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The Carleton Place Herald,
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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
should be addressed.

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IMMENSE CRESHNET.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

(From the Herald.)
The recent cause of an immense rush of water down the Grand River the past few days. On Saturday last the water commenced to rise very rapidly and continued to do so until Monday afternoon, when it had reached its highest pitch—which was some two feet higher than it had been for years before. At that time the jam of ice, timber, flood-trash, (including a saw), &c., &c., came over our upper dam, crashing against the saw mills of Messrs. McKinnon and Scott, doing but little damage to the former, but moving the latter some four or five feet out of its location, and completely destroying the circular saw and other machinery therein—the ice being piled up as high as the roof and completely filling the mill. It next struck the Calcedonia Bridge, and completely swept away three arches of it and wrecked the remainder of the structure so badly that it is now completely worthless, although it had been repaired last season at a cost of over \$1,000 by Mr. Ryckman. Fragments of the Calcedonia Bridge then struck the Seneca Bridge and completely destroyed the centre span, leaving it impassable and unfit for travel. The splendid new bridge at Cayuga was carried off on Friday last—at least all that portion of it lying west of the island—so that there is only two bridges crossing the Grand River above Danville, in this county. The store-house of Mr. James Aldridge, in this village, was removed from its foundation and the wing of it (quite a large building) was taken down the river and crushed under the bridge. The lower part of the village of Seneca was completely inundated, so that a great many of the inhabitants were driven to take refuge in the upper portions of their dwellings; and the bridge below the grist mill was completely drifted from the abutments, and is now afloat in the creek, where it was secured after great trouble. Such an amount of damage never before was done in this county at any one time as was done at this time. Messrs. Ryckman and Scott are the two principal sufferers in this section—that of the former probably being \$12,000 or \$15,000 and the latter \$500 or \$600.

DARING ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE LONDON JAIL.

It will be remembered that on January 20th last, two men, A. C. Dunn and John Whitman, were fully committed for trial for issuing counterfeit half dollars. The first-named prisoner Dunn was a resident of Chatham and kept store there. These men were confined in the London Jail and placed in the cells in the usual manner, but on the night of the 5th inst., made one of the most extraordinary escapes that the records of the jail furnish. We will endeavor to describe to the reader, as clearly as possible, how this was effected.
The prisoners were locked up together in one cell for the night, at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 5th, and all the doors and approaches properly fastened. It should be stated that the cells in this part of the jail are six or seven in number. Each is secured with an iron door, which is fastened with a latch and a lock. This lock is moved by an apparatus which works from another room, and therefore no key could open it. The turkey buzzard that is placed in each cell, or other animal, must have been placed in the catch of the lock, which prevented the bolt from springing sufficiently forward to secure the door. Whether this was the case, or whether a confederate worked the apparatus and opened the cell door is not known. The latch could easily be lifted by the aid of a piece of wire pushed through the grating.
On gaining access from the cell, the two prisoners found themselves in the day-room, and had to open another iron door which is fastened by a double lock. One of the men had a withered hand, which, it is supposed, was thrust through the grating and the lock opened by a skeleton key. How this key was obtained is a mystery, and needs to be explained in another mystery. On opening this door the prisoners emerged into a passage, where another iron door leads to the jail yard. This door was likewise opened with a false key, where or how obtained forms further mystery. It is certain, however, that these three iron doors were opened, and the prisoners were free to escape. No one knows at what hour the escape took place. A turkey, who sleeps in an adjoining passage, heard nothing. All he can tell is, that the prisoners were safely, as he thought placed in the cells at night, and in the morning they were gone! How the false keys were obtained, when, and how they helped them to escape—all queries which are yet to be answered. The Sheriff informs us that he has no confidence in the security of the locks and fastenings of the cell and other doors, and has on several occasions applied to the County Council to have them examined, but that no attention has been paid to his request. The door is of old construction, and it is possible may be defective. The escape of two criminals from the cells in the dead of the night, the unlocking of three iron doors, and the sealing of the outer prison wall, is one of the most daring escapes we remember to have heard of for a long time.

It should be mentioned that the prisoner Dunn was allowed to be out of jail for twenty-four hours on a few days since, and it is possible that his arrangements for the escape were then made. There can be no question but that the fellows were aided by active friends out of doors, and the safe escape of the prisoners is a most extraordinary feat. The Herald's article has given birth to a good deal of remarks amongst politicians remaining in Washington, and its conclusions are accepted to an extent for which I was not prepared. Maryland and Virginia are the only Slave States from which responses to the Lincoln Inaugural have yet been received. For the most part they harmonize with the views lastly expressed in my letter last night. They regard the sentiments embodied in the address as indicative of a determination to resort to coercion; and neither in Maryland nor Virginia is there a journal which contends that coercion implies might but war. Here, so far as I can judge, the protest is universal, that trouble can be deferred no longer. All parties seem to anticipate a collision, and, once begun, none can foretell the evil. The Washingtonians proper, having oscillated between hope and fear all the winter, have subsided into despondency. Nevertheless, the expected contest between the two sections of Republicans has not occurred. Mr. Compromise Seward and Mr. No-Surrender Greeley both profess to be satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's position. Citizens of Minnesota, arrived within the last few days, represent the position of that State as alarming and the probable withdrawal of the remaining troops from frontier. An Indian agent tells me that the tribes are dissatisfied, and that, in the absence of troops, they will pounce upon the frontier settlement. Instead of coercing Mississippi, the people of Minnesota will have need of all their strength to protect their homes and complete the desolation and horrors of Indian warfare.

UNITED STATES: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MOB—PREFERENCE FOR THE ENGLISH MODEL.

(FROM THE LEADER CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington March 5, 1861.

The enemies of democracy—using the word as the equivalent of popular government—are a rapidly increasing band. You may hear government by the people, as conducted by the United States, denounced as a failure on every hand. Native-born Americans are loudest in its condemnation. They deride it as a failure in regard to economy—as a failure in relation to the laws of order and propriety which lie at the basis of society—as a failure on every point which enters into a comparison of the merits of Governmental forms. The despotism of the Czar of Russia is pronounced preferable to the despotism of the mob, as manifested under the modern working of American institutions. The alternative of a constitutional monarchy is declared desirable, as a relief from the republicanism working through universal suffrage. And these heterodox notions are pronounced by high political and private life—men of position, character, intelligence, wealth. They are propounded, too, with an openness that would occasion the stranger some surprise. In every group, almost, you meet at least one who does not hesitate to avow himself a monarchist, and to condemn the American experiment as a failure obvious and complete. The closing scenes in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday and Sunday, have served to give these anti-democratic opinions unworked vent. From the commencement of the session, the galleries have been a recognized element in the House of Representatives. Members have addressed their appeals to the passions of the "gods" rather than to the reason of their colleagues; and the galleries have responded with hissing and applause, without hindrance or rebuke. For a time the Senate struggled to preserve its old decorum. When the galleries made themselves heard, they were cleared. But on Saturday, mob law asserted its supremacy over even Senators. And when the Vice-President, doing his duty, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat the galleries, the crowd rose to their feet and hurled three defiant cheers at senatorial authority. The history of legislative bodies records no more disgraceful occurrence. And it was repeated on Sunday. The Senators took their seats by meeting for business or debate; and from opening to close, the galleries were a scene of well-learned ruffianism and disorder of a character that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. It was the mob version of "freedom of opinion." It was the mob idea of popular influence. It was the mob's own illustration of the excesses, the lawlessness, and anarchy to which universal suffrage is rapidly tending.

It is said by persons who have just returned from England, that the secession movement, displaying as it does the failure of the American Union as originally formed, is the best of all things for the world. It is said by persons who have just returned from England, that the secession movement, displaying as it does the failure of the American Union as originally formed, is the best of all things for the world. It is said by persons who have just returned from England, that the secession movement, displaying as it does the failure of the American Union as originally formed, is the best of all things for the world. It is said by persons who have just returned from England, that the secession movement, displaying as it does the failure of the American Union as originally formed, is the best of all things for the world.

The growing feeling in favor of monarchial institutions is traceable to two opposite causes, as it is manifested by two dissimilar classes of citizens. Southern politicians—such, for instance, as Messrs. Pickens and Sumner, by sentiment with the secessionists—do not attempt to disguise their aversion to the widely extended suffrage and other ordinary forms of democratic rule. They insist that property is unsafe so long as it is exposed to legislation controlled by masses having no stake in the country. They contend that the nation should be a monarchy, and must represent constituents themselves having property; that rulers having authority for weal or woe in all that pertains to social order, should be the agents of those interested in the maintenance of order, as distinguished from those who would reap the richest harvest during periods of general anarchy. These southern conservatives avow therefore, their anxiety to assimilate the government of the Cotton Confederacy to the institutions of England rather than to those who have their type in New York and their central illustration in Washington. On the other hand, the more intelligent opponents of secession admit the logical result of their interpretation of the federal union. They revive Alexander Hamilton's desire for "a strong government." They want a government powerful enough to hold together the States if necessary. And they confess, as De Toqueville, pointed out long ago, that any interpretation of the Union which recognizes state sovereignty, is incompatible with the forcible retention of state allegiance. Hence, federation pure and simple favors a form of federal authority, more akin to monarchy than to the principles of which Washington and Madison, and Jefferson have received expositors.

Another, there has been no such upsurge of political principles—no such conflict of ideas pertaining to government theories and practical since the first French revolution. And as matters stand, there is a good ground for fearing that now, as then, the battle of principles and parties, of statesmen and demagogues, will be fought in blood.

A notable instance of the Southern disposition to abandon the American for the English model is afforded by the Provisional Government set up at Montgomery. The principle of ministerial responsibility has been there introduced. The Cabinet advisers of President Davis are members of the Southern Congress—at once occupying seats in the Legislature and discharging duty at the heads of departments. Whether this feature will be introduced into the permanent form does not appear. But it is commented upon favorably by Southern journals and politicians. The Mobile Register the other day had an article upon the subject, in which the doctrine of direct ministerial responsibility was sustained with great force. The editor of the Register, Mr. Forsyth, son of the Commissioner delegated by the Montgomery Government of President Lincoln, and his views have great weight with a large body of the Southern people. He maintains the Presidential term should be largely extended, and that the members of the Cabinet should be removable upon a declaration of want of confidence by Congress. The Register's article has given birth to a good deal of remarks amongst politicians remaining in Washington, and its conclusions are accepted to an extent for which I was not prepared. Maryland and Virginia are the only Slave States from which responses to the Lincoln Inaugural have yet been received. For the most part they harmonize with the views lastly expressed in my letter last night. They regard the sentiments embodied in the address as indicative of a determination to resort to coercion; and neither in Maryland nor Virginia is there a journal which contends that coercion implies might but war. Here, so far as I can judge, the protest is universal, that trouble can be deferred no longer. All parties seem to anticipate a collision, and, once begun, none can foretell the evil. The Washingtonians proper, having oscillated between hope and fear all the winter, have subsided into despondency. Nevertheless, the expected contest between the two sections of Republicans has not occurred. Mr. Compromise Seward and Mr. No-Surrender Greeley both profess to be satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's position. Citizens of Minnesota, arrived within the last few days, represent the position of that State as alarming and the probable withdrawal of the remaining troops from frontier. An Indian agent tells me that the tribes are dissatisfied, and that, in the absence of troops, they will pounce upon the frontier settlement. Instead of coercing Mississippi, the people of Minnesota will have need of all their strength to protect their homes and complete the desolation and horrors of Indian warfare.

THE BABY BOATS.

The Government are still in the steamboat trade. It will be remembered that last session they distinctly assured the House that they were to sell the boats they had bought from Mr. Baby, and that they would have no difficulty in disposing of them for a larger sum than they had paid to Baby, who, in no case, had he sold them to the Government at a sacrifice. Now, however, we learn from a French newspaper, which has been favored with a sight of advance sheets of the Public Works Report about to be issued, that Mr. Howe intimates that he could not sell to advantage, according to the promise made to the Legislature, the steamers purchased from Mr. Baby, and recommends that the service be carried on as last year. The Chief Commissioner admits that he has been unable to sell—precisely what Mr. Brown told him last May, when he divided the House on the subject. And it is a curious coincidence that Mr. Howe has quired no extraordinary measure of sagacity to foretell such a result. Any one who saw the five boats, and compared with them the price paid down, \$225,000, could have told the Government that they need not expect to get their money back. We do not believe they expected it themselves. But Mr. Baby had done them good political service, and was still in a condition to give similar assistance. His champagne suppers, when any Government jobbing measure was to be carried through, had become an essential feature of our legislative system, and wonderfully helped the swallowing by the Ministerial

of the public moneys lavishly paid out to Mr. Baby, under contracts which have become a by-word on account of the vast disproportion between the amount of cash paid and the amount of work done—a moiety at least in the habit of returning to help the Government in election times. When so useful a man had few boats, which he could not sell at a higher figure, and which he could not profitably himself, and which he was anxious to sell, what more natural than that the Government should dip their hands into the public chest, and become the purchasers, paying out for them the nice sum of \$225,000? They excused the transaction to the Legislature by declaring that they could not sell at a higher figure. But did any one believe them? Did they believe their own story themselves? We cannot think they did; and now we have it in Mr. Rose's annual report, that he has been unable "to sell to advantage, according to promise." Of course not, when the Government bought the steamers for a price double what they were worth. It would appear also that they are to continue to run them. They dare not sell the boats, for the price they would fetch would expose in too unmistakable a manner the ruinous loss the Government has suffered by the transaction, and the Government, therefore, have determined to continue the very reprehensible system of carrying on the steamboat business themselves, involving the Province in the risks of a service which should be given out to public tender. The Legislature, if it is alive to the public interest, ought to call them to a strict account for having failed to fulfill their pledge that they would sell the boats, and as soon as possible get out of the anomalous position in which their purchase had placed them.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

It is an error to suppose that ours is the greatest wheat-producing country. We do not sell a bushel more, but our system of agriculture is steadily enlarging our best lands, and in a few years a diminution of the yield will be apparent in our census returns. Last year's crop is assumed to be 180,000,000 bushels, but the average probably only 120,000,000. The average yield of other countries is as follows:—
France.....191,422,248
Britain.....145,800,000
Two Sicilies.....64,000,000
Canada.....60,470,184
Spain.....46,614,300
Austria.....27,735,568
Russia.....19,375,000
Russia (export only).....18,221,776
Belgium.....13,325,000
Portugal.....5,500,000
Turkey (export only).....4,629,000
Holland.....3,600,000
Denmark.....3,000,000
Sweden and Norway.....1,200,000
Here is an estimate of the wheat of over 600,000,000 bushels. If the crops of the continent are included, the total may be safely assumed to be 900,000,000 as the unascertained produce of Russia and Turkey must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family could be given than an exhibition such as this. It is a proof that the highest civilization has been attained, there the greatest production is realized.

A lady of Burlington, N. J., has patented a device for throwing reaping and mowing machines out of gear, by means of the driver's seat. When the driver takes his seat, his weight throws the machine into gear; when he leaves his seat, it is thrown out of gear.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

(From the Herald.)

Great fears are entertained for the stability of the Ministry. The resignation of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Gladstone, has given them a shake, and they have opened the present session with a firmness which would inspire confidence. The abandonment of the party, that the country was proceeding more from their fears than from their conviction of the utility of reform, has introduced on Tuesday evening is a government—There is, too, a want of confidence in the Cabinet as a whole. The ministerial support on financial questions. With the Cabinet a financial harmony is reported, and in consequence the Premier, it is understood, would withdraw in defence to retire from office. Were the Conservatives, they might compel resignation, or an appeal to the country, but they are not ready, and their chief is disqualified by their recent speeches to lead.

As adverse votes, however, are more than probable, a change of Ministry may be expected. Lord Palmerston retiring, it is supposed that either the Duke of Newcastle or the Earl of Derby would be called to the Ministry. His Grace is a great favorite of the Court, and Sidney Herbert is a decided favorite with the country. Under either case or the other the Petite element would predominate. Lord John Russell would retain the Foreign Secretaryship, and perhaps Sir James Graham would replace Sir George Grey at the bar of the Police Court, yesterday, charged with discharging a pistol at another young man, named James Douglas, on Sunday morning. It appears that Simpson and Douglas roomed together in a boarding-house on Queen street East, and that about ten o'clock the former was dressing himself to go to church. While looking for some article in his trunk, he pulled out a pistol, and forgetting that it was loaded, he capped it, and, calling out laughingly to Douglas, "Your money or your life!" pulled the trigger. His astonishment may be imagined when the pistol—which happened to be loaded with small shot—was discharged, and Douglas fell to the floor. Three of the panes of glass in one of the windows were blown out. Simpson shouted lustily for assistance, and the other inmates of the house entered the room. Dr. Small, Dr. Russell, and other medical gentlemen were soon in attendance, and extracted the shot from the wounded man's face. Simpson, who declares that he had forgotten the pistol was loaded, was taken to the City Hall Police station. Yesterday, Dr. Small sent a certificate to the Police Magistrate to the effect that Douglas was "doing well." A German called on the Police Magistrate, during the sitting of the Court, and informed him that about two weeks ago, Simpson presented the same pistol, in a playful manner, at him, and it was then observed that it was loaded. He says he warned him (Simpson) about acting in such a fool-hardy manner with deadly weapons. The wounded man informed the police and some of his friends who called to see him yesterday that he and Simpson were on good terms, and had been joking and laughing together immediately before the unfortunate occurrence. He states that it was purely accidental. Simpson was remanded till Monday, and admitted to bail. He is a native of London, England, and is a clerk in a clothing store on King street—Globe.

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

A respectable-looking young man, about 15 years of age, named Richard Simpson, was placed at the bar of the Police Court, yesterday, charged with discharging a pistol at another young man, named James Douglas, on Sunday morning. It appears that Simpson and Douglas roomed together in a boarding-house on Queen street East, and that about ten o'clock the former was dressing himself to go to church. While looking for some article in his trunk, he pulled out a pistol, and forgetting that it was loaded, he capped it, and, calling out laughingly to Douglas, "Your money or your life!" pulled the trigger. His astonishment may be imagined when the pistol—which happened to be loaded with small shot—was discharged, and Douglas fell to the floor. Three of the panes of glass in one of the windows were blown out. Simpson shouted lustily for assistance, and the other inmates of the house entered the room. Dr. Small, Dr. Russell, and other medical gentlemen were soon in attendance, and extracted the shot from the wounded man's face. Simpson, who declares that he had forgotten the pistol was loaded, was taken to the City Hall Police station. Yesterday, Dr. Small sent a certificate to the Police Magistrate to the effect that Douglas was "doing well." A German called on the Police Magistrate, during the sitting of the Court, and informed him that about two weeks ago, Simpson presented the same pistol, in a playful manner, at him, and it was then observed that it was loaded. He says he warned him (Simpson) about acting in such a fool-hardy manner with deadly weapons. The wounded man informed the police and some of his friends who called to see him yesterday that he and Simpson were on good terms, and had been joking and laughing together immediately before the unfortunate occurrence. He states that it was purely accidental. Simpson was remanded till Monday, and admitted to bail. He is a native of London, England, and is a clerk in a clothing store on King street—Globe.

A DEATH BED BEQUEST.

The Quebec correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator says:—

"An extraordinary lawsuit was decided in the Superior Court here, two days since, before Judge Taschereau. A woman named Bledan—she understood the name of the greater part of her father's confessor, named Harper, cutting her natural heirs off with very small legacies. The amount which went to the priest was probably \$2,500. Hereupon one of the children brought an action against the Rev. gentleman for the recovery of the money. According to the law, without success, and the question arising, not only can a Roman Catholic priest receive a legacy thus, but no other clergyman or person in a position to exercise spiritual control over the will maker. In France, too, so jealous is the temporal law of spiritual authority, that any bequest made to a priest is invalid. But Judge Taschereau has just decided that our law—no statute passed in the time of George III—alters the French law and permits such bequests to be made and received. In the evidence for the plaintiff it was deposed that the priest, meeting one of the disinherited members of the family, after the law suit had commenced, remarked, 'Do you know what effort you are going to law thus has? It is keeping your mother all the while in purgatory.' Judge Taschereau seemed not to attach much weight to that testimony, considering it very unlikely to be true, and I make no comment upon it, but there it is in evidence."

CANADIAN CORRUPTION.

The more one thinks on the disclosure of reckless corruption made in a Auditor's Report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's affairs, a copy of which appeared in yesterday's paper, the more he is compelled to pause, and ask, "whether are all these wasteful expenditures and demoralizing practices going to lead?" If not stopped, by some measure or other, they must of necessity lead to bankruptcy and national ruin. For this Grand Trunk is unfortunately, not merely a Company business; it is a Government concern; and in their hands, it has evidently been supported as a monster engine of corruption, to bring up to that Government. Indeed, the Auditors plainly state that a complete severance between the road and the Government, is one of the first steps that must be taken to avert the ruin which at present overshadows the undertaking.—Transcript.

FIRE AT RICE LAKE MISSION.

The Christian Guardian learns with much regret that, last Sunday, at the Rice Lake Indian Village, now called Hawawick, while the Indians were attending divine service, the house of Mr. James McCue, the esteemed Indian Interpreter at Rice Lake was burned to the ground. There was nothing saved, and our good brother, who was quite comfortable, is now entirely destitute. He had just received his small amount of salary as Interpreter, and even that was consumed.

COUNT CAVOUR, IT IS CURRENTLY STATED, HAS PROPOSED TO BE ACCEPTED BY AN ENGLISH LADY HOLDING A DISTINGUISHED PLACE AT THE COURT OF QUEEN VICTORIA, AND WHOSE TITLE BELONGS TO A HIGH GRADE OF NOBILITY. IT IS ADDED THAT AS SOON AS MATTERS ARE SOMEWHAT MORE SETTLED IN ITALY, THE MARRIAGE WILL TAKE PLACE.

Mr. Robert Gordon, of the township of Cornwall, was killed on Monday last, by the falling of a tree. The deceased leaves a wife to whom he has been married but a few months.

A MAN NAMED SKID, OF CAYUGA, WAS DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE GRAND RIVER ON THE 27TH ULT.

Mr. Joseph B. Alcock, a student of McGill College, died very suddenly on Wednesday, of disease of the heart.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA IS TO BE PROLONGED TWO OR THREE MONTHS BEYOND THE TIME ORIGINALLY FIXED.

The Judges in the House of Lords have lately decided that a clergyman had no power to solemnize his own marriage, and that the issue of such marriage was illegitimate.

THE QUEBEC COURT HOUSE TOOK FIRE A FEW DAYS AGO, BUT THE FLAMES WERE EXTINGUISHED BEFORE THEY HAD DONE MUCH DAMAGE.

The Quebec Court House took fire a few days ago, but the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.

The ceremonies of the Union Celebration yesterday, attracted all attention. The day was universally observed by abstaining from all business, as are the usual 4th of July celebrations. In San Francisco it is estimated that more than 20,000 people attended the Union Meeting. Speeches were made by Edward Stanley, Eugene Cassidy, Col. Crockett and others. Resolutions were adopted, unanimously adopted, declaring unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that there exists no power under the constitution for a State to secede; that California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, so as to secure the rights of all the States; that if one or more should effect a final separation from California, the Union, California should severally repudiate the project of a Pacific Republic, as visionary, mischievous and impracticable; that the true attitude of the people of California, at this time of trouble, is one of fraternal kindness toward the people of all the States, and her honor and interest alike demand of her to do all in her power to bring about harmony and reunion among the people of the whole country.

It is generally conceded that this important Union demonstration was the largest mass meeting ever held in San Francisco, while the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the resolutions surprised their friends.

Washington, March 11.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that the political circles were feverishly excited on Sunday by the report that the evacuation of Sumpter and Pikes were determined. It is now certain that the stock of provisions is almost exhausted. Several Republican Senators repeatedly declared that such a policy was decided upon, while leading Southern Democrats call it a master stroke of policy.

The Times correspondent says:—"I heard Mr. Lincoln speak last night, and he distinguished himself by his coolness and self-control. He said that if Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Sumpter secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined."

George G. Fozzate Secretary of the National Republican Committee, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents.

Ben McCulloch and his followers are organizing for a descent upon the Northern provinces of New Mexico with the expectation of uniting them to Texas by conquest and setting up an independent Government detached from the Cotton Confederacy. This scheme has been planned for some time.

SAD AFFAIR.—A terrible affair occurred at Sing Sing a few days since. Mr. Daniel Mora had the day before, buried his wife by whose bedside he had watched more than two weeks, and was consequently much excited. His only child was left at the house of a neighbor, while Mr. Mora was absent at the funeral, but on his return he took it home with him. About one o'clock the next morning the house was discovered to be on fire, and was totally destroyed. The charred remains of Mr. Mora were found in the ruins, but the body of the child had been entirely consumed. Mr. Mora had doubtless slept so soundly that when awakened by the fire escape was impossible.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Black Massachusetts, (of New Bedford) Capt. Greene, while cruising off Rio Janeiro, lowered three boats in pursuit of a large sperm whale, but night set in, and the boats were lost sight of. The bark cruised several days in the vicinity, without success, and the remains of the boats had been lost, put into Rio Janeiro, December 14. Fortunately the boats kept together and reached Santos on the 10th, all hands alive, but very hungry, having been five days without food.

The London Prototype says that an oil spring has been discovered at the village of Komoka and adds:—"No fewer than thirteen cars, loaded with oil, arrived from the west by the Thursday mid-day train; and a gentleman from St. Lawrence describes the people of the oil spring district, as perfectly wild with excitement. Property in the immediate neighborhood of the best springs has gone up to fabulous prices; and stores, taverns, &c. are springing up where a few months ago it was almost a wilderness. The danger is that the first speculators may make their several hands at the expense of the really enterprising men who work the business."

A NICE LITTLE CHURCH INCIDENT.

In one of the Washington churches last Sunday a pretty occurrence took place. After service, a young man, who carries the collecting plate, as usual, put his hand in his vest pocket to place upon it a piece of money before starting to collect. He dropped, as he supposed, a quarter on the plate, and without looking at it, passed around among the congregation. Instead of silver, however, he had inadvertently placed a conversation lounge in the centre of the plate, and all were astonished at seeing the lounge with the words staring them in the face "Will you marry me?" The young ladies, probably, thought this was an unusual mode of "proposing!" but no doubt, it was the sight of them which caused the mistake.

The Toronto City Council have granted Messrs. Gowanki & Macpherson a lease of two acres of land for the erection of a cotton factory, at a nominal rent, and have adopted a petition to the Legislature praying for power to exempt such manufacturing from local taxation for a period of twenty-five years.

There are many so-called "gift enterprises" flouting the country with books, promising to each purchaser a valuable gift, by which flattering inducement many are enticed into purchasing. At a recent sheriff's sale in Philadelphia of the stock of one of these gift enterprises, the gold watches brought only thirty dollars a dozen!

The new United States tariff imposes a duty of ten cents per gallon on Keweenaw and other coal oils, which will seriously interfere with the export from Canada West; but the home trade for the refined oil is very large, and steadily increasing, and foreign markets can be found for any surplus.

The steamer Australasian is now twenty-seven days out, and there is no news of her. She is a fine iron built vessel, with water-tight compartments, and full ship rig—Ninety-one sailing vessels, many of them with passengers, from Great Britain and the north of Europe, are also over due at New York; some having been three months and upwards on the passage.

COTTON IN HAYTI.

From the New York World.

The secession movements have had at least one effect, to be hereafter most disastrous to the interests of the Slave States. The wealthy masters of England, her prosperity and industry, have all seemed to hang upon the turn of events in the cotton-producing States. Whatever may be the final result, this panic will have its effect in that other manufacturing countries. The natural event will be to stimulate the energies of other regions, where the slave states may be produced by free labour, and thereby the immense manufacturing interest of the world be no longer subject to the chronic derangements which must arise in a state of society and commerce built upon an exceptional system of labour as that of slavery.

The island of Hayti contains about 30,500 square miles, or 19,300,000 acres. It is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, in the very centre of the cotton belt of this continent, and is more accessible commercially than any portion of Central America. Lying in the centre of the equatorial region, its climate is, however, very materially modified by the constant ocean breezes which pass over its surface, and, broken by the mountains, chains of which the island consists, descend in cooling currents, and modify the temperature into a genial and healthy state. Rising from the sea to the centre, not by abrupt ascent, but by regular plateaus, the whole interior of the country may be cultivated, even to the mountain tops. Its coast is indented with numerous bays and harbours, wherein the fleets of the world may ride in safety. In the interior there are immense plains and valleys, which in the palmy days of the French colonists were covered with sugar plantations.

At the present moment, the attention of the Haytian rulers is turned to the industrial rehabilitation of their country. Two-thirds of the lands in Hayti are well adapted for the culture of cotton. It requires but little care after once planted; becomes perennial. The plant grows almost to the dimensions of a tree, and produces two crops a year, from five to ten pounds to each tree, and averaging per acre at least five hundred pounds each crop. With the facilities now at hand, and the continued energy the Haytians display, in the course of five years the island could export annually three millions of bales, of three hundred pounds each.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

With feelings of deep regret, it is our duty to record a melancholy accident which has brought mourning and desolation into the dwelling of an esteemed friend and low-citizen, J. M. Currier, Esq. On Monday last accompanied by Mrs. Currier and Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, he left Ottawa for the purpose of visiting the new mills on Long Island. On their arrival, Mr. Currier having occasion to transact some business, left Mr. Merrill and the ladies to inspect the mills and machinery. On returning from the upper part of the building, they had to pass an upright shaft at the bottom of the stairs. Mr. Merrill, who preceded the ladies down, cautioned them to be careful of their dresses coming in contact with this shaft. But scarcely were the words spoken, when Mrs. Currier's dress was caught by the shaft and hurried whirled round with fearful velocity and crushed to death between the shaft and the upright to which it was attached and which appears to have been fixed within a few inches of the shaft. It is hardly five weeks since Mrs. Currier became a bride and this fearful separation has parted the two hearts with the hope of a long life and the prospect of great domestic felicity.

"In the midst of life we are in death"—and this fearful affliction, casting, as it does, a shadow on the domestic relations of so prominent and esteemed a citizen as Mr. Currier, demands the sympathy of all his friends and acquaintances. The melancholy casualty has given a shock to every sensitive mind in this community.

The London Prototype says that an oil spring has been discovered at the village of Komoka and adds:—"No fewer than thirteen cars, loaded with oil, arrived from the west by the Thursday mid-day train; and a gentleman from St. Lawrence describes the people of the oil spring district, as perfectly wild with excitement. Property in the immediate neighborhood of the best springs has gone up to fabulous prices; and stores, taverns, &c. are springing up where a few months ago it was almost a wilderness. The danger is that the first speculators may make their several hands at the expense of the really enterprising men who work the business."

The Toronto City Council have granted Messrs. Gowanki & Macpherson a lease of two acres of land for the erection of a cotton factory, at a nominal rent, and have adopted a petition to the Legislature praying for power to exempt such manufacturing from local taxation for a period of twenty-five years.

There are many so-called "gift enterprises" flouting the country with books, promising to each purchaser a valuable gift, by which flattering inducement many are enticed into purchasing. At a recent sheriff's sale in Philadelphia of the stock of one of these gift enterprises, the gold watches brought only thirty dollars a dozen!

The new United States tariff imposes a duty of ten cents per gallon on Keweenaw and other coal oils, which will seriously interfere with the export from Canada West; but the home trade for the refined oil is very large, and steadily increasing, and foreign markets can be found for any surplus.

The steamer Australasian is now twenty-seven days out, and there is no news of her. She is a fine iron built vessel, with water-tight compartments, and full ship rig—Ninety-one sailing vessels, many of them with passengers, from Great Britain and the north of Europe, are also over due at New York; some having been three months and upwards on the passage.

THE AUSTRALASIAN.

It is now twenty-four days since the Australasian left Liverpool, and she has not yet been heard from. We see it stated in one place that she had on board about 320 passengers and \$50,000 in specie; but this would seem by a more reliable account to be incorrect. London journals of the 19th ult., record the departure of the Australasian from Liverpool with "the United States mails, fifty passengers, a large cargo, and £12,000 in specie;" also the fact that she arrived at Queenstown on the Sunday following at noon, "unhindered mails, and proceeded to New York at 4 P.M.—all well." It is stated by a New York correspondent that the Rev. Dr. Chever is reported to be among the passengers; but we do not see the statement in any of the metropolitan journals. Hopes are still entertained that her machinery booming disabled, she put back under sail; and as there was a great storm raging about the same time that she was expected to arrive, it would be slow. Others again conjecture that she may have got among the floating ice. There is no concurring however, the possibility of her being lost is every day increasing; and it may be, that like the Pacific, she may never again be heard of.

INFORMATION OFFICE IN ENGLAND.

The Government have opened an "information office" in England, in Weaver Buildings, Brunswick street, Liverpool. It is for the purpose of affording to all parties looking to Canada as their future home, personal or written information as to the various advantages offered by the province. Mr. C. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent, is presently there, and advertises the opening of the office, as well as the Government pamphlet, which we noticed a few days since containing a brief outline of the geographical position, educational and municipal institutions, agricultural and mineral resources, land and timber regulations, fisheries, roads and steam routes, &c., &c., with a new official map, distinctly showing every county and township of both Provinces—the blocks of land for sale at 2s. per acre, and the free grant roads and districts. We believe this new source of information is of immense importance, and will be attended with the greatest success.—Pilot.

EXPECTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED

PIERCING THE ALPS.

PROGRESS OF THE TUNNEL. A correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the progress of the great railway tunnel through Mont Cenis.

The tunnel to be opened through Mont Cenis from Bardonecche, in the upper Savoy, or Val di Dora above Oulx and Madama, on the Ave, in Savoy, on the old carriage road, is to be about 7 1/2 English miles in length. The Sardinian Parliament voted a yearly outlay of 8,000,000 out of the budget of 1857-58; the actual expenditure however, does not exceed one-half of the money assigned for the purpose.

The fears entertained of those who showed disinclination to favor the enterprise were grounded on the fact that a hole dug in the earth beyond a depth of two thousand metres becomes impracticable on account of the soil and high temperature. The laborers engaged in this project would, if only ordinary means were employed be suffocated before they had achieved one-third of their labor, as it was impossible to supply fresh air from vertical shafts or windows, as is done in other tunnels, as the shafts would have to be made several thousand metres deep, and the sudden descent of the mephitic air would have to be encountered.

These gentlemen have invented boring machines which are set to work by air compressed by hydraulic power, whereby they not only have found the means of hastening the process of excavation, but also of playing in the tunnel with an inexhaustible current of wholesome air.

The experiment with these machines only began at Bardonecche on the eastern side of the tunnel, on the 14th of January. One of the boring machines, worked by compressed air supplied by a hydraulic compressor, established outside the tunnel, has shown the result of forty centimetres, (about one foot and a third) limited to the boring of the holes for the mines, in five minutes. From that time to the present day the excavation upon this new plan has been proceeding favorably, both as to the effect of the hydraulic compressor and of the boring machine.

There has been a delay in the commencement of the work, for the engineers had intended to begin their operations towards the end of October last, and a day had even been appointed for Count Cavour and the Minister for Public Work to view the novel experiment at the outset. The delay was occasioned by the want of two of the compressed air pipes during a preliminary trial, and the breaking of a piece connected with one of the water pipes and the valve of one of the air compressors.

The mishap of the air pipes arose from some flaw in the casting, and as yet, only four atmospheres pressure had been applied, it was instantly remedied, but the accident resulting from the breaking of the valve of the compressor was of a more serious nature, and depended on some defect in the system of the valves.

Up to the 14th of January, as I said, the work was carried on with the usual means of excavation. At the above period the tunnel at this side by these means had been opened to the length of seven hundred and twenty-one metres; of these five hundred and twenty-eight metres were completely finished, and the remaining one hundred and ninety-three metres were only partially bored through.

You are aware, that, besides the difficulty of the mephitic air, which the engineers trust they have successfully evaded, Gars are entertained that the works of excavation may be interfered with, and even utterly prostrated by the breaking in of the water from the almost unfathomable little lakes which are to be met with on the summit of this mountain, as on almost all the other Alpine passes and summits. But the engineers work on with good strong faith prepared to meet evil whenever and from whosoever it may arise.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

Correspondence London Post.

Paris, Monday Evening. Europe is on the very eve of a most formidable event—the proclamation of martial law in Hungary. On the 14th inst., at Vienna, according to the *Colong Gazette*, there was no longer doubt or hesitation; an army of 80,000 men was moving towards the frontier, and various regiments, Bohemian, Tyrolese, and Italian levies, were converging towards the Hungarian frontier. All the troops were in march to the extreme corners of the Empire, so as to be kept aloof, and every symptom indicates that the impending crash is about to come. Russia is quiescent; it is known that since the Crimea war there has been no recruiting by the Czar, and even if disposed to meddle, he has not disposable soldiers for so serious a contest.

This forerunner of war on behalf of the Kaiser. The time Transylvania makes common cause with Hungary, and the Croats are in union with the Magyars. The *Ost Deutsche Post* sees in the state of siege declared at the port of Fiume the lightning-bolt herald of a hurricane.

We live in such a rapid succession of stirring facts that most people's memory may require a little aid from the more attentive writers of contemporary history. It may remind them that Garibaldi distinctly protested he would not have gone to Sicily as originator of revolt, but as the struggle had broken he felt it a duty to see the Sicilians through it; the same conduct may be looked for in the Hungarian business, and that once set in motion, no persuasion can keep him from fighting himself into the thick of it.

The money question is still the skeleton in the Austrian cupboard, and it grins most sardonically just now. The last half of thirty million florins was squandered on a scheme of corporation funds and some other deposits of cash, the keepers of which were put under Government pressure; but neither nobility or landowners, nor merchants, contributed to help the loan, nor did any of the rich chambers or monastic bodies risk a cent on such a security. This total abstention of the only substantial money class in the empire has seriously stirred the question of abolishing mortmain all over Austria, and converting to the necessities of the State the countless millions locked up in the holy strong boxes. The abbot of Melk, on the Danube, never goes forth from his baronial chateau without an equipage drawn four in hand, and a train of squires. The best vineyards on the river are the vineyards of the Lord, and the fattest lands in the empire sequestered from the common fund on national transactions. The chambers of commerce at Boverato, at Pilsen in Bohemia, at Friburg, in Tyrol, &c., &c., have forwarded their views in favor of resorting to church lands for the restoration of public credit. On the other hand, the retrograde journals call on the Government to confiscate the capital of Jews in accordance with medieval practice and precedent. It is for the youthful Kaiser the show of Hercules of Holstein.

Bavaria seems destined to be the resting place of the young couple evicted from Naples and it now appears that the much commended correspondence of Empress Eugenie with the Queen, at Genoa, was all about the advantage of a residence at Pisa as cooler and quieter than a sojourn in that

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Italian Parliament was opened on Monday, Feb. 18th, by the King in person. His Majesty said: "Italy almost entire, by free and united efforts, has achieved the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuming to be the benefactor of non-Italians, has deemed it fitting to recall his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude."

"At Magneta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of unity which will be indelible. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us."

"An illustrious Prince having ascended the throne of Prussia, I send my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation. You, my Government, in completing the armaments. In the consciousness of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence."

"My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to act at the right time. Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation. The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the Army and Navy. Both the Army and volunteers have acquired a renown which gives us confidence in ourselves, and it is with pleasure that I express to this Parliament the joy which I feel on this account."

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED ON THE INCOME TAX BILL. New York, March 7.

The steamer Bremen arrived here this evening. A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 13th for more equality in assessing and levying the income tax, which was carried by a majority against the Government.

The Italian parliament was opened by Victor Emanuel in person on the 18th ult. A proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is to be issued on the 2d.

Direct transactions between the banks of St. Petersburg and London for the change of three millions of francs in gold for the same amount in silver have taken place.

Fresh disturbances have broken out against the Christians in Cochinchina. The steamer Etna arrived out on the 19th. The demand for discount at the bank was limited, but in open market terms were low. Consols, 9 1/2 for money, and 92 to 92 1/2 for account.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Boston, March 11.

The steamship Niagara has arrived. She reports heavy weather.

NAPLES, Feb. 22.—The Government has taken possession of the religious property. The Garrison of Gaeta had been sent to the Neapolitan Island.

The papal Zouaves massacred Dr. Yartine and his little daughter, at Colapolo.

About 1,000 brigands had been dispersed by Col. Mansi near Rieta.

ROME, Friday.—The National Committee has issued a proclamation that Victor Emmanuel will soon be proclaimed King of the capital, and expresses thanks to France. The French authorities have taken possession of the keys to the capital.

Several persons have been expelled for political reasons.

VIENNA, Saturday.—It is reported that Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have concluded to form a convention to act in concert in case of a Polish or Hungarian outbreak.

THE "AUSTRALIAN."

The new steamship Australasian is now in her twenty-fifth day out from Queenstown. Each succeeding day increases the anxiety felt about her fate. It is believed she had on board a number of Canadians, as this is about the time when many of our wholesale merchants are returning from England after making their spring purchases.

We have heard the names of several residents of Toronto who are supposed to have taken passage in her, but as it turns out the guesses have been wrong in some instances, we hope they may prove also wrong in those which remain. There is, however, much reason to think that the vessel is yet in safety. The *North British* reports having met with ice in latitude 47° 55', longitude 47° 29'.

It is not unlikely that the *Australasian* encountered the same obstacle, it may be during one of the heavy westerly gales which prevailed some days before she was due. In such a case her crew would be exceedingly liable to injury by striking the floating masses.

It is the opinion of authorities in these matters, that if this were the case, the Captain, instead of trying to force his way through the ice in the face of a contrary wind, would turn his ship to the eastward, and endeavour to make Queenstown under sail. The *Australasian*, when formerly engaged in the Australian trade, it appears, once injured her crew in a voyage from Melbourne to Southampton, and had to finish her journey by the aid of her canvas.—She thus proved herself a good sailor. If the supposition that she has returned eastward be correct, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to hear from her, unless she had been spoken to on the way.

It must be confessed, on the other hand, the wind was so violent as to render the use of the canvas impossible, the result is likely to have been very disastrous. Propellers are not the safest of vessels, if once they fall into the trough of a heavy sea.

Mr. French said this road was used by the people of Gratton, Staschopel and Griffith, and if the bridge was impassible they would have to travel a round of forty miles. He had frequently travelled this road indeed had passed over it lately, and could testify that the bridge was in a most dangerous state.

Mr. Young Scott spoke against the grant. He mentioned a number of costly bridges in Lanark, all of which had been built by the respective Townships, and he would therefore vote against the County Council making any grants to similar projects in Renfrew.

After some further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Lynn was put to the vote and lost, on the following division:

YEA.—Messrs Rowan, Gorman, Brown, White, Lett, French, Munro, Coulter, Lynn, Reynolds, Mulligan, Jamieson and Gibbon.

NAY.—Messrs Foster, Gould, Carswell, Fairbairn, Barwash, McArthur, Byrnes, Murray, Scott, J. Robertson, W. Robertson, Guthrie, Divine, Doran, McCaffrey, Moorhouse, Pardon and Moore.—1859.

In amendments, seconded by Mr. White, Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. White, that all the words after the word "same" in the second clause, of said Report be struck out, and the words "Your committee recommend a grant of two hundred dollars

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Perth, Feb. 2, 1860. (CONTINUED.)

Mr. Gould, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, presented their Report, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

To the Warden and Councillors of the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, in Council assembled:

1st. Your committee having had before them the petition of Laughlin Arthur and Laughlin McGillivray and others, praying to have a By-law repealed, passed by the County Council of these United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, in October, 1859, in relation to the possession of a certain highway or travelled line of road, on the tenth concession of Elmley and Burgess, whereby the said James Holiday has fenced up said line of road, and obstructed the petitioners from travelling the same. Also your committee have had before them the petition of John Wilson, J.P. and others, relative to the same line of road, praying that the Council would pass a By-law causing the same to be opened.

Your committee, after thorough examination of the facts in this case, beg leave to make the following report.—That in their opinion, the By-law passed in October, 1859, conveying to the said James Holiday the said road and putting him in possession of the same, was illegal, for the reasons following:—Firstly, that the notice required to be given for the passing of the By-law was not published in a public paper, as the law required, see 20 Vic, chap. 69, section 7, secondly, your committee are of opinion that this Council had no power to convey the land, (see 20 Vic, 69, section 7) as it prevented parties from ingress or egress to and from their farms or place of residence and that the law distinctly states that all such roads shall remain open for the use of the parties requiring the same.

Your committee are of opinion that through some misapprehension the committee of 1858 were led to believe that they were conveying to Mr. James Holiday a part of Lot letter A in Burgess, but from the information that we now have before us, your committee are of opinion that they conveyed a part of the Town Line to James Holiday, which was not in our opinion the intention of the By-law. Therefore, your committee recommend that the By-law of 1858 be repealed, and that Mr. Holiday be remunerated by the Council in such a sum as the Council may think right under the circumstances.

2d. In reference to the petition of Anson Centers and others, praying for a grant of money from these United Counties, for repairing or building a bridge on the Government road leading from Penbrook to Petawawa, up the Ottawa River, your committee feel convinced that the said line of road belongs to the County of Stormont, and that the only communication to Penbrook from the County of Ottawa, over which the supplies must be carried for a large portion of the lumbering establishments, that a great necessity exists that said road should be kept in repair, and that the municipalities adjoining are too poor and unwilling to be taxed to keep up the same; notwithstanding your committee are not prepared to recommend a grant of money out of the treasury of these United Counties for said purpose.

3rd. In reference to the petition of S. G. Lynn and others, praying for assistance to build a bridge across the Bonnechose River at the fourth Chute, between the Wilberforce and Gratton, your committee conceive that those Townships being now in receipt of a large amount of Land Improvement Fund, which fund is appropriate for making roads and bridges, and that therefore your committee cannot recommend any grant of money for said purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Jason Gould, Chairman.

James Shaw, Jr.

John Brown.

John Murray.

Young Scott.

Committee Room, Perth, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. Lynn, moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter,

That the third clause of the Report now read be altered and amended by striking out all the words after "your committee," in the 3rd clause, and inserting "it expedient to grant a sum of fifty pounds out of the funds of these United Counties, to Lanark & Renfrew to assist in that purpose."

Mr. Lynn said that there would be nothing improper in the Council granting the prayer of the petition relative to this matter. The funds of the County could not be applied in a more beneficial way. The Townships interested in this bridge were too poor to repair it themselves, and were constantly travelled by the public at large. As to the said grant by the Land Improvement Fund, which Mr. Gould said might be appropriated to the object, it was all swallowed up in making new roads. Mr. Lynn argued at some length in favor of granting aid to this project.

Mr. Gould was decidedly opposed to making grants from the County funds to these projects. Every Township in the County was in the same position. The principle now acted upon was for each Township to make their own roads, and it would be dangerous to establish a precedent like this asked for by Mr. Lynn's Council.

Mr. Lynn explained that this road referred to in the petition was a public highway and not a local road.

Mr. Gould offered the grant as a precedent. If granted to one road it would have to be granted to others.

Mr. Byrnes thought Mr. Lynn was not aware that there was a law allowing municipalities to levy a tax for such purposes. In Lanark we have had to build our own roads and bridges, and it would therefore be unwise to grant the present petition.

Mr. Murray said that it appeared this road was principally used by lumberers, and he thought if the law were applied to they would assist to make the necessary repairs.

Mr. French said this road was used by the people of Gratton, Staschopel and Griffith, and if the bridge was impassible they would have to travel a round of forty miles. He had frequently travelled this road indeed had passed over it lately, and could testify that the bridge was in a most dangerous state.

Mr. Young Scott spoke against the grant. He mentioned a number of costly bridges in Lanark, all of which had been built by the respective Townships, and he would therefore vote against the County Council making any grants to similar projects in Renfrew.

After some further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Lynn was put to the vote and lost, on the following division:

YEA.—Messrs Rowan, Gorman, Brown, White, Lett, French, Munro, Coulter, Lynn, Reynolds, Mulligan, Jamieson and Gibbon.

NAY.—Messrs Foster, Gould, Carswell, Fairbairn, Barwash, McArthur, Byrnes, Murray, Scott, J. Robertson, W. Robertson, Guthrie, Divine, Doran, McCaffrey, Moorhouse, Pardon and Moore.—1859.

In amendments, seconded by Mr. White, Gorman moved, seconded by Mr. White, that all the words after the word "same" in the second clause, of said Report be struck out, and the words "Your committee recommend a grant of two hundred dollars

CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Childerhouse, Esq; Alice, J D Glendenn, M D; Adamson, Geo Brown Esq; Bagot, Lytchfield and Brougham, Thos Brady, Esq; Gratton and Burgess, Thos Brady, Esq; Wilberforce, Thos B Sete, Esq; Horton, James Johnston; Westbrooke, Rev Mr Mickel, Dahnson, N Sherbrooke and Levant, John Musloch; Rolph, Pettewawa, Buchanan, Wylie and Mackay, Rev Mr Mickel; Elmly North, Rev J Worrall; Sebastopol and Griffith, Thos Brady, Esq; Bardenell, Raglan, Rodcliffe and Lyndock, Rev Mr Byrne.

And your committee further beg leave to report.

That your committee have had before them a letter from George Ross, Esq, secretary of the Board of Public Instructions for Renfrew, intimating for the information of the County Council that the Board of Grammar School Trustees, at their last sitting, had agreed that the Rev Mr Byrne and the Rev S C Fraser, of White Lake, should be retiring members of the Board for the year 1860, and that the Board recommended to the County Council its desire that the Rev S C Fraser should be reappointed to fill the vacancy of the retirement, and that Mr George Ross should be appointed in the room of Rev Mr Byrne, who has removed from the County.

That your committee, upon enquiry, find that Mr Fraser's term, expires in the year 1862, and that Mr Byrne is the only remaining member of that Board; that your committee have consulted the Reeve of the Village of Renfrew, who advise the appointment of J L McDougall, in the room of Mr Byrne, the retiring member, and it appears has removed from the section, and which your committee would also recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John McE Chambers, Chairman.

Wm. Rankin, Secy.

Benjamin McConnell.

Henry Moorhouse.

Council Room, Feb 1, 1861.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee brought in a report on the 20th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company. This report was carried and the Warden and Messrs Foster, French and Murray mentioned to be elected Directors of the Company.

Mr. Byrne moved, seconded by Mr Gould, to have the By-law repealed, passed in October, 1858, stopping up and conveying the present travelled road on the north-east side of lot letter A, in the tenth concession of Burgess North, be now brought up and read a first time. The By-law was brought up and had a first reading.

On motion of Mr. French, the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of Perth, and the Reeve of North Burgess, were appointed a committee on printing and advertising for the current year, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the 8th clause of the Report of the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. McArthur, the Delegation now appointed were instructed to invite a Delegation from the Board of Directors on the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and also from the Councils of Brockville and Elizabethtown, to confer with this Council here at Perth, on Tuesday next, 5th inst., on the subject of the proposed extension of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and to furnish said Delegation with certified copies of the foregoing resolutions and report.

On motion of Mr. Munro, the memorial submitted by the committee appointed to draft a memorial to the three branches of the Legislature, praying for the separation of the County of Stormont from the County of Lanark, was adopted, and the Clerk was instructed to prepare the requisite copies of said memorial and transmit the same (duy signed with the seal of the corporation affixed thereto) to their proper destination, at as early a day as possible.

The Council then adjourned at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, PERTH, FEB. 4.

The Council met this day and adjourned without transacting any business.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

The Council met this morning at 10 o'clock: the Roll was called: a quorum present; and the Warden in the chair.

The minutes of the last two days were read, and having been approved of, were signed by the Warden.

The following documents were read and referred to their respective committees, viz: A memorial from the Counties of Stormont & Glengarry of the Legislature, praying for an amendment of the Assessment Law, and a resolution of the County Council of the said Counties, requesting this Council to a similar memorial.

Petition of James Holiday.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would introduce a By-law during the present session of Council for levying a tax upon the rateable property within the United Counties of Lanark & Renfrew, to pay the interest due on the Government of the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures.

Mr. Foster, from the delegation to Brockville, submitted their report, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Doran, from the committee of the Jury Law, submitted their report, and a memorial to the Legislature, which was read and respectfully adopted.

Mr. Chambers, from the committee on Education, submitted their report, which was read, and in amendment.

Mr. Byrne moved, seconded by Mr Shaw, that the name of J. B. Duncan be struck out, and the name of the Rev J. H. McDougall be inserted in lieu thereof, as Trustee of the Grammar School, Perth.

The amendment was lost on the following division,

YEA.—Messrs Chambers Gorman, Byrnes, French, Burwash, Reynolds, Mulligan, French, Divine, Doran, McCaffrey and Shaw.—12.

NAYS.—Messrs Carswell, Munro, Brown, Rowan, McConnell, Gould Lett, Fairbairn, Shields, Murray, Coulter, Foster, McArthur, J. Robertson, Scott, W. Robertson, Guthrie, Pardon, Gibbon, Moorhouse and Jamieson.—22.

In amendment to the report,

Mr. Shields moved, seconded by Mr. Connell,

That the name of the Rev S. Mylne be erased from the report, nominating and appointing Local Superintendent, and the name of T. H. Hammond be inserted in lieu thereof.

The amendment was lost on division, and the report was then put and adopted as a whole, viz:

Report of the Committee on Education.

To the Warden and members of the Counties Council of Lanark & Renfrew, in Council assembled.

Your committee on Education recommend that the following named persons be appointed Trustees, within the United Counties, in their several localities:

For the Grammar School in Perth, Rev R. L. Stephenson and Rev J. B. Duncan.

For the Grammar School in Smith's Falls, Dr. W. H. Burritt and Rev S. Mine.

For the Grammar School, Carleton Place, B. Bell, M. P. P. and Rev Mr. Halseford.

For the Grammar School, Village of Lanark, John Wright, and A. G. Hall, Esquires.

For the Grammar School, Village of Pakenham, Rev R. Scott, and James Conroy, Esquires.

For the Grammar School, Village of Pembroke, J. P. Moffatt and D. Bell, Esqrs.

For the Grammar School, Village of Renfrew, J. L. McDougall Esq.

And your committee beg further to recommend the appointment of the following named persons as local Superintendents of Common Schools, for the respective municipalities:—For Lanark, John A. Murdoch; Bathurst, do; South Glengarry, do; Drummond, do; Dufferin, do; Burgess North, James Stanley; Bromley, R. McLean; Pembroke, Rev Mr McMillen; Ramsey, Rev Mr J. McMorine; Rockwith, Rev Mr McOuterson; Pakenham Rev Alex Mann; Montague, Rev S Mylne; McNab, Rev S G Fraser; Ross, Mr Smith; Stafford, Robert

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Saturday last the fourth and last session of the sixth Parliament of Canada assembled at Quebec for the despatch of business. We are not amongst those who expect much useful legislation to result from the present session. On the contrary, we are fully convinced that a more corrupt parliament never occupied the benches of the legislature in Canada, and the sooner it is dissolved the better. They may, possibly, hang together for a few months, but the country can expect nothing from the present session. Bancroft platforms, log-rolling and pipe-laying, for the coming election, will constitute the main features of the present session; and it may be somewhat amusing to editors and others whose business it is during the next few weeks, to watch the masquerade at Quebec. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Brown is confined to his bed by sickness and unable to be present at the opening of the House.

ELIHU BURRITT.

The celebrated linguist, Elihu Burritt will deliver a lecture here on Saturday. While we have on former occasions directed public attention to his discourses, we altogether disclaim belief regarding his capacity to speak so many languages as has been so frequently ascribed to him—nor would we credit the statement unless authenticated by satisfactory persons.

The above brilliant quotation is from the *Merrickville Chronicle*, an unquestionable authority on learned subjects; therefore the question of Mr. Burritt's great acquirement of languages is set for ever at rest—the sapient Christian who lets off the bottled thunder of the *Chronicle*, "altogether disclaims belief in his capacity." We suppose that the doubting Editor of the *Chronicle* was too modest to examine Mr. Burritt in the various languages he had acquired, or perhaps this illuminated specimen of editorship found so much difficulty in mastering the elements of his native tongue, that the citadel of his brain, with its meagre garrison, would not surrender to the idea that a single intellect could acquire, through years of intense laborious study, the number of languages which Mr. Burritt is said to possess. Merrickville must be a perfect modern Athens—the astute editor appears not to be alone in his linguistic criticisms—the fact of Mr. B's non-acquirement of so many languages, is "authenticated by satisfactory persons." Sources of light! what a sentence, for 'Person' number 2. Come, "*Chron.*" give us a lecture on the "dark ages," and knock Burritt out of the world of letters.

In the United States, the war aspect has not increased much in ferocity; both parties appear to be trying the game of wh'ill tire out first. It is merely a question of time, and will, no doubt ultimately result against the secessionists. Great preparations are making on both sides for the last emergency. Anderson, the federal officer in command of Fort Sumpter, is to be supplied with provisions, and reinforced by means of a large fleet to be assembled on the coast.—It is also a current report that the forts in possession of the federal authorities are to be abandoned rather than precipitate war in the present fractious temper of the Southern people, leaving it to time to heal the split which is staggering many philosophical minds as to the possibility of republican institutions standing the fluctuations which time brings about.

Mr. George Brown has apologised to his political admirers for his inability to attend the meetings to have been got up to hear him, until after the present session of Parliament. His health has been frail for some time past, and our opinion is, that the cleaning out of the Augean stable of Government is not likely to improve it; the difficulties he will have to grapple with as leader of the Opposition, is of no ordinary kind; having to soothe the petty jealousies of his own party, out of which the Hon. John A. made such political capital last session, besides clearing away the fenecid in corruptions of the present nest of chisellers.

Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., and the perverted Editor of the *Montreal True Witness* have declared war to the knife. Mr. McGee has addressed two letters to Mr. Clark, in which he assumes the patronizing air of the censor, full of pity and sorrow for the absurd position he is placing both himself and the Roman Catholic body by his insane ravings against everything Protestant. It is evident Mr. McGee recognizes the *True Witness* as the bludgeon organ of the lowest rabble of Griffintown.

Railway financial disaster, and official corruption appear to follow fast on each other; no sooner has the shocking disclosures of the Grand Trunk Railway been ventilated than the affairs of the Great Western Railway are dragged before the public, in which the officials connected with the railway have been charged with something akin to embezzlement. Canada is certainly in a high moral state.

A private letter received from a subscriber at Wainstead, C. W.—the neighborhood of the Oil springs, informs us that the winter has been very mild in that section of country. The sleighing failed about the tenth of February, and the frogs were in full chorus on the first of March. A striking contrast with our winter here, which has been a continual succession of storms, with scarcely two days cessation at any one time. And, to all appearance, the end is not yet.

We perceive by our exchanges that for the first time in the history of Canada, the Exports of the country have exceeded the Imports; the balance of trade for 1860 being in our favor. The figures stand as follows: Exports, \$34,631,890; Imports, \$34,441,621; Duty \$4,758,465.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

The meeting advertised in our last issue, for the purpose of protecting the game of the country from being ruthlessly slaughtered out of season, came off according to announcement, on Thursday last, at Mr. Dickson's Hotel, Pakenham, and resulted in the formation of a Club, now numbering about thirty individuals, to whom other names are being daily added. It is much to be regretted, that such measures are necessary to compel Poachers to keep within bounds.—Were there no game laws in force, one would have thought that the dictates of natural reason and common sense would, in this enlightened age of the world, and especially, in this intelligent district, be sufficient to prevent parties from slaughtering game at the expense of the year, for no other purpose, apparently, than to gratify their organ of "destructiveness." We have been told of a *bi-ped*—we shall not call him a man, who started seven deer and followed them a short distance until they were unable to proceed any further in consequence of the depth of the snow, when he came up to them and knocked their brains out with a club, killing the whole seven within the distance of two miles. This is only one of a number of similar cases that have occurred

sign a reason. Before entering the village, the traveller attains a table-land, where close to the edge of the water, is a cluster of buildings, which is called Campbellton. It had the earliest promise of a village, but the want of water power, nipped its progress, and the gradually developing business of the section drifted gradually to the present site of the village, nearly a mile farther to the west.—On entering the village proper, a fine building on the rising ground to the left, fronting the lake, attracts your attention—it is built in modern style, and has a massive appearance; it is the residence of John Supple Esq. ex M. P. P. for Renfrew, and a lumber merchant of note among the bush whackers; he is like the generality of lumberers, a self-made man emphatically, owing nothing to birth, education, or good looks, but is shrewd in business, unassuming in deportment, and is familiarly called, by some of his associates in moments of social relaxation, "Paddy Supple." A few years ago, he came out as the nominee of the Conservative party, for the representation of Renfrew, and was supported by the weight of the lumber interest, and returned, although the County had a majority of Reform votes. His great local influence, swept away the party lines, and both parties voted for the man whom they recognized as belonging to their own estate. The democracy of his origin expunged his political leanings, and although the centre of an Orange party, O'Kelly, O'Meara, Fitzpatrick, and Gorman, were his most active canvassers. He was defeated in the election following by the late John L. McDougall, Esq., who never took his seat, but retired to make way for Mr. Cayley, our present representative.

Pembroke, to be seen to advantage, ought to be viewed in the winter season, when it presents features of great interest to any person desirous of studying part of the machinery of the lumber trade of the Ottawa river. Hundreds of teams from the wide-spread settlements of the "Front," all converging to this point of attraction, to deliver their loads, or hire their teams for a winter's work in the shanty. The streets of the village, the store doors, the tavern yards and bar rooms present many of the salient features of the lumber trade in winter. This is the last stage of buying and selling to any extent on the Ottawa, the next stage westward to the voyageur, is the lumber maker's shanty, with its greasy presiding deity, dispensing the hospitality of his swamp dominions with a tin dish and a wooden fork, by the glowing side of a dry red pine fire.

Here may be seen the French Canadian, with his shaggy towed ponies, hauling a load that would stagger many a showy team that would sell at twice their price, his primitive harness being of a pattern patronized by his grandfather, and he, himself, glorying in the national blue tuck, grey clothing, &c.; there may be observed the cute, slick, noisy vendor of American cheeses, dried apples, yonders, and potato-paring patents, balsams and patent phylis by the quart, not hard to take, the principal ingredient being molasses, with his flashy, high stepping horses, harness with modern improvements, and a sleigh warranted in its glowing colours. The teamster is one of a well known class, whose headquarters are at Prescott, and while noisily treating the crowd at Cushing's bar, has his eye wide open for the Preventive officer, who would give some thing to know in what particular place the last 20 barrels of smuggled high wines are hidden. Yonder, to help the melody, is a group of Glangarry teams, with rope "tugs" and horse hair reins, while the men are talking in Gaelic to an employer, whose altitude at once denotes him to be a Macdonald; and there again, standing at Burck's door, is a handsome Ottawa public sleigh, with his gaudy scarlet outside, and cushioned seats, while the smart cobs, are impatiently stamping into it steps a buffalo coat, out of which peeps the upper part of a pale office-withered face which is said to belong to a man; the representative of a Quebec firm largely interested in the lumber trade, and have immense capital involved in it, and therefore, due scrutiny has to be exercised that a marketable article is made by the manufacturers; the buffalo coat gives a hurried order in French to the driver, and the flash sleigh with its load of physical nonentity, vanishes. The noise of a grist mill on our left mingles in the melody—it is a good building, owned by Alexander Moffatt, Esq., one of the pillars of Pembroke, and a good specimen of a citizen. Here are stores in front of you, and on each side of you, all buying in grain, and selling goods to the bi-peddler from the rear who congregate periodically in the stores when they bring grist to the mill; the variety of animals and winter vehicles is astonishing, from the ox team in their inert dignity, to the unkempt, barnyard 2-year old colt, the appearance of which would puzzle a Newmarket jockey, as to what species the animal originally belonged to. There is a newspaper published in the village, owned and directed by one of the Moffatt family, but I think that it is languishing in a consumption, to judge from its external. The taverns are average in courtesy, and more than the average in turbulence. The population in general, are inclined to picnics, pastry, and politics, rejoicing in steamboat excursions to the Deep River, and each male duly returning to the Pembroke wharf with a "brick" in his hat; they are also fond of getting up musical entertainments, but the man who was to sing the "Prairie Flower" as a commencement invariably got too sentimentally "tight," to lead off, so that their operatic efforts ended in smoke. Pembroke in former times, bore the name of "a hard place"—scenes of social enjoyment too often merging into utter desolation—it was the custom of the village—the most wealthy and respected in the commu-

McNab, March 15, 1861.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—We are glad to observe that amongst the degrees conferred by Trinity College, Dublin, on the 12th inst., that of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. William E. James. The Albert Boyes James, Esq., sons of the worthy Principal of the Tranmore School, Humphrey James, Esq. So many amongst our fellow citizens and the gentry of our country have received their education at the Tranmore School, and have known the above gentlemen intimately in early life, that the making of a degree amongst those taking degrees in Old Trinity will be read with general gratification in this locality.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Montreal Herald says:—"In consequence of the large number of vessels in the Berths in England for Quebec and Montreal the price of freight to Canada is lower this year than has ever been known; many kinds of goods being taken for seven shillings and six pence per ton, and dead weight even lower. Outward freights are likely also to be low, and thus induce a large quantity of Western produce to take the St. Lawrence route, particularly as a large increase has been made on Erie canal tolls."

The Sarnia Observer says that by late regulations issued from the Crown Lands Office, the \$100 license system is annulled, and any person may now take up a mining location on Lake Superior, of 400 acres, for one dollar per acre, being 25 cents less per acre than the mineral lands on the American side—the survey of the location being made by the department. Full information of all licenses and patents issued, and particulars of vacant locations can be obtained after the 1st of May next, at the Crown Land Agent's office, Sault Ste. Marie.

The Kingston News says:—"A fire broke out on Friday forenoon in a frame building in Ordnance street, owned by Mr. Routley, grocer, and occupied by the families of W. Spencer, Mr. Pepper, and Mr. Conford. The premises are contiguous to the property purchased recently by Bishop Horan for a convent for the Sisters of Charity. The damage sustained by Mr. Routley is estimated at upwards of \$400; both houses were insured in \$300 each.

While Mr and Mrs McGregor were driving along the Middle-road, Kent, the latter suddenly discovered that an infant she had in her arms was dead—probably smothered under the clothing placed over it to protect it from the cold.

The rate-payers of school section No. 5, township of Arctur, are adopting legal means to compel the trustees of that school section to furnish a report of their stewardship for the past three years, as during that time no return has been made by the treasurer.

The flouring mill at Port Ryerse, Norfolk County, owned by the Rev. George Ryerse was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. No insurance. William Lyons, the lessee, is insured to the extent of \$4,000, sufficient to cover his loss. The value of the mill is estimated at \$6,000.

The ice coming down the river at St. Mary's during the late freshet, slightly damaged the Victoria Bridge and tore away the south end of McIntosh's woolen factory, containing part of the machinery, and carried it down the stream.

On Wednesday, in Sarnia, a quantity of Government land in Lanbunton was sold by auction. About eight thousand dollars worth of land at prices varying from \$1 60 to \$15.

A colored man named Samuel Butler was drowned at Dunville, on Thursday last, whilst trying to save a goose which had frozen fast in the Canal.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor has been missing from his home in Quebec for some days. It is feared he has been lost in the snow on that portion of the Plains of Abraham known as Bonner's Hill.

Louis Gregoire, of St. Nicholas, L. C., was crushed to death by the falling of a tree on Thursday week.

A new set of rules for the government of the House of Assembly have been prepared by the Speaker, assisted by Messrs. Cartier, Scott, Dunkin, and Benjamin.

The house belonging to Mr. George Burney, 11th concession, North Monaghan, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss \$500.

A mechanic of Hartford, Ct. has invented a machine which will make 100,000 slate pencils per day.

Mr. Lincoln has already received 700 applications for office from Minnesota.

Vanilla Mack, a fat boy recently exhibiting at Barnum's museum, died lately. He was seven years old, and weighed 240 lbs.

The Alabama Senate has refused to abolish the smoking of cigars and pipes in the Senate Chamber when the Senate is in session.

John Quincy Adams asserted that the "abandonment of tobacco would add five years to the average of human life."

Within the past two years there have been more instances of murder of husbands by their wives than in the twenty years previous.

Fast youths are now called young gentlemen of accelerated gait.

A cobweb marriage is thus noticed by one of our contemporaries: "Married, last week, John Cob to Miss Kate Webb."

An irritable man is somewhat like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, and pierced by his own prickles.

A hen-pecked husband writes, "Before marriage, I fancied wedded life would be all sunshine; but afterward I found out that it was all moon-shine."

In the worst of times there is still more cause to complain of an evil heart than in an evil and corrupt world.

Why is a piece of music like a Western forest? Because it is full of bars.

No one by merely conversing with a fish ever succeeded in drawing him out.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.

(Despatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, March 13. Information has just been received in this city of the most important character from Montgomery. The Southern administration know that the evacuation of Fort Sumter and Pickens has been decided on. Despatches from General Beauregard, represent that it would be utterly impossible for any united force that the Administration at Washington could collect, to prevent the surrender of Major Anderson before the lapse of many weeks. Despatches from Washington have also assured the Montgomery government that no attempts at reinforcement will be made, and that the troops of the United States will be soon withdrawn. President Davis has, however, received the most ominous communications from the Lincoln administration, to blockade Southern ports, and make an attempt to collect the revenue.

He is assured that the most strenuous and active measures are being taken to concentrate the naval forces, of the North, and that not only Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Mobile will be blockaded, but Forts Pickens and Jefferson and Taylor reinforced; but that, if necessary, vessels will be chartered to keep up an active surveillance as possible of all parts of the coast, where there are ports of entry, between South Carolina and the Rio Grande.

The indignation that prevails at Montgomery and elsewhere, in view of this proscription attempt to carry out the threats in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural words no bounds.—Cabinet meetings have been held, and it has been resolved, at the first appearance of hostilities, or just as soon as a single vessel has been stopped, the first of our Southern ports, to put the whole available force of the South in motion, and to march through the border States upon Washington. Fifty thousand troops can be collected without difficulty, and so far from any opposition being apprehended from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, it is believed that the people will rally to reinforce the invading army, and assist them with arms as well as sympathy.

The people of the South are fully alive to the exigencies of the period. They, on the whole, anticipate war, and wish, at all events to take time by the forelock. The first sound of the cannon may rattle his ears near the White House, if he has courage enough to stay there to hear it.

The intelligence from Montgomery indicates great impatience to know whether the issue is to be war or peace. Large bodies of troops are concentrated, and ready to march at a moment's warning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.
New York, March 14. The Etna arrived this morning. No news yet of the Australasian.

The slave trade was debated in the Commons on resolutions proposed by Mr. Cane, denouncing all efforts to suppress it hitherto ineffectual, and pointing to the introduction of free labor into the West Indies as the most efficient means.

Mr. Buxton feared the Southern Confederation would revive the slave trade. He then moved that no such stipulations against it. The resolutions were finally withdrawn.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved for correspondence relative to Syria. Government objected pending the sittings of the Paris Conference.

MARKETS.
Liverpool, 27th Feb.—Flour dull and 6d cheaper. Extra State 2s. Wheat quiet—11s 1d to 12s 9d for Red; White 12s to 15s.

Corn in moderate demand at slight improvement. Mixed 36s 9d to 37s; Yellow 37s to 38s; White 38s to 39s. Pork dull. Lard quiet at 55s to 57s. Sugars quiet. Coffee steady. Ashes quiet. Pot 2s.

London.—Wheat is for good and dull for inferior. Flour 6d to 1s per barrel cheaper. Sugar dull; Common 6d to 1s lower. Tea quiet but 1s higher.

LATEST.
Liverpool, 28th.—The Anglo-Saxon arrived out to-day. The Etna took out £260,000. Breadstuffs close dull but steady. Provisions dull. London 28th.—Consols 91½ to 92 for money and account.

FURTHER BY THE ETNA.
Lord John Russell said nothing yet was determined relative to the prolonged occupation of Syria.

Captain Pyke, of the ship Gen. Parkhill, was killed by his crew shortly after leaving Charleston. The ship returned and the crew were arrested.

A Committee of the French Senate adopted the project of an address in response to the Emperor's speech, fully endorsing the Emperor's policy and lauding his protection of the Pope.

Bourse dropping. The Italian Senate by a vote of 129 to 2 adopted the project of law conferring the title of King of Italy on Victor Emmanuel and his successors.

The assertion is repeated that a Piedmontese brigade will soon enter Rome, and that the Romans are secretly preparing to receive Emmanuel.

The Emperor of Austria signed a new constitution. The Diet, which is composed of the Upper and Lower House, has a right of legislation. The Hungarian constitution remains intact.

A serious insurrection had broken out in Southern Turkey. India and China mails received. Private letter reports that the rebels had taken Woeosung and commenced a general massacre. The French interposed on the score of humanity.

Paris, Thursday.—*Moniteur* says:—Bischoff's Votiers published a mandate in the *Monde*, containing allusions offensive to the Government. The matter had been submitted to the Council of State.

Financial crisis in Constantinople increasing. Numerous failures imminent. An iron-wire was shot by the Black Prince, was successfully launched.

The Church rates abolition bill passed a second reading in Commons by 15 majority. Disturbances at Warsaw on 20th. Police had interfered.

The Palestine sailed on 28th for Portland. Prussia had not yet consented to the French project in reference to Syria.

An insurgent body, numbering 5000, supported by Montenegrins, pillaged and set fire to the city of Behar, after killing over 50 Macomedans including some women.

The Papal Government is preparing a statement to the effect that all responsibility of late events lies with Napoleon.

French troops about to occupy the Province of Troscata.

Cardinal Brunelli is dead. Inhabitants of Viterbo petitioned the Italian Parliament for annexation of the Italian Kingdom.

The Etna passed the Canada on 8th, and Canadian on 11th.

On the 20th ult., the body of Robert Johnson, of the Township of Euphemia, was found in a fearful mangled condition on the Great Western Railway track, about two miles and a half west of Newbury. He got drunk and wandered on to the track.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

It is seldom we have so quiet a week as the past one, in produce. The feeling of the market has been one of depression, and which we have alluded in our last three reports, viz: the indisposition of Merchants to operate further than in the local market, and which has reached its highest point; and to effect sales without sacrifice has been simply impossible. This has been the case, not only with shippers, but also with the local market. The advice by which the local market will be a more active one, and prices will be fixed by the intelligence it brings. The demand for Wheat is considerable, and more lively than for Flour, and good samples more off, with a little respite, at highest rates; off, with a little respite, at highest rates; off, with a little respite, at highest rates.

Flour.—No. 1, Superfine, \$5.50 to 5.40; other grades as last week, with no demand. Bag Flour slightly declined \$2.75 to 2.90. Wheat.—Prime Superfine, U. C. Spring will bring \$1.15 to \$1.16; inferior kinds \$1.12 to \$1.14, "ex Cars." Oatsmeal.—\$4.10 to \$4.20 per 200 lbs. Peas.—No difficulty in effecting sales at from 70 to 77c. per 66 lbs. No demand for later delivery.

Butter.—Nothing doing. Butter Dull 10c. to 11c. for small lots. Butter.—What little trade there is doing in this article, is for family consumption and we have not heard of a single sale for shipping. Large quantities have suddenly arrived, and there are no buyers. The advice from the English market, as it is stated there is a good demand at high rates for prime Canadian Butter; and this is the only article we advise our friends to send here. As we stated before, we attribute the dullness mainly to the awkward position in which shippers found themselves some time ago, in not ordering to buy, and freights engaged, and no butter arriving. In self-defence, they stopped buying when it did arrive; as it is an article which does not pay to store, and are waiting now for further advice from the other side, account sales and cheaper freight. We would not advise further shipment of Butter, at the present time. Nominal prices as before, inferior 12c; ordinary, 13c; good, 14c to 15c. Dairy, for family use in tins, at 15c. to 16c. Ashes.—Pots \$5.65 to 5.70. Pearls \$6.10 to \$6.10.

GROCERIES.
There is no notable change in this line of business as yet, but we are expecting a number of Western buyers next week, whose presence will we trust, greatly quicken the aspect of affairs.

There is a brisk inquiry for all sorts of Green Teas, which are light in stock, and likely to bring high prices. The Australasian, New York, is expected all present, and at the last Sale, by Auction, extreme prices were obtained. Our Canadian Tea drinkers will have to try Black Teas, as these are much lower in price, and in better stock. This is a circumstance not to be regretted, as it is a much more wholesome beverage, and will give greater scope for the Government's tea reforms.

We think Muscovado Sugars have reached their lowest point, and we only hesitate to advise our customers to lay in their Spring supply, on account of the reduction of 16 per cent. to Tariff in July next; and yet, the very fact of buyers holding off, may be the chief cause (along with the fact, that the United States will not consent to a 10 per cent. duty, why the price is at present so low.

Rice has been rather firmer for the last week or two; but the last reports from Liverpool were in favor of buyers.

There is a little better inquiry for Tobacco, but no material change in price.

W. & T. LEVING.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28, St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, March 14th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
Montreal, Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS.—Advices from the Western States, states that on Friday (8th) at Cincinnati there was an improved demand for Flour, Superfine at \$4.20, and at \$4.50. There was an active market at Chicago on the 7th for Corn, and purchases were made easily. The first boat of the season had come up through the Illinois and Michigan canal with a full load; the harbor was clear of ice, and all were looking forward to an early opening of navigation. Corn, at 27½c; Peas in good demand at 45c. to 46c. Oats, 19c. to 20c.

At Toronto, on 8th, four was dull; Fall Wheat, \$1.13 to \$1.17; Spring, 90c. to 95c. while 2 to 3c. more was paid for prime prime.

The Montreal market has been dull, and dropping, and prices show a decided decline. Transactions in Flour, on the spot, are confined to the consumptive demand, without any wholesale to notice in higher grades. Some wholesale lots of No. 1 Superfine Flour on the spot were offered yesterday, but the difference between sellers and buyers prevented sales. The early part of last week, \$5.60 to \$5.65 for No. 1 Superfine; but nothing had been done since.

BUTTER is fast accumulating and very difficult to sell. All except the choicest will probably have to lie over till May; and if the demand for the Lower Ports does not take it off, it must be sold as grease-butts for exportation to Britain.

MONEY MATTERS.—The reasons assigned for the rise of the rate of interest in Britain are various. The United States are making much less than their usual supply of manufactured goods, on the one hand, from Britain, whilst they are sending to it much more than their usual supply of breadstuffs and other staples. The balance which is very largely in our favor, is met with by continued shipments of gold from Britain to America; whereas in former years the shipments of gold went the other way. The difference between receiving, say a million of gold monthly from America, and sending the same sum to it, would be eight million in four months, or thirty million dollars—an amount equal to the alarm given the Bank of England. This is, however, not all. The fears of a short supply of cotton from the United States, consequent upon the disturbed state of things in the South, has induced British merchants to send considerable amounts of silver to India and elsewhere to purchase cotton, while the demand for bullion continues from the Continent and the Black Sea to pay for Wheat. It will thus be seen that England, though a very rich country, has sufficient demands upon her money market to raise the rate of interest to a high point; and the only way to reduce it again is the exportation of her manufactures to an extent equal to her importations. The effects of diminished exportations and a high rate of interest are twofold. In the first place, the demand for raw material from abroad diminishes, and prices fall; we may, therefore expect to see depression in Cotton, Timber, Ashes, &c., &c. And in the second place, the prices of manufactured goods fall to the

point that will create a demand for them; so that we may expect to see imported goods cheap. And this remedial process of course operates in the same manner until the balance is once more established; when expansion and speculation once more produce remunerating prices all round. Britain, on account of her dependence on a foreign demand is subject to almost periodical seasons of loss amongst merchants and manufacturers, and distress amongst the working classes; and from every one of these periods of depression she has risen stronger, more elastic, and more prosperous than ever—a result which nothing but the self-adjusting powers of freedom of commerce could secure.

In Montreal, money is exceedingly scarce at present, on account of the demand for it by holders of produce, on the one hand, and payers of duty on the other.

FREIGHTS.—We learn with much satisfaction that a considerable fleet of vessels is expected in the port of Montreal this Spring, and Summer to meet the shipments of Grain, &c., from the interior, and consequently that the rates of freight will be more moderate than was feared at one time. This will bring a large business to the St. Lawrence.

Washington, March 13. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to determine upon the final formalities concerning the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command from Fort Sumter. This purpose has not been evaded in any manner, since the meeting on Saturday night, when Gen. Scott's military report, accompanied by the detailed statements of the engineer and naval officers was laid before the cabinet.

All the high military and naval officers agree entirely in opinion that the Government could not retreat in any manner from its present avowed position, and that the attempt would be attended with serious loss of life and probable failure. It is strictly a military question, and must be decided upon military principles, and by military authority. Neither the President nor his Cabinet can assume to determine operations about which they must be necessarily ignorant. Hence, in acting upon the official advice of Gen. Scott, the Cabinet have adopted his programme as they would the plan of a campaign.

It is not yet decided in what manner the withdrawal will be made, but it is known Major Anderson and his men will be treated with the utmost civility at Charleston, and their wishes consulted in every respect. The decision will be a great relief to the authorities of South Carolina, who have a large and expensive force in service, and with limited means of maintaining it.

Washington, March 14. Green Clay, son of Brutus J. Clay, of Ky. is appointed Secretary of the Legation to Spain.

The Cabinet had another meeting to-day. General Scott was present. This fact strengthens the surmise that they were in consultation on military affairs. Account from the Legation at New York that Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard had decided on erecting fortifications at Staro, and all the fleets leading to that harbor.

Montgomery, Ala., March 13. The Tariff has been published, and will go into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the tariff of the United States, most of the 20 per cent. duties are reduced to 25 per cent.; a greater portion of the 24 and 19 per cent. duties are reduced to 15 per cent. There is a large 10 per cent. schedule and a small free list.

News has been received here to-day, apparently from a reliable source, that five United States war vessels left New York on Tuesday night, well armed and with a large number of marines, and ample provisions on board, believed to be destined for some Southern port.

A bill was introduced into the Southern Congress to-day to establish an Admiralty Court in Mississippi.

Galveston, Texas, March 11. Gov. Houston has refused to recognize the Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature (which meets on the 18th) will attend to the public question now arising; and he favors a new Convention to make such changes in the State Constitution as may be necessary.—He opposes Texas joining the Confederacy. The Convention, in reply, passed an ordinance, claiming full powers, promising to communicate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States, and notifying the State of this course. The Convention will at once require all officers to take the oath of allegiance to support of the new Government and carry out the Convention ordinances. It is reported that Mr. Clark will be put in Mr. Houston's place if the latter refuses the oath; also, that Governor Houston is raising troops on his own account.

The Charleston Courier of Monday says the subscriptions there toward the Liverpool Steamship Line had reached an amount authorising a definite organization of a company and the commencement of the work on contract.

THE CENSUS.—From the returns already published, we are inclined to think that the population of Upper Canada will be found to be fully a fifth more than that of Lower Canada. The new townships in the West are being settled largely, while Lower Canada has very little recently settled territory to add to its numbers.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PORT STANLEY.—On last Wednesday, a little boy, aged eight years, met with his death by falling under the wheels of a wagon, in the village of Port Stanley. The boy was the step-son of Mr. Webb, merchant, and was in the act of getting upon the wagon when he overbalanced and fell under the wheels. His collar-bone was severely fractured, and he also received other injuries from the effects of which he died the following morning.

While the Union is going to the dogs, President Lincoln and his Cabinet are engaged from early morning until midnight in receiving the tens of thousands of office seekers and deciding on the several claims to pick the bones of the Republic.

THE GREAT TRAIN.—It is stated that a proposition has been made by Mr. A. P. Macdonald, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, to lease the whole line from one extremity to the other. He proposes to associate with himself a number of practical Canadian railroad men, to each of whom would be assigned the management of a division; and he offers to pay two per cent on the share and bond capital for five years, three per cent for five more, and so on for twenty years.

The following is a statement of Canadian Produce exported from Portland, chiefly on Montreal account, during the months of January and February:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Pot and Pearl Ashes..... | \$2,680 |
| Peas..... | 39,740 |
| Flour..... | 149,965 |
| Wheat..... | 127,497 |
| Oatsmeal..... | 3,350 |
| Butter..... | 39,631 |
| Seeds..... | 104 |
| Pigs..... | 1,800 |
| Oil Cake..... | 3,331 |
| | \$418,000 |
| Western Produce by G. T. E..... | \$49,284 |

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Friday, March 15, 1861. The Montreal Wholesale Market has been very dull, and there have been recent transactions in Flour at \$5.15 and \$5.10 for No. 1 Superfine. Prices trend downward, while Flour, Wheat and other produce are coming forward in quantity.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market is full of Dressed Hogs, and prices a shade lower. Our quotations show the latest sales. Provisions are inactive here, that latest advices from the Western States show a falling off in the demand.

Butter. We must warn shippers of Butter to this market that the stock here is rapidly accumulating, with no immediate and very little prospective demand. What used to go chiefly to the States of actual character, is going this way now, and we fear the owners will be disappointed.

The market for ashes is not so firm; Pots are lower.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—Messrs. Farworth & Jardine's (Liverpool) Circular of Feb 22, says:—The arrivals from British America during the past month have been unusually heavy for the time of the year, and this taken together with the diminished consumption, tight money market, and unsettled state of affairs in the United States, has had a very injurious effect on our market particularly as respects Spruce Deals, which have fallen in price fully £1 per standard since the publication of our annual circular a month ago. Quebec Pine has not been affected to the same extent through the stocks being in the hands of the dealers, and there having been no arrivals to press on the market. Consumption has been on a limited scale, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement.

The aggregate tonnage from the British Colonies to this date in 1859, 1860, and 1861, is respectively, 666, 4930, and 9072 tons.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.
Flour.—Market dropping; Fine, nominal \$4 to \$4.25; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.70 to \$4.90, the latter price paid for choice yesterday; Superfine, No. 1, \$5.10 to \$5.20, with very little inquiry; purchasers of small parcels have to pay higher. The transactions in the following are of a retail character: Fancy, \$5.60 to 5.70; Extra, \$5.80 to \$6.20; Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.75. There are no sales for future delivery to quote.

Bag-Flour.—In full supply; the latest sale of Fyfe Wheat was at 27½.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring has been sold in quantity at \$1.12 to \$1.15 ex-cars, the latter price for choice. Considerable sales are reported on p. t. for future delivery. For May \$1.29 is offered.

Oats.—Considerable quantities have been bought from farmers at 30c for 40 lbs.

Peas.—On the 13th, 75c is paid, and 80c offered for future delivery.

Outmeal.—For parcels from the country \$2.20 per quintal has been paid within the last day or two; holders ask \$4.30 per barrel in store.

Ashes.—Pots, \$5.65 to \$5.70; Pearls, \$6.05 to \$6.10.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
Quebec, March 16.

This day at 3 p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly; and that House being present His Excellency opened the fourth session of the sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following speech from the Throne:—

Non Gratulamen of the Legislative Council.
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. I congratulate you on the abundance of the harvest with which Providence has blessed us, and I think I may express the hope that the commercial prosperity of Canada is rapidly reviving.

In the year 1860 we had the honor of welcoming to our shore H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Our Gracious Sovereign has acknowledged the loyalty which greeted her son in this Province, and I feel confident that the grateful remembrance of his visit will long live in the hearts of our people.

Much has lately been effected by legislation, and I hope that the circumstances of the Province are such as to require few important measures to be laid before you in this the last session of the present Parliament. It is a satisfaction to me to see that the Consolidated Statutes both of Upper and Lower Canada have been promulgated in an authentic form, but I must remind you that something yet remains to be done, and I desire your assistance in assimilating, as far as possible, the law which prevails in either section of the Province.

A measure will be submitted to you having for its object the proper administration of earnestly request your careful consideration of a grave subject.

Some changes are required in our criminal law, and the further improvement of our prison discipline demands the establishment, at particular places, of certain well regulated goals or local penitentiaries.

The registration of judgments in Upper Canada has been the cause of expense and delay, and I think you will

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let salons sing of the winds that blow,
Let soldiers praise their valiant deeds,
But in my heart this I'll keep,

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—The man who is obliged to earn the necessities of life and support his family knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness.

Dr. Mullier states that he has cured a case of cholera by the fire of the oven, by keeping him in a bath of cold water in the open air, during eight hours consecutively.

A noble fee was given by a French lady to a surgeon who used his lancet so clumsily that he cut an artery instead of a vein, in consequence of which the lady died.

Two ladies had their pockets picked in a horse railroad in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a couple of rascals who operated boldly upon their pockets with their hands, while a pair of false arms and hands lay innocently across the lap of each.

"Come in Joe, let's take a drink."
"Thank you Thomas, can't afford it."
"Wall but I will pay for it."

The tombstone of a sweet girl, blind from her birth, bears the appropriate inscription—"There is no night here!" The tombstone of a child who died at the age of three years, has inscribed upon it the befitting words—"Went to the morning."

A French writer says that "to dream gloriously, you must get gloriously while you are awake; and to bring angels down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day."

The dwelling house of Mr. James Melrose, lumber merchant, 4th concession of Vaughan, near the town line, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 24th ult. The loss is estimated at about \$800. There was no insurance.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices and duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

A lady who writes a Western journal, was compelled to neglect the paper one day, and gave the following excuse to her subscribers: "We were unable to issue our paper yesterday in consequence of the arrival of two extra males."

A Dublin journal observes that a land-bill announcing a political meeting in that city, states, with boundless liberality, that "the ladies, without distinction of sex, are cordially invited to attend."

"Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language; the first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

There is no greater sign of a mean and sordid man than to dot upon riches; nor is anything more insignificant than to lay them out freely in acts of bounty and liberality.

When is the letter L like a piece of unparalleled generosity? When it enables a lady to make a lover.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

MINCE MEAT.—(From an English Correspondent.) Take two pounds of good beef, free from skin and fat; stew it till tender in a small quantity of water. Then take one pound of raisins, well soaked; one pound of suet, and two pounds of currants, washed and carefully cleaned; one pound of candied fruit peel, the rinds of two lemons and the rinds of four; two pounds of beef suet. The suet beef and fruit should be chopped separately. Pare and core a dozen large sound apples, chop fine, mix all the ingredients together with two pounds of raw sugar. Mince the whole very fine; pour on the gravy from the beef. Put into a jar, pour upon it half a pint of brandy, and it will be ready for use. If closely covered, it will keep good for several months. In using it should be moistened, with a little sweet cider or wine.

TO ROAST BEEF.—Choose that which has a fine smooth grain, rather fat, and that of a whitish colour. The first three ribs are good—the drizzle the best. Wipe it clean, but do not wash it. Put a little salt on it and place in an oven to bake; baste it often. It should supply its own grease. A piece of seven pounds should take about an hour, or an hour and a half, to roast, allowing that it is preferred a little rare. To make good gravy, pour off carefully the grease, stopping with a spoon any floating gravy. Then add a little water and boil, and pour over the roast or in a tureen, as desired. Horseradish is considered the epicure's relish with roast beef. Some prefer mustard, or both.

TO MAKE SAVORY BALLS.—Mince any kind of cold meat very fine; add an equal quantity of bread crumbs; season with salt, pepper and sweet herbs; beat up two or three eggs; mix the whole in a mass and make up in balls. Bake them till they are nicely browned and serve them hot. They may be fried in butter.

SOFT EYES.—A little salam boiled in a tea cup full of milk, and the curd used as a poultice, is excellent for inflammation of the eyes.

LUNCHEON CAKE.—Mix well together one teaspoonful of butter, and two cups of powdered sugar. Add the yolks of three eggs and one cup of milk, and one teaspoonful of cream tartar, or one teaspoon of sour milk. Sift to this enough flour to make it of such a consistency as will allow it to be poured into a tin, and bake in it. After this, add one-half teaspoonful of soda, previously mixed in one teaspoonful of warm water, and the whites of three eggs beaten to stiff froth. Add a few currants or raisins added are an improvement. It may be seasoned with lemon or vanilla. Bake half an hour. You may look at it in ten minutes after putting in the oven.

JENNY LIND CAKE.—Beat well together one cup of butter and one lb. of pulled veal suet. Add the yolks of six eggs and one cup of milk. Mix thoroughly. To four cups of flour add two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and sift gently over the cake, stirring all the time. Add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of warm water. Mix it well. Stir in gently the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff foam. You may flavor with lemon. Bake slowly. It should be put in the oven as soon as possible after putting in the soda and whites of eggs.

TO RESTORE FADED PARASOLS.—Sponge the faded silk with warm water and soap, then rub them with a dry cloth, afterwards iron them on the inside with a smoothing iron. If the silk be old it may be improved by smoking with spirits, in which case the ironing should be done on the right side; this paper being spread over to prevent glazing.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Pare and core the apples, and cover each one with biscuit dough or pastry. Have ready a tin basin with hot molasses and water—three parts water and one molasses. Bake them about three-quarters of an hour.

TO MAKE YEAST.—One quart flour; one tablespoonful of sugar; do salt. Boil six potatoes in three quarts of water till quite soft; strain them through a sieve; when milk warm, add a pint of yeast to raise it.

CHEAP CAKE.—One tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of buttermilk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and four enough to make a stiff batter.—Flavour with lemon.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Sunday last a rabid cat ran into Trinity Church, King street east, Toronto during divine service, and entering the pew of William Goodrich, he attacked and scratched a daughter of that gentleman. The sexton, William Mulligan, pursued and seized the animal, which inflicted a slight wound upon him, when he threw it out at the door. He paid little attention to the bite, not dreaming that the cat was rabid; but on the following day symptoms of the most alarming character developed themselves. The services of Dr. Ross were obtained, but notwithstanding every means were adopted to procure a recovery no success attended the treatment of the case. The unfortunate man rapidly became worse and expired yesterday afternoon after a period of much suffering. Miss Goodrich, one of whose fingers was scratched by the cat, exhibited similar symptoms, the parts becoming swollen and inflamed. The disease was, however, fortunately arrested by the amputation of the finger, which operation was successfully accomplished. The cat has not been seen since Sunday.—Leader

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Barney Hinley of Williamsport, Pa., having a wife and four small children, the youngest about sixteen months old, recently killed his wife Mary Hinley, in a most shocking manner, and buried her. She was seen on the 11th ult., but afterwards missed. Suspicion was excited and Hinley was arrested. He confessed that he had killed his wife and buried her, but would not tell where she was buried, and partially cut his throat, inflicting a wound from which he died two days after. Before death he revealed the place where he had buried his wife. The spot had been discovered in the meantime, having been found in a state of rot, and buried almost three feet under ground, having been covered with a bloody pillow and blanket. This Act shall apply to Upper Canada only.

LANDS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred acres.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.—ISSUED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ALEXANDER STEWART, White Lake, Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties indebted to this office, either by note or account, are expected to pay the same forthwith; otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted to enforce payment. Those who have to consent after seeing this notice will have themselves to blame. "Carleton Place Herald," Jan. 28th, 1861.

When you dispute with a fool, he is very certain to be similarly employed.

Ottawa Market Prices. March 14, 1861. Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.05 @ 1.10. Spring, No. 1, 1.00 @ 1.05. No. 2, 0.85 @ 0.95. Flour—Fall Wheat, 5.50 @ 5.75. Spring, No. 1, 5.25 @ 5.50. No. 2, 3.75 @ 4.00. Farmers' 5.00 @ 6.00. Oatmeal 4.50 @ 4.75. Barley 4.50 @ 4.75. Peas 0.20 @ 0.25. Beans 1.00 @ 1.25. Corn 0.50 @ 0.55. Potatoes 0.25 @ 0.27. Hay 8.00 @ 11.00. Pork 100 lbs, 5.00 @ 7.00. Beef 100 lbs, 5.00 @ 6.00. Mutton 100 lbs, 0.06 @ 0.10. Ham 0.00 @ 0.10. Tallow 0.10 @ 0.11. Lard 0.10 @ 0.10. Hides—slaughtered, 100lb, 0.25 @ 0.30. Chickens each, 0.15 @ 0.20. Wool—fleece washed, 0.25 @ 0.30. pulled, 0.27 @ 0.30. Apples 100 bushel, 0.60 @ 1.20. Wood—hemlock, &c. cord, 1.00 @ 1.25. hardwood, 2.75 @ 3.00. Goose each, 0.50 @ 0.60. Ducks 0.20 @ 0.40. Turkeys each, 0.75 @ 1.00. Butter—fresh 10 lb, 0.17 @ 0.18. tub, 0.14 @ 0.15. Eggs 10 dozen, 0.20 @ 0.22.

Brockville Market Prices. March 15, 1861. Fall Flour, 100 lbs, \$2.50 @ 3.00. Spring Flour, 2.25 @ 2.50. Fall Wheat, 1.00 @ 1.10. Spring Wheat, 1.00 @ 1.00. Buckwheat, 0.25 @ 0.30. Indian Corn 50 lbs, 0.50 @ 0.60. Barley 48 lbs, 0.50 @ 0.60. Oatmeal 100 lbs, 0.60 @ 0.50. Peas, 0.50 @ 0.60. Potatoes, 0.25 @ 0.30. Oats, 0.23 @ 0.25. Hay 100 lbs, 11.00 @ 13.00. Beef 100 lbs, 2.90 @ 3.00. Butter, 0.12 @ 0.15. Eggs, 0.00 @ 0.14. Turkeys, 0.25 @ 0.50. Hardwood, 2.25 @ 2.50. Fowls 10 pair, 0.25 @ 0.60. Pork Prime Mess., 10.00 @ 12.50. Work 100 lbs, 0.20 @ 0.30.

Perth Market Prices. March 7, 1861. Pot Ashes, per cwt., \$5.00 @ 5.25. Pork Prime Mess, per 100lbs, 5.00 @ 6.00. Beef do, 5.00 @ 6.00. Beef do, 4.50 @ 5.50. Oats do, 0.20 @ 0.25. Peas do, 0.50 @ 0.55. Barley do, 0.50 @ 0.55. Potatoes do, 0.20 @ 0.25. Flour, per barrel, 4.00 @ 4.50. Oatmeal do, 5.00 @ 6.00. Butter, per lb, 0.12 @ 0.13. Eggs, per doz., 0.00 @ 0.10. Hay per ton, 12.00 @ 14.00.

FAIRS. Perth, first Tuesday in May and October. Lanark, second Tuesday in May and October. Smith's Falls, first Friday in October. Ferguson's Falls, third Thursday in May and October. Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November. Pakenham, second Tuesday in May and second Thursday in October. Franktown, second Tuesday in May and October. Almonte, first Tuesday in April and October. Sand Point, first Tuesday in May and October. Renfrew, second Tuesday in April and October. Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October. Perthville, second Wednesday in March and third Wednesday in October. Roseville, second Thursday in May and September.

An Act for the better protection of GAME IN UPPER CANADA. (Assented to 19th May, 1861.) HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacted as follows: That the following be and they are hereby repealed: From and after the passing of this Act, an Act intituled "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chaptered any one in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, shall be and it is hereby repealed.

FOR SALE. THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MARSH'S TANNERY. The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land. For particulars enquire at this office. Carleton Place, Feb. 25, 1861. 25

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED beg to call the attention of their friends and that of the Public to their Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, OILS & PAINTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES And other articles in their line, all of which they will sell low for money or merchantable Produce.

STOP AND READ! To the Inhabitants of Almonte and Surrounding Country. GEORGE B. LONG'S New Tailoring Establishment, ALMONTE, C. W. The Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, almost opposite the Almonte House, where no is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has hadrovered 12 years of his profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had considerable experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit the Prince or the Peasant.

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GREAT PUBLIC LAND SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale at Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March instant, at One o'clock, P. M., at Cole's Hotel, Village of Almonte, with Eighty Eligible Building Lots in the VILLAGE OF ALMONTE. ALSO—A few Lots on Bridge street, in said Village. ALSO—Several Park Lots of 3 acres each. The Village of Almonte is the most beautiful and healthy, and contains the finest water power in Upper Canada. Its population rapidly on the increase, and it is now by the deliberate action of the Municipalities the Terminus of the B. & O. Railroad for all time to come, so more eligible place could be selected for investment. With the view of enabling every one who may purchase to build the Property offers such Unprecedented Terms of Payment. TERMS—One eighth of the Purchase Money on completion of the Deeds; the balance in seven annual payments, to be deposited with the purchaser of each Lot at the time of Sale. The plans can be seen and any further information obtained on application to GEORGE WILSON, Almonte, March 8, 1861. 27

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM. WILLIAM DICKSON.

HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdan, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge. Pakenham, March 8, 1861. 27

AUCTION SALE. THE Subscriber will Sell by Public Auction, at Carleton Place, (at Robert Metcalf's Steam Mill) on Saturday, the 23rd inst., a quantity of Boards, say from 10 to 15,000 feet of different sizes and qualities. Terms of Sale—Six months, by giving an approved endorsed note. GEO. McPHERSON, Licensed Auctioneer, Carleton Place, March 11, 1861. 27

DENTISTRY. DR. A. N. COLE. RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the inhabitants of Carleton Place and Vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at R. M. P. O'CALL'S HOTEL, for a short time, where he is prepared to attend to the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Teeth, and Gums, and also all persons who may be afflicted with the terrible malady of Stuttering or Stammering, or any impediment of speech. Instant Relief imparted to those suffering from Neuralgia or Tooth Ache.

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. Specimen Machines to be seen in operation at the Hotel. The Dr. will remain another week, Carleton Place, March 4, 1861, 26

REWARD. I will give Five Dollars Reward to any person who will give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties, who, between the first and fourteenth day of February last, cut Timber on the South West half of Lot number Fourteen in the Ninth Concession of Beckwith.

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W. McCANN.

STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY CO., SMITH'S FALLS. Agent for the British & American Express Co. AGENT FOR THE Provincial Insurance Company of Canada. Risks taken and losses promptly settled. Smith's Falls Station, } Jan. 24th, 1861. } 21st

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

TWO VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale two Village Lots, in Carleton Place, being Lot Number three, on Bridge Street, situated between Hugh Neilson's and Michael Murphy's, and containing fifty-two feet in front and running back two hundred and eighteen feet to Victoria Street.

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

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

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER. Improved Combined Thresher & Winner. The most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoop, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the West Half of Lot Number Ten, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of BECKWITH, containing One Hundred Acres of Land. For particulars apply to JOHN STEWART, Almonte, 11th Con. Feb. 12th, 1861 } 23c

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

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For Sale or Lease for a term of Years.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for sale, the VILLAGE LOT with BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and other BUILDINGS, in the Village of Carleton Place, now occupied by Mr. James McEgregor. The site is not encroached by any of the Village, and as the terms are LIBERAL, a good opportunity is afforded to any one desirous of investing. For terms, &c., apply to D. FRASER, Solicitor &c., Perth, Perth, January 18, 1861. 20f

FARM FOR SALE. To be sold immediately. A FARM of Twelve, being the West half of Lot number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of the Township of Ramsay. About Eight Acres cleared and well fenced. Application can be made to the proprietor, on the premises, or to William Gilmore of Ramsay. JOHN McMANUS, Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861. 20-3

MILL SITE AND WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and a reasonable time to the purchaser. Apply on the premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY, Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

GEORGE HAY. Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Shell and Heavy Gunpowder, all kinds of Gunpowder, and small Cartridge, Axes, Saws of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit, on terms.

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oils and Lamps, which yield the best and most economical Light yet produced. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feby., 1861. 22d

DANIEL KELLOCK, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL NEWS AGENT. PERTH, C. W. HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications. 21pa

M. MACNAMARA, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, & ENGRAVER. (Opposite Almonte Commercial Hotel.) LOCKS, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery engraved for 25c each Perth, Jan. 25th, 1861. 21au

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