

A MONETARY CRISIS.

Chronic Diarrhoea and Dysentery

By HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D.

While waiting, yesterday, for a train at a railway station near this city, my attention was attracted to the history of his experience which a lieutenant of the 7th Kansas Cavalry, this officer was a tall, slender, well-developed man, a well-known acquaintance. This lieutenant was a tall, thin man, in the prime of life, in perfect health, at home on furlough with his regiment, which had lately re-enlisted in the Western corps. For more than two years he had been in active service, *joy-hawking* in the various regions of the south-west. In the meantime he had enjoyed, so full of excitement and interest, the life of the Mexican campaign, that he was staked (in the parlance of the army) with diarrhoea, which remaining unchecked, soon became chronic—the regular

weight had fallen to ninety, and emaciation was still progressing. One day, however, as he was brooding over his sufferings in his wretched condition he became impressed with the idea that if he could "be thoroughly cleansed inside," he would get well. He immediately procured a quantity of castor oil and swallowed a tumblerful. No purgative effect was produced by this draught, only a slight relief. This application, for it was not a medicine, afforded him a great relief, and was repeated over and over again. Recovery commenced immediately, and in a few weeks time was complete, and has never returned. The recovery of the patient of the liver.

On other observations, while on duty in the hospitals at Nashville, taught us the value of castor oil in the great majority of cases of chronic disease of the intestines.

One case, a hospital orderly, who with me five months after his recovery, suffered four months with diarrhoea, which he attributed to a nearly equal dose of castor oil. A few doses of castor oil, however, relieved him completely, and he recovered no further trouble while under observation. In the management of these cases in hospital practice, much depends upon the nurse. In most of the cases found dysentery and diarrhoea very treatable. In one nurse whose patients were nearly all recovered.

It was ordered in this ward it was taken when an injection was prescribed, it was administered, no matter how great

at the time, was utterly defenceless. The windows of Trinity Church were broken.

of treatment which we found most successful consisted in perfect rest, total abstinence from water, counter-irritant applications to the abdomen, chloroform *pro re nata*, castor oil combined with ladanum. When there was much pain and frequent evacuations when the colon was diseased, the use of the strong oxide of zinc, or morphia or belladonna. When there was pain in the sigmoid flexure, attended with purulent discharges, we derived great benefit from the use of trochiscs of opium, dissolved with a small portion of extract of belladonna in glyster, and continued until the disease was through a long and tedious process of time cured. A powerful blinding injection by this means, if attached to the staff of Maj.-General Macrae, was cured of ulceration of the sigmoid flexure. His military seal, however, carried him too soon again into active service; and after a few months of exposure to fatigue the disease returned, and will be cured by the same means. His case is as his restless energy continues to interfere with that perfect repose without which medication is useless.

Another officer of the same staff, who is now home, from the war in Mexico I think has a chronic dysentery, which resisted all usual forms of treatment, and was rapidly cured by the use of the trochiscs of opium, which he at length used up his mind that "the thing must be stopped," so, having purchased a syringe and a quantity of extract

only 11 men, under constables La

proceeded to fill his colon with the un-
treated liquor every night and morning,
at the end of three weeks he was well, and
his colon was well ever since. This may seem
a little strange, but it is true. The patient
was treated with heroic fortitude, for the pain at-
tending each injection was terrific; "it was
like throwing liquid fire into the bowels,"
— *Dr. Med Times*.

AN ELOPEMENT.

We have been informed of an elopement
which took place from the neighborhood of
Monteville, on Wednesday night last, the
particulars of which are as follows:—It ap-
pears that a "Yankee schoolmaster," of about
thirty years of age, arrived in Kingston on
Tuesday fall, and wended his way into the coun-
try in search of employment. He arrived at
the house of a farmer in Camden East, where
he remained for a few days, and was then
immediately installed in the position of mas-
ter of the school. The duties of his post brought
him very often into the society of a daughter
of the farmer, of the romantic age of six-
teen, who was principally oc-
cupied in the kitchen, and was

...ing the Pound mob out of the dis-
...y had invaded. Two troops of hu-

intimate with the hero of our tale. The young chimney soon ripened into the strong man of the day, and they vowed that they would become one flesh and one blood, and that the American frier would receive a letter last week at his father was lying dangerously ill at the time, and if he ever wished to see him alive he must lose no time in returning. Find was accordingly sent to the frier, and he was assured that his son would not be favored by his father, and he resolved to clope with her. He accordingly acquainted her with what he had learned, and she was really so much affected by it that on Wednesday evening, about half-past twelve o'clock, they started on foot, with their pockets in hand, for Napanea, intending to reach there by the 11:40 train for Kingston. Their journey was uneventful, by way of Canadian Head, where they were to have met the lover, but the lady was so weary that she was obliged to be carried in a sedan chair, and when the parents of the fair one joined them, and suspicion at once "bubbled" up, the mother said to the girl, "I have heard that you were married in a suit of Canadian Head, and I am glad to hear that you are now in the arms of your father. He finally said, "I gave you a letter."

ighting occurred on the Boyne-bridge, where a collision took place between the Spanish

in and started in the direction of Napa, and a neighbor was dispatched to Kingston. The happy couple, when they reached Newburg, and were no doubt congratulating themselves on their clever escape, were overtaken by the stern "sergent," and he immediately recognised. He then took his daughter into the wagon, and gave the Yankee a few smart cuts with his whip, sent him on his journey a wiser, if not a better man.—*Leader.*

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.
Headquarters, Quebec, Sept. 18, 1864.
1. The General Order of the 12th February and 9th August, 1864, are hereby cancelled.
2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to order the several Corps of Volunteers in the Province to complete the course of sixteen days annual drill, authorized to be paid on the provisions of section 4 of the Volunteer Militia Law, at such times as may be most convenient, in respect to which the following regulations have been adopted:
3. An efficient Volunteer Battalion shall consist of at least six efficient companies, except in the case of such Provisional Battalions as may be sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which may consist of four companies. A Squadron of Cavalry consisting of two troops, or a Battery of Field Artillery, will be allowed to count as a Battalion.
4. An efficient Volunteer Corps shall be taken to mean a company of the volunteers, whose members, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable or unavoidable cause, shall be specially certified by the officer commanding the company or Battalion, shall have complied with the requirements in respect to attendance at drill and target practice hereinafter laid down, and shall, except for some cause certified as above, parade its full and actual strength at inspection, and at such inspection perform the exercises hereinafter appointed under the command of its own officers, to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, and whose clothing, arms, accoutrements, and equipments, shall be reported to be in proper condition.
5. No pay will be allowed to any individual Volunteer whose company is not efficient.
6. Each Volunteer for whom payment is allowed shall be present at the inspection on the 1st day of April, 1864, at least sixteen days drill. Each day's drill to consist of 2 drills of 14 hour each, or if found more convenient to the men a drill of 14 hour will be allowed to count for half a day's drill, at which drills not less than one half the actual strength and at least one commissioned officer of the company shall have attended.
7. When a Brigade Field day shall have been ordered it shall be allowed to count as two drills of one and a half hour each for all non-commissioned officers and privates attending; provided that not less than one half the strength of the battalion or company shall attend.
8. Not more than two Brigade Field Days shall be allowed to count for each non-commissioned officer or man during the year.
9. Each non-commissioned officer and man who performs the course of target practice hereinafter appointed shall be allowed to count such target practice as four drills of 14 hour each.
10. In future the year for the purposes of Militia drill, and pay, shall commence on July 1, in each year.
11. The course of drill in which each arm of the service must, in order to qualify at the inspection, display a satisfactory amount of proficiency, will be as follows:
FOR ARTILLERY.
12. Squad and Company drill, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises and Gun drill, in cases where Artillery corps are supplied with guns.
FOR CAVALRY.
13. Cavalry Sword Exercise and mounted and dismounted Troop and Squadron drill as laid down in the Cavalry regulations.
FOR INFANTRY AND RIFLES.
14. Squad and Company drill, with the exception of marching in slow time, including the Manual and Platoon Exercises, skirmishing as a Company, and simple manoeuvres in Battalion drill, as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.
TARGET PRACTICE.
15. In cases where ranges are provided, all Battalions and Companies of Volunteer Militia shall, in accordance with the General Order of October 2nd, 1863, have expended thirty rounds per man of ball ammunition, and the Officers commanding such Battalions or Companies shall keep careful and accurate returns of all Target Practice in accordance with forms which shall be provided from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia.
HORSES.
16. Pay will be allowed for 10 days drill of 3 hours each, or for 32 drills of 14 hour each for the horses of the non-commissioned officers and men and guns of the Field Batteries of Artillery and for the horses of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Troops of Cavalry, provided that at least one-half the strength of the Field Battery or Troop of Cavalry, and at least one Commissioned Officer shall attend such drill.
17. Brigade Field days when ordered to the extent of two for each year will be allowed to count as two drills of 14 hour each.
18. The pay for horses will be allowed at the rate of seventy-five cents per horse for each drill of three hours, for the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each drill not exceeding forty-five for each Field Battery of Artillery, and the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each drill for each Troop of Cavalry.
19. The course of drill required of each arm of the service by this Order, will be certified according to forms which will be supplied from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia, the forms as to the company drill being certified and signed by the Captain or Officer in command of the company, and those as to Battalion drill being certified and signed by the officer commanding the Battalion.
20. Any sum of money which his Excellency may order to be paid over to the commanding officer of a Volunteer Battalion deemed efficient, under the 16th section of the Volunteer Militia Law, will be so paid over after the annual inspection by officers of her Majesty's service.
21. A careful compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs is required, as furnishing proof or evidence of an "Efficient Volunteer Battalion" upon which his Excellency may decide as to the appropriation of any money under the sixteenth section of the Volunteer Militia Law.
22. The annual inspection to entitle the force to receive pay will take place at any time before the 15th December, 1864—at which the Brigade Major will notify the Deputy Adjutant General that the several Corps within their respective districts have completed their course of drill.
23. No notification can be received after the 15th November for this inspection, as the state of the weather after the middle of December would render it impossible to have an effective inspection.
24. Corps which cannot qualify so as to enable the Brigade Major to give notice before the 15th November, cannot be inspected, and consequently cannot be entitled to their pay for the year 1864-65 until after the disappearance of the snow in the spring of 1865.
"Taking them one with another," said a clergyman, "I believe my congregation to be the most exemplary observers of the religious ordinances, for the poor keep all the fasts and the rich all the feasts."
Acrier being ordered to clear the court did so by this announcement:—Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, must leave the court.

AMERICAN NEWS.
War Department, Sept. 6, 6 P.M.—To Major-General Dix:—A despatch from Gen. Grant, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured, at Greenville, yesterday morning.
An unofficial despatch received by this department this morning from Lexington states that Gen. Gillon had officially reported the surprise of Gen. Morgan at Greenville, that John Morgan was killed, and his staff captured; from 50 to 100 killed, 70 prisoners taken, and one gun captured, which report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner there is no room to doubt its truth in honor of the capture of Atlanta. Nothing has been received from Atlanta, by the Department, since the 4th.
Signed, R. M. STANTON.
Additional Details of the Movement by which Atlanta was Taken.
The recent operations of the army of the Southwest have resulted in a great success, and Atlanta is ours in a fairly won. As the troops have gone into camp to rest from the fatigues of a four months' campaign, it will be interesting to set forth in detail the means by which the result has been achieved. The whole programme of Sherman's action was changed about the 18th of last month, when he ordered the concentration of certain cavalry forces under Kilpatrick to rendezvous at Sandown, preparatory to a raid around Atlanta. It was necessary to the success of Sherman's plan that he should be acquainted "with the lay of the land" before he ventured on an expedition that would result in a glorious triumph or a disastrous defeat. As soon as he was satisfied that he could move with fair prospects of success he gave up his daily custom of shelling the rebel works, and flanking again for a time took the place of fighting. If Hood had only the plan of operation he might have been successful in his attempt to break the communications at Marietta, perhaps have destroyed the corps of observation, and have cut off the army of the Mississippi from its base at Chattanooga. Kilpatrick having returned from his raid on the 22nd of last month, and having rested, the movement against the Mobile Railroad was begun on the 26th. The commander of the armies of the Ohio, (Schofield), Cumberland (Thomas), and Tennessee (Howard), had previously sent across the Chattahoochee river all surplus men, material, and collected in their wagons to the rear of the troops—sufficient quantities of supplies for fifteen days. All these were properly packed near Utoy creek on the right of the main army, and the movements were carried on with the greatest speed, yet so silently as to be unknown outside of the force actually moving.
The first part of the programme having been carried out, Kilpatrick's cavalry moved to Camp Creek, while Schofield covered the Campbelltown road and Slocum moved the Twentieth corps to the Chattahoochee bridge. The orders to Slocum were to hold the bridge at all hazards. Paico, with his ferry bridge, and Schofield, with his ponton bridge, at Turner's Ferry, were to be in readiness to complete their portion of the work if it should be found necessary to use those means of crossing the rivers. Stanley's Fourth corps moved south of Proctor's creek, to near the Utoy creek, and behind the right centre of Major-General Howard's Army of the Tennessee. The object of this manoeuvre was to cover the Bell's ferry road. Gardner's cavalry then fell behind Peachtree creek, ready to act against the enemy should he rally against either the Twentieth or the Fourth corps during the movement.
The next movement.
All having been carried out in due form, Howard withdrew his army across Utoy creek, and moved by the most direct road towards Fairburn, stopping at Camp Creek. Thomas' massed the Fourth and Fourteenth corps—under Stanley and J. C. Davis—below Utoy creek, and Gardner's cavalry joined the company, as to act with Thomas during the remainder of the operations. Schofield's Army of the Ohio advanced abreast of General Howard's Army of the Tennessee, keeping up communication with it as far as Camp Creek, where preparations were made for a still further advance. It will be seen that both General Sherman moved his large army, or armies, with rapidity, and yet kept them all in hand.
THE THIRD MOVEMENT.
Howard with the Army of the Tennessee, in conjunction with Schofield's Army of the Ohio, then moved directly upon the West Point Railroad, with the intention of striking the road between Red Oak and Fairburn. Kilpatrick's cavalry leading the advance. The wagon trains moved next in order, Thomas' Army of the Cumberland following in two columns. Gardner's cavalry brought up the rear, and acted under the instructions of Thomas; and to insure great rapidity to keep off inquisitive intruders, the bridges at Sandown were guarded by detachments of cavalry, assisted by a small force of artillery.
THE SUPPLY TRAIN.
As the substance of the army now depended on the wagon train it was necessary that it should be well protected. Also that for the purpose of the discovery of the enemy, as it might give them an inkling of the nature of the movement long before Sherman had developed his plans. The Commanding General therefore issued an order that until the army returned to the river, every effort should be made to expose as little as possible the trains. The detachments of Cavalry, which had been ordered to remain at the depot at Holly Springs, and his own attack by way of the Yazoo thereby repulsed.
THE ARRIVAL AT THE RAILROAD.—TEARING UP THE TRACK.
As soon as the troops arrived at the West Point Railroad, the third of the force was disposed of, while the remaining third was set to work tearing up the track, and immediately raising all the railroad material. By the 20th, four days after the start—Sherman's army had broken up the West Point Railroad, and had reached a splendid position from which the army of the Tennessee could strike the only available line of railroad communication between Atlanta and the South.
THE POSITION OF THE UNION AND THE REBEL ARMIES.
The position of the Union troops on the 20th was as follows:—Howard's Army of the Tennessee, with the right hand having crossed the West Point Railroad near Fairburn, had pushed forward, and was near Jonesboro, while his communicating force under General Schofield—passing over the railroad nearer to Red Oak, crossed the Chattahoochee and found itself near to Peachtree Creek, and on the extreme left of the Union Army. Both these places are stations of the Macon road; about eleven miles apart. It was therefore necessary that the gap between these wings should be filled, and the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, which had marched in two columns, behind

the armies of the Tennessee and Ohio, now came to the front and formed the centre of the main army. Sherman's line was therefore eleven miles in extent, and ranged along the Macon railroad from Peachtree Creek to Jonesboro, with his centre at Conasa's.
The rebel forces had divided into two armies, separated by an interval of twenty miles. One part was entrenched at Atlanta, and the other held Jonesboro, also entrenched. The cause of this separation arose from the fact that Hood had found out by Kilpatrick's raid that it was necessary that he should protect his communications by a large force, to prevent a repetition of such a catastrophe as had taken place on the 20th inst. He had not expected to see a movement of Sherman's whole army in the same direction, or he would not have committed such a military blunder. Sherman's army was, therefore, between the enemy's forces, and had literally out the rebel army in two.
THE FIRST ATTACK.
When Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, he at once intercepted the salient angle within half a mile of the railroad. This the enemy did not approve of, and an attempt was made to drive off the Union troops, supposing the force to be merely a raiding party. The rebels attacked Howard's works on the 30th of August, and were easily repulsed. Meeting with so unexpected a success, the rebels fell back into their works at Jonesboro, leaving their dead and wounded in front of Howard's lines.
Sherman perceived the advantages of his position, and determined to profit by Hood's blunder. Having the rebel force separated, the principle object was to keep them so and thus conquer them in detail. He therefore ordered the advance of the left, Schofield, and centre, Thomas, rapidly to the railroad, where they made a good lodgement, and during the 31st of August, nearly the whole distance between Peachtree and Jonesboro was despoiled of its railroad track and material. These two armies were also kept nearer to the intended position at Jonesboro, and to the left of Howard's command. By this plan Sherman had intercepted his whole army between Atlanta and Jonesboro.
THE ATTACK UPON JONESBORO.—RETREAT AND PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.
Having placed his troops in the desired position, Gen. Sherman, on the 1st of September, ordered a general attack at Jonesboro. The movement was made with great gallantry and audacity, and was successful. The rebels fled in confusion, and an assault was ordered. The Fourteenth corps was selected to make the assault, and gallantly they charged upon the works amid a storm of grape and canister from the rebel artillery. Nothing daunted the brave boys, they rushed upon the entrenchments and carried them, and in the morning about 1,000 prisoners and 10 pieces of artillery.
During the night the enemy finding it impossible to hold Jonesboro, retreated along the Macon Railroad in a southerly direction and took up a position at Lovejoy's station, fifteen miles from Atlanta. Here they threw up entrenchments to prevent the further pursuit of our cavalry, which followed them up to this point.
OPERATIONS AT ATLANTA.—OCCUPATION BY GENERAL SLOCUM.
While Sherman was engaged in his attack upon Jonesboro, Hood, who had remained in Atlanta, was unable to attempt to flank the line of supply cut off, and the Union troops between him and a large portion of his army, became convinced that the rebel position was untenable. In order to take that portion of his command then with him he determined to evacuate the fortified city, and on the night of September 1st he blew up his own works, and carried off supplies that he could not remove, consisting of seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left the place by the turnpike road.
Slocum, who held command of the army of observation, soon discovered the position of affairs in Atlanta, and on September 2nd moved his forces on the Chattahoochee and occupied the place. He captured fourteen pieces of artillery, many of them in first rate condition, and a large number of small arms.
THE VALUE OF ATLANTA.
The value of Atlanta can best be understood by the desperate efforts made to hold it and by the earnest remarks respecting it that have appeared in the rebel journals since the commencement of the campaign. The orders to Hood to hold it, and only on condition that he should hold it, were given to him. The following extract from the Columbus Times of April 22nd will be found interesting:
The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than any other success, but as a material loss it will be a severe blow to the rebel cause, and a severe blow to the rebel cause, and a severe blow to the rebel cause.
AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.
An anecdote occurred on Monday last in Auckland, which promised at one time some serious results, one of which was to pull down the printing office of the New Zealand newspaper, for impugning the courage of the crew of her Majesty's ship Eclair, in the following paragraph, which was published in that journal a few days ago:—"It is a main feature of the war in New Zealand, that the crew of the Eclair, who were ordered to be held against any attack, no matter what its nature, and a regular communication was to be kept up between those posts and the army, by way of Sandown. General Sherman was very strict on this point, as one of the plans for the taking of Victoria had been defeated by the surrender of the depot at Holly Springs, and his own attack by way of the Yazoo thereby repulsed."
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Scapin.—No one, perhaps, has had more experience in the treatment of it than Dr. Hardy of the Hospital St. Louis, who has lately published the treatment adopted at that hospital. The whole of the body, excepting the head, is first of all scrubbed for half an hour with black soap, [a very inferior soft soap, made with fish oil, or refuse grease and potash], to clean the skin and remove foreign particles adherent to it. The patient is next placed in a warm bath, where he remains for an hour, and continues to rub himself with the soap. Under this treatment, the epidermis becomes swollen and macerated; the furrows between the scales are opened; and the skin prepared for the final friction with an ointment, consisting of sixty-four parts of lard, twenty of sulphur, and eight of carbonate of potash, previously dissolved in eight of water. This ointment, thus employed, is a veritable parasite.—It should be rapidly rubbed over the whole of the body, and the clothes put on without removing it, as it is requisite for the ointment to be in contact with the skin for several hours.

During eleven years, 37,429 patients have been subjected to this mode of treatment; and of all these, but 535 have required a repetition of the treatment, thus showing that sixty-nine out of every seventy have been cured at once by it.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE REGENERATION OF BONE.—M. Ollier has again called the attention of the *Société de Chirurgie* to this subject. According to his experiments, the regeneration of bone is a matter of time, and occurs not readily and rapidly and certainly, in the long bones. The preservation of the periosteum is an essential condition. In the case of the long bones, the extremities remain a long time in the state of cartilage before they consolidate into bone. The bone may be reproduced from their external periosteum. M. Ollier has in this way produced a solid bone covering for the nose out of flaps of periosteum taken from the frontal bone. The internal periosteum of the cranium, the dura mater, will also produce ossification. The mucous periosteum of the nasal fossae, and the mucous periosteum of the vocal folds, etc., in animals. The new bone he says, these cases resemble, attains a size even greater than that of the original bone. Certain conditions are necessary for the success of the regeneration; and of these, especially, he refers to the thickness of the periosteum, and its firmness.—*British Medical Journal.*

Why didn't she have return to the ark?—Because she had sufficient ground for remaining.

Tanners' and Currier's Tools.

JUST received from SPEAR & JACKSON, Sheffield, an assortment of their celebrated Goods, consisting of TANNERS' KNIVES, CURRIERS' STEELS, TANNERS' STEELS, SLEAKERS, &c., &c., To be disposed of at a small advance.

W. MARTINDALE.

FILES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

JUST received from SPEAR & JACKSON, Sheffield, a large assortment of FILES, SAWS, CHISELS AND GOUGES, IRON PLANES, DRAW KNIVES, ADZES, &c., Which will be sold at a small advance.

W. MARTINDALE.

WEAVERS' MACHINERY.

STEEL REEDS, assorted sizes, SHUTTLE SCREENS, HEDDLE FRAMES, &c., For sale at low prices for CASH.

W. MARTINDALE.

Perth, Sept. 3rd, 1864. 52-0.

Carleton Lead Mining Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first General Meeting of the Carleton Lead Mining Company, will be held at Montreal on Thursday, the 15th day of September, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the election of Directors, and all other business necessary to fully organize the said Company.

W. B. FOWLE, JR., Provisional Director.
THOMAS CROSS, Directors.
Montreal, 27th August, 1864. 52-a

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of St. Andrew's Church, Arnprior, intend holding a sale of useful and fancy articles, in the TOWN HALL on Friday the 23rd of September.

The Arnprior Brass Band will be in attendance during the evening.

The proceeds of the sale are to be used for Church purposes.

Doors open at ten o'clock, a.m.

Refreshments to be had at any hour. Admission 7d.—Children half-price.

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, BEING the South half of Lot No. 12 in the 6th Concession, Township of Westmeath, considered the best lot in the township; 60 acres cleared, with Houses, Barns, Stables, &c., &c., two miles from Beechburgh Village, on the main road. Application to be made to G. Carse, on the premises, or R. Carse, Fitzroy, Arnprior P.O., September 1st, 1864. 52-1.

Postponed.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Book with Agricultural Society is postponed until THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

All Animals, or Articles, offered for Competition must be on the ground and reported to the Secretary by 10 o'clock on the day of the Exhibition.

This Directors are particularly requested to be on the ground at 9 o'clock, a.m.

A. McARTHUR, Secy. & Treasurer.

Carleton Place, Sept. 5th, 1864. 52.

Blacksmith's Shop to Rent.

IN VILLAGE OF CLAYTON. There is a double Fire-place, Blocks and Boulders in it. Any person wanting the like apply to THOMAS McLELLAN, Clayton, if by letter, post-paid.

MELODEONS.

Clomons & Redington, CARLETON, ONTARIO, keep in their Ware-rooms the Piano Fortes and Melodeons of

TWELVE DIFFERENT MAKERS, for sale at New York and Boston City prices. The lowest prices are given for cash.

Full guarantee on Gold and Silver Melodeons delivered in Canada, duty and freight paid for from \$40 and upwards. Customers warranted satisfaction in all transactions.

Send for a Circular. Carleton Place, Aug. 5th, 1864. 51-g

CHEAP SALE

at the Store of

WILLIAM CARSS, ARNPRIOR,

on THURSDAY, 1st SEPT.

The following goods will be sold at a great reduction, to make room for Fall Goods:

1000 yards Printed Cottons, 500 " Plain & Patterned Cobourgs, 500 " Dress Delaines, 200 " Mohair, in dress pieces, 200 " Madras at cost, 50 " Ladies Hats & Bonnets, (from 7d to 6s 3d, worth from 26d to 10s) 50 Mens Hats and Caps, 500 yards Cloth, &c., Ready Mades, Crockery, Glassware, and a choice lot of family groceries will be put in at a reduced price for one month.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

During the Cheap Sale terms will be net Cash.

Good Dairy Butter taken.

W. CARSS.

Arnprior, Aug. 31, 1864.

Land for Sale.

THE EAST HALF OF LOT No. 24, in the 7th Concession, and the West half of Lot No. 24 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Adamton, County of Renfrew, being 200 acres, more or less.

This land is of good quality, a thriving settlement, it is well watered, and has a good creek (Moore's Creek) running through it, on which there is a good Mill Site with a fall, upon the first named Lot; there is also a few acres of improved land.

The lots will be sold separately or together.

For further particulars please apply, if by letter prepaid, to

JAMES DICKSON, County Clerk, Clayton, August 24th, 1864. 51-g.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Directors of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society will be held in the Temperance Hall, Arnprior, on Friday, 10th September, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

The chairman of the committee of the Legislative Assembly, on Agriculture, etc., has requested that the parties in whose hands were placed the circulars containing interrogations and suggestions, tending to the improvement of Agriculture, may be returned without delay.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. N. L. A. S. Ramsay, 25th Aug. 1864. 51-a

Farm for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of excellent land, being lot No. 19 in the 7th concession of the Township of Westmeath, one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining half all hardwood land. There is erected on the premises a good Dwelling House, Frame Barn and Stable. Terms moderate.

Apply to the Subscriber, CHARLES BATEMAN, Westmeath, Aug. 25th, 1864. 51-u

Saw-Mill to Let.

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire from the business, wishes to let for a term of years his Saw-mill, containing two upright saws.

The property is situated at the thriving village of Appleton, on the Mississippi river, and within three miles of the Carleton Place station on the Brockville & Ottawa R.R. The lessee will have the power of making any changes he may think necessary with the present machinery of the mill.

The short distance from the railway, and the facility by which logs can be brought down the river afford an excellent opportunity for doing a large business. Apply, (if by letter, post-paid) to

ROBERT TESKEY, Appleton, Aug. 22nd, 1864. 51-1f

WANTED.

AT the Appleton Tannery,—50,000 Sheep Pelts, for which the highest market price in cash will be paid. As they are to be stripped and manufactured into Leather here, the prices will be as good as at any other establishment in the Province. Being the only one in Central Canada, parties having them to dispose of can find a market at their doors, with a good healthy currency.

P. & J. F. CARM, Appleton, 29th Aug., 1864. 51-c

Medical Hall,—Pakenham.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, &c., kept constantly on hand.

E. B. GIBSON, M.D., Pakenham, Aug. 1864. 49

Star Life Assurance Society.

Office—48 Moorgate Street, London. Annual Revenue, £120,000.

NINE TENTHS of the profits are retained every five years are divided among the policy-holders, having paid three annual premiums.

Agent and Medical Referee, E. B. GIBSON, M.D., Pakenham, C. W. 49

Hides Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY the highest price in CASH for any quantity of Hides, Calveskins and Sheep pelts, delivered at his residence in Carleton Place.

HENRY WILSON, Carleton Place, Aug. 15th, 1864. 49-1.

Cash Paid for Wool!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay CASH for any quantity of WOOL.

For those who wish Cloth in exchange, they will keep on hand a fair assortment of Tweeds, Cashmeres, Batinettes, and knitted Shirts and Drawers, &c.

CANNON & RIDDELL, McIntosh's New Buildings, Arnprior, June 13th, 1864. 40-4f

New Tinshop in Arnprior.

(Nearly opposite Campbell's Hotel.)

Stoves and Tinware at half the usual prices for Cash or Ready Pay.

Please call and see for yourselves. The Highest Price in Cash paid for Sheep Pelts, Calf Skins, and all kinds of Fur.

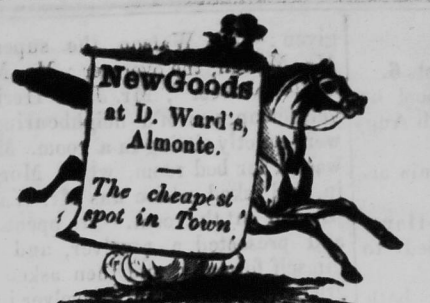
J. S. BELMONT, Arnprior, May 17th, 1864. 26-

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber on the 1st day of March last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts, or they will be handed over for collection.

Merchandise furnished "pro rata" will be taken in payment at the highest price, and may be delivered at Robert Campbell's store.

NATHANIEL McNEELY, Carleton Place, Aug. 9th, 1864. 48



New Goods! New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from Montreal with his

SPRING PURCHASES, which have been bought at greatly reduced prices.

Parties wishing to purchase now, will find Dress Goods 3d per yard less than any sold in this section.

Beautiful Checks and Stripes in BAREGES, CHALLIES, MUSLINS, &c.

A large stock PRINTS, GRAY and WHITE COTTONS at reduced prices.

Also for the Wool Trade a heavy stock of UNION and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, TWEEDS, &c.

Particular attention is called to this Stock of Gent's and Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, from the most reliable manufacturers in Montreal.

The highest price in Cash or Trade paid for Wool, Butter, Grain, & Sheep Pelts. Also a Stock of Groceries, bought at Auction, below usual prices.

DAVID WARD, Arnprior, 10th June, 1864.

ARNPRIOR WAREHOUSE.

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN TOWN.

New Spring and Summer Goods, at the store of

W. CARSS.

Dry Goods, consisting of Tweeds, English Scotch, and Canada.

Prints, Cobourgs, Striped Shirtings, Lustrous Blue Diggins, Muslins, and all the novelties of the season in Fancy Dress Goods.

SHAWLS & CAPES, MANTLE CLOTHS, LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S HATS & BONNETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING & MADE TO ORDER.

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, CLOVER & TURNIP SEEDS, STATIONERY & SCHOOL BOOKS.

The subscriber is determined to make it an object for purchasers to buy at his warehouse. Having purchased a very large stock in the cheapest market, he will take very small advances on cost, wishing to establish what has been so much needed in this section of country.

A warehouse where all can purchase for cash or ready pay, at one price. First class goods as low as any city prices. Give him a call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Madawaska and Hugh street, Arnprior.

W. CARSS. 38-

Ho! That's what we want!

WHY, WHAT IS THAT? IT'S ROWE'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE POT!

Manufactured by Andrew Tait, Shop, THE SUBSCRIBER IN RETURN- ing sincere thanks to the inhabitants of ARNPRIOR and surrounding country, for their liberal patronage since commencing business here, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has purchased the patent right of ROWE'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE POT for the counties of Pontiac, Lanark and Renfrew, and is manufacturing them at his shop in Arnprior, at prices that cannot fail to please. Recommendations as regards their superiority can be furnished without number, but a trial is all that is requisite before selling.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers that he has on hand a large assortment of Tinware, which for material, workmanship and price, will compete with any in the province. It requires no gauding—it will speak for itself.

In adopting the READY PAY SYSTEM he has made a great reduction in his prices, and hopes still to receive a share of Public patronage. Cooking Stoves lined with out delay. Cotton and Linen Rags, also Calf Skins and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Tinware, or Cash paid if required.

JOHN BUTLER, Arnprior, June 15th, 1864. 40-1f

Notice.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends giving up business at Frankton, all persons indebted to him by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, or otherwise they will be handed over for collection.

ROBERT CAVANAUGH, Frankton, July 25, 1864. 46-4f

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the public that his Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing establishment is now in complete working order, and that he will attend to the business himself and receive all orders with which he may be intrusted.

ALLAN McDONALD, Carleton Place, Aug. 1st, 1864. 47-g

New & Cheap Cash Store!

DR. HURD'S HALL, CARLETON PLACE.

The Subscriber is now opening up a new and general stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Factory Cloths, Groceries of all kinds, Crockery, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Small Wares, Books, Stationery, and Medicines. 200 Window Shades at 10c each. No. 1 Grain Cradles at 75c.

All my goods are bought low for CASH and will be sold at a small profit for CASH or READY PAY.

Positively No Credit on any Terms. Highest price paid for Dairy Butter, Wool, Rags, Hides and Pelts.

E. TENNANT, Carleton Place, 25th July, 1864. 47

CASH AND ALL CASH.

AND THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for 100 lbs GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.

A large general stock of Goods offered low for Cash or Trade.

W. TENNANT & Co. Island Store, Arnprior, Aug. 8, 1864.

NOTICE.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER and the HIGHEST PRICE given by

A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, Sept. 5th, 1864. 52-a

New Stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would, hereby, respectfully announce, that he has just received a Very Fine Assortment of Goods, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., Gent's Hats, Caps, Neckties, &c., Gray Cotton, Bleached Cotton, Cotton, Cotton yarn, Prints

Tweeds, Broad Cloth, &c., Ladies' Gents' Minors, and Children's Boots and Shoes, a fine variety.

With a full assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, and Groceries. These are sold at the very lowest price for Cash or short Credit.

A. McARTHUR, Carleton Place, May 9th, 1864. 35-

Land Surveying.

HAVING STUDIED WITH J. M. O. CROM- well, Esq., of Perth, and being furnished with the best instruments now in use, the subscriber is convinced that he can do all accurate work as any other Surveyor in the province. Terms reasonable. Refer to JAMES ALLAN.

Remfrew, 10th June, 1864. 40-a-

Flower Seeds.

A COMPLETE assortment of the choicest Flower seeds for Foreign and Home Growth. Catalogue of Flower and vegetable seeds to be had on application.

JOHN HART, Seedman, Perth, April 13, 1864. 37-

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

20 Toronto Street, TORONTO. W. A. DOYLE, Agent at ALMONT.

FARM PROPERTY. Country Dwelling, Churches and School Houses, alone insured, always avoiding more hazardous risks.

Over one hundred farmers in this country have become members of this company during the past six weeks, the application Robert Leach of Beekwith, being No. 102.

W. A. DOYLE, Almonte, May 30th, 1864. 35-4f

THOMAS TORANCE, TAILOR & CLOTHIER.

HAS intimated to his Friends, and the Public, that he has Commenced Business, in the above line, in Mr. Scott's Building, near the Railway Station, Almonte, where he guarantees to suit any Gentleman with a Garment, which, for Style and Durability cannot be surpassed in Canada.

Orders punctually attended to. Mourning on the shortest Notice.

THOMAS TORANCE, Almonte, March 7, 1864. 27-

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! New Goods.

THE Subscriber is just receiving a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

PRINTS, COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, DENIMS, TOWELLINGS, COBBOUGS, ALPACAS, WINSTONS, TABLE CLOTHS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, CLOAKING, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, BONNETS, &c.

Also a choice lot of FAMILY GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES. All of which he is prepared to sell very low for cash or ready pay.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. PATERSON, Almonte, 18th April, 1864. 32

Garden and Field Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED. TURNIP—Swedish, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, CABBAGE—Drumhead, Early York, Red Dutch (for pickling), MANGLE WORTZEL, ONION—Large Red, KALE—Green Curled, FLAX SEED.

Also, a variety of assorted SEEDS in papers.

A. SHAW, Almonte, C. W. 31

FOUNDRY.

Ploughs! Ploughs! THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the public, that he has on hand a quantity of first class Ploughs, decided by all to be the best working Ploughs in this part of the country. Also, a quantity of Scotch and Bytown Ploughs, also all kinds of Plough Points and Land Sides, made of the hardest metal. Always kept on hand. Wagon boxes of all sizes. Job Work done on the shortest notice.

DAVID FINDLAY, Carleton Place, April 15, 1864. 32-

Brookville MARBLE WORKS, BY L. DE CARLE.

Monuments, Gravestones, and all kinds of Memorials, of superior design and execution.

Please call and see the carving at his shop before purchasing elsewhere.

Removal! Removal!! COLIN SINCLAIR, TAILOR & CLOTHIER, CARLETON PLACE, C. W. 30-8

THE SUBSCRIBER IN THANKING THE inhabitants of Carleton Place and the many Customers from the surrounding country for the very Liberal Patronage bestowed on him for past years, would inform them that he has removed to his New Shop above Mr. Richmond's Blacksmith Shop, and near the "Herald" office.

He will keep all sorts of cloth in his line on hand, and sell cheaper than elsewhere.

Any person in want of Clothes would do well to call and examine his stock. 42-1

Any amount of wool hand, and the Highest Price Paid.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE Subscriber, in order to encourage the Cash Trade, will sell at a reduction of ten per cent for cash. The highest market price will also be paid for any quantity of good DAIRY BUTTER in season.

SHEEP FEELS, WOOL and CALF SKINS. Farmers desiring to get cheap Goods would do well to call early and bring any description of Merchandise.

Smith's Falls, C. W. 1-4f

Almonte Custom Shop.

THE Subscriber thanks to the inhabitants of this town for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for past years, and in consequence of the business, he has been obliged to remove to his new Shop above Mr. Richmond's Blacksmith Shop, and near the "Herald" office.

He will keep all sorts of cloth in his line on hand, and sell cheaper than elsewhere.

Any person in want of Clothes would do well to call and examine his stock. 42-1

Any amount of wool hand, and the Highest Price Paid.

THE ALMONT SHINGLE FACTORY, where we are prepared to transact all orders with neatness and dispatch.

Any amount of First and Second quality SHINGLES on hand. Also TURNING DONE TO ORDER.

McPHER & KING, Almonte, June 14th, 1864. 40-g

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THE Subscriber has on hand a quantity of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, a Manufacture of the New York State, and is a valuable Fertilizer for all kinds of Cereals, and a few barrels of Plaster of Paris, and Water Lime.

JOHN HART, Perth, May 17, 1864. 37-

1864. Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

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