be based of troops in the garrisons of Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, who be encamped together during the summer, for the purpose of practicing manoeuvres, ball practice and such exercises together, the camp to be formed after the manner of the camps at Aldershot, Cullinstown and other places in Britain. It is the place spoken of as likely to be selected, but it is understood that the military authorities have not as yet come to a decision upon the matter.

s proclamation has caused the return

ward of fifteen hundred deserters daily from their regiments. Thus far no impediments have been thrown in the way of enforcing the proclamation. Notwithstanding the order laid down in the proclamation for the return of deserters has expired, the government is disposed to deal leniently with all who return to their regiments.

A violent assault was committed on Dr. J. A. Ayer, last week, by one James Brown. The doctor was knocked down and severely bruised. Information was laid before the Ayer Magistrate charging Anderson with intent to murder, but defendant was released.

AMERICAN NEWS!

The Exploit of the Federal Rains.

The following is a detailed account of the passage of the rains Lancaster and Switzerland below Vicksburg:

Admiral Farragut requested that an iron-clad and two rams might be sent down to him, anticipating danger from below. The rams Lancaster and Switzerland were ordered down by Gen. Ellet, with picked crews. The former was commanded by Lieut.-Col. John A. Ellet, and the latter by Col. Charles R. Ellet. The rams started to run the Vicksburg batteries at five o'clock in the morning of the 25th ult., having been unavoidably delayed. The Switzerland took the lead, and had reached midway between the batteries when a shot struck the boiler, exploding it and sending three persons badly and the mate, G. Conner, slightly. The vessel then floated down the river, and was taken in tow by the Albatross. Her damage is slight.

The Lancaster, less fortunate, was struck soon after passing the first battery, one shot striking her, and another hitting her boiler, and in a few seconds the vessel disappeared beneath the engulfing waves. One of her pilots lost a leg, and her engineer was slightly scalded. The crews of the vessels behaved nobly, and obeyed orders promptly. To this they are indebted for their escape from death in this terrible trial.

The batteries at Warrenton opened on the Hartford to prevent her from going up to carry out her part of the programme, but with the exception of two or three men who were slightly wounded, she escaped damage.

The rebels planted heavy guns opposite the canal, with the view of making a failure, on account of their deadly range. There is a heavily casemated work in course of construction at Warrenton, which Farragut shelled twice, but no reply was made by the batteries. He has received a supply of coal, delivered in barges from above. He saw the smoke of several vessels in Red River, but what they were could not be ascertained.

Rear-Admiral Porter telegraphs to the Navy Department that the rams Lancaster and Switzerland would not have been allowed to go down the Mississippi had he been on the spot to see that the orders were obeyed. He adds that the rams were totally unprepared for the voyage, and that it was madness to attempt to pass the batteries in broad daylight.

New York April 7.

The steamer "Eastern Queen" has arrived from New Orleans on the 29th, and Key West on the 1st.

Capt. Collins reports that, while at Fort St. Philip, South West Pass, was boarded by the U. S. Boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New Orleans, stating that the rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson.

Washington, April 8.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

T. Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs from Leavenworth as follows:—Major Ransom of the 6th Kansas infantry informs me that he has discovered Hicks' band of guerrillas in Jackson County, Mobile, killing 17 and hanging 2 engaged in the robbery of the steamer Sam Gaty. He also recovered some of the contrabands, and captured 21 of the bushwhackers' houses, and guerrilla camps, with all their equipment, ammunition, and stores.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Commanding.

Philadelphia, April 8.

A private letter, dated off Charleston, 1st inst., says it is reported that Charleston has been evacuated by all the rebel forces, and that the city is now in the hands of the Federal troops. Four iron-clads have been in Edisto River, 20 miles south of here for a week. Admiral Dupont will be here to-day if it is said the bombardment will come off. It is reported that the army will remain at Port Royal until after the bombardment. It is also reported that the rebels have had time and opportunity to fortify the land approaches so as to make them almost impregnable. We have been engaged for the last two days in hanging chains to the sides of our vessels, so as to protect the machinery.

Washington, April 8.

Private letters just received from officers attached to the Charleston expedition, written on the evening of the departure of the fleet to attack that city, expressed themselves confident of success, and they say such is the general feeling among both officers and men.

New York, April 8.

The Post learns that, on the 4th inst., Gen. Foster was at Little Washington, with a brigade, a regiment of North Carolina troops, virtually surrounded by rebels, who have erected batteries on Tar River, between Newbern and Little Washington. The naval force of the Confederates is unable to pass. It is understood that a battle has taken place between Foster and the rebels, but nothing definite is known. Heavy firing has been heard, lasting from Wednesday night to Friday night, evidently from the rebel batteries. Foster's means of defence are deemed ample, having a fort, and strong trenches, with sufficient ammunition and provisions. Large reinforcements are in transports below the batteries, but are unable to reach Foster for want of naval force competent to take them. It is reported that Foster had sent to Fort Monroe some time since for naval reinforcements, and it was expected troops would be sent from Suffolk.

New York, April 9.

From various correspondents the following additional facts are gleaned relative to General Foster's position at Washington, on 30th ult. About ten thousand rebels under Hill and Pettigrew are to the north side of the town, and seven regiments are on the South Bank of the Pamlico river. The gunboat Com. Holt opened on the rebels. The night the rebels took up all boats in the river and planted batteries along its bank in such positions as rendered it almost impossible for vessels to pass, and established themselves two miles from the town, completely commanding our works. Next day the Com. Holt got aground and was struck 30 times by rebel batteries but finally got off. Two transports with troops unsuccessful attempted to reach Foster. A small lighter had succeeded in reaching Gen. Foster with supplies and ammunition—the daring feat having been accomplished by morning.

Gen. Hill has notified Foster to remove all women and children, as it is intended to shell the town, but up to the second it had not been done, as our gunboats had kept the battery fully engaged. On the 4th morning eleven ships arrived, and others, with nine and eleven inch guns, were expected on the 5th. A Newbern letter, dated 3rd p.m., states

that the gunboats had arrived at the mouth of the river, and it is thought that they will demolish the rebel batteries. Gen. Palmer and Prince have taken such steps as lead to the removal of all fears for the safety of Gen. Foster. The rebels are reported as having 5,000 men on the road between Newbern and Washington.

Washington, April 8.—10 p.m.

The excitement here in regard to the reported attack on Charleston, is intense. The navy and War Department are still without official advice in regard to it, but no doubts are entertained that the attack had been made, and the result was unfavorable to the rebels. The continued reference of the rebel newspapers is regarded as almost a certain evidence that they are in possession of news which confirms that Charleston has fallen before the combined attack of General Hunter and Admiral Dupont.

It has heretofore been the practice of the rebels whenever they have met with a success to send to the Laphamcock, a rebel newspaper, which they are in possession of, with copies of their papers announcing the news; besides this, their pickets are very gloomy and decline to converse at all upon the subject of the attack upon Charleston or any other copies of any of their papers to come across the river.

The Navy Department is in hourly expectation of receiving information in regard to the attack which they know was to have commenced last Thursday. A prominent official in the Navy Department today made her on the fact that by this time the officers on board of our iron-clads were either in Charleston or in Heaven.

San Francisco, April 8.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived with 60,000 dollars.

Oregon dates are to the 1st and British Columbia to the 2nd inst.

A brisk emigration had commenced to the Cariboo mines and Puget sound.

The snake Indians had been very severely punished by a volunteer company of miners, who attacked them near Salmon Falls, and the snake river, killing about 50 of them. Only two minutes were wounded.

Clarksville, Tenn., April 8.

Twelve hundred rebels under Woodward, with two pieces of artillery, captured and burned the steamers Lovell and Saxonia today, killing the captain of the Saxonia. The passengers and crews of the above boats were spared.

General Joe Johnson and Breng recently boasted they would possess themselves of Kentucky before harvest time.

Cincinnati, April 7.

Despatches from Murfreesboro give the following account of the fight near Snow Hill, Tenn., on the 2nd inst.

Gen. Stanley with 2,000 cavalry and Col. Matthews' infantry brigade, started to capture Morgan's and Wharton's 8th regiment of infantry and cavalry, at Snow Hill, beyond Auburn. They drove in the enemy's pickets. The 7th Pennsylvania cavalry turned the rebels' right flank, while Ninty's and cavalry brigade with Newell's battery moved up in front. The enemy fled. The enemy's pickets were then encountered west of Liberty, and a considerable force of rebels were posted on the bluff on the opposite side of Smith's ford. They resisted around and capture them, and they escaped with their guns. Our loss was one private of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry killed and two slightly wounded. Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners at the latter point.

It is reported that the gunboats Lexington and some other boats shelled the town of Florence, Alabama, on the 2nd inst., and drove away a company of rebel cavalry stationed there.

A special despatch from Helena, dated 3rd inst., says that advice from General Quinby's expedition to the 30th ult., state that no progress had been made in the reduction of Fort Greenwood.

Our forces were still in front of the enemy, and there had been considerable skirmishing between the pickets on shore.

The rebels were improving the time by greatly increasing the strength of their works. They have received and mounted more heavy guns, and well supplied with ammunition.

It is the opinion of well informed officers that our gunboats will not succeed in taking the place. The country along the Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of cavalry, and swarms with guerrillas.

One of our Mississippi boats captured five rebel riflemen at the mouth of the Coldwater, and indications of an attempt to place torpedoes in the channel have been discovered.

The first reconnaissance of Haine's Bluff was made by Admiral Porter. The object of the reconnaissance was to see if the rebels were in the neighborhood. They proceeded within range of the rebel batteries and fired several shots at them, but the shots were not returned.

New York, April 7.

The correspondent of the World, writing aboard the ship Hartford, March 25th, three miles below Vicksburg, states that a few miles above Grand Gulf the wheelhouse of a steamboat, painted lead color, was discovered abreast of Hurricane Island, 20 miles below Warrenton. From a description it accords perfectly with the Indianola, and leaves no doubt as to her fate that she is sunk in deep water, and bears so far as can be seen, as having the appearance of having been blown up just where she sunk.

THE JESUITS IN AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:—During the last few months large bands of Jesuits have emigrated from the kingdom of Italy to Austria. The middle and lower classes will have nothing to do with the austere followers of Loyola, Liguori, &c., but the high and mighty of the land receive them with open arms and entrust their children to their care. The Archduke Maximilian of Este, who has a spacious palace in this city, now gives board and lodging to twelve Jesuits, all of whom, as is said, come from Modena.

Selling a wife actually took place in Merthyr Tydfil a few days ago, between a workman of Cyfarthfa Iron Works and another. The Price for which the wife was sold was £25; £2 10s. in cash, and 10s. worth of beer; the latter to be drunk by the principal parties in the transaction. The husband seemed well satisfied that he had not only got rid of his wife, but also gained something in the bargain. As for the woman, she exhibited few symptoms of either shame or sorrow, but drank her share of the beer with satisfaction.

Report of the Minister of Finance of Canada.

Quebec, April 9.

To His Excellency, Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Public Account of the Province for the past year. The total expenditure of the year, including payments on account of the redemption of the public debt, amounted to 11,395,923.20 dol., and the total receipts to 10,629,204.20 dol., showing an excess of payments over gross receipts of 766,719.00 dol. This difference was met by the proceeds of the cash balances and the bank's accounts. From the gross expenditure of 11,395,923.20, it is necessary to deduct the amount of Debentures redeemed, \$279,830, and the Debenture charged as redeemed in 1861 but paid in 1862, 144,412.42 dol., total, 424,242.62 dol., making the net expenditure 10,971,680.58 dol. On the other side, deducting Debentures issued, 2,220,760.00 dol., and investments redeemed, 820,298.00 dol.—total 2,220,760.00 dol., the net receipts are reduced to 8,750,919.58 dol., exhibiting an actual deficit of 2,220,760.58 dol. To produce this result, the undersigned has proceeded upon a principle different from that which has ordinarily governed official estimates of the financial position of the province at the close of each year, adopting the accounts of 1861 as an example, it may be remarked that, had the balance sheet of the year been constructed on the basis accepted by the undersigned, it would have stood as follows:—Total expenditure, 14,742,834.42 dol.; less Debentures redeemed, 2,738,872.00 dol., making a sum paid on account of the redemption of the previous year, 179,945.42 dol.; total, 2,918,817.42 dol., leaving 11,824,017.00 dol. Total receipts, 12,655,581.00 dol.; less amount unpaid on account of Debentures redeemed, 145,531.00 dol.; investments realized, 901,040.00 dol., total, 3,892,571.00 dol., making 8,762,705.00 dol., showing an actual deficiency in 1861 of 2,971,311.00 dol.

It will be seen that the undersigned proceeded on the assumption that, from one source or another, the province should year by year meet the expenditure, whatever that might be, by the ordinary means of taxation, the only allowable exceptions being important public works which are permanent and may be of a remunerative character, and payments on account of engagements already contracted and standing in the shape of actual debt. He has, consequently, abstained from making several deductions, which it has been his duty to make in the statement of the yearly deficiency. He has preferred to state the matter as it really is, so that the province may understand the full extent of the demand on its resources, which it may probably be called upon to meet. Thus, the gross expenditure and receipts he has taken the redemption of the debt and the issue of debentures and also such receipts and repayments as were on account of the redemption, which had they come into the same year, would have appeared at all. He has further deducted the amount of the interest on the debt, which he has generally characterized as a fact equivalent only to a transfer from one bank account to another. The result he calls net expenditure and net receipts, the difference between which forms the actual deficit of the year, which must be provided for either by borrowing or by increasing the revenue. The borrowing process has unfortunately been employed too generally and too long, encouraging unnecessary expenditure and relieving the community of burdens which it should be made to bear as the consequence of its own acts. The time has come when a more judicious method of necessity be pursued, instead of taking the credit of the Province, and so transferring burdens from ourselves to posterity. It is desirable that we should now tax our available resources to the extent indicated by the deficiency, and the first step towards the change is to reduce the expenditure of the Hon. Hollis Smith. Mr. Sanborn has intimated that he will ask for the suffrages of the electors. Mr. Pope, M. P. P., and Mr. L. Felton, are also mentioned as possible candidates, by a local paper. It is stated that Mr. Webb has declined to stand.

On Tuesday evening last, an infant son of Mr. George Scott, of Haldimand Village, was playing on the floor near a cook stove, an elder son of Mr. S. came in from the yard with a pale milk, and, in passing the stove, upset a kettle of boiling water, which fell upon the child, scalding it so severely that it only survived two days, when death put an end to its suffering.

Mr. Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, is mentioned in connection with the representation of the Wellington County, and the death of the Hon. Hollis Smith. Mr. Sanborn has intimated that he will ask for the suffrages of the electors. Mr. Pope, M. P. P., and Mr. L. Felton, are also mentioned as possible candidates, by a local paper. It is stated that Mr. Webb has declined to stand.

The ship Washington Irving, detained at Quebec last night, cleared from Quebec on Saturday last, and proceeded on her voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The pilot states that there is less ice than usual in the Gulf at this season.

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FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.—About 12 o'clock last night a young man named Joseph Duggan, and residing in St. Joseph Street, Montreal, was found lying drunk on the footpath, St. Lawrence Main Street, by policeman Delahanty, who took him to the Central Police Station. He then walked to a cell and lay down on the guard bed. He immediately arose, but fell back, and remained in a slumped posture against the partition of the cell. He remained there, and was supposed by those who visited the cell, to be asleep. When, however, it was quite to remove him this morning he was found dead. The Coroner was notified and a verdict returned of "Death from congestion of the brain."

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FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday last, while the wife of Mr. Mackay, in the village of Indiana, G. R., was out of the house a short time, the dwelling took fire and was totally destroyed, together with a small child, some three years old, which she left alone, whilst she called at a neighbor's. No cause can be given for the origin of the fire, Grand River Sachem.

Some troops passing through Columbus Ohio, on Monday, being intoxicated, attempted to pass the Provost guard. Being resisted, they commenced throwing stones and using clubs at the guard, and the latter fired on them, first with ball, and then with canister, and then with ball. Private Quinn of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment was mortally wounded, and Wright and Alexander of the 21st Massachusetts were slightly wounded.

News Items.

David Abel, Esq., of Simcoe, has been appointed Postmaster of Port Dover.

A company has been formed in Chatham to bore for oil or salt within the limits of that town.

John B. Lawley has been convicted at the Hamilton assizes of stealing the watch of Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Galt.

The subscriptions in Quebec, in aid of the French Operatives' Fund, amount now to \$4,500.

There are some two dozen schooners at Ogdensburg, all chartered by the Federal Government and to be loaded with ice for the hospitals.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province will sit in Council in the Cathedral of Quebec on Ascension Day, the 14th May next. Prayers have been ordered for the purpose of obtaining the Divine blessing on their deliberations.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, writing from Richmond on the 23rd ult., says that President Davis has been confined to his house for two weeks, and is a great sufferer. An abscess has formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it is feared by his friends that he will lose the sight of that eye also.

Letters from Nova Scotia state that the steamer plying between Halifax and Boston carries large numbers of young men, unwilling to face the music and shoulder a musket for their country's cause, to the Province. One steamer recently arrived with two hundred passengers, and another with six hundred. The towns along the frontier are also filled with them, and the cry is, still they come.

The Collingwood Enterprise says Ward, the American agent, proprietor, has received the contract for carrying the mails to Port William.

WHISTLE IN A BOY'S NOSE.—The Danville Herald says there is a smart little girl in that village, named Lauterborn, who has been proved by nature with a whistle in his nose. It was first noticed a few months since, and was supposed to proceed from a cold, but it recovered without losing his whistle, and a little practice will make him a greater curiosity than anything Barum has got on hand now.

The Kingston Daily News says, that on Wednesday night, the 1st inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Hugh Scullen, of the 7th concession of Storrington [near Brewer's Mills], was entirely destroyed by fire. So far advanced was the conflagration when the fire broke out, that the flames were visible from the house, and the family, who were in the house, were obliged to escape from the house in their night clothes. Nothing was saved.

On Friday afternoon, in Inspector street, Montreal, Celina Riener, wife of Thomas McDonnell, late a Sergeant in the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, was found dead in bed. It is stated that during the forenoon the deceased got drunk and quarrelled with her husband, who seems also to have been in liquor. He says that he went to bed, and on awakening found his wife a corpse. An inquest has been held, and a verdict rendered, of death by suffocation, caused by her husband's arms and hands, which were about 27 years of age, and had been married but a few months.

On Tuesday evening last, an infant son of Mr. George Scott, of Haldimand Village, was playing on the floor near a cook stove, an elder son of Mr. S. came in from the yard with a pale milk, and, in passing the stove, upset a kettle of boiling water, which fell upon the child, scalding it so severely that it only survived two days, when death put an end to its suffering.

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The Huron Signal states that three fishermen were lost near Bayfield, Lake Huron, on the 31st ult., all of them leaving large families unprotected for.

The Viscountess Gough died at St. Helen's, the residence of Field Marshal Lord Gough, near Dublin, on Sunday March 15.

New Zealand has granted £10,000 to assist the emigration of English cotton operatives to that colony. Many applications have been made from parties desirous of taking advantage of the grant.

Henry Jordan acknowledges, in the London Times of the 17th ult., in addition to sums previously received, subscriptions to the amount of £268 18s. 6d., towards the expense of outfit, conveyance to port, &c., of 1,000 operatives to whom free passages are given by the Queensland Government.

Birth.

At Arrapong, on the 5th inst., Mrs. John McEwan of a son.

Married.

On Easter Tuesday, April 7th, at the house of the bride's father, Almonte, by the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, Rector, Mr. Joseph Bond, to Miss Margaret Donegan, both of Almonte.

At the Rectory, Frankton, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. E. Morris, Mr. James Griffith, of the township of Wallace, to Miss Jane Jones, fourth daughter of Mr. P. Jones, Montague.

At the same place and by the same, on the 27th ult., Mr. Uriah Saunders, Montague, to Miss Maria Hunt, Osgoode.

At the same place, and by the same, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Beckwith, to Miss H. Flagg, Frankton.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of Mr. James New, by the Rev. S. Huntington, Mr. William Cole, to Miss Eliza Lynch, both of the Township of Horton.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Wm. Edwards, to Miss Ellen McQuitty, both of the Township of Horton.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Thomas Blackwell, of the Township of Ross, to Miss Eliza Johnston, of the Township of Horton.

By the same on the 9th inst., at the residence of the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Isaac Richardson, of the Township of Horton.

Died.

In Drummond, on the 5th inst., Catherine, Legere, aged 70 years.

At Brockville, on the 3rd inst., Mr. John Green, in the 48th year of his age.

William Nivn & Co's Prices Current.

Montreal, Monday, 6th April 1863.

Our advices from Europe are continued up to 21st ultimo, by the arrival of the Cunard Steamer "Canada." The prospects of British trade to-day rather brighter and an advance over the previous week. Quotations have been quietly sustained, but prices are still too low to remunerate to shippers here. Provisions have a tendency further downwards, and poor grades have been sold at prices which will entail heavy losses on owners.

Our local trade in Flour and Grain continues brisk, and prices have been steadily maintained, arrivals being light and quick, moved off.

Flour.—Lively demand for first class qualities of Super No. 1, and favorite brands bring an advance on our highest quotations. Market to-day rather quiet, quotations being on a more liberal scale. We hear of offers to deliver Super No. 1 in May at \$4.50, and declined. Superior No. 4, \$5.15 to \$5.50. Extra \$4.85 to \$5.00. Family \$4.60 to \$4.70. Superfine No. 1, \$4.45 to \$4.50. Superfine No. 2, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Fine \$4.00. Middlings \$3.00 to \$3.50. Bag Flour more offering, \$2.40 to \$2.45.

Wheat.—Receipts nominal. Car loads sell at 85 to 95 cents according to quality. No White Wheat offering.

Oatmeal.—In better demand, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs.

Butter.—There has been more business doing in the last few days and stocks of Medium are considerable reduced. Extra Dairy 14 to 15 cents. Fair to Fine 12 to 13 cents. Inferior 9 to 11 cents.

Cheese.—Selling in small lots 8 to 9 cents. Ashes.—Continue depressed in Price. Potatoes.—Market to-day rather quiet. Oats.—Held at 55 cents per 40 lbs. Barley per 50 lbs. \$5.05 to \$5.10. Peas per 70 to 75 cents. per 66 lbs. Indian Corn, per 50 lbs, 55 cents.

Pork.—The active demand noticed for the last month has somewhat subsided, but as stocks have been much diminished holders are firm. Old Mess, 10 1/2 to \$10.75. New Mess, 11 1/2 to \$11.75. New Prime Mess \$8 to \$8.50, and Prime \$7.75 to \$8. No New Pork offering.

Lard.—Steady. Barrels, 7 to 7 1/2 cents; kegs 7 1/2 to 8 cents.

Seeds.—Clover and Timothy limited demand. Flax Seed in active request at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per 50 lbs. Good samples, Upper Canada Flour, 63 cents. Timothy \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 45 lbs.

Furs.—Musk Rats, per skin 1 1/2 to 20 cents; Coon 25c to \$1. Red Fox \$1.25 to \$1.75. Crow, Fox, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Sable, dark \$4 to \$5; Otter, \$4 to \$12; Marten, \$1.75 to \$2.50; Mink, \$2 to \$3; Fisher, \$4 to \$5; Beaver, per lb. \$1.25 to \$1.50. Bear \$3.50 to \$8. Extra-sized Bear a proportionate advance.

The house of Mr. Robert Hopkins, St. Vincent line, Sydney, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

The dwelling house of Mr. Leslie Hunter, 3rd concession of Caledon, was, with all its contents, consumed by fire, on the morning of the 17th.

The wife of Mr. John McClinton, 3rd concession of Reach, hung herself in her husband's barn, on Monday last. No reason for the suicide is given.

James Bryden came to his death on the 24th ult., between Hamilton and Dundas, by a fall from his wagon. It is supposed he was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

Van Allen's saw mill, North Chatham, the property of Mr. E. T. Williams was destroyed by fire on Thursday. There was a partial insurance.

Intelligence from the river Platte, in South America, has been received to the effect that a petroleum spring has lately been discovered in the province of Rioja, belonging to the Argentine Confederation. Scientific men pronounce that country as rich in this singular product, as Pennsylvania. The great drawback there is a scarcity of workmen.

MARKETS.

Corrected Regularly.

Brockville, April 8, 1863	
Fall Flour 100 lbs.	\$2 25 @ 2 50
Spring Flour	2 25 @ 2 35
Spring Wheat	0 85 @ 0 90
Barley	0 55 @ 0 55
Indian Corn	0 45 @ 0 60
Barley 48 lbs.	0 70 @ 0 75
Fall Wheat	0 90 @ 1 00
Potatoes	0 30 @ 0 35
Rye	0 45 @ 0 55
Oatmeal, 100 lbs.	2 50 @ 3 00
Peas	0 45 @ 0 60
Oats	0 30 @ 0 45
Hay, 1 ton	14 00 @ 16 00
Beef, 100 lbs.	4 00 @ 6 00
Pork, 100 lbs.	3 00 @ 5 00
Pork, Prime Mess.	10 00 @ 0 00

Fashionable National Anthem.

Long live our gracious Queen,
Who wove our crinolines,
Long live the Queen!
May her example spread,
Broad skirts be narrowed,
Long trunks be shortened,
Long live the Queen!

O storm of scorn arise,
Scatter French fashions,
And make them fall,
Confound those hoops and things,
Frustrate those horrid springs,
And India rubber rings,
Deuce take them all!

May dresses flaunting wide
Fine figures cease to hide;
Let feet be seen;
Girls to get taste return,
Pais flash mode unlearn,
No more catch fire and burn,
Thanks to the Queen!

Johnny Sands and Betty Hague.

The following ditty is taken from a volume of melodies just issued by a publishing house in Boston.

A man whose name was Johnny Sands,
Had married Betty Hague;
And tho' she brought him gold and lands,
She proved a dreadful plague.
For she was a scolding wife,
Full of caprice and whim;
He said he was tired of life,
And she was tired of him.

Says he then, "I will down myself,
The river runs below!"
Says she, "Pray do, you silly elf,
I wished it long ago."
Says he, "I'll go down the bank I'll stand,
It you run down the hill,
And push me in with all your might!"
Says she, "My love, I will!"

"For fear that I should courage lack,
And try to save my life,
Pray tie my hands behind my back!"
"I will," replied his wife.
She tied them fast as you may think:
And when securely done,
"Now stand," says she, "upon the brink,
And I'll prepare to run."

All down the hill his loving bride
Now ran with all her force,
To push him in—he stepped aside,
And she fell in, of course.
Now splashing, dashing like a fish,
O, say me, Johnny Sands!
"I can't, my dear, though much I wish,
For you have tied my hands!"

Needle Making.

It is often asked, where do all the pins go? and it may be as pertinently inquired, Where do all the needles come from? The little machine that is put in action to make the greater part of the clothes of the world, and to minister to the vanity of womanfolk, surely must have some birth place worth noting, and a pilgrimage into Worcestershire the other day led us to its discovery.

We had but to go up to a small cottage with iron and steel workers, grumpy and snot-clogged noses, blasted neighboring country, and pale stunted artisans. The manufacture of needles, however, entails no such disagreeable. Redditch, the grand armory of the needle weapon, is as pretty a little village as you could wish to see in the county of the tall red chimney, and the hiss of a grindstone as you pass a water wheel, now and then, you may well imagine yourself in a Kentish village, lured by curiosity, we asked permission to see the workshops of one of the largest manufacturers, which was most courteously granted, and an attendant ushered us into a little door, where a stalwart Vulcan presided over a fierce furnace, the walls of which were being hung round with coils of wire of all weights and sizes.

Here, said our cicerone, "the needle makes its first start into existence," and as he spoke, the workmen reached down a huge coil of wire, measured about three inches, snipped off with a pair of shears at one end, sixty small wires, each one forming of course the segment of a large circle of coil, to straighten this raw material of the future needles is his next care, and this he does in a very ingenious manner. The bundles of wires are cut off by a pair of shears, and the whole is placed in the furnace and heated to a dull red heat. And now the future needle receives its first instruction. The workman with an iron rod rapidly works the wire within the rings, one upon another, and this process of mutual attrition rapidly straightens them out, just as little boys warped and bent from the mother's knee, get set up again by the bullying and hard knocks of a public school. The straightened wires are now handed over to the grinder to give them their points. We must take a little excursion out of the town to witness this process, inasmuch as it is performed by water-power. As we walked across the meadows, knee-deep in grass, and listened to the drip, drip, of the merry mill-wheel, and saw the stream meandering in silver at our feet, it was difficult to believe that we were seeking a factory, rather than the haunts of speckled trout. Still more difficult was it to believe that the cottage whose tallest rook peeped in at the casement, was nothing more than a workshop full of busy artisans; and more difficult than all to persuade ourselves that in this apparent dwelling place of health a manufacture was being carried on which was no less deadly than death.

We have all heard of the rock-grinders of Sheffield, whose average term of life is 29 years. Well, the occupation of a needle-grinder, a few years since, was no less deadly. The grinding process is carried on with a dry stone, and of old the artisan as he leaned over his work received into his lungs the jagged particles of steel and the stone dust given off in the process, and in consequence, they speedily became disorganized, and his early life death ensued. The expedient of covering over their grindstones and driving out the dust by means of a revolving fan was adopted only a few years ago; so little are men inclined to move out of the old accustomed ways even to save their lives; nay, their lives have to be saved, even against their will; as even now, if not closely watched, they would discontinue the fan, and thus deliberately renew the danger; indeed some of them look upon the danger as so much capital with which they think that the masters have no right to interfere, exclaiming with the Sheffield fork-grinders, that "so overal ready," that these fans will "prevent them getting a living." However the higher intelligence of the masters, we trust, will prevent any relapse into former ways: and the deadly nature of needle-grinding is now only a thing of the past. The workmen we saw were certainly robust, robust looking men.

To return to our needle wires, however it will be observed, that the workmen grind both ends to a sharp point, for a reason which the next process makes evident. They are now taken back to the factory, and enter the stamping-shop, where girls with inconceivable rapidity place each wire beneath a die, and stamp exactly in the middle thereof two eyes and two chamfered gutters

as they are termed. It is clear that the wire is to produce a diamond-shaped needle, for another batch of little girls are now seen actively punching out the eyes that were before only indicated by the stamping process, the eyes stamped, another batch of wire is taken up and split them, in other words, pass the wire between the two rows of eyes; a manœuvre preparatory to separating the diamond into separate needles; the bar is now filed off, and the rough form of the needle is complete. Having been linked into form, its temper is next to be hardened. Fire again is called on to do its part, and the needles, in trays all, are once more heated to a dull red, and are suddenly quenched in oil. This process makes them so brittle that they fly at the slightest attempt to bend them. Like fiery little boys, they want taking down a little, which is done by placing them on a hot plate, and turning them with two little tools, shaped like small hatchets. This is going on all the while, and the change that is going on in the needle mass is marked by the change of color, the deep blue gradually growing pale, and a straw color, by faint shades, taking its place; at a particular moment the truer temper is established, and then the heat is withdrawn. Having been thus tried by fire, earth, or stone, and water, some of the needles have, perhaps, got a little out of the straight line, and this is rectified by women, who take them up, one by one, and with wonderful delicacy of finger discover its faulty parts, and with one tap of a hammer on a small anvil restore it to its right shape. The education of the needle in all its essentials may now be said to be complete. It is fully formed, tempered, and trained, and is about to leave school to receive further polish which is to make it serviceable in the world.

And just as in the world the awkward youth is subjected to severe antagonistic influences, which together mold him into the smooth and pleasant man, so the needle, in like manner, receives a wholesome tribulation. The process is dull enough. Fourteen pounds weight of needles, amounting to many thousands, are placed side by side in a hempen cloth, to which are added a certain modicum of soap and sweet oil. So far this promises to be an "oily gammon," sort of process; but the addition of a fine amount of emery powder soon dissipates any such anticipation. The mass is then wrapped up into a sort of roly-poly pudding; and when several puddings have been prepared, they are all slipped into a machine exactly like a mangle, the roly-polies serving as rollers thereof; and now the whole machine is set in motion by the water-wheel backward and forward, and fro, grind and sweat the roly-polies with their layers of needle jam, for eight hours of eight mortal days, at the end of which time they are released from their terrible mauling, evidently all the brighter, smoother, and pleasanter for the infliction. The oil of battle still clings to them however; and in order to get rid of it, the needles are roughly washed in a copper pan, swinging upon a pivot, and then dried in sawdust.

They are now all sizes and seven, and have to be "evened" or placed in a parallel direction.

This is accomplished by shaking them in little trays. And now the needles are all in the same direction, the "ragger" is employed. The little girl who performs this office places a ragor dolly upon the forefinger of her right hand, and with the left presses the needle against it; the points stick into the soft cotton, and are thus easily withdrawn and laid in the contrary direction. The children "rag" with inconceivable rapidity, and with equal speed the process of sorting, according to length, is performed, the human hand appreciating even the 16th of an inch in length, and separating the different sizes with a kind of instinct with which the reasoning powers seem to have nothing to do.

The needles are now separated into parcels, and such is their uniformity, that, like sovereigns, weighing takes the place of counting—one thousand needles in one scale exactly balancing one thousand in another. The needles, being now placed in companies are in future maneuvered together. This is the heads of each company are simultaneously subjected to heat in order to soften them for the donor purpose of giving a blue to the gutters, which is considered an ornament, and of counter sinking the eyes, in order that they may not cut the cotton.

The final processes of grinding the heads and points and polishing is now performed by skilled workmen. The needles, in companies of many each, are subjected to a small grindstone, the workmen slowly revolving the whole number, so that they are ground in a mass, as it were, and the polishing being accomplished in a like manner, on a similar wheel smeared with crocus. The original batch of wire, of fourteen pounds weight, gives material for 48,100 needles, and after having undergone every process to keep company, we suppose with the pins, the mysterious manner of whose final disappearance has never yet been accounted for.—A. W. in Once a Week.

While Mr. Nelson Cameron, of Owen Sound, was siding in the erection of a log building at Kappell, one of the logs fell upon him, injuring him severely. His recovery is considered doubtful.

William Minin, & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Montreal, for sale of general produce and purchase of staple groceries. 31

J. CHANANHOUSE, M. D.
GRADUATE University of Queen's College, Late House Surgeon, & R. H. Physician, Surgeon, &c., Douglas. 31

Tobacco Seed.
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO, of large growth, suitable for growing in this climate. In packages 12½ cents. JOHN HART. 31

Magazines.
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Spurgeon's Sermons.
SEVENTH SERIES, just ready. Price \$1.00. This volume is fully equal in interest to the former works of this popular preacher. JOHN HART. 31

Flax Seed—Pure Ripe (Russian)
Flax Seed, for seed. Catalogues mailed to any address. JOHN HART. 31

SEEDS.
THE GROWTH OF 1862:
RELIABLE QUALITIES AND TRUE NAME.
CABBAGES—Early York, Early Endive, Flat Market, Early French Orheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, "King of the Cabbages," Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch, St. Denis, Green Curled Savoy and Red Dutch. 20-cg

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
JUST ARRIVED FROM England, per steamer "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. 29

GEORGE WOOD,
Chemist and Druggist,
Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER IN Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Yarns, Varnishes, Putty.

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Reviews.

WESTMINSTER, London Quarterly,
for January. JOHN HART.
Gore St. Perth, March 6th, 1863. 31.

NEW BRICK YARD
At Bonnie's Corner, 8th Ave. Ramsay.
(On the Farm of Mr. John Sooden.)

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country, that he is making preparations for the manufacture of TILE and BRICKS. The very best quality of hand-made Stock Bricks will be manufactured larger or smaller than any made in this section of the country.

All parties ordering either Bricks or Tiles on or before the 1st day of March next, will be furnished at the rate of one dollar per 1,000 than the regular price. Stone-pipe Bricks for chimneys will be supplied at half-price of stone cutting.

Pressed Bricks for fronts of Buildings, &c., &c., promptly furnished to order. Flooring Tiles for Cellars and roofing Tiles for Houses also furnished to order.

Richard Foxley,
January 12, 1863. 21

Last Notice.
ALL parties indebted to the subscriber will take notice that their notes and accounts are not paid up by the first day of May next, they will be placed in Court for collection.

JOHN McLEARN,
Arnprior, 13th March, 1863. 28-4

TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 15th April next for the finishing of the

ALMONTÉ PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information given, on application to William Wilson, at Arnprior.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. Two subscribers' services will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

JAMES H. WYLLIE,
TREASURER.
Almonte, 23rd March, 1863. 29

Shingles, Shingles, Shingles.
FOR SALE.
75,000 SOUND, CLEAR, No. 1 Pine, free of sapwood and imperfections, at \$2.20 per thousand. Time given if satisfactory. Who would use inferior shingles when the above can be got at such prices.

N. B. Twenty-four Merrickville ploughs,
with new hard Points, expected next week. Terms will be easy. The ploughs are well known.

W. TENNANT & CO.,
Almonte Island Store,
March 20th, 1863.

100 M of above quality of shingles can be had at the new Shingle Mills of Mr. John James, Middleville, Lanark.

ISLAND STORE,
Almonte, C. W.

The Cash and Ready Pay System
proved to be the BEST.

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
February 7th, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce this day, that they will sell the balance of their stock of DRY GOODS at 5 per cent on Cost, for Cash or Ready Pay strictly; also a fine assortment of

FANCY DRY GOODS,
FURS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, CROCKERY, C. TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SOLE LEATHER, MEDICINES, &c.

In Groceries a splendid lot of FRESH TEAS from 25¢ upwards. Tobacco and all in the line. One ton best Dried Apples Cheap.

Chairs, Tables, Stands, and Bedsteads very low. Grinding Stones, &c. The goods are all new, and weekly arrivals of all kinds. There can be few disappointed in parties coming a distance, in either quantity, quality or price.

The statement of reduced prices CAN be relied upon. The large amounts sold weekly to a decreasing community, show plainly that this is the CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN.

W. TENNANT & CO.,
The highest price paid for good, clean Wheat, Oats, Butter, Tallow, Lard, Hides and Pelts.

75 Best Log Pumps on the way, and will be sold cheap. Also Agents for R. S. Warren's Melodians—the best in Canada.

Island Store, Almonte, Feb. 7th, 1863. 23

GEORGE WOOD,
Chemist and Druggist,
Next door to the Post Office, Renfrew, C. W.

DEALER IN Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Oils, Colors, Yarns, Varnishes, Putty.

Lamps of all descriptions, Chimneys, Wick and Coal Oil of the finest quality, Clover & Timothy Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
JUST ARRIVED FROM England, per steamer "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. 29

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Money! Money!!

MONEY lent by the Trust and Loan Company, on W. J. MORRIS, Appraiser. Perth, March 23rd 1863. 30-cg

A. W. Murdoch,
(Late Band Master 1st Highlanders.)
IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes, Melodians, Music and Musical Instruments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House," Main Street, Brockville, C. W.

Latest Sheet Music, at publisher's prices.

Notice.
THE municipal council of the township of Ramsay will hold a meeting in the Town Hall for distribution of statutory labor on FRIDAY, the 17th of April, at ten o'clock forenoon.

Pathmasters and others interested are respectfully requested to attend.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Town Clerk.
Ramsay, 28th, March, 1863. 30

Farm for Sale.
THE West half of lot No. 16, in the 1st concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and free from stumps, with good dwelling house and outbuildings and a good orchard thereon. There is a water-falling well within twenty yards of the house. It is situated on the public roads from Perth to the Ottawa river and from Lanark to Almonte, within 2½ miles of the village of Clayton. The land is of the very best quality, and cannot be surpassed by any in this part of the country. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS JAMES,
Ramsay, Feb. 11th, 1863. 24-4

Brookville & Ottawa RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Monday, Nov. 24th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.
Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7:00 a.m.
Carleton Place do do 7:20 a.m.
Franktown do do 7:30 a.m.
Smiths Falls do do 7:40 a.m.
Ipswich do do 7:50 a.m.
Bellevue do do 8:00 a.m.
Arrive at Grand Trunk Junction 10:15 a.m.

GOING NORTH.
Leave Brookville for Almonte and Perth, 3:15 p.m.
Bellevue do do 3:40 p.m.
Ipswich do do 3:50 p.m.
Smiths Falls do do 4:00 p.m.
Franktown do do 4:10 p.m.
Carleton Place do do 4:20 p.m.
Arrive at Almonte 7:00 p.m.

PERTH BRANCH.
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls and Brookville 7:35 a.m.
do do do 7:50 a.m.
Arrive at Almonte 10:00 a.m.
Leave Smiths Falls for Perth 8:45 a.m.
Arrive at Perth 9:20 a.m.
Leave Perth for Smiths Falls 10:15 a.m.
Arrive at Perth 11:00 a.m.

The above Trains make the following Connections, viz: At the Grand Trunk Junction, with Grand Trunk Railway Trains going East at 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, and 9:15 p.m.; at Irish Creek, with Stage 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.

G. H. TURNER & Co.
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in Drugs & Medicines, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PUTTY, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS, COAL OILS AND LAMPS, BURNING FLUID, LAMP CHIMNEYS, AND WICK, TILDS EXTRACTS, CONCENTRATED ACETIC MEDICINES, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments.

Gold, Precipitated Silver, Tube Points of every Color, Caneles Hair Pins, Pencils, Fitches, &c. &c.

Next Door to Wilson House, Brookville.

Division Courts, 1863.
THE times and places for holding the Division Courts for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew for the year 1863 are appointed as follows:

The First Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Perth on the Seventh day of January, the Second day of March, the Fourth day of May, the Eighth day of July, the Twelfth day of September and the Fourteenth day of November, 1863.

The Second Division Court to be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Lanark on the Third day of January, the Fifth day of March, the Seventh day of May, the Tenth day of July, the Thirteenth day of September and the Fifteenth day of November, 1863.

The Third Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Carleton Place on the Ninth day of January, the Eleventh day of March, the Thirteenth day of May, the Sixteenth day of July, the Nineteenth day of September and the Twenty-first day of November, 1863.

The Fourth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Eleventh day of January, the Thirteenth day of March, the Fifteenth day of May, the Eighteenth day of July, the Twenty-first day of September and the Twenty-third day of November, 1863.

The Fifth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Thirteenth day of January, the Fifteenth day of March, the Seventeenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July, the Twenty-third day of September and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.

The Sixth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Fifteenth day of January, the Seventeenth day of March, the Nineteenth day of May, the Twentieth day of July, the Twenty-third day of September and the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1863.

The Seventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Seventeenth day of January, the Nineteenth day of March, the Twenty-first day of May, the Twenty-fourth day of July, the Twenty-seventh day of September and the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1863.

The Eighth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Nineteenth day of January, the Twenty-first day of March, the Twenty-third day of May, the Twenty-sixth day of July, the Twenty-ninth day of September and the Thirty-first day of November, 1863.

The Ninth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-first day of January, the Twenty-third day of March, the Twenty-fifth day of May, the Twenty-eighth day of July, the Thirty-first day of September and the First day of December, 1863.

The Tenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-third day of January, the Twenty-fifth day of March, the Twenty-seventh day of May, the Thirtieth day of July, the First day of October, and the Third day of December, 1863.

The Eleventh Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-fifth day of January, the Twenty-seventh day of March, the Twenty-ninth day of May, the First day of August, the Third day of October, and the Fifth day of December, 1863.

The Twelfth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-seventh day of January, the Twenty-ninth day of March, the First day of May, the Fourth day of July, the Sixth day of September, and the Eighth day of November, 1863.

The Thirteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Twenty-ninth day of January, the First day of March, the Third day of May, the Sixth day of July, the Eighth day of September, and the Tenth day of November, 1863.

The Fourteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the First day of February, the Third day of April, the Fifth day of June, the Eighth day of August, the Tenth day of October, and the Twelfth day of December, 1863.

The Fifteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Third day of February, the Fifth day of April, the Seventh day of June, the Tenth day of August, the Twelfth day of October, and the Fourteenth day of December, 1863.

The Sixteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Fifth day of February, the Seventh day of April, the Ninth day of June, the Twelfth day of August, the Fourteenth day of October, and the Sixteenth day of December, 1863.

The Seventeenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Seventh day of February, the Ninth day of April, the Eleventh day of June, the Fourteenth day of August, the Sixteenth day of October, and the Eighteenth day of December, 1863.

The Eighteenth Division Court to be held at the Court House in the Village of Appleton on the Ninth day of February, the Eleventh day of April, the Thirteenth day of June, the Sixteenth day of August, the Eighteenth day of October, and the Twentieth day of December, 1863.

Harness! Harness!

J. H. CANTON thankful to the inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding country for past patronage in the SADDLE AND HARNESS business, 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 harness, consisting of harness and gay harness, silver-plated and gilded, also Lumber Harness, Canadian, American, and Scotch collars, Shaited and Buck 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. 11-4

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