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The Carleton Place Herald,
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
To whom all communications, remittances, &c.,
should be addressed.
Only One Dollar a Year.

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IMMENSE FRESHET.
GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

The recent thaw caused 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 and the machinery therein—the ice being piled up as high as the roof and completely filling the mill. It next struck the Caledonia 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 Caledonia 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 Dunnville, 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 obliged 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, and all the losses and expenses incurred by the farmers and the principal sufferers in this section—that of the former probably \$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 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 4th, 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 turnkey suggests that a piece of wood or other substance, 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 procured, fitted to the lock, and used in the manner supposed, is 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 that the prisoners were out of the jail yard. In the corner of the yard a new rope had been thrown over the wall by a confederate, and was found fastened on either side. By the aid of this rope, and the help of some projections which served as a foot-hold, both prisoners succeeded in scaling the wall and making good their escape. No one knows at what hour the escape took place. A turnkey, 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, who, and how they helped them to escape—are 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 locks are 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 scaling 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 5th inst. was selected as a favorable occasion for the attempt.—London Free Press.

UNITED STATES: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MODERN 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 loud 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 republican working through universal suffrage. And these heterodox opinions are propounded in 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, and to prefer the despotism of the Czar to the despotism of the mob.

The closing scenes in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday and Sunday, have served to give these anti-democratic opinions unwelcome 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 clear 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 kept their seats, but by meeting for business or debate; and from opening to close, the galleries were a scene of well-kept 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 of 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 a disaster for parliamentary reform. Mr. Bright and his friends are paralyzed by occurrences which upset their theories, and neutralize their arguments in behalf of unlimited suffrage. In reality, however, the disruption of the Union has less significance, in the connection with unbridled license of the multitude, as exemplified in the galleries, than the grossness and the local government of the large American cities.

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 as Messrs. Pickens, Pickens, and others—by sentiment with the new confederacy—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 legislature which acts in the name of the people, must represent constituents themselves having property; that rulers having authority for wealth or power 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 posits a form of federal authority, more akin to monarchy than to the principles of which Washington and Madison, and Jefferson have been received expositors.

Altogether, there has been no such upheaving of political principles—no such conflict of ideas pertaining to government, theory and practice—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 upon a Congress 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 system will be introduced into the permanent form does not appear. But it is commented upon favorably by Southern journals and politicians. The Mobile Register on 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, is one of the Commissioners 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 among 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 secession has not been proclaimed. Maryland has yet been received. For the most part, the harmonious with the view 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 right, but war. Here, so far as I can judge, the conviction is universal, that trouble can be deferred no longer. All parties seem to anticipate a collision, and, once begun, none can forestall the evil. The Washingtonians proper, having oscillated between hope and fear all the winter, have subsided into despondency. Meanwhile, 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 the State as alarming. 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 homesteads from 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 innocent that he was, had 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. Rose 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 pity that the Government should have been so deceived. The 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 pity that the Government should have been so deceived. The 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 pity that the Government should have been so deceived.

of the public moneys lavished 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 the Government in election time. When so useful a man had five boats, which he could not sell at a higher figure, but did not care 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 in their own story? 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 do not 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 Province has suffered by the transaction, and the Government, therefore, have determined to continue the very reprehensible system of carrying on the steamboat business, involving the Province in the risks of a service which ought to be given to the public interest. 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 out of the anomalous position in which their purchase had placed them.—Globe.

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 fall short of wheat, but our system of agriculture is steadily declining. 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 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
Sardinia.....19,375,000
Russia (export only).....18,217,776
Belgium.....13,350,000
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 average yield 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 product of Russia and Turkey must be very large. No better evidence of the primary value of the wheat plant to the human family can be given than an exhibit such as this. It is as if we were told that the highest civilization has been attained where 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. Information has been received of the death, by drowning, in the Fraser River, of Mr. Adam Turnbull, son of Mr. Turnbull, of Elora.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.
(From the London Post.)
Great fears are entertained for the stability of the Ministry. They are weak on every point but one—their foreign policy. The incidents of the last session gave them a shake, and they have not yet recovered from the session with that firmness which would inspire confidence. The abandonment of a pledge, on the ground that the country was not ready to receive it, has proceeded more from their fears than from their conviction of the utility of reform. The neutrality introduced in reference to the two sections of republicans on Tuesday evening is a sign of the decision expected in a coming government. There is, too, a want of harmony in the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's Tuesday night indicates a great uncertainty as to the ministerial support on financial questions. With the Cabinet a financial harmony is reported, and in consequence the Premier, it is understood, will resign in defense to retire from office. Were the Conservatives, however, to succeed in their attempt to oust Mr. Gladstone, they would not be ready to oust him, 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 Mr. Stansfeld will be called upon to form a 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 Peelite element would predominate. Lord John Russell would retain the Foreign Secretaryship, and perhaps Sir James Graham would replace Sir George Cornewall Lewis as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and perhaps no change would be made in the Irish or legal departments.

FROM CALIFORNIA.
San Francisco, Feb. 23.
The ceremonies of the Union Celebration yesterday, absorbed 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 unanimously adopted, declaring unalterable attachment to 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 the Union, California should and will 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 that 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. The Washington correspondent says that the political circles were feverishly excited on Sunday by the report that the evacuation of Sumpter and Pikes were determined on. 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 that Mr. Lincoln does not intend to leave Sumpter secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined." George G. Fogg, late 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 a day before, buried his wife, by whose bedside he had watched more than two weeks and was consequently much exhausted. 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 bark 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 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.

A DEATH BED REQUEST.
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 Bledien—she understood the name of the greater part of her property, her father 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, the question was not only 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—our 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 been commenced, told him to 'quit.' He immediately did so, and sticking his knife through the gambler's hand and pinning it to the table. He then grasped the money, and in the excitement escaped.

GAMBLING.—The St. Louis News says that on Tuesday night, a party of gamblers were engaged in playing at a den, on Locust street, when one of the party lost a considerable amount of money. The lost money of the losing gambler was placed upon the table, and the opponent, seeing the odds, told him to 'quit.' He immediately did so, and sticking his knife through the gambler's hand and pinning it to the table. He then grasped the money, and in the excitement escaped.

THE LONDON (C.W.) PROTOTYPE. mentions that a purchase of a lot of land was made in England a few years ago by a person in the name of 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.

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 material interests 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 labor, 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 labor 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 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 palm 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, of 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 Haytiens 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 fellow-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, dashed, 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 herself whirled round with fearful velocity and crashed 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 Mrs. Currier's head. It is hardly five weeks since Mrs. Currier bore a bride and this fearful separation has parted the contracted with the hope of a long life and the prospect of great domestic felicity.

"In the midst of life we are in death."—This is a 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 Sudbury 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 hauls 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 which caused the mistake.

The Toronto City Council have granted Messrs. Gowan and 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" flooding the country with books, promising to each purchaser a valuable gift, by which flattery and 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 Kerosene 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 watertight 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 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 record, London journals of the 19th ult., 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 becoming disabled, she put back under sail; and as there was a great storm raging about the same time she had been expected to return, she would be slow. Others again conjecture that she may have got among the floating ice. There is no concealing, however, the possibility of her being lost in 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 world may ride in safety. In the interior there are immense plains and valleys, which in the palm days of the French colonists were covered with sugar plantations.

EXPECTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED.
The Quebec Chronicle of Saturdays says:—"An official despatch has been received here, stating that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred will visit Canada this summer. He will probably come to Quebec with a portion of the fleet on the North American station, and travel through Canada by the same route his brother did, last year. It is not expected that the Government will organize any demonstrations in his honor, but the probable several of the municipalities will. His Royal Highness will arrive in the middle of June."

THE CASE OF THE BRIG ADJUSTER.
The brig Adjuster has been released from seizure by the Governor of Georgia, on the demand of Mr. Molinex, the British Consul at Savannah. The cargo was the property of British subjects, and was on the first demand released by the secessionists; but the vessel itself was still held possession of, Messrs. Friedrichs & Co., who had chartered the brig to carry a cargo of cotton from Savannah to Queenstown, applying to Messrs. Farnock and Meincke to release them from charge for carrying. This the latter refused to do, and an application, or rather demand, was at once made on the Governor of Georgia for the release of the vessel, by Mr. Molinex, at the instance of Mr. Archibald, the British consul at New York, with the concurrence of Lord Lyons. The Governor was at length forced to comply with the demand, and the vessel was released from seizure. This release establishes a new precedent—a New York vessel claims and recovers British protection in American waters. It also shows that an American vessel owned by British subjects, is held to be under British protection, and that a reprisal of the vessel, though the cargo be formerly released, is a seizure of both, and justifies the application for the release of the vessel as a unit.—Montreal Advertiser.

COPPER.—We were yesterday shown some specimens of purple and gray copper ore from the Black River Mines in the County of Lotbiniere. These mines are owned by a Quebec Company, are situated six miles from the Grand Trunk Railway, Richmond and Quebec branch, and about nine miles from St. Lawrence. The ore is rich and abundant. A parcel of it will shortly be sent for smelting to the Smelting Works at Longueuil, which are now in operation.

THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" of London, for which the Emperor Napoleon paid £7,000 a year, ago, is about to be sold. The paper was so indifferently managed, and its connection with the French cause, so evident, that it had become unwelcome to an enemy than a friend of the Imperial cause, so that his majesty did not withdraw his protection any too soon.

FLOUR FOR THE PASSOVER.—The Baldwinville Gazette notices that 1200 barrels of flour, being ground at a mill in that place, for the Jews of New York, who will use it for making unleavened bread for the Passover. An agent of those who ordered this flour is at the mill constantly, during the process of grinding, and seals each barrel with his private mark in wax. Spring wheat is used for making this flour. The feast of the Passover begins on the 26th of the present month.

The woolen factory of Messrs. Fraser & Co., at Coburg, C.W., gives employment to 100 persons, uses 200,000 pounds of native wool a year, and turns out from 650 to 850 yards of tweeds, cloths and satinet per day, all of which find a ready market in the Province.

A deflation of merchants and forwarders from Buffalo is now in Albany, endeavoring to obtain from the Great Lakes a modification of the tariff of tolls on the New York Canals, recently adopted. They represent that if persisted in it will drive a great deal of freight through the Welland Canal, and St. Lawrence route.

It is stated that a kind of joint-stock combination has been formed at Manchester to purchase cotton in India, America, or wherever it can be obtained. The proposed sum is £1,000,000, each subscriber contributing £1,000, and about £200,000 is said already to have been paid down.

It is said that Prince Alfred will land at Quebec on the 15th of June, and it is said, go on to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, as his brother did before him.

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 Bardonecchia, in the upper valley of the Doire above Oulx and Modane, on the Ave, in Savoy, on the old carriage road, is to be about 7½ 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 by 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 air 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 moribund air would have to be encountered. There are people who still think that the phenomenon observed in vertical holes would not reproduce itself in an horizontal tunnel, as the whole work would in the present instance be accomplished on a level with the earth's surface, but the engineers at the head of the achievement flatter themselves they have found the means of doing away with the obstacle of the moribund air altogether.

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 conveying the laborers with an inexhaustible current of wholesome air.

The experiment with these machines only began at Bardonecchia 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, was 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 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 fact that 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 nine metres were only partially bored through.

You are aware, that, besides the difficulty of the moribund air, which the engineers trust they have successfully overcame, there are other difficulties which 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 wheresoever 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 material law in Hungary. On the 14th inst., at Vienna, according to the *Colongo Gazette*, there was no longer doubt or hesitation; an army 80,000 men was moving towards the frontier, and various regiments, Bohemian, Tyrolean, and Italian, were converging on Prossburg. All the Hungarian 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 a disposable soldier for the service. On behalf of the Kaiser, this 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 flash 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 watchers 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 begun, 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 audaciously just now. The last haul of thirty million florins was squeezed out of corporations 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 chieftains or monastic bodies risk a krouner on such a security. The total abstention of the only substantial moneyed 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 equisage 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 Elberfeld in Prussia, &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 youthfulness of Kaiser the choice of Hercules or of Hobson.

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

fortress, Her Imperial Majesty offering the chateau of this picturesque town for their accommodation.

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, is free and united, and it is your wisdom, your organization, your duty, to take care of the 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 assuring to us the benefits of non intervention, has deemed it fitting to recall his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude."

"At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of unity which will be indissoluble. 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, in 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 dare at the right time. Devotee 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 the 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. in Russia is to be issued on the 3rd.

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

Fresh disturbance 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, 91½ to 91¾ for money, and 92 to 92½ for account.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Boston, March 11.

The steamer 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. Massi near Rieta.

ROME, Friday.—The National Committee has issued a proclamation that Victor Emanuel will soon be proclaimed King from 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 "AUSTRALASIAN."

The steamer 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 a sea of 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 then 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 scuttled on the way.

It must be confessed, on the other hand, that if at the time of the supposed accident, 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.

An English paper states that the *Australasian* had about fifty passengers on board, which, together with the crew, would make about 150 souls. She had also \$55,000 in specie and a moderate freight. The agents in New York profess to feel little anxiety for her fate, as they think she has returned to Queenstown. She was built in 1857 by J. G. Thompson, of Glasgow; is 320 feet long, and measures 1,760 tons register. Her owners are Burns & McEwan, of Glasgow, and she is commanded by Captain E. M. Hoekley—Oloke.

We learn from the *Toronto Globe* that a Western Ministerial paper gives publicity to the following rumours:

That the Hon. Sir Allan N. McNab will be appointed Governor of the Barbadoes, vice the Hon. Francis Hincks to be promoted to the Governorship of Jamaica.

That the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet will accept the office of Chancellor, vice the Hon. William Hume Blake, resigned.

That the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Legislative Councillor for the Catewaqui Division will fill Mr. Vankoughnet's place in the Government.

That there is a probability of the Hon. John Ross going out of the Government, and the Hon. Mr. Sherwood having resigned.

That the Hon. Mr. Sherwood has resigned his intention of retiring from public life at the close of the approaching session of Parliament.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Perth, Feb. 16, 1860.

(CONTINUED.)

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON 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, putting James Holiday in possession of a certain highway or travelled line of road, on the tenth concession of Elmley and Burgess, whereby said James Holiday has fenced up said line of road, and obstructed the petitioners from travelling the same. As 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, putting James Holiday in possession of 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 not the power to convey the land, (see 20 Vic, chap. 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 should be kept 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 have 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.

2nd. 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 Upper 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 Bonhomme River at the fourth chute, between the Wilberforce and Grattan, 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 Bowman.

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 Township interested in this bridge were too poor to repair it themselves, and were constantly travelled by the public at large. As to the said granted 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.

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

Mr. Gould opposed 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 lumbermen, and he thought if the tax were applied to they would assist to make the necessary repairs.

Mr. French said this road was used by the people of Grattan, Sebastopol 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:

YEs.—Messrs Rowan, Gorman, Brown, White, Lett, French, Munro, Coulter, Lynn, Reynolds, McEwen, Jamieson and Gibbons.

NAYs.—Messrs Foster, Gould, Carswell, Fairbairn, Barwash, McArthur, Byrnes, Murray, Scott, J. Robertson, W. Robertson, Guthrie, Divine, Doran, McCaffrey, Moorhouse, Pardon and Moore—12.

In amendment, 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

from the treasury of these United Counties for said purpose," be inserted instead.

In support of this amendment, Mr. Gould, moved, seconded by Mr. Byrnes, that the bridge in question was a great necessity; and we cannot according to law assess the Township for it. It would be a general benefit to the travelling community, and as it was a special case, he hoped the Council would favorably on the project, and if, however, any person could point out to him any way by which an assessment for the purpose could be raised, he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Young Scott and others spoke against the amendment of Mr. Gorman, which was eventually lost upon a division.

That portion of the Report having reference to the road closed up by Mr. Holiday, was then taken up and elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Byrnes, Reeve of Burgess, strongly supported the recommendation of the report; and Mr. Holiday, himself, by permission of the Council, was heard on his own behalf. Donald Fraser, Esq., Barrister, being called in by the Council in reference to the legality of the former By-law. Mr. Fraser was clearly of opinion that the former By-law was illegal, and was liable to be quashed on account of its informality. The report was eventually carried as it stood.

The Railway Committee brought in a report conveyed to the Board of Directors to be sent to Brockville to attend the meeting of the Railway Company. This report was carried and the Warden and Messrs Foster, French and Murray mentioned to be elected Directors of the Company.

Mr. Byrnes moved, seconded by Mr. Gould, to resolve that the By-law, repealing a By-law of the municipality 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 matters connected with the proposed extension of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and the Clerk was instructed to prepare the requisite copies of said memorial and transmit the same (duly 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 day 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 to negotiate on Railroad matters, 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. Byrnes moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, That the name of J. B. Duncan be struck out, and the name of the Rev. J. H. McDonough be inserted in lieu thereof, as Trustee of the Grammar School, Perth.

The amendment was lost on the following division.

YEs.—Messrs Chambers Gorman, Byrnes, French, Burwash, Reynolds, Mulligan, Lynch, 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. Connel,

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 the following division.

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, the Rev. R. L. Stephenson and Rev. J. B. Duncan.

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

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

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 Connelly, Esquires.

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

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. Halsted; For the Grammar School, Village of Renfrew, J. L. McDougall Esq.; For Burgess North, James Stanley; For Burgess South, P. M. Vankoughnet; For Burgess West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-West-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-West-East-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-East-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-East-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-East-West-East, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-West-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-West-East-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-East-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess South-East-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess Central-East-West-West, Rev. Mr. McEwen; For Burgess North-West-East-West, Rev. 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sign a reason. Before entering the village, the traveller attains a table-land, where close to the edge of a hill, 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, owning 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 Renfrew 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 old settlements of the "Front," all converging to this point of attraction, to deliver their load, 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 voyageurs, 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, oysters, and potato-paring patties, 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 colors. 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 Gleanery 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 Burke's door, is a handsome Ottawa public sleigh, with its gaudy scarlet outside, and cushioned seats, while the smart cobs, are impatiently stamping, into it steps a buffalo coat, out of which peers the upper part of a pale olive-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-ped 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 comfort, and more than the average in turbulence. The population in general, are inclined to picnics, pasties, 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-

ty countenanced the habit, and it bore its fruits—far be it from me to stir up the ashes of those who now sleep the "sleep that knows no waking," but the fact remains, of several young men of more than average ability, not arrived at the prime of life, being hurried to early graves through the drinking fashions which then prevailed.

Pembroke is the antagonist of Renfrew—and aspires to be county Town, and a jealousy, extending to trifles, exists between the two villages. Intellectually speaking, in regard to the inhabitants, Renfrew is superior, but as business men, the Pembroke merchants evince more enlarged views. In educational institutions, both villages are on a par. Pembroke is the residence of many lumber merchants, and the Stipendiary Magistrate, for the wilderness west of the village has his residence here, where he passes his time in idleness, receiving in the meantime a handsome salary.

FALCON.

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 and Albert Boyce 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 mention of their names amongst the 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 rule low, and thus induce a large quantity of Western produce to take the St. Lawrence route, particularly 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. Corfield. 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. 8, 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 frost, 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 Lambton was sold by auction. About eight thousand acres, disposed of at prices varying from \$1.60 to \$1.85.

A colored man named Samuel Butler was drowned at Dunnville, 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 calling 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 of 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.

WARS 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 knew 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 States 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 his friends here, respecting the intention of 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 as active a 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 prospective attempt to carry out the threats in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural words, is unbounded. 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 sent out, 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 cannon may rattle their 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 this 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 Wednesday last, by Mr. Cane, declaring any 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 hoped Government would need not resort to the trade without express 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.

Port Bull. Lard quiet, at 55s to 57s. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady.

Ashe's quiet. Pot 2s.

London.—Wheat is firm for good and dull for inferior.

Flour 6d to 1s per barrel cheaper.

Sugar dull; Common 6d to 1s lower.

Tea quiet but steady.

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 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 after leaving for 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 series of insurrection had broken out in Southern Turkey.

India and China mails received.

Private letter reports that the rebels had taken Woussong and commenced a general massacre. The French interposed on the score of humanity.

Paris, Thursday.—Montevideo says:—Bis-Boy's petitioning a mandate in the Montevideo, 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-cased tug, 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 to march to Syria.

An insurgent body, numbering 5000, supported by Montenegrins, pillaged and set fire to the city of Belhar, after killing over 50 Mahomedans 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 Troscia.

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 to the Montreal market is not so much as to the week we have alluded in our last to 2.90. The rates of freight will be more moderate than they have 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 trade, and many held on the last barrel before they would enter the market. The advice by the Canadian Steamship "Bohemian" will effect a change, and the coming week will be a more active one, and prices will be fixed by the intelligence it brings. The demand for Wheat is considerable more than for Flour, and good samples move off, with a little premium, at highest rates; off, with a little premium, at highest rates; off, with a little premium, at highest rates.

Flour.—No. 1, Superfine, \$5.30 to 5.40; other grades as last week, with no demand. Bag Flour slightly declined \$2.75 to 2.90.

Wheat.—Prime Samples 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 77¢. No demand for later delivery.

Butter.—Dull at 10¢ to 11¢ for small lots. Lard.—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 does not concern this article of things, 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 down here. As we stated before, we attribute the dullness mainly to the awkward position in which shippers found themselves, and to the fact that, with orders to buy, and freights engaged, and no butter arriving. In self-defense, 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. It would not be surprising if the market were to move in the present time. Nominal prices as before, inferior 12½¢ ordinary, 13½¢; good, 14¢ to 15¢. Dairy for family use in tins, at 15¢ to 16¢. Ashes.—Pots \$5.65 to 5.70. Pearls \$6.05 to \$6.10.

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 change 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.

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point that will create a demand for them; so that we may expect to see imported goods cheap. And this remedial process, we think, will have been gone on 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; but 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 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 involved in any doubt 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 from Major Anderson with its present armaments, 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.

15th.—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 Charleston, S. C., says that Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard have decided on erecting fortifications at Staro, and all the inlets 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.

Montgomery, March 14. 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.

New York, March 11. The Charleston Courier of Monday says the subscriptions there toward the Liverpool Steamship Line had reached an amount authorising a definite organisation 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 footing up 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 child 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 efforts with 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 GRAND TRUNK.—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:—

	Value.
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.....	3,831
	\$418,000
Western Produce by G. T. R.....	149,284

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 tend 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 are a shade lower. Our quotations show the latest sales. Provisions are inactive here, that latest advices from the Western States

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let salons sing of the wind,
Let soldiers praise their arms;
In my heart this I'll keep,
The Independent Farmer.
When first the rose in robes of green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
And sends his cottage porch in
The honey-suckle's tuning,
When hark! the blossom's sweetest yield,
To hark! the sweetest yield,
He gives his heart across the field,
When skies are soft and balmy.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
You orchard birds behind his song
The house he loves so dearly;
The grey old barn, whose door is
His ample store in measure,
More rich of hops than harvest gold,
A precious, blessed treasure;
But yonder in the porch stands
His wife, the lovely character,
The sweetest rose of all the field—
The Independent Farmer.

To him the Spring comes dancingly,
To him the Summer blazes,
The Autumn smiles with melody rare,
He sleeps, old Winter howls,
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts nor fears confound him;
He little doubts nor fears confound him;
And household angels round him;
He trusts in God and loves his wife;
Nor grieves nor ill nor harm he
He's nature's coldest in life—
The Independent Farmer.

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. To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away, and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in a humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. Persons who are always busy, and go cheerfully to their daily tasks, are the least disturbed by the fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure.

Dr. Mullier states that he has cured a laborer horribly burned by the fire of the oven, by keeping him in a bath of cold water, in the open air, during eighteen hours consecutively. The temperature of the bath was kept very low by the frequent addition of water from a well. The patient felt no pain from the time of his immersion; when removed from the bath all trace of the burn had disappeared, and he was able to work again in five days after the occurrence of the accident.

A noble foe 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. On her death-bed she, with charming humanity and irony, said to her physician, "I beg pardon, operator, I am sorry to hear that you have lost your life; but I am glad to hear that you have gained a reputation." On condition "that he never again bled anybody so long as he lived."

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. This dodge can readily be practised if the scamp is skillful and wears a cloak to aid the deception.

"Come in Joe, let's take a drink."
"Thank you Thomas, can't afford it."
"Well, but I will pay for it."
"Oh, I am not speaking of the money."
"What then?"
"Loss of health and energy, moral principle, character, peace of mind, self-respect, and a sweet breath."

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 following words—"Went to the morning."

A French writer says that "to dream gloriously, you must act 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 \$500. 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 edits 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 hand-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 do upon riches; nor is anything more magnificent than to lay them out freely in acts of bounty and liberality.

The two architects—One made a long and learned dissertation on the principles of his art; the other simply said: "What my brother has so learnedly described, I can do!" He got the work.

Remember what a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults!

No doctrine is good for anything that does not leave behind it an ethical furrow, ready for the planting of seeds which shall spring up, and bear abundant harvest.

The true test of friendship is to be able to sit or walk together for a whole hour in perfect silence, without wearying of one another's company.

An ignorant man who "stands upon his dignity" is like the fellow who tried to elevate himself by standing upon a piece of broken paper.

Woman has many advantages over man, one of them is, that she has no operation left in her life, whereas her generally takes effect in her lifetime.

A wag, being asked the name of the inventor of butter stamps, replied that it was probably Cadmus, as he first brought letters into Greece.

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

Why should potatoes grow better than other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

People like a man while they make him, but rather change their feelings when they find that they can't make him.

Of all the earthly music, that which reaches the farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

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 stoned; one pound of suet, washed and carefully picked; one pound of candied fruit peel, the rinds of two lemons and the rinds of four; two pounds of beef suet. The suet 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 skin 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 gray. 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.

FOUR EYES.—A little alum 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. Stir to this enough flour to make it of such a consistency as will allow it to be poured into the tin during the time. Add the whites of three eggs beaten to stiff froth. A few currants or raisins added is 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 pulverized sugar. 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 flavour 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 between 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 cup of soda, and flour 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 presented 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 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 years of age, was found dead, 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. The next day he obtained a razor of a fellow prisoner 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, however. The body of the deceased was found buried alive in a state of nudity, in the woodshed, about three feet under ground, having been covered with a bloody pillow and blanket.

ANOTHER BAD DEATH.—On Wednesday week says the St. Catharines Constitution, the body of a woman named Nancy Dolton was found on the slope of the mountain near Queenstown. She was last seen alive on the previous Saturday, when she stopped for a short time in the house of Mr. William Walker, close by. She was then partially intoxicated; but Mr. Walker, having repeatedly seen her in a worse state, never doubted that she would reach her home in safety. It turned out otherwise, however; for she must have fallen or laid down soon after leaving his place, and probably fell asleep, to wake no more this side eternity. Her appearance when discovered would justify this conclusion; and hence the jury, convened by Coroner Hart to investigate the cause of the death, returned a verdict of "Died from exposure and intemperance." She was a married woman, about 60 years of age, and leaves a husband and grown up family to lament her sad end.

The best way to retain a woman's affections is not to return them.

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

Ottawa Market Prices.	
Wheat—Fall, white.	\$1.05 @ 1.10
Spring, No. 1.	1.00 @ 1.05
Spring, No. 2.	0.95 @ 1.00
Flour—Fall Wheat X.	5.50 @ 5.75
Spring, No. 1.	5.25 @ 5.50
Spring, No. 2.	5.00 @ 5.25
Oats—Fall.	50 @ 60
Oats—Spring.	45 @ 55
Barley—Fall.	0.60 @ 0.75
Barley—Spring.	0.50 @ 0.65
Peas—Fall.	0.20 @ 0.25
Peas—Spring.	0.15 @ 0.20
Beans—Fall.	1.00 @ 1.25
Beans—Spring.	0.90 @ 1.15
Corn—Fall.	0.25 @ 0.30
Corn—Spring.	0.20 @ 0.25
Hay—Fall.	8.00 @ 12.00
Hay—Spring.	6.00 @ 10.00
Straw—Fall.	5.00 @ 7.00
Straw—Spring.	4.00 @ 6.00
Butter—Fall.	0.05 @ 0.10
Butter—Spring.	0.04 @ 0.09
Eggs—Fall.	0.06 @ 0.10
Eggs—Spring.	0.05 @ 0.09
Ham—Fall.	0.00 @ 0.10
Ham—Spring.	0.10 @ 0.11
Lard—Fall.	0.10 @ 0.11
Lard—Spring.	0.10 @ 0.11
Hides—slaughtered.	10.00 @ 12.00
Wool—Fall.	0.15 @ 0.20
Wool—Spring.	0.15 @ 0.20
Wool—Washed.	0.25 @ 0.30
Wool—Unwashed.	0.20 @ 0.25
Apples—Fall.	0.60 @ 1.20
Wood—hemlock, &c.	1.00 @ 1.25
Wood—hardwood.	2.75 @ 3.00
Geese—Fall.	0.50 @ 0.60
Ducks—Fall.	0.75 @ 1.00
Turkeys—Fall.	0.75 @ 1.00
Butter—fresh.	0.14 @ 0.15
Butter—tub.	0.14 @ 0.15
Eggs—dozen.	0.20 @ 0.22

Brookville Market Prices.	
Fall Flour, No. 100 lbs.	\$2.50 @ 3.00
Spring Flour.	2.25 @ 2.50
Fall Wheat.	1.00 @ 1.10
Spring Wheat.	1.00 @ 1.10
Buckwheat.	0.25 @ 0.30
Indian Corn, No. 50 lbs.	0.50 @ 0.60
Barley, No. 48 lbs.	0.50 @ 0.60
Oats, No. 100 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.50
Rye.	0.50 @ 0.60
Potatoes.	0.25 @ 0.30
Oats.	0.23 @ 0.25
Hay, No. 100 lbs.	11.00 @ 13.00
Beef, No. 100 lbs.	2.00 @ 5.00
Butter.	0.12 @ 0.15
Eggs.	0.00 @ 0.14
Turkeys.	0.25 @ 0.50
Hardwood.	2.25 @ 2.50
Fowl.	0.25 @ 0.50
Pork, Prime Mess.	10.00 @ 12.50
Wool.	0.20 @ 0.30

Perth Market Prices.	
Pot Ashes, per cwt.	\$5.00 @ 5.25
Pork, Prime Mess, per 100 lbs.	5.00 @ 6.00
do Prime	5.00 @ 6.00
Beef, do	4.50 @ 5.50
Beef, per bushel.	0.20 @ 0.25
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
Oats, do	5.00 @ 6.00
Butter, per lb.	0.12 @ 0.13
Eggs, per doz.	0.00 @ 0.00
Hay, per ton.	12.00 @ 14.00

FAIRS.	
Perth, first Tuesday in May and October.	
Smith's Falls, first Friday in October.	
Fergus Falls, third Tuesday in May and October.	
Carleton Place, first Tuesday in April and November.	
Clayton, third Wednesday in April and second Wednesday in 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.	
Rand Point, first Tuesday in May and October.	
Renfrew, second Tuesday in April and October.	
Ross, fourth Tuesday in April and October.	
Wendelsburg, 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.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

From and after the passing of this Act, the Act intitled, "An Act respecting Game Laws of Upper Canada," chapter one in the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed by any person, on or after the first day of September in any year.

No Wild Turkey, Goose, Pheasant, or Plover shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

No Woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

No Wild Swan, Goose, Duck, Widgeon or Teal shall be hunted, taken or killed between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds herebefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof thereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the game mentioned in this Act take place within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods herebefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof, nor shall any possession of any of the said birds be deemed lawful save within such period of fourteen days.

Every offence against any provision of this Act shall be punished summarily on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or less than five dollars, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment, by imprisonment in a common jail, for a term not exceeding two months, or by imprisonment in any common jail for a period not exceeding three months without fine; one of the first to be taken in the Municipality and the other half to the informer.

In all cases conviction of the Game shall follow conviction, and the game so convicted shall be given to some charitable institution or institutions at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

And whenever it is desired to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their fur is of little or no value, it is hereby enacted, that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter or Fisher shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same, or any of them, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year; and all persons violating this section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to Game.

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.

Also, Lot number 12, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 acres.

These Lands are situated on the South side of Muskoka Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to
ANDREW DICKSON,
Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-4f

GREAT PUBLIC LAND SALE.

SEVEN YEARS CREDIT.
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 interest on the purchase money, a quantity of 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, in the Township of Ross, containing the most beautiful and healthy, and the finest water power in Upper Canada. Its population rapidly on the increase, and as it is now by the deliberate action of the Municipalities the Terms of the B. & O. Railroad for all time to come, no more eligible place could be selected for investment.

With the view of enabling every one who may purchase to build the Proprietor offers such

Unprecedented Terms of Payment.

as cannot fail to be within the means of all. TERMS—One eighth of the Purchase Money on completion of the Deeds; the balance in seven annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent. Six months to be deposited by 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 McAdams, 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.

GEORGE 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. METCALF'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 14, 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.

WILLIAM WILSON, Surgeon, Carleton Place, 1st March, 1861. 26-g

FOR SALE.
THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MARSH'S TANNERY.

Also—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, HATS, 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.

All accounts due to 31st December last, not settled up by the first of March, to be closed by a Note at short date, with interest, if not otherwise arranged.

ANDREW RUSSELL & SON, Arnprior, 1st Feb'y, 1861. 23

STOP AND READ!
To the Inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding Country.

GEORGE B. LONG'S New Tailoring Establishment, ALMONTE, O. W.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, opposite the Almonte House, where no is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. He has introduced a new system of tailoring, and his prices are reduced to the most reasonable. He has also introduced a new system of tailoring, and his prices are reduced to the most reasonable.

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