

Street, Philadelphia. The proprietor
at -ured gold watches, pocketbooks, and spo-
les.

The Postal Subsidy.

The Corruptor's journals are spreading broadcast a statement which some of them, at least must know to be untrue. They allege that Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co. offered to reduce the subsidy for carrying the ocean mails from \$104,000 to \$60,000, that the Government rejected the proposal, and is consequently answerable for the failure to effect a clear saving of forty-four thousand pounds a year. This statement bears an absurdity on its face. What Government contractor ever proposed to accept a lower price for his work than that originally agreed upon, unless he expected an equivalent in return? Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co. did propose to the Government to reduce their subsidy to \$60,000 but they appended to the offer a condition that the term of their contract should be extended for some years. We do not know and probably shall not know till Parliament meets, how many years the contractors proposed to add, and cannot come to a conclusion on the question whether the offer should be accepted or rejected. It may be better to wait the conclusion of the present bargain, and make an entirely new one. No one should propose to work that point the fullest enquiry. But it is quite evident that the Corruptor's story, that the Ministry have injured the country by rejecting a free offer on the part of the contractors of nearly one-half of their subsidy, is an absurdity of the grossest kind. Yet it is not more absurd than many other tales which come from the same source. The present Ministry will bring to the consideration of Messrs. Allan's proposition an amount of commercial sagacity which no government during the last ten years has possessed, and justice will unquestionably be done to all parties.—Globe.

Garibaldi's Glass.

A writer in *All the Year Round* concludes in defence of Rome in 1849, with the following incident, which happened the day Garibaldi withdrew with his band:—Some weeks previously, he says, I had lent to Cary's pocket telescope to a young Neapolitan who was fighting in the Roman ranks. One evening, on returning from the field he came to me with a disconcerted air to inform me that he no longer had my glass. The General had seen him make use of it, had borrowed it from him and struck with its excellence, had inquired if it were his own. "No," General was the answer, "it belongs to an English family residing here." "Give me their address, and say that the necessity of war compels me to borrow their property." The message was duly communicated to me; but I confess my confidence in the General was not sufficient to awaken in me any great expectation of seeing my glass again. But I had done justice to Garibaldi. On this last day (for that time) of his Roman career, when not only his own life but the lives of all his gallant men, of his noble sons, and of his faithful wife, were in dark hazard and uncertainty, he did not forget this trifling matter. The lancer whom he had seen riding so fast was despatched by his chief with orders to find our house and restore the glass. Ignorant of the Roman localities, he had ridden into various porte cocheres before he discovered where we lived, creating awful alarm in the quiet neighborhood. But he made us out at last and delivered his message; a little daughter of mine received the trust from him, and ever since a special value has been attached by her and all of us to "Garibaldi's glass."

Work for Unemployed Men in Lancashire.

The Home-office has just issued to the various local authorities two circulars upon this subject. One is addressed to those places which have not yet adopted the Act. It is pointed out that the Local Government Act confers powers for the execution of sewerage and drainage works, works of water supply, the making of new streets and roads, the widening, leveling, paving and improving of existing streets, and for providing and laying out recreation grounds, walks and parks. The money required for these works may be raised by the security of rates—repayment to be made in terms of a maximum of 30 years in ordinary cases, to one of 50 years, under special circumstances. Local boards constituted under the Act, are invited to consider "whether, by employing this description of labor at fair wages, they might not, while carrying out improvements needed in the district, lighten the pressure on the ratepayers, and avert from the unemployed the evil consequences inseparable from long dependence on alms or pauper relief." With respect to those places which have not yet adopted the Act, it is expected that the necessary preliminary to the powers we have mentioned may be secured by passing a vote of the Town Council in towns under Improvement Commissioners by a resolution of that body; and in other populous places by resolution at a public meeting of the majority of owners and ratepayers. The Times says it is stated that the Home-office and the Poor-law Board have conferred very extensive powers on Mr. E. Rawlinson, acting inspector under the Local Government Act, and formerly sanitary engineering commissioner in the Crimea, for the purpose of providing employment, as far as may be practicable, in drainage and other works, for the hands now unemployed in the cotton districts.

Mr. Rawlinson who has been deputed by Government to visit the cotton districts, has commenced his labors, in conjunction with Mr. Farnall, Stockport, Oldham, and Blackburn, have been visited, and it is understood that public works, on which the operatives will be employed, will be begun immediately at Oldham and Blackburn. At the last named place Mr. Rawlinson explained to the public bodies that the Government were willing to lead money on easy terms to corporations and boards of health for carrying out works of permanent utility and sanitary improvements.

POLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the Times has heard corroborations of the report that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act in concert with France on the Polish question, the Emperor Napoleon will still pursue his object alone if obliged to do so. The Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectations of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hope. The question has already been put from Paris to the secret committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. A portion of the two months has passed away, and instead of being crushed, the insurrection has gained strength, and is more widespread. It is reported that a memorandum or manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian police, and organizes its bands from Warsaw, announcing that a loan to a very large amount, secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden has heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation apparently goes with the King. Much of this feeling is no doubt owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

Military Rule in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 19. A military despotism prevails to-day in the west. Spies and informers infest the land, unscrupulous arrests are being made by authority unknown to the laws of the country, and punishments inflicted which can find their only parallel in Siberia. Nor is this all; the tongues of the people are tied, and they are denied the right of thinking otherwise than their rulers think. Have you not read Burnside's Order "No. 38" and Hascall's "No. 9"? Have you not heard of the arrest of Vallandigham at the dead hour of night and the flight of his captors to the frowning batteries of Cincinnati, his trial by a drum-head court, and his cruel punishment? Bad as these are, they only give boldness to the traitors who are now riding upon the whirlwind, and other damnable outrages are speedily following. Brigadier-General Hascall is making good his threat of suppressing a free press. Of course he works in the name of liberty, but it has been the practice of tyrants, both great and small, from earth's earliest history, to work their bad deeds in the name of virtue. The devil, it is said, appears as an angel of light. So Hascall, the would-be dictator, in suppressing a free press by requiring an editor to publish a "loyal" paper, with his definition of the term loyal, he accomplishes his purposes just as effectively as if he were to send his squad with orders to pitch type and press into the street and bring round the editor. Two papers have fallen before his royal frown within the last few days, viz., the *South Bend Forum* and the *Columbia City News*. The first as the newspaper, reported the "words and notions of others," and was required by the literary as well as by the military Hascall to publish an order retracting all this and publish a loyal paper hereafter, or to discontinue publication until further orders. The dictator accuses the *Forum* editor of boasting of an intention to violate General Order No. 9, but this is denied by the editor, while at the same time he very gallantly throws himself upon the mercy of his sovereign, so far as anything in his paper can be understood as boasting he retracts. The *Forum* will have one more issue for the benefit of advertisers, and will then appear no more, perhaps forever!

The *News* appeared once more after Hascall's order for it to take back everything it had said and hereafter be loyal or discontinue, and fired a farewell shot, which formed a farewell echo away down deep in the thought of every man who dares not speak least some hired spy may hear and report to the dictator. Its reappearance depends upon the re-establishment of constitutional laws in lieu of military orders. Now when we consider that the liberties of the state of Indiana are being overrun by an illiterate brigadier, who has heretofore eked out a miserable living as village attorney, the humiliation of the people is complete. If they submit with a murmur they deserve the bondage which is in store for them.—Correspondence of the *New York World*.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Mr. Morris, who, let him say what he will, has proved himself a thorough Tory, and a most firm supporter of the Cartier-Macdonald government, complains most bitterly in his speeches that there has been an entire change of the programme put forth by the Macdonald-Cartier government. He is not alone in his sorrow on this account as the whole Tory party and a few misguided reformers are with him; and the Tory press, from one end of the Province to the other re-echoes the lamentation. Even the "Quebec Chronicle," which made such a nice figure of supporting the old Coalition Ministry, says the "issue before the people" is "wholly changed—the actual cause, the 'origin of the dissolution, is set aside, and the 'appeal' is not now upon the vote of non-confidence in the dispersed Ministry, but upon a new set of untrue men and upon a new programme."

To which the "Globe" replies very pointedly that the complaint is exceedingly unreasonable. The Corruptionists moved and carried a resolution in parliament, declaring that the government as then constituted, did not possess the confidence of the House or of the country. The Premier bowed to the decision of the House—dissolved the Government—and to meet the desire of Parliament, reconstructed a new Ministry with new men and new principles. But with this they are not satisfied!—they now declare that they did not want the Government reconstructed!

In fact, the last thing the Corruptionists desired was that the government should be changed either as to personnel or policy. What they wanted and what they expected was that the government would resign and hand over the reins to John A. Macdonald and Geo. E. Cartier. Had they conceived for a moment that their ill-advised vote of non-confidence would rally the whole united strength of the Liberal party, and produce a reconstruction of the government with reliable men and satisfactory principles—that vote never would have been made. Had they conceived that the effect of their motion would be to bring on a trial of strength at the polls between the Macdonald-Cartier Corruptionists and a truly Liberal Administration—no such vote would ever have come from the opposition benches. But fortunately, what is done cannot be undone. They must now bear the brunt of their own act, and they may as well do it good humouredly.

We publish to-day, the proceedings of a meeting held by Mr. McNair Shaw at Almonte on the evening of Tuesday last; and we are told that he is holding similar meetings in different parts of the North Riding, with a view of working himself into notice. If he had anything to recommend him to the electors but his extreme vanity, he might have some chance. Even a character for consistency would be much in his favour; but a political weather cock, who is now a Reformer and then a Conservative—everything betimes and nothing long—just as it suits his purpose and favors his chances of getting office, cannot, possibly, enjoy the confidence of any intelligent party.

North Lanark.

We understand that the nomination for North Lanark will take place at the village of Clayton, to-day, (Wednesday), and polling, should a poll be demanded, will be opened at the several polling places in the Riding on the tenth of June.

The candidates are, Mr. Bell, an old and well tried member, who has been a consistent Reformer for many years, and Mr. W. M. Shaw, who does not know, for any length of time, the nature of his political creed, and if elected, would, probably, soon sell himself to the highest bidder, and use his position as a stepping stone to one of the vacant offices in these counties. The electors are well enough informed to make a correct choice between the two men, and we feel certain their verdict will be almost unanimous.

Drowned.

On Thursday evening three boys were fishing near the slide where the timber is passing at Pakenham Mills; one of their hooks got caught in the slide, when a son of James McCarty's, a fine boy of ten years of age, went to relieve it and got swept of his feet and was plunged into deep water. He rose once or twice but disappeared before Mr. Wm. Dickson was able to reach the spot. Every exertion was made to recover the body while day light lasted, and also with torch light, but it was of no avail until next day, when the body rose itself and was taken on shore by Mr. James Quigley and Mr. Wm. Dickson. Dr. Sweetland, the Coroner, was present, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. What renders the case more painful is the mother having been confined only a few hours previous to the death.

It appears, some individual has been pertrailing a hoax upon the good people of Perth, by sending the following telegram from the North Riding:—"Tell my friends that Ramsay is safe." Whereupon our correspondent in that town, writes us, in haste, as follows:—

"Brevity" we have always heard, "is the soul of wit" and "short and sweet" is proverbially good—but it seems from Mr. McNair Shaw's account the good people of North Lanark are determined to have a talking member. They would infinitely prefer a prating Reformer, to a silent Reformer—"words not deeds" is their reversed motto and Mr. McNair Shaw has been selected as the very embodiment of this idea. If he is elected upon this ticket we would recommend him before going to his laborious duties in the house to arm himself with a box of Coomb's Pulmonary Lozenges, sold by Druggists and all other dealers in medicines—price 25 cents.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CANADA.

The *Courier du Canada* says:—"We are happy to learn that the direct trade between France and Canada makes well marked progress. One of the leading commercial houses of Lower Canada is this year to send ten cargoes of lumber to France and Algiers. At Montreal a French merchant is at the moment preparing two cargoes of Canadian produce for France. Lastly, one of the leading men of Paris has just sent one of his partners to Quebec, in order that he may visit the shanties and mills of Lower Canada and purchase three cargoes of assorted lumber. We also learn that one of the largest French railway companies has decided upon trying Canadian sleepers, and that one of the finest of the ships built last year at St. Roch, Quebec, is to be purchased for the account of a French Company. The direct importations from France to Canada, formerly amounting to nothing, now reach \$800,000.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer of artillery at Dover, to a friend in Montreal, which serves to show that the British Government is at least on the alert:—"There has been within the last fortnight a great uneasiness with regard to our relations with the States. In fact a hint has been given to 15 regiments of the line, besides artillery, &c., to be ready for any contingency. The 2nd brigade of artillery, know that Halifax is their destination if things do not mend. At the same time the papers, though warlike in tone, have not published any of these rumors."

At several of Mr. Morris's meetings he seemed to delight in mentioning our name, as being one of the party who assisted in bringing him out, at the last election. We cannot imagine what he expects to gain by harping so much upon that string; and unless he counts very largely on the fact of having been once in our confidence, we will feel much obliged if he will allow the memory of that unfortunate occurrence to be forgotten. We have no particular objection to have our name mentioned in any other connection. But what he seems to delight in taunting us with was only a mistake. Had we known Mr. Morris then as well as we do now, we should not have been a party to his election.

It is well known, now, that Mr. Morris is a most thorough Tory and supporter of the Cartier-Macdonald government; although he is trying to obtain Reform votes under a different guise. The following is Mr. Brown's opinion of Mr. Morris, and we think it ought to have some weight with the Reformers of South Lanark:—

From the *Globe*. SOUTH LANARK.—We again recommend our friends in South Lanark to beware of Mr. Morris's professions of liberality. He is very mild in his speeches, but in his heart he is a Montreal Tory. Mr. Fraser is an honorable and able man, and we hope to see him elected by a large majority.

A child aged two years, son of Charles Leroux, was, on Tuesday afternoon last, amusing himself in a boat on the river St. Pierre, when he accidentally fell into the water and was drowned.

RENEW.—Up to the time we write, nothing positive has come to our knowledge in reference to who will be the successful candidate for the representation of that county in the next Parliament. We have heard the names of several candidates mentioned—David T. Brown, T. P. French, George Ross, Robert McIntyre and Christopher O'Kelly, Esquires. They are all better known to the electors in that county, than to us, and, consequently, we are not disposed to dictate, as to what choice the electors should make. All we desire to say is that they should select some good, honest Resident. Some one whose past life has proved him to be a man of sterling principle and unwavering fidelity to the cause he has espoused. If Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., would consent to come out he ought to be returned; if not, why do not the people bring out R. R. Smith. He lives in the very centre of the county, and has done so much for the people that it would be nothing but common gratitude to elect him by acclamation. But, as we said before, we leave it for the intelligent electors to select their man.

Since the above was written we have received several communications from the county of Renfrew—some of which we have published, and commended to the attention of the intelligent reader, for what they are worth.

The report that Vicksburg was taken has turned out utterly false. General Grant seems, met with a sturdy resistance from the defenders of that stronghold, and was most thoroughly repulsed in his assault on the city. The Confederates seem to have recovered from their first alarm consequent upon Grant's victories, and now allege that Vicksburg can hold out for an indefinite period, and that Grant will soon be attacked in rear by Jackson, who is being largely reinforced. The garrison have bravely repulsed their assailants several times and have great advantages of position. On the other hand, Grant has received reinforcements, and by the river fresh troops can be sent to him more rapidly than to the Confederates. The contest will be one of the most interesting and striking of the war.

Later reports say that General Grant has been twice repulsed, but pursues the siege by bombardment and assaults on the redoubts. The garrison holds out bravely, and it would appear that the greater part of Bragg's army has been sent to Johnston to enable him to raise the siege. It is not known what Rosecrans will do in consequence, but his men are ordered to be ready to march. The movements of the Confederates in Virginia are still a mystery to the Northerners.

Mr. McNair Shaw publishes in the "Perth Courier" a tissue of the grossest falsehoods which might not have so much soiled the columns of the little "handkerchief" or the other Tory prints, but certainly looks out of place in the "Courier," and especially at a time like the present, when every effort is being made by the Corruptionists to secure opposition to a Reform Government.

In speaking of the "C. P. Herald" or of Mr. Bell, Mr. Shaw seems to forget every principle of truth and honesty, and giving himself up entirely to the control of his base passions makes the most reckless assertions of things which never had an existence except in his own fruitful imagination. We must, however, do the "Courier" the justice of saying that he disapproves of the "misrepresentations" of Mr. Shaw, of his "personal ill will" at Mr. Bell, and of his "desire to supplant him in the representation of North Lanark." The editor of the "Courier" says:—

"It is needless for us to state that we entirely dissent from the views promulgated in the correspondence alluded to, while feeling that Mr. Bell has been one of the most consistent Reformers in the whole Province and it would be the blackest ingratitude for the Reformers of North Lanark to turn him out now—a thing which we are not at all prepared to hear."

For some weeks past the weather has been exceedingly dry, but, since Saturday last, we have had several refreshing showers to the manifest delight of every one and especially the farmers, whose fields had been rapidly drying up.

This season looks much more promising than the last, and no effort should be spared to get as much seed in the ground as possible. Everywhere, throughout the country, there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. It is very pleasant, after the scarcity of last year, to look forward so confidently to a season of plenty. The rains, though light, have been of incalculable value; and, with warm showery weather, vegetation will now advance at a most rapid rate. Let us hope, that no untoward circumstances may intervene to prevent the recurrence of "good times," so earnestly desired and so much needed, by all classes of the community.

The political aspect of affairs, generally, throughout the Province, presents a more pleasing appearance than at any former election for many years past. Many of the old supporters of the Cartier-Macdonald government are backing out of the field, and it is hoped that better men will take their places. Mr. Benjamin has written a letter to his constituents informing them that he will not be a candidate at the present election. Mr. Henry Sherwood is another member of the late Ministerial party, who thinks it better not to present himself; and in Toronto, a meeting of the party which has always supported the late Ministerialists, has decided to reject Mr. Robinson as their candidate, and run Mr. McDonald, a less uncompromising partisan. Several other changes are also being made, which will materially alter the complexion of the new house.

We are sorry to hear from the county of Renfrew, that scarcity, amongst some of the farming community prevails to an alarming extent a correspondent writing from Douglas, says:—"Fearful destitution prevails in this part of the country. Broadly bought \$1200 worth of seed and provisions, but adjoining townships have done nothing to relieve their people; and it is pitiful to see people, who have both stock and farms, actually begging and their families starving and cannot get wherewith to feed them. It is not in the country." We think the county council should do something to relieve the distress which prevails.

The political meetings held last week in Beekwith and Carleton Place were perfect models of propriety. Both Mr. Morris and Mr. Fraser addressed very large and respectable audiences, in their turn, and were listened to with almost breathless attention. Whatever way the election may turn, it is very pleasing, and speaks well for the intelligence and good sense of the people, to see all parties discussing their little differences in a proper spirit and with due regard to each other's feelings and prejudices. It is laudable and praiseworthy, that every man should try, by every fair means, to carry out his opinions and preferences; but we trust that when the contest is over there will not be left the usual instalments of hard feelings and bitterness between friends and neighbors, which, in some places is, unhappily, felt.

We learn from the *Calidonia Sachem* that Mr. John R. Martin returned to Cayuga, on Thursday last, without Townsend, the party in gaol, in Michigan, not being that notorious murderer. The hangman will have to wait a little longer.

We learn that the Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald was on Thursday elected for Cornwall by acclamation.

Also, that Mr. D. A. Macdonald has been elected for Glenora, by acclamation.

New York, May 30.—A Hilton letter of the 24th states that 20,000 troops have been sent by General Beauregard to Johnston in Mississippi.

Washington, May 30.—From what can be learned, Gen. Lee is evidently contented with a movement, but as to what point can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to show off troops in front of Fredericksburg, as if with the design of deceiving us.

A young man born in Richmond, who has been a member of the Richmond Congress, skedaddled to Petersburg for safety. It was generally believed in Richmond that Lee had in his command 175,000 men.

Correspondence.

Great Political Meeting in Almonte.

SHAW REPEATED. (To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.) Sir—In accordance with the notice circulated through this part, Mr. W. M. Shaw, on Tuesday last, addressed a large number of the electors of the North Riding of Lanark. After speaking to a considerable length, though but to little purpose, and using language not at all gentleman-like, he drew to a close by charging Mr. Bell with the great sin of "posting from door to door seeking for votes" before having received any requisition to come forward as a candidate—an assertion so directly opposed to truth and well known facts as scarcely to require the decided contradiction with which it met. Upon Mr. Shaw taking his seat, Mr. Bell, who had till now occupied a seat near the door, came forward, amid cheers from all sides, and proceeded to show that the accusations made against him were, with one trifling exception, founded on falsehood, and even the exception, when shown in proper colors, reflected honor on the accused. During Mr. Bell's speech he was greeted with loud applause, as one thing after another was cleared up so as to disconcert Mr. Shaw so much that, in repeated ungentlemanly interruptions, he forgot all the good he had to say, and got into "the usual language of the people of Canada." In fact, such an extent did he carry this that at one time he attempted to, and would have succeeded, in putting a stop to Mr. Bell's speaking, had it not been for the hissing and cries of "Order," which compelled the Chairman to do his duty and by which those present showed their disapproval of his conduct. While Mr. Bell was speaking some annoyance was given by the disorderly conduct of a person who had been previously disappointed of Parliamentary honors, the false and ridiculous assertions of one of our lip-layers, and the exclamations of a disaffected soldier of drunken habits, such as "Faith that's a good ring," "Ring him again," &c.

It being now well on to midnight, the meeting was adjourned indefinitely, and after three cheers had been given for Bell all moved towards home.

Almonte, May, 25th, 1862. W.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—It was announced by the friends of Mr. W. McNair Shaw, that he would address the electors in the Town Hall, Pakenham, on Thursday, at 8 o'clock. The hour came and passed, but Mr. Shaw did not appear, and upon inquiry it was found that he and a few people had met in Mr. Cowan's hotel. Some of Mr. Bell's friends then went to the room where Mr. Shaw and his friends were and inquired if it was a public meeting or only a private one. Mr. Shaw answered that it was strictly private, and accordingly Mr. Bell's friends left. Upon inquiry of one of the party present at the meeting to know what was done, he answered "next to nothing, as Shaw was stridling the fence being neither one thing or another."

Now if Mr. Shaw has any fixed political principles, and intends to stand or fall by them, why hold public meetings and come out as a Reformer where the reform element is strong and then exclude Reformers from his meetings, as he did in Pakenham, where the Conservative element may be dominant. Such strategy is easily seen through by intelligent Conservatives and Reformers.

It may please some Conservatives for Mr. Shaw to tell them that he opposed the Reform party and attended and spoke at the Hon. James Shaw's meetings at the election for Legislative Council, forgetting at the same time that that is a knave which cuts both ways and that Reformers know that such slippery politicians are never to be trusted. The greatest curse that has befallen Canada of late years has been the sending

of such unprincipled adventurers to Parliament, and who are open to the highest bidder. If ever there was a time that the electors of Upper Canada required to send reliable and honest men to Parliament, this is the time, so that the corruption of our former rulers will be exposed and the present Ministry may get a strong support in introducing economy and retrenchment, so that the expenditure will not exceed the income. In sending Robert Bell, Esq., we send a man that can fully be relied upon for honesty, and understanding the questions now before the country. Perhaps there is no man in Canada who has given as many votes that would bear as close a scrutiny as those of Mr. Bell, and it would be ungrateful to throw him overboard for an untried man without some just cause.

AN ELECTOR.

Beekwith.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. Sir—The prospects are the most cheering kind all over Upper Canada for the friends of Retrenchment and Economy; perhaps there will be more members returned by acclamation to support the present Ministry than there ever were before any one election, which is a sure indication that the country is alive to its interests, and surely the South Riding of Lanark will not disgrace itself by sending Mr. Morris, a Lower Canada lawyer and a supporter of Cartier & Co., in place of the resident candidate, whose whole interest and feeling is with us. Even if there was no political stain on Mr. Morris's name, such as voting for the corrupt Speaker, Turcotte—vote of want of confidence—stopping the supplies, &c., still the balance is much in favor of Mr. Fraser as our representative, as all his interests are our interests, while Mr. Morris's interest lies in Montreal, which place he has chosen as his home for his family and business—hence it would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Morris to take as deep an interest in South Lanark as he would in Montreal. Moreover, it is well known that there is a deep antagonism existing between the Lower and Upper Canada on many questions, such as a Bankrupt Law, Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals, City of Montreal getting advances out of the provincial chest, &c.; when any of these questions would come up before the house Mr. Morris would be found supporting the interests of the city of his adoption—whereas the straight forward Donald Fraser has only one object in view—the rights and interests of Upper Canada when assailed by Lower Canadians, and all must agree that that has been done time and again under the arbitrary rule of Cartier & Co.

It is curious to every one that Mr. Morris is extremely anxious to be sent to Parliament from somewhere having special claims in view he does not care what constituency suffers so that he gets there; he tried the Refuge for the destitute very hard, but Renfrew would not have him any more than the South and North Lanark on a former occasion. As he did go so far to Cartier on several occasions he then should provide himself with a seat that he will represent more truly than he could ever represent us of the South Riding of Lanark.

OBSERVER.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

DEAR HERALD.—Not more than a week ago the people of Renfrew seemed to be in a state of complete uncertainty regarding a fit and proper person to bring forward at the coming election to represent them in Parliament, and though a host of aspirants for political fame have, within the last three or four days, sprung from obscurity, announcing their intention of running for the county, we believe they (the people) are yet quite undecided in the matter of their choice. There are now in the field at least four candidates—Geo. Ross, Christopher O'Kelly, D. T. Brown, and Robert McIntyre, of Montreal, each of whom has of course been induced to come out at the earnest solicitations of his friends, at great personal sacrifice to himself. We have seen the address of one of these gentlemen, and an "Extra" from another, and the claims which each of these urges as entitling him to the confidence, and support of the electors are in import, "I have resided long enough amongst you for you to know me, my interests are in your interests, and if you elect me I will do my best to serve you." The address of the one is exceedingly puerile, while the "Extra" of the other reads as if it had emanated from the brain of someone effected by the moon.

The people have declared against a non-resident, and we think not without cause, but Mr. McIntyre in order to meet this little difficulty, has sent abroad a report that he is coming to reside in Renfrew. We believe to be a mere sham to deceive the electors, as it is not very likely a man would leave a profitable wholesale business in Montreal, to barter gains for a miserable back country village. We believe the proper man to come forward and in a few days we will probably be able to announce his name.

I am &c.,

Renfrew, May 30th, 1863.

A Second Attempt to gull the Reformers of South Lanark.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Sir—I see Mr. Morris is again a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of this intelligent constituency. At the last election he secured the support of the Reformers of Beekwith on the distinct understanding that he would oppose the Cartier-Macdonald Government which had so long and so shamelessly betrayed the interest of Upper Canada and by its mal-administration of public affairs has in eight years increased the public debt of the Province from \$20,000,000 to \$85,000,000! It now behooves the electors to ask themselves the simple question, has Mr. Morris redeemed his pledges in this respect? How did he vote on the first test question after taking his seat in the House? Did he not vote for Turcotte the corruption candidate for the Speakership, in opposition to the Reformers? Did he not vote for the former, a more violent and unscrupulous Tory partisan, who had rendered himself notorious by his anti-British feelings and sentiments, and by the corrupt jobs which he then perpetrated as a member of the Legislature; the latter a gentleman of the highest honor and respectability, who had formerly filled the chair in a manner which gave the greatest satisfaction to both sides of the House. But because Turcotte—the very image of a rough and boisterous bully—was a thick and stout supporter of the corruptionists—being an influential member of the family himself and prepared to go any length in his capacity as Speaker to assist the corrupt crew in holding on to office—elegant, pious, and meek Mr. Morris gave the anti-British Turcotte his vote and support. And at every opportunity since Mr. Morris has shown his strong attachment for the Cartier-Macdonald army of corruptionists. This, of course, Mr. M. Brown solicits your suffrages as an independent reformer, and other Cam'dates are spoken of, but none are yet open in the field except those above mentioned. At the time the struggle was at its height for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves—when the great contest took place between Mr. Radenstun and Mr. Shaw of Smith's Falls, D. T. Brown voted for Mr. Radenstun. The County of Renfrew then gave a major

votes and speeches to be a Tory of the most partisan type, and if he is not ashamed of his creed and party, he is in duty bound, as an honest man, to come out, in his true colors and contest the election on strictly party grounds. If he succeeds then, in getting returned, no blame can be attached to any person will thereby be deceived.

I understand he is endeavoring to make a strong case for himself by his votes on the School and Representation questions. Now I do not attempt to deny that he voted right on these questions, but, in judging of his sincerity in this respect, it is right and just to take his whole parliamentary course into account, and from this point of view, I think it only fair to conclude, and I don't see how the conclusion can be logically avoided, that had the existence, or political fortunes of the Tory faction been endangered by his course on the separate School Bill or the Representation question, his votes would have been cast in a totally different way.

If Reformers are sincere in the professions they make and in the ends they are seeking to attain, let them, for all sakes, select a man of their own party to represent them in Parliament, as they cannot do so, from the history of Mr. Morris's short Parliamentary career, that no confidence can be put in a Tory—no matter how pure the type—when the success of his party stands in the way of a faithful discharge of public duty or in the fulfilment of promises solemnly made to the electors.

The Reformers of Beekwith by voting for Mr. Fraser will thus be carrying out their own principles and thereby achieving a great public good, besides teaching Mr. Morris a lesson which may be of as much benefit to him as a man as a politician. *Beekwith promises to elect a Reformer, and always meet with their approval.*

In conclusion, as a Reformer, and no enemy to Mr. Morris personally, I most earnestly solicit the Reformers of Beekwith to be true to themselves, and to their often declared principles, by voting en masse for Mr. Fraser, as they cannot do anything else to save the Province from the corrupt reign of the corrupt Tory Cartier-Macdonald and Galt—the party which Mr. Morris by his votes, on the non-confidence motion, did all in his power to restore to office.

Yours, A REFORMER.

The Queen's Birthday in Annapolis.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Monday, the 25th of the C. P. Herald, as a holiday for the celebration of the birth of our Gracious Queen, it was observed by our villagers and many from the surrounding country with every manifestation of loyalty and reverence for her Majesty. The morning broke with an unclouded sky, the sun rose in splendid rays, the air was bright, and scattering his life giving rays over hill and dale, added beauty and brilliancy to the verdure of spring. Nearly all the places of business were closed, and at an early hour numerous flags of various sizes and designs, were seen floating in the breeze. At 12 o'clock, noon, a royal salute was fired, and soon afterwards came the sports of the afternoon.

These consisted in a game of cricket between the married and single men, which resulted rather in favor of the latter; running races blindfold with wheelbarrows, and hopping from one point to another; climbing a greased pole, the successful climber being rewarded with a new hat, and though a host of aspirants for political fame have, within the last three or four days, sprung from obscurity, announcing their intention of running for the county, we believe they (the people) are yet quite undecided in the matter of their choice. There are now in the field at least four candidates—Geo. Ross, Christopher O'Kelly, D. T. Brown, and Robert McIntyre, of Montreal, each of whom has of course been induced to come out at the earnest solicitations of his friends, at great personal sacrifice to himself. We have seen the address of one of these gentlemen, and an "Extra" from another, and the claims which each of these urges as entitling him to the confidence, and support of the electors are in import, "I have resided long enough amongst you for you to know me, my interests are in your interests, and if you elect me I will do my best to serve you." The address of the one is exceedingly puerile, while the "Extra" of the other reads as if it had emanated from the brain of someone effected by the moon.

The people have declared against a non-resident, and we think not without cause, but Mr. McIntyre in order to meet this little difficulty, has sent abroad a report that he is coming to reside in Renfrew. We believe to be a mere sham to deceive the electors, as it is not very likely a man would leave a profitable wholesale business in Montreal, to barter gains for a miserable back country village. We believe the proper man to come forward and in a few days we will probably be able to announce his name.

I am &c.,

Renfrew, May 30th, 1863.

County of Renfrew.

(To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.)

Sir—In this county the quantity is thrown down, and the chivalry to be set up, have don't their armour and are in the field!

D. T. Brown, Esq., of White Lake, and Christopher O'Kelly, Esq., of the Township of Pembroke, have announced themselves as candidates for Parliamentary honors! Both of these champions are of a most ample opportunity of testing their running capacities.

Robert McIntyre, Esq., a former resident for many years in the village of Renfrew, has arrived at that

ity for the liberal cause. It ought more particularly to do so now. If a majority be returned to the House who are supporters of the opposition, the Ottawa buildings will not only be temporarily stopped, and their completion protracted; but the seat of Government may be entirely removed from Ottawa, and the question be again thrown open, to produce those heart burnings which inevitably tend to distract the country and paralyze the best energies of our people. If Renfrew be lost to the government, an other vote is added to the opposition which will set off the liberal gain in South Lanark. Electors of Renfrew the issue is before you; unite on a man who will support and give strength and vitality and vigour to the present Administration. The interests of Ottawa are in your hands, and it is for you to decide. In comparison to the great question of Ottawa as the seat of government, the county town question in Renfrew dwindles into unimportant insignificance. Imitating the example of his high minded and independent Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown will remain neutral on the question of an attempt to meddle with the decision of the government, with respect to Pembroke, unless earnestly solicited by the whole county, will be taken as a precedent to remove the capital of Canada from Ottawa. Electors of Renfrew! Mr. Brown is in the field on Government interest if you are not. You votes to be divided by taking up a Conservative candidate on that interest, Mr. O'Kelly a decided Cartierite will be returned, if you are true to yourselves and support Mr. Brown the Ministry will be sustained in Renfrew, and corruption and venality will receive a severe blow. A country that has hitherto been looked upon as a reproach for being twice sold to foreigners of every political virtue.

Yours truly,
AN ELECTOR.

McNab, 24th May, 1863.

(To the Editor of the Courier.)

Sir, I am glad to find that the Reformers of South Lanark are determined to bring out a *Resident* Candidate against Alex. Morris, Esq., at the approaching Election. As an Elector of that Riding, I claim the right to express my earnest hope that the honest steady old Lanark will cordially unite, and not cease their efforts until they shall have triumphantly returned Mr. Fraser, or any other good and tried Reformer who may be chosen as their Standard-Bearer for the approaching contest.

I have no fault to find with Mr. Morris as a private gentleman but I cannot agree with him in his political course. His votes in the House, his advocacy of the corrupt and ruinous policy of the Cartier-Macdonald Administration, ought by this time to have convinced every one that he is not a Reformer, and that he is not a friend to the best interests of Upper Canada at least.

During the short period that Mr. Morris was a member of the House, he voted with, and by his votes and speeches he sustained, the men who squandered the Public money, he increased the burdens of the people, by heavy taxes, created an enormous Public Debt and corrupted public morals.

The electors of Lanark should bear in mind, that Mr. Morris's votes in the last Session of the House, and particularly upon the want of confidence question, and the subsequent motion of Mr. Cartier to adjourn, aided in enrolling very large and unnecessary expense and injury upon the country by refusing to grant the requisite supplies; to permit the unopposed measures before the House to pass through, and by compelling an abrupt prorogation and dissolution of the House, and preventing a General Election upon the country at a most unreasonable period of the year.

I sincerely trust that the Electors will at the Polls, show Mr. Morris, that they entirely disapprove of his votes and conduct, and that they elect him to stay at home in Lower Canada, where his political career may be doubtless better appreciated than by the intelligent and independent men of Lanark.

Yours, &c.,
JOSHUA ADAMS.

Sarnia, 22nd May, 1863.

A Few Facts.

Since the days of Malcolm Cameron we have never had a candidate that all the Reformers of Old Lanark can cordially unite in supporting, until now. Mr. Fraser is one of ourselves—honorable, honest, and truthful—full of talent and promise for the future—a worthy representative of the intelligent Reformers of Old Lanark, a man who has never swayed from the good cause or left it in doubt to which party he belongs. He does not come to ask our support under false colors, "look on this picture and then on that." Mr. Morris—a non-resident, living on the money that was won out of the hard earnings of the Reformers, and who was compelled to pay for his support by a waver, and two and sixpence for a pound of sugar—after having amassed a fortune at their expense, he retired to spend it in a more congenial place. True, he bribes us with the dazzling promise that he will, by birth, nature, and connections, be with the cunning and rapacious spirit of his party, has the audacity to ask the time-honored Reformers of Old Lanark for their votes and suffrage. Why does he not come out boldly and appeal to his own party the Tories—why does he use seditious and cant to pull the simple minded and bigoted of our party—why does he appeal to the Reformers and at the same time support the Corruptionists—why does he affect piety, and uphold dishonesty—why does he talk of disloyalty and refuse the representative of our Queen the necessary supplies—why does he speak of economy, and put the country to the necessary expense of re-commencing the unfinished business of the House—by what pious fraud does he expect to reconcile all this. But under whatever disguise this crafty designer comes to us, we sincerely hope the straight forward and honest Reformers of Old Lanark will discern and repudiate him.—*Courier.*

SAD AFFAIR AT PLATTSVILLE.—Our pleasures are not always unalloyed. While from numerous other places we hear of the celebrations passing off with the greatest possible eclat, Plattsville has been the scene of a most distressing accident. A cannon which was used burst while being fired off, and a fragment struck a man named Aaron P'agosen in the abdomen, causing his death in a short time, and three others were severely injured.—[*Dumfries Reformer.*]

NIGHT AND SLEEP.—Blessed be sleep! How many thousands, heart-weary and body weary, say this to the stars every night, as they close their eyes on their brightest.—Blessed be sleep! We often say, so we look upon the careworn faces threading their way through the streets at twilight, jostling each other at the corners, each with that which no stranger can interfere with. Another day may come indeed to each. Meanwhile there is a blessed season of forgetfulness, when nothing has power to pain.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, May 25.

The ship *Emily*, supposed from her log date to be from New York, captured by the Potomac flotilla above Urbana on Friday evening, arrived here to-day. The officers and crew on her character being discovered set fire to the vessel and escaped. The flames were soon extinguished. She is supposed to be a regular blockade runner and has a cargo valued at \$50,000.

Washington, May 25.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory to the State Department.

St. Louis, May 25.

A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay County, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Captain Session, and Lieut. Shea of the 25th Mobile Regiment, were killed. The remainder of the Federal force was taken prisoners. Lieut. Granston was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering. It is feared that the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

Washington, May 25.

The following was received in Washington at 11:10 this morning.

Cairo, 25.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles: The following despatch has been received:—

Flagship Black Hawk, Haines Bluff, Yarrow River, 20th May.

To the Honorable Gideon Welles: On the morning of the 15th, I came over to the Yarrow to be ready to co-operate with General Grant. Leaving two of the iron clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warren, and two in the Yarrow, left me on a small force. Still, I disposed of them to the best advantage. On the 18th, at noon, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for several times, when by the aid of glasses I discovered a company of our artillery advanced, taking position, and driving the rebels before them.

I immediately saw that General Sherman's division had come on to the left on Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city.

I dispatched the De Kalb, Lieut. Commander Walker, Choptaw, Lieut. Commander Ramsey; Romeo, Petre, and Forest Rose, all under the command of Lieut. Commander Bredye, up the Yarrow, to open communication in that way with General Grant and Sherman. That I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Grant, Sherman, and Steele informing me of their last success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was immediately done.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Commander Walker, the De Kalb, pushed on to Haines Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hope of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand.

When they saw the gunboats they came out, and left everything in good order, guns, tents, and equipment of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines Bluff and fourteen guns was reported to me, I showed up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town, and opened on it for an hour, and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison. On the 19th, I placed six mortars in position with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines Bluff are very formidable. There are 14 of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10 inch and 7 inch rifled cannon, with ammunition enough to last a long time. As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time. The works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of Haines Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter. Such a net work of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker up the Yarrow River, with a sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all possible despatch, and only proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the Rebels have a Navy Yard and store houses. In the meantime, Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg and has possession of the most important points. In a short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army. There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open to our fleet.

(Signed),
D. D. PORTER.

Acting Rear Admiral.

Washington, May 26.

The following has been received at the headquarters here:

Memphis, May 25.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief: The Lunenburg is just up from Vicksburg. Ordinance Officer Syford writes under date of May 22nd, as follows: Our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained. The rebels make a firm resistance. I think we shall take the place to-morrow. We completely encircle the town, and our men to-night have their colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope.

The gun and mortar boats are in front, working away. Our captures thus far are about six thousand prisoners and seventy four pieces of artillery, some of which were destroyed. If we take Vicksburg we shall take fifteen thousand prisoners, two of which General Pemberton and all his stores, &c.

(Signed),
S. A. HURLBUT.

Major General.

A special despatch to the Evening Post, dated Washington, May 26, says:—It is understood that the Government has received dated on Friday, 22nd inst., which confirms all the previous accounts of the capture of the city by various roads in search of a band of guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party had retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died.

Chicago, May 25.

A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 21st inst., says:—

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, two detachments of the 3rd Regulars left the city by various roads in search of a band of guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party had retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died.

It sounds very odd, but yet true, that the first apple was eaten by the first pair.

the inference is that the city was not captured at that time.

The Secretary of War says, that within 6 months we shall have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

Louisville, May 26.

The Journal has the following:—Jefferson, May 24.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrived here, and was sent to the rebel line this morning. The pickets at first refused to receive him, finally the Col. commanding the pickets assented to his reception, when Vallandigham thus addressed the guard, at the same time asking the Federal officers, who had been in charge, to pay attention to his words, "I am a citizen of Ohio of the United States sent within your lines against my will. I hope you will receive me as your prisoner." The rebel commander then promised that he would send him to the rebel authorities at Shelbyville at his earliest convenience.

New York, May 26.

The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 14th arrived at a very early hour this morning.

Washington, May 26.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th has the following: Mobile, May 23rd.—A special to the Advertiser and Register from Jackson says, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this a.m. It is reported and believed that the rebels are assailing the works at Vicksburg on Wednesday, and were repulsed.

A Courier reports that Yazoo city was captured by the rebels. An Officer from Vicksburg reports that Grant has been whipped back.

LATER.

The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg and have been repulsed.

Rear of Vicksburg, May 20, 6 a.m.—To E. M. Stanton. Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wood hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 35,000 men. The battle began about 11 a.m. and was gained at 4 p.m. Its result was borne by Hovey's division of McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's divisions of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill, and held the great port of it till 2 o'clock p.m., when having lost 1,600 men he was succeeded by Boomers and Holmes' brigades of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomers lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners. On the 17th advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton's main army at bridge there, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult to full of abatis. Lawler's brigade of McClernand's corps charged the rifle pits magnificently and took more prisoners than their entire complement. Pemberton burned his bridge, and retreated to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of 60 that he had taken out, building four bridges over the Big Black.

Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday.

Steele won and holds the Upper Bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded. McPherson who holds the centre lost little, as did McClernand who held the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it.

New York, May 24.

Veracruz dates to the 11th May. We have received by a French war steamer. She reports that no more than 10,000 men from the army since April 27th; that the siege of Puebla had been raised or suspended till the arrival of reinforcements and heavier guns, as it has been found impossible to penetrate the city with the artillery they had, it being only twelve-pound calibre though rifled guns. The war in the port have been sent ashore, and are to go to Puebla. Two guns had arrived within two days journey, and others were on the road. The impossibility of entering Puebla consisted of barricades 18 feet thick of earth and stones; in fact, the Mexicans had filled the houses of the first line of the city with gunpowder. The Mexicans again occupy the fort of San Xavier, which they are repairing. Light skirmishes occurred daily with parties who came out from the city to attack. On the 24th a large convoy of mail was captured by the French en route to Puebla. A French officer passed through Havana on the mail steamer Clyde, bound to France, whence he is to send a heavy siege train. A Vera Cruz letter says that nothing will be done till these arrive, which cannot be earlier than the first of October. The British frigates *Immortalite* brought news that the French had been defeated and obliged to retire 18 miles below Orizaba.

Cincinnati, May 24.

Vallandigham arrived at Louisville yesterday morning. The boat arrived too late for the Nashville train, and anchored in the stream all day.

New York, May 25.

The Great Eastern is expected to-morrow with 1500 passengers.

Washington, 25th.

Up to noon to-day no official confirmation of the fall of Vicksburg had been received here.

New York, 25th.

The Tribune says a despatch to President Lincoln announced the surrender of Vicksburg. It was dated Cleveland, May 24, and it was based on another from the Telegraph Superintendent at Memphis, who declares that the Stars and Stripes float over Vicksburg, and that the victory is complete. That the President received this message yesterday is certain; we only wish it had been signed by Gen. Grant, in order that all doubts might be dispelled.

Panama letters state that the war in Guatemala against Salvador has degenerated into a raid for the sake of plunder. All sorts of atrocities were committed in the town of Matapan by a force of 500 men. Report said that a conspiracy to assassinate President Barrios by a person from Guatemala had been discovered. He was imprisoned.

Chicago, May 25.

A special despatch from Memphis, dated the 21st inst., says:—

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, two detachments of the 3rd Regulars left the city by various roads in search of a band of guerrillas. They immediately commenced firing upon one another, and kept it up until one party had retreated. It is reported that seven were killed outright. A number were wounded, one of whom has since died.

It sounds very odd, but yet true, that the first apple was eaten by the first pair.

William Nivins & Co's Prices Current.

Montreal, Tuesday Evening, 26th May, 1863.

PRODUCE.

Since our last circular, European advances of a discouraging ten have been received, in consequence our market is very depressed. All through the week a tendency towards lower prices has been very perceptible, and a further large arrival of flour, taken in conjunction with heavy stocks, and insufficient ocean freight, will cause a serious diminution in value. Altogether the probabilities are strongly against high prices, and as the season for sources is close at hand, we must be wisely in working from hand to mouth, and in keeping no stock of spring wheat flour on hand.

FLOUR.—The market has been flooded with coarse grades, and the demand is chiefly for Superfine, at irregular prices. Superior Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.65. Superfine, No. 1, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Superfine, No. 2, \$3.80 to \$3.90. Fine, \$3.35 to \$3.50. Middlings, \$3 to \$3.20. Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.45.

WHEAT.—Quiet. U. C. Spring 90 to 100 cents according to quality. White Wheat \$1.05 to \$1.08.

OATMEAL.—Scarce, \$5 to \$5.25 per 200 lbs.

BUTTER.—Choice qualities only are saleable. Extra Dairy, 14c to 15c. Fair to Fine, 12c to 13c. Inferior, 9c to 11c.

EGGS.—In good supply, 8c to 9c.

ASHERS.—Rather scarce. Pot, \$5.90 to \$6.00. Pearls, \$6.10 to \$6.15.

OATS.—Held at 55c to 56c per 40 lbs.; Peas, 65c to 68c per 40 lbs. Indian Corn, per 56 lbs, 51c to 53c.

LARD.—Continued in good demand. Barrels, 70c to 80c; kegs 80c to 85c. Cincinnati, in small kegs, 85c to 90c.

TALLOW.—Scarce, quoted at 7 1/2 to 8c.

PETROLEUM.—Rather better feeling and some enquiry for shipment. Superior qualities 20c to 23c per gallon packages asked.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Superior samples U. C. 9c to 10c.

GROCERIES.

There have been several sales of staple goods during the week, but purchasers have bought with considerable caution. In private hands Sugar and Tea continue to weaken. Salt has been sold freely on private terms, and by auction at prices ranging from 40c to 46c per bag for coarse, and 64 to 70 cts, for fine.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, 90c to 95c. Moisture, 50c to 55c. Gunpowder, 95c to 87c. Hyson, 50c to 55c. Imperial, 60c to 80c. U colored Japan, 60c to 65c. Congou, 50c to 60c. Souchong, 35c to 55c.

COFFEE.—Rio, 20 to 22 cents. Lagay, 22 1/2 to 23 cents. Java, 25 to 27 cents.

SUGARS.—Dark to fair \$7.50 to \$8.00. Bright Porto Rico, \$8 to \$8.50.

MOLASSES.—Muscovado, 29 to 33 cts. New York Syrup, 42 1/2 to 45 cents.

CARB. SODA.—\$4.50 to \$5.

RICE.—Aracca, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

FRUIT.—New Orleans Lemons, \$2.60 M. R. S. \$2.30. Figs.—New in drums, 13 to 14 cts. Currants.—Old, 5 to 5 1/2 cts. New, 6 to 8 cts.

TOBACCO.—5s and 10s 25 to 38 cts. 1 lb. 36 to 43 cts. In Virginia, 50c to 70c. Canadian Twist in bbls, 15 cts. No. 1.

OILS.—Raw Lined, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Boiled do \$1.15 to \$1.20.

SALT.—Nominal. Auction sales at 42 1/2 to 46 cts. Holders rather firmer.

WILLIAM NIVINS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.

Cotton in the States.

According to statistics recently published in New York the cotton crop of 1863 was about one million bales less than that of the preceding year. In view of this fact, the Massachusetts spinners accumulated a full year's supply, and this stock enabled many large mills to continue running until late in 1863, though the price of cotton rose previously to November, and has since afforded no profit to the manufacturers, if their material had been purchased at the ruling prices from month to month. The price was subsequently carried to such a point in consequence of the scarcity of goods that the manufacturers were made profitable even at the existing rates of cotton. More than half the spindles in the country were stopped before the first of January, 1862; and in July the number in operation was probably reduced to less than twenty-five per cent. Large Government contracts for hosiery, &c., being undertaken, many of the mills were started again, and the material being made in November was found to be the number of spindles in operation was 161,350 more than in the month of June—the number working at the beginning of the latter month being 4,745,750. The operatives were not affected to any great extent by the decrease in the quantity of work, as they found employment in the Government workshops. During the year 1862, several new varieties of cotton were introduced from India, Siam, Haiti, Jamaica, Brazil, Peru, China, and Honduras. The estimated import of Surat cotton into America is from twenty to thirty thousand bales. The import into England for five years previously to 1861, was 2,578,400 bales, of which 1,317,888 bales were consumed, and 1,260,512 exported. The ratio of cultivated cotton to the whole territory of the South is small. The average cotton crops were from 1841 to 1850 inclusive, 3,251,911 bales per annum; but, large as the increase was, it was not sufficient to meet the increase of demand. The Southern system is therefore pronounced a failure because of the small portion of the soil it has proved able to cultivate, because it exhausts the soil, and because it does not meet the demand for the staple it professes to supply.

THE LARGEST VAT IN EXISTENCE.

There has lately been finished at the Vineyard Works of Messrs. Hill, Evans & Co., in Worcester, England, a vat 23 feet high and 102 feet in circumference. It will hold no less than 114,643 gallons or 3184 barrels. The total weight when full is 570 tons. If circular vats were placed inside it a person might conveniently stand round them. Standing near it are 2 other vats holding nearly 80,000 gallons, each, and others of 70,000, 50,000, and so on, down to 1700, making altogether seventy-six.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.—The third Provincial Ecclesiastical Council of Quebec terminated its session on Thursday morning by a grand Te Deum at the French Cathedral. His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion. Their Lordships attended in a body to the residence of His Excellency the Governor General on Thursday, to pay their respects to him and were cordially received.

The people of Philadelphia, Maine, have voted to pay every man who may be drafted in that town the sum of three hundred dollars in present a salary. The *Wide Awake* Club which was organized there in 1860 on a war footing has disbanded.

A few Reformers.

Have been ejected into believing that Alex. Morris is an independent candidate, or in other words, that he is as much a Reformer as a Conservative. Do these men suppose for a moment that such men as the Haggarts, McLeighs, Hicks, Coden, Stoen, Jacksons, Goshens, Shaws, Steadman, &c., would support Mr. Morris if they were not perfectly confident that he is "sound on the goose question," or in other words that he is a staunch Tory and a supporter of John A. and Cartier? If they do, they are all themselves to be humbugged. Were Mr. Morris the moderate independent man he is represented to be, he would not hesitate to pledge himself to give the present Ministry a fair trial and a general support, reserving to himself the right to vote on each measure according to its merits. This he has not done; and if Reformers allow themselves to be humbugged in electing him, they will find him voting in accordance with the Reform Ministry immediately on the opening of the House. They will then see their error when it is too late to mend it.—*Courier.*

The Boy's Reproof.

A minister in country village received his supply of milk from one of his deacons, and his son Robert, about ten years old, was sent for it daily. A railroad had recently been built in that vicinity, and the boys had learned to imitate the whistle. When Robert was within a few rods of the deacon's house, he used to give a loud "toot-toot," to let them know he was coming, so that the milk might be ready. It happened that the milk was needed for a young child one Sunday afternoon, and Robert being sent for it, he unthinkingly gave his usual toot-toot. Upon entering the house the deacon said to his wife, "Robert, the cars do not run on Sunday." Presently the deacon remembered that he had not seen the weekly paper which the minister was accustomed to lend him. "Robert," said he, "did you bring the newspaper?" "Yes," said the boy, "I follow very arduously, but respectfully replied: "The cars do not carry the milk on Sunday, sir!" The deacon was fairly beaten with his own weapons.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIMONY IN CANADA.

Mr. O. H. Russell of Quebec, who has for some time past been searching for mines in the Eastern Townships, found, a few days since, a deposit of an unusual ore in South Ham. Specimens of this ore were brought to the office of the Geological Survey, where they were at once recognized as native antimony, and with portions of the red and white ores of the metal. This is the first time that antimony has been found in the Province, and it occurs in but few places in the continent. The deposits differ from the ordinary mineral in its metallic character as it is here found in a regulus of metallic state. The quantity appears to be considerable; and we understand that the fortunate discoverer is making preparations for the immediate working of the mine.—*Mont. Herald.*

CAPTURE OF A WHALE.—M. Guilbault,

the enterprising proprietor of the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Upper St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, received a telegram on Thursday from Mr. Tuel, Ouel, informing him that he had succeeded in capturing a large white whale, and was on his way to Montreal with it. M. Guilbault had been expecting a message to that effect for some days past, and is making preparations to receive the illustrious stranger with the honors due to his rank. M. Guilbault was also apprised that his whaleship is a larger and consequently more distinguished animal than those which were captured in the Gulf last year by Mr. Tein, for Barneum's Museum.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Bank of Brantford has failed,

and its cashier, Mr. S. P. Stokes, has left for the States. There is a report of some trouble arising from the abstraction of certain bonds which is said to have hastened Mr. Stokes' movements, but what truth there may have been in the rumor we cannot say. This bank possessed the last of the charters so improperly granted by the Legislature to irresponsible parties. We trust that the Parliament will revoke the charter at its first session, and that we have heard the last of these "bogus" concerns. People had little confidence in the bank and consequently very few of its bills were in circulation.—*Globe.*

A most successful highway robbery

was committed the other night upon a man named Edward Price, who was attacked just outside of Toronto, near the toll gate on Dundas street, by a man and two women. He was knocked down and robbed of his coat and seventy sovereigns in gold. The robbers are supposed to be a second Brook's bush gang which frequent the locality in which the act was committed. It is understood that Price had only lately arrived from the old country and was returning in the city from a short walk in the country when he was attacked by these pests of society.

New York, May 28.—The ship "Com

wealth" of Boston, from New York, on March 19, for San Francisco, was captured by the "Alabama" previous to the 24th ultimo.

The cargo of the Great Eastern con

tains 200 tons iron plates for the United States Government.

The Washington Star says that a letter

was received yesterday, stating that a large rebel steamer, heavily laden with cotton, has been captured off Charleston.

The steamer "America," from Greytown

on the 20th, has arrived. She brings a large number of passengers from California. By her we have confirmation of the total defeat of the revolutionary party under Gen. Martinez. Jerez seems to have won a battle on the 28th, in which Martinez was slightly wounded. He then marched to Leon, where Martinez gained a complete victory. Jerez and 12 officers were all of his army who escaped capture. Chamorro, who held Fort Lunario for Jerez, fled to Costa Rica. The revolution is thus entirely crushed.

Philadelphia, May 28.—The Bulletin

has a special despatch from Cincinnati, which gives news said to have been received by the way of Murfreesboro. It is to the following effect:—We have rebel news that Gen. Pemberton has reported six assaults upon Vicksburg, but that they greatly feared the next assault, which was about being made

[illegible]

"I can carry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastfully. "A very true," replied his wagging companion, "for you can't please any."

"I'm afraid you'll forget me, wife, while I'm away," said a brave volunteer. "Never fear, my dear, the longer you are away in your country's service the better I shall like you," Ambitious, rather.

There is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop off a stick of wood. Siah chops while Jim grunts, and then for a change Jim chops and Siah grunts.

Appearances are deceitful. Embrace the plumpest girl now-and-then, and what do you encounter? The ribs of her skeleton.

General Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private: "General—I have been in the service eighteen months, and never have received a cent. I desire to purchase for fifteen days, in order to return home, and remove my family to the poor house." The general granted the furlough.

Why is the President like an owl in the daytime? Because he is always A'blinking.

The editor of the Utica Herald says that he once knew a wild widow who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover and married him herself. To obtain revenge for this mean and unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father, of whom he was the only heir, and actually married him and had children, to the infinite annoyance of the other party. This occurred in Onondago County.

It is understood that the first session of the new Parliament will be held in September.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF LANARK.

AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF many of my Political Friends, I have condescended to become a Candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. The course taken by the Opposition in refusing the means of carrying on the Government of the country has forced upon us this Election at a very unreasonable time, and there are but a few days in which to make preparation.

I will heartily place before you in a more extended manner my views upon the political questions before the country, and hope to have an opportunity of meeting with you personally.

I need only say that I am now, as I ever was, a Reformer, and opposed to the return of Messrs. McDonald and Cartier to power. That without approving of all the acts of the present Administration, I wish to give them a fair trial so that we may reap the benefits of the retrenchment policy they have so well begun.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble servant,
GEO. McLEOD FRASER.

Perth, 20th May, 1863.

Mississippi Woollen Mill's, APPELTON, C. W.

THIS Subscribers having commenced the manufacture of Woollen Goods in this place, and having procured machinery of the most improved style, hope to be able to furnish an article of cloth equal to any in the market.

CASH paid for any quantity of good clean WOOL delivered at the factory.

BEST CUTTING AND CLOTHING DRESSING done with neatness and dispatch. Ready Pay is expected—Wool or other good value taken—CASH most desirable.

We hope by strict attention to our business to receive a share of public patronage.

BREKIN & TESKEY.
Appleton, May 20th, 1863. S3sg

Board of Public Instruction, COUNTY OF KENNEW.

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Kennew, for the examination of Teachers and granting certificates, will be held within the Grammar School House, Kennew, on Friday, the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Teachers are requested to produce certificates of good moral character.

GEO. ROSS, Secy.
Kennew, May 19th, 1863. 35

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

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



and all other articles usually found in a country store, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for Cash or ready pay.

A quantity of good SEED OATS for sale by the subscriber.

ROBERT CRAMPTON.
Carleton Place, 11th May, 1863. 36

"Gould's Line."

THIS well known line from Portage du Fort to Pembroke, is now in full operation. The proprietors having built the new steamer "Jasco Gould," which will make the past winter, with other increased facilities, they respectfully solicit the public patronage.

STAGES Leave Gould's Wharf, Portage du Fort, for Cobden, every afternoon, (except Sunday,) immediately after the arrival of the Union Forwarding Co. Steamer, thence by steamer to Pembroke, arriving early same evening.

D. COWLEY, Agent.
Cobden, May 4th, 1863. 36-a.

A. W. Murdoch,
(Late Band Master The Highlanders.)
IMPORTER and dealer in Piano Fortes, Melodians, Music and Musical Instruments, nearly opposite the "Wilson House," Main Street, Brockville, C. W.
— Latest Sheet Music, at publisher's.

[illegible]

JOHN DRACON JR.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
CONVEYANCES, &c.
Perth. County of Lanark.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal
" William Lyman & Co., "

D. FRASER.
BARRISTER, & c,
PERTH, C. W.

THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D.
CORONER,
NORWOOD, C. W.

WM. MOSTYN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACOUCHUR
Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. Co-
owner for the United Counties of Lanark and Retiree
Almonte, Ramsay, C. W.

ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the
University of McGill, and Licentiate of the
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Lower Canada
Almonte, C. W.

J. SWEETLAND, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER
Issuer of Marriage Licences, Pakenham, C. W.

John W. Pickup, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.
ASHTON, C. W.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.
WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellery of all
kinds, repaired with care and accuracy
on reasonable terms.
All his work warranted to give satisfaction.

C. MACNAMARA, Watch
maker, Jeweller, & Engraver
(Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.)
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery of every de-
scription, repaired in the best manner, and on
most reasonable terms.
Engraved Seals furnished and engraved for \$2 each

C. NIKILSON, WATCHMAKER
GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully
cleaned and repaired on the most reasonable
terms.

GEORGE REID,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
British, American, and German
HARDWARE,
BROCKVILLE, C. W.
Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Car-
riage Trimmings, &c.

GEORGE MAY & CO.
DEALERS IN
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.
French Calfskin, Roumelled Leathers, Kid
&c. &c. Bags, Bindings, Carps, Shoemakers
Tools and Findings, Trunks, Valises and Carps
Pans Sewer street, nearly opposite the British Ho-
tel, O. T. W. A. 50

JOHN MCNAUGHTON.
Manufacturer of
ALE, BEER & MALT WHISKY,
Brockville, C. W.
Orders for any quantity punctually atten-
ded to.
The highest price in Cash paid for
Barley. 39

GEORGE FOSTER.
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
Smiths Falls.
Orders punctually attended to, and
Work warranted. 47

Notice.
JOHN G. LYNE, Provincial and Survey as
Civil Engineer, Eganville.
Aeronautical Lines run with the best instru-
ments, and in the most approved methods. All
Survey promptly performed and guaranteed.

Provincial Insurance Company
of Canada.
CAPITAL \$500,000.
APPLICATIONS for insurance, and
notice of losses promptly attended to,
by, **RICHARD H. DAVIE,**
Agent at Pakenham.
December 13, 1861.

Provincial Insurance Company
TORONTO.
Capital \$500,000.
APPLICATIONS for insurance and notices
of losses promptly attended to, by
JAMES ROSANON,
Agent Almonte.

Almonte House.
W. C. LEWIS having leased the
above establishment for a term of
years, and having fitted up the premises in
the first class manner, hopes by strict atten-
tion to the comfort of Travellers to merit a share of
patronage. The Hotel is only a few steps from the
terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and
is situated in the most pleasant part of the village.
W. C. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Almonte, Sept., 20th, 1862. 3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
PAKENHAM.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
HAVING LEASED the Commercial Hotel,
Pakenham Village, formerly occupied
by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises
in the most comfortable manner, and is
prepared to accommodate the travelling pub-
lic. 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

METCALF'S HOTEL.
CARLETON PLACE.
THE Proprietor having fitted up the Es-
tablishment in the most comfortable
manner, is prepared to accommodate the tra-
velling public. His Bar will be supplied
with the choicest liquors. Horses carefully
attended to.
ROBERT METCALF.
Nov. 26, 1861. * 12

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the
Farmers in the surrounding country, that they
have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they
will Sell cheap for Cash. Also good hard Plough
Points, Cultivators and Coilers, Bows and Cooking
Stoves, Wagon, Cart, and Buggy Boxes on hand.
Old Metal and Heavy Bellows in exchange for
Castings at the Annprior Foundry.
ROBISON & MCWANN.

Who want a good Straw
Cutter.
WE beg to inform Farmers and others that we
are now manufacturing the Rochester Feed
Cutter, which is a strong, cheap and durable ma-
chine. It works easy—cuts short and fine, and can-
not be surpassed by any other. All orders punctually attended to.
G. M. COSSITT & BRO.
Smith's Falls, Nov. 22, 1862. 12

The Carleton Place Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT CARLETON PLACE, NY
JAMES POOLE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
To whom all communications, notices, &c.

Only One Dollar a Year if paid
in Advance. One Dollar and
half if paid within Six Months,
and Two Dollars if not paid
till after the expiration of Six

[The page contains faint, illegible vertical text.]