

THE DEALER DONE.

There was, however, too much that was new and interesting on every side, to allow the spectators to fix their eyes long on any one point. From another part of the room there rose a tumultuous noise of altercation and laughter. What had happened there?

"Bravo! Captivity done! Hurrah!" cried the throng, and one indignant voice vehemently protesting against something, was again and again drowned in the general shout of approval.

A singular incident had occurred here, leading to a strife in which the crowd immediately took upon itself the office of judge and jury, decided promptly and rendered the decision.

A man tidily and respectfully dressed had come regularly for some evening—this was the seventh—always at the same time and at the same table; had for a while looked on at the game, and had drawn a nice bag out of his breast pocket and staked it on a card. On the first evening the card had won; and he staked the bag out on the table to count the money. There were twenty eight Spanish dollars, upon which the banker quietly counted him the same sum, and the gentleman walked off with his gains without venturing on a second call.

On the second evening he came again, staked as before and lost. Quite coolly, however, without even a look of discontent, he opened the bag, staked it out—it contained exactly the same sum as on the last occasion, —he rolled it together, and thrusting it into his pocket, left the saloon. On the third, fourth and fifth evenings the same thing occurred. The gambler had staked it on a card, and he again lost and behaved exactly as before, always taking the bag away with him.

On the sixth evening—and so exactly had he kept his time, that the gambler said laughing to each other:

"It can't be eight o'clock yet; the eight-and-twenty dollar man is not come."

He appeared again, staked as usual, and once more lost. The banker, who dispensed his wines and spirits just opposite to this table, could not forbear laughing aloud as the stranger staked out his money in his cool, business-like way, as if paying a regular debt for some employer, rather than gambling; and turning away his nose.

The seventh evening came—it was a full minute past eight o'clock, and one of the gamblers said, laughing, to the other:

"We have used him too badly; we have frightened him away," when his comrade pointed over his shoulder, and there was the man in the black frock-coat making his way to his customary place, where some who had happened to meet him there before, readily made room for him, and where he quietly took his seat, paying no sort of attention to the whistling jokes and laughter around him.

Until precisely a quarter to nine, he gravely watched the play, and then brought out the well-known lien bag, setting it upon the table which was that moment turned up.

Two cards were drawn without the dealer appearing—now the ace fell on the left; and on the right—a scarcely perceptible smile played on the banker's lips—the dealer, the stranger turned pale to death; but without uttering a word upon his change of luck, he stretched out his hand for his lien bag, and was trying it as usual, to count the dollars, when the gambler said, laughing:

"Let it be, I know how much there is in it. Eight-and-twenty. Am I not right?"

"No," said the man, quiet, and staked out the silver up on the table, staked the bag again, and after the silver, came out a roll of closely wrapped bank notes and a folded paper.

"What is this?" cried the startled gambler, and the bystanders crowded up, full of surprise and curiosity.

"It is my stake," said the man with serene indifference, and untied the ribbon that held the bank notes together.

"Hold! That won't do," exclaimed the gambler, throwing down his cards. "That is false play." Yet he counted out only eight-and-twenty dollars the other evening!"

"False play!" repeated the man, with a threatening frown. "Prove it to be false play. Did I not place the bag, just as it lies there, upon that card. And did you make any objection to taking it up-need?"

"No, no. It is all right—it is all fair," cried the bystanders, always ready and eager to take part against the professional gambler, who, they feel quite convinced, do not play fairly, although they cannot resist the fascination of the gaming-table, but return again and again to be cheated of their money, as long as they have any to squander there.

"He has staked and won it, and he must have it," they said.

"Count your money. How much is it?" said the gambler, who had whispered a few hasty words to his comrade. "How much is it?"

"Firstly, eight-and-twenty dollars in silver," he replied, slowly, and the others laughed; then here is bank notes—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight hundred dollars; and then here—

"What more?"

"A small bill of exchange upon Smith and Penneke, as good as gold, accepted and all the money only needs fetching—for three thousand."

"Three thousand!" shouted the gambler, starting up from his chair. "Are you mad? That is, altogether, near four thousand dollars. I shall not say that."

"Shall you not?" said the stranger, indignantly. "Would you not have taken it if I had lost it?"

"To be sure he would!"

"Of course."

"Would he take it?"

"Aye, all they can get, they take; and a little more!" exclaimed a number of voices.

"He must pay; there is no help for it."

"Gentlemen," protested the gambler, in the vain hope of obtaining a vote in his favor—Gentlemen, every evening in the last week that gentleman has staked—

"And every time lost," interrupted one of his hearers. "I have been present several times, and have heard it from others also; and he has never made the least objection to paying."

"But that was only twenty-eight dollars,"

"And it was as many thousands!"

"Only ten speak!" remonstrated the gambler, who had turned deadly pale and trembled all over.

"I have been present several times, and have heard it from others also; and he has never made the least objection to paying."

"Prove that I had a cent more than the twenty-eight dollars in the bag," said the stranger, contemptuously. "Such excuses as that won't serve your turn."

"Why did you not keep the bag, comrade?"

"I have been present several times; I keep all that is in the card."

"If he had lost again, contending money bag has come out of that contending money bag."

than the trumpety dollars," said the other, savagely.

"That's possible; but you cannot prove it," returned the lookers on. "You must pay."

"I'll be hanged if I do!" said the gambler, furiously, striking his clenched fist on the table. "It is a new sort of a silly trick they want to come over me with; but they have got hold of the wrong man! I won't pay."

"You have won a hundred dollars from me in the last half hour," exclaimed a tall Kentuckian, leaning forward over the shoulders of the others, "and I had to pay up to the last cent; if you refuse to pay him you must fork that out again."

"And mine, too."

"And mine," cried many voices together.

"I too have lost."

"I lost ten dollars."

"I lost fifty."

"I lost twenty five."

"I a pound of gold; out with it if you won't pay."

A brother gambler now came up from a neighboring table, and spoke in a whisper to his unlucky comrade, while the gambler was negotiating around them. The other contended earnestly in the same tone for some minutes, but yielded at length to his persuasions, and he both took the money to count over again; carefully examining the bank notes as well as the bill, which was drawn on one of the first banking houses in the city.

This was nothing to be said against either the one or the other, and whilst the stranger, who had quite recovered his equanimity, sat quietly looking on, as if the hubbub was so common to him, the gamblers counted out to him the money he had won, almost stripping the table of the heaps so ostentatiously piled up. Part of the payment consisted of several packets of gold dust, which the stranger, before accepting, cut open, examined carefully, and then weighed at the counter just opposite, where he also took a glass of brandy. He found all correct, and disposing of the gold in his various pockets, he shook what remained into the mysterious lien bag, put the paper and bank notes into his breast pocket, and contentedly thanking his zealous supporter, who returned his greeting with thundering cheer, he left the saloon.

His quondam friends laughed and talked over the occurrence for a while. Of all present, there was scarcely one, probably, who did not feel pretty sure that he had played false—that he had his bank notes and fill in the bag at each preceding house—Scene at the table, and the gambler said, laughing:

"I have used him too badly; we have frightened him away," when his comrade pointed over his shoulder, and there was the man in the black frock-coat making his way to his customary place, where some who had happened to meet him there before, readily made room for him, and where he quietly took his seat, paying no sort of attention to the whistling jokes and laughter around him.

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allowed to give a second one to the lovely young daughter of the Governor as his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science, and from his happy union sprung a family well known in Sweden in the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and high standing in society are regarded as small things when compared with the wealth of goodness and love.

HUNTING RARE ANIMALS IN AFRICA.

GARON RIVER, April 21, 1859.

Having been for these last four years hunting in the immense woods of Western Central Africa, and having had many times the opportunity of hunting the most valuable and beautiful animals, the Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Ngora, and Ngora, I have met with many and killed a few. I have tried to study, to the best of my abilities, its habits, modes of living, and other peculiarities. I will not pride myself on my first wild animal who has been seen, as I have killed this wild animal, and I have sent off lately the largest and best specimen in America or Europe. More than two years ago, I sent a perfect specimen of adult Gorilla female to Philadelphia; and six months ago I sent to the same Academy the specimen of the largest Gorilla ever seen. No bigger one can be possibly found or killed; its size was a great object of wonder to the natives. This animal belongs in some degree to the Orang-Outang Chimpanzee family, but is far more formidable than any of them. Below is the measurement of the two sent to Philadelphia: One male measured from the extremity of one arm to the other, seven feet and four inches; his height was six feet and a half; the circumference of his chest was five feet and a half. The other measured from the extremity of one arm to the other, nine feet and four inches; his height was almost seven feet and a half; and the circumference of his chest six inches and a half. You may judge the immense size of these animals. The jaws of the Ngora are immensely powerful, especially in the male; the head is also decorated by a crest, issuing gradually from the forehead up. This peculiarity makes it quite different from the skull of a man. The hair is short, and of a reddish brown color; the hump of the body in the female is black. I have killed one of which the lower part of the back was of a reddish-brown also. Among the most interesting animals I have seen, is the Ngora, which is found in the middle of the back; many have long black hair on the arms; the face, hands and feet are intensely black; the eyes are gray. The muscular power of their arms and the size of their fingers indicate a prodigious force. I have seen a tree three or four inches in diameter broken by them. Their arms are much longer in proportion than their legs, but the bones of the latter are much stronger and thicker; and the capacity of the chest shows also the animal. The skeleton of a man is very slim and delicate in comparison. The intensely exaggerated features of the animal, its large and deep eye-balls, give to it a singular and striking appearance. It is very ferocious, and I think, in no other animal. From the immense canine teeth by which the jaws of the male are defended, one would naturally suppose that the force of the animal lay principally in its jaws, and that its principal means of defence was there. But this is a mistake; the prodigious strength of the monster lies in its arms and feet, which he uses indiscriminately. One of my hunters, who wounded a male, paid for his temerity with his life; the animal seized him with one hand, took hold of his abdomen, and tore the flesh and intestines with the other, and with his teeth struck his right arm off at the flesh. I have succeeded in getting, at different times, five young Gorillas, and one of them is now in my possession. It is a very young one, and I think it is a Ngora that has been a man first, and no one could kill him.

I have met with the Gorilla, or Ngora, or Ngora, or Ngora, as it is indifferently called, along the waters of the Mouri River, as far as the Sierra del Crystal Mountains; how much further north or east they are found I cannot tell. In the Congo country, where pioneers are very numerous, they feed on the white portion of the leaves, which they pluck out of the pineapple plant. At certain seasons they live in pairs, but I have most frequently seen them in troops of five—four females and one male. I have never seen more than five together. The old males are found wandering alone in the forest.

"The Gorilla is very shy, and when met together I have never seen them face to face. It is then exceedingly difficult to approach them; the least noise generally disturbs them in their retreat. They sometimes inhabit the forest near the towns, and come during the still hours of early morning, to eat the plantain and sugar cane planted by the natives. The Gorilla is to be dreaded only when he is surprised; when he is not he is white as the leaves, which they pluck out of the pineapple plant. At certain seasons they live in pairs, but I have most frequently seen them in troops of five—four females and one male. I have never seen more than five together. The old males are found wandering alone in the forest.

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I have never seen one make a stand, but I suppose that sometimes they might do so. The fish of the Ngora is considered by the Ashire people as the greatest delicacy. Unlike the Chimpanzee, the Gorilla never builds or constructs nests; they sleep on the ground. The old males sleep on a tree, while the male sleeps at the foot of it to watch them; but this I think is seldom the case. I have always seen the Ngora, when unsuspected, sleeping on the ground protected either by big rocks or big trees. I have only seen them on trees while eating, and then the male often watches at the foot of the tree. Their mode of progression is by all-fours, using their hands as feet. They sometimes walk erect toward fruits, which they are obliged to do in order to get them, but otherwise they are on their hands and knees.

In many countries, where the Gorilla was very common, it has been impossible for me to get them, they were so shy, and after two or three days' hunting the forest could be seen for twenty or thirty miles around. They do not build nests, as I have said, and though they come round the villages, as I have said, as soon as they perceive that they are tracked, they will leave the place.

As to the Gorilla attacking elephants or sacking villages, these are but mere stories. I consider the male to be one of the most frightful and terrible animals in the world. I have made the discovery of an animal which I call the Ngora, or Ngora, or Ngora, or Ngora, which is found in the mountains of the Ngora and Chimpanzee, and similar, in some respects, to both of them. It is called Koula or Koula Koula; it is very curious, and its face is surrounded by whiskers. I have had but a single specimen of this extraordinary new species, which is considered very rare by the natives of the interior. It is much larger than the Chimpanzee or female Ngora, but not so large as the male Ngora.

THE NINEVEH TABLES.

It is related by historians that in "the days of old" there lived a famous warrior in Assyria named Nimrod, who after conquering cities and provinces without number, at last founded his capital on the banks of the river Tigris, and called it Nineveh after himself. Whether this account of the origin of this city is true, or not is of no concern to the Bible; it is only in the days of Jonah, the prophet of Israel, that we find a great city, which was a position of great renown, which he could not distinguish his right hand from their left—young children of his inhabitants would make the entire number of his inhabitants about 600,000, the infants being about one fifth of the whole. Strabo states that it was larger than Babylon, that its circumference was 47 miles, and that it was surrounded with walls 100 feet high, and so broad that three chariots could drive upon them abreast. It was distinguished for its riches, the grandeur of its temples and palaces, and was altogether for a period the most famous city in the whole world. It stood several sieges and was taken a number of times before the Christian era; still it was a place of great importance to the seventh century (A.D.) when it was completely destroyed by the Saracens, and left a huge heap of ruins. In the course of centuries the soil grew over these ruins, and Nineveh became an outwardly but an extended grassy mound on which the Arab shepherd fed his flock, and pitched his tent in perfect ignorance of what was beneath his feet. The ruins of Nineveh were discovered by the English Consul, Mr. Claudius Rich, in 1813, and he was the first to publish a description of them. He was followed by Mr. Bunsen, who was the first to publish a description of them. He was followed by Mr. Bunsen, who was the first to publish a description of them.

power of Division Courts to imprison (the 91st clause) had no better base of reality.

Recorder A. or Judge B., were said to have committed poverty-stricken men having large families dependent upon their daily labor for support, merely because they did not do that which they were quite unable to do—pay their debts. Well, suppose they did, what then? If by no means follows that the law is in fault. The fault may be wholly in the administration of it; and if any Division Court debtor was not to jail simply because he did not pay a debt—if he was imprisoned for inability to meet his engagements merely, we are bold to say the judge who ordered it acted upon a grossly mistaken view of the law.

The total abolition of the power to imprison by the Division Courts was advocated by many members on the question of this subject in the House last session—though all appeared to agree that fraud on the part of debtors should render them liable to very severe punishment.

If the provision of the Division Courts' Act had been referred to and fairly examined, much discussion might have been avoided. But we repeat that the clause we desire to place the subject in its proper light before the public, and with some statistics from the Clerks of the Division Courts, to show the practical value of this 91st clause.

The credit system is universal in the business of this country, and we speak the opinion of many members on the question of this subject in the House last session—though all appeared to agree that fraud on the part of debtors should render them liable to very severe punishment.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

We are decidedly opposed that these institutions known as "Life Insurance Companies," and we have been for some time past thinking of writing an article, and giving our readers the benefit of our ideas on the subject.

We consider it unbecoming a philosopher and Christian, to have anything to do with these establishments, directly or indirectly.

Far from dealing, lottery men and stock are tumbled over into the hands of the "adversary," to be dealt with *ex cadem arte*, without the slightest compunction, and every where there is a repugnance against the failure of a fair quid pro quo.

But the Almighty's ways are the best ways, even in a pecuniary point of view, for they not only habituate the mind to humble trustfulness, they are profitable, both as to the life that now is, and that which is to come.

Insurance companies are very clear of giving policies to say but persons in sound health; and that the chances of life are in favor of the company, the profits of each annual report clearly show.

Then again, policies are frequently paid only at the end of a lawsuit. So common is this, that it is not an unusual thing, when a prominent person dies, and his family connection is too powerful for a company to contend with, the policy is promptly paid with a flourish of trumpets in the daily papers, which catches gulls, as the announcement of the drawing of the highest prize in a lottery leads multitudes to try their chance, which otherwise they never would have thought of.

There is another item; the presidency and secretaryship and brokerage of an insurance company are valuable berths, each worth thousands of dollars, some of them five thousand dollars a year; and yet, after all these salaries are paid, annual dividends are made, reaching to twenty per cent—how pays all this? Poor clergyman, from meagre salaries, eked out by painful economies; working men, whose daily labor procures that same day's need; loving parents and self-denying husbands, who seldom part with a premium without a pang.

But there are cases not a few, where honorable men have paid the premiums for many years, amounting to thousands of dollars, when the company "fails," and being now too old

to secure a fresh policy in some other office, except at a price which is simply impossible to them, they, in a year or two die, with an amount of money in a company's strong box, which would make their helpless family comfortable for years. If then a man wants to lay up a safe treasure for his family in case of his death, we propose to him a plan for securing his life, and the premiums of a life time too.

As to the first we say, live in temperance, moderation, cleanliness, and then by a premium every year, to be put out at legal interest, payable quarterly, which is put out in the same way, and in the course of twenty years, the amount on hand would be greater than the amount received from the company would be, and just double in thirty years.

So if the insurer makes money, by insuring himself. Be it remembered, that insurance companies require a man to be in good health, of regular habits, and to avoid hazardous occupations; then, for fifty six dollars, at forty one year of age, they will insure his life for one year at two thousand dollars; but man at forty one, of such a character as the above, stands a good chance of living to seventy years, the three score and ten of scripture; in that case, his family will receive at his death just half what he has paid, but double that if he had insured himself.

We say, therefore, to every christian reader keep away from the life insurance office, whose foundation is on chance; as is the lottery, the faro bank, and the stock board. On the other hand, have faith in God, in a regular temperate life and in a true economy; living within your income, and resolutely with an invincible determination, put the surplus at safe interest, and collect it quarterly.

LATEST NEWS.

Just as we were going to Press, we received the Daily Leader containing the news by the arrival of three additional Steamers from Europe. The Borussia, from Southampton, on the evening of the 6th inst; the Indiana, from Liverpool, on the 6th inst; and the City of Washington, with news to the 7th inst. There had been no further fighting in Lombardy; but the latest account's state that a battle was expected on the Adige. The most important features of the news relate to the movements of the neutral powers. In the house of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, usually accounted one of the most prudent members of that House, declared his want of confidence in the intentions of the French Government; and his belief that it was the secret design of Napoleon to make a descent upon England.

The venerable senator was called to account for rashness; and he was told that such delicate topics were not fit for discussion. It is stated that British steamers had been requested to put themselves in a condition to convey armaments. Prussia was hastening her army of observation to the Rhine; and when this is done it is understood that she will make some proposition to France for peace; from what was understood to be the general terms of which it was thought it would be rejected.

In that case, Prussia would either have to support her pretensions by the sword or ignominiously withdraw. Having made the proposal under a sort of menace she could hardly take the latter course; and Germany might soon become involved in the war. Russia, whose leaning towards the allies is well known, is hastening warlike preparations; four Corps d'Armee having been placed on a war footing, and all officers ordered to join their regiments. There is said to be some mysterious movements going on between France, Russia and Turkey; and that it is probable that the latter may array herself against Austria. These movements are calculated to create some misgivings as to whether the war can be confined to its present limits.

Additional details of the battle of Solferino are published. The London Times's correspondence from the Austrian army, estimates the Austrian loss at from 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded; no Generals killed, but several wounded; several Colonels, and a number of other officers, were killed or wounded.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Colonel announces that the contract for removal to Quebec has been given to Messrs S. Sherwood & Co., for 5,000. The same journal states that the chief portion of the Public Library will remain at Toronto till its final removal to Ottawa.

Tenders for construction of the public buildings in Ottawa, will be accepted within a month after the adoption of the plans, and ground will be broken in the fall.

The Governor General's answer to the Quebec Corporation is a positive assertion of the Government's intentions, and all the circumstances, including the tacit acquiescence of the press on all sides indicate that the country accepts, as a finality, the decision of our Sovereign.

LIGHTNING.

During a thunder storm on Monday the 4th, the lightning struck the tower of the Methodist Church at Thorold, Co. Welland, and after doing some damage made its way below, where several persons were collected to hear a temperance lecture, when Mr. Pew was struck with the current, and for a few minutes it was supposed that his life was extinct. He recovered from the shock, however, but his limbs were completely paralyzed, and he is still deprived of the power of his arms. The concussion deprived Mr. Robert Doyan of the faculty of hearing in one side of his head, which continued more or less until Tuesday. No other person was hurt. The Saturday previous a barn in the township of Louth, County of Elgin, was struck by the same element, and some hay within it set on fire, but by timely aid the barn was saved, having received little injury.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We had lately the pleasure of looking at the Victoria Bridge, across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, and are happy to find it progressing so rapidly, that it is expected to be open for traffic about the first of November next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications relative to the trouble going on between Mr. Smith and the Renewal Journal. The dispute has become so personal between the parties that we do not think its admission into the Herald would tend to any good.

We observe that the Poker, published in Toronto, has been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved.

The Rev. John McKie, (of Perth.) will preach, D. V. in the Baptist Chapel next Sabbath evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I observed in your paper of the 20th of June last an article commencing rather severely on the action taken by the County Council, at their last session, in regard to not granting the sum of \$10,000 to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company—a sum which was set apart by a vote of the Council in their October Session last year, at the time of the Company not paying the interest due on our debentures to the Government; and the Government holding back the proportion due to these Municipalities, from the Clergy Reserve Funds. This last was to be retained by the Wardens in lieu thereof, as the interest has not been paid, and that the Government has withheld the amount due these Municipalities, from the Clergy Reserve Funds. I think the Council acted wisely for the interest of the rate payers, within these United Counties, when they withheld the granting of this amount, seeing that a tax is to be levied for the interest demanded by the Government, from these Municipalities. In your article, referred to, you go on to say "that you regret that nothing was done by the County Council to assist in extending the road to the Ottawa." You further go on to say "that this amount of \$10,000 would very far towards completing the road to Pakenham or Ayrshire."

Now, sir, in justice to the County Council I think you should have waited until you would have seen the report of the County Council and the reasons they assign for not granting the said amount and abiding by their former resolution; or otherwise providing yourself with the superintending Engineer's estimate of what it would take to complete the road to Pakenham or to Ayrshire; if you had done so, I have no doubt, but you would have come to the same conclusion as the County Council did—under all the circumstances connected therewith; for the Engineer's estimate, which was laid before the Council, it showed that it would take \$27,000 to finish the road to within one mile and two-fifths of Pakenham; and \$32,000 from there to Pakenham, and the total sum of \$116,000 to finish it to Roddy's Bay, on the Ottawa. If the deputation appointed by the Board of Directors, had been able to show that the sum of \$10,000 would be of any special benefit to finish the road to any given point that would be an essential benefit either to the working of the road or to portion of the inhabitants of these United Counties, or that such a sum was required to put the bridges at Almonte and Pakenham in such a position, during the season of low water, this year, so as to be able to proceed with the finishing of them early next Spring, I think the Council would have granted the amount at once. But if the road is to be finished beyond Almonte to an extent that would be of any material benefit, it is evident some other means will be required than the \$10,000, and that as that is all that these Municipalities holds in lieu of the Clergy Reserve Funds, whereas Brockville to whom the extension of the road is of more direct benefit, has withheld a much larger amount. So that under all the circumstances, I think the County Council acted judiciously, for the benefit of their constituents.

I intended this for your last week's issue, but being anxious to obtain a copy of the County Council Report on railway matters, so as to have them both published at the same time, it caused the delay. But I hope you will have the kindness to publish both in your paper of this week and 'twidge in your paper of Yours, &c.,

OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE U. C. OF L. & R.

The writer of the above letter has entirely misunderstood us, if he thinks that we censured the County Council, for their action with respect to Railway matters. On referring to our article, it will be seen that we commended them for their caution, while at the same time we expressed regret, that nothing had been done, to assist in extending the Railway to the Ottawa.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BATHMORE.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—AUSTRIAN S. 80,000—BROCK, AND THE ALLIES 50,000.

FOUR GENERALS WOUNDED AND ONE KILLED.

New York, July 11th. The steamship City of Baltimore arrived this morning with the following news: The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, in regard to the battle of Solferino, General Niel with 35,000 men and two divisions of Cavalry, in all about 50,000 was engaged until 4 p.m., when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre after about 12 hours fighting. The Austrians had brought their reserves of 80,000, and the Austrians were thus hours more and the general movement of the day to the advantage of the allies. The Generals are said to have been much cut up, and the first Chasseurs of Algeria, terribly treated; four Generals wounded and one killed.

Four hundred beds have been ordered at Milan for the wounded.

The Monitor contains details of the battle, but they are reports of the different attacks of the corps d'armee.

The Monitor does not state the number killed or wounded on either side.

Turin, June 28.

The Piedmont Gazette publishes details of the battle of Solferino, which evening according to positive information, 25,000 Sardegnians held ground against 50,000 Austrians, who occupied a formidable position from which they were dislodged by the Sardegnians under the orders of the King.

The loss of the Sardegnians is said to be about 10,000 killed and the same number wounded. The Times' Paris Correspondence reports that a project is opened for mobilizing 100 battalions of the National Guard, and organizing them for garrison duty.

The details of the massacre at Perugia state that neither age nor sex spared. Among the murdered by the soldiers, were the fighting men elderly ladies, three unmarried females, a girl four years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber.

Rio Janeiro advices of June 7, had reached Lisbon.

News from Buenos Ayres states that 2,000 men have invaded the Argentine Confederation.

Paraguay promises to assist Uruguiza with four steamers.

The Brazilians remain neutral, but are increasing their naval force on the Plata.

Buenos Ayres has sent four steamers. There is no political news from Brazil.

LATEST.

Verona, June 28.

The Trieste account has arrived here at the head quarters of the Austrian army. La Bach has been fixed as the seat of the military and civil governments of Lombardy and Venetia, in the event of the Emperor's departure from the theatre of war.

Cyria, in the capacity of Colonel, assumes the command of the regiment which belongs to him, and which bears his name.

London, Thursday morning. The Daily News' city article, of Wednesday morning said the funds showed firmness. Consols showed sympathy with the Paris Bourse. There was also an idea that the rate of the bank may be reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, to-morrow, although the current business of the market is 3 per cent.

The Daily News contradicts a report that English steamers belonging to Mr. Lever had been offered either to the French or Austrian Governments.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY MORNING.—From our Correspondent.—Cotton, said 8,000 bales yesterday—1,500 speculation and export. Market closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—dull and easier with quotations unchanged.

Wheat—dull, and prices weak under a limited enquiry.

Corn—has been active at low rates, but closed quiet.

Barley—dull.

Pork—dull.

Lard—dull at 50c a 52c for inferior.

Produce—average business, without quotable change.

LONDON MARKETS.

Consols closed at 92 1/2 for account.

France—strongly bullish preparatory to moving an army on the Rhine.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE N. B. July 12.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on Saturday the 2nd inst., passed the Cape at 5 30 p.m., on Sunday, the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax to-day. She was boarded off the Cape by the New York Yacht of the New York Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news procured but only reached this place this afternoon.

The following is a summary of the news by the Canada, which passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock p. m. on Sunday.

The Steamship City of Washington from New York via St. John N. F., where she called to take passengers by the Edinburgh arrived at Queenston on the 1st July.

The news by the Canada does not present any features of unusual importance. There had been no more fighting and the allies continued their movements across the Mincio unimpeded.

The Emperor Napoleon had changed his headquarters from Valla to Vallegio.

The Sardegnians had completed the investment of Peschiera from the lake Garda to the coast.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new English ministry has pronounced for a strict neutrality. Mr. Cobden had declined a seat in the Cabinet.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of cotton for the week amounted to 75,000 bales.

The prices of the lower grades had declined 1/2 per lb.

Breadstuffs were drooping and all descriptions slightly lower. Provisions dull and quotations barely maintained.

New York, July 12.

The New York Times, in its Paris correspondent dated from the battle-field of Solferino.

Mr. Raymond says that not less than 40,000 men have been engaged, and of these not less than 30,000 are dead or disabled and his bright starry night upon this bloody field.

The battle commenced a little before 5 o'clock in the morning not far from sunrise. Just back of the Castiglione rises a high range of hills, the Austrians had taken position upon these hills, planning cannon upon these heights, which they could approach, and had stationed their immense army all over the plain.

The right wing of the army occupied Pozzigo, Salferino, and Cavriano; the left wing stretched on the 24th to Imidizolo and Glatto Colfero, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards the Chiez, the enemy who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock or thereabouts on the morning of the 24th. The right wing, which was formed of the second army under Count Wimpfen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiez. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 5th corps d'armee. An attack was then made on Carrizolo, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the 1st and 7th corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino and Carrizolo was going on, the 8th corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardegnian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to cover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3rd and 9th corps, which were supported by the 11th corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing, made several most brilliant attacks. Usually heavy losses, and the fact that the right wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal Army. It began late in the evening during a very violent storm.

The correspondent of the London Herald says on the 24th the French opened a battle

that on the previous night a message from the King, asking for supplies in case he should be attacked was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of D'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal retreated to the best of his power and sent off a ride-de-camp for supports but it was not before 3 hours of frightful carnage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back and every now and then there was a pause, when the French retreated to gain ground, but of their own and the enemy's compelling fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward and the French were driven down the hill.

Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail storm of balls and bullets and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge; meanwhile, at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Canrobert's was also heavily pushed and had there been a skilful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line matters would have a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Niel, McMahon or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong column of infantry of the line against the Austrian Centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino but the French stoutly held it and began to send forward a general retreat. An attempt was made by the Cavalry to pursue them which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and Uhlans, in which the former were rapidly put to right about. It is stated that a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol. 20,000 corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in ditches and cornfields. Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for a combined mediation.

The Military Commission of the Frankfurt Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine. The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic. Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, 13 floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs, and two three masted vessels are at Antwerp, have many troops and enormous supplies on board. The Admiral was about to open sealed orders. The real difficulty there is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants or City of Venice. The great fleet is said to be composed of nine liners, two heavy frigates and one floating battery. Two London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris of the inferior diplomatic agents of France in the Levant and that they have been despatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is rumored they have orders to aid in getting up an insurrection in Turkey in the interest of Russia. Garibaldi had received orders to occupy the upper Valleina and was expected at Tiraso with 3,000 men, and where 500 Piedmontese had already arrived. Skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between French troops of the Valleina and Austrians garrisoning Stelvio Pass. The Austrians number 13 companies of infantry and 2 numbers of carabinieri. They occupy the position between Glarus and Tralfo and a battery has been placed in a position to command the road to Sestrio. Barricades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent of Garibaldi. The Swiss Federal Council has decided in concert with the belligerents, that any soldiers seeking shelter on Swiss territory shall be sent back to their country, the Government engaging not to employ them again during the present war. The garrison of Lavino and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps, will consequently be sent back. It is said that the Austrian march ordered the re-crossing of the Mincio in opposition to the advice of General Hess.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER.

New York, July 16.

The arrival of Southampton 4th inst. has arrived.

Mr. Milner Gibson has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, declined by Mr. Cobden.

The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera.

A French division had been sent to the South to join the corps of Prince Napoleon to the east of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont, via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of the army was excellent. His headquarters were at Vallegio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 20th.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery and of the Imperial Guard was put hors de combat. The Austrian account admits a loss of 20,000 killed, wounded and missing.

The Austrian official reports say:—The right wing of the army occupied Pozzigo, Salferino, and Cavriano; the left wing stretched on the 24th to Imidizolo and Glatto Colfero, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards the Chiez, the enemy who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock or thereabouts on the morning of the 24th. The right wing, which was formed of the second army under Count Wimpfen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiez. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 5th corps d'armee. An attack was then made on Carrizolo, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the 1st and 7th corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino and Carrizolo was going on, the 8th corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardegnian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to cover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3rd and 9th corps, which were supported by the 11th corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing, made several most brilliant attacks. Usually heavy losses, and the fact that the right wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal Army. It began late in the evening during a very violent storm.

According to reliable information Field Marshal Prince Windgratz is expected there this evening, on a special mission, coming from Vienna via Dresden.

On account of want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked, for the 14th of July, inst.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet, a proposal of Prussia to place corps of observation on the Upper Rhine, was almost unanimously agreed to. Several governments were withdrawn.

Letters from Rome of the 28th assert that as a query into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered. An official communication has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome. A circular has been issued on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by His Holiness to the Cardinals in Legation has been issued—both expressions of confidence in the Emperor of the French.

Paris 2nd.—Rents closed 93 1/2 cents, being a quarter higher than yesterday.

Saturday Evening. The English funds opened this morning at a decline of one eighth, and remained without alteration to the close.

The correspondent of the London Herald says on the 24th the French opened a battle

BIRTH. At Almonte, on the 28th inst., the wife of Dr. Macdonald of an son.

MARRIED. At Hull, on the 20th June by the Rev. John Johnson, Charles B. Wright Esq., of Hull, to Miss S. Cunningham of Ottawa.

In St. Thomas, on the 29th ult., by his Lordship the Bishop of Huron, assisted by the Rev. George Colfield, B. A. Miss Mary J. E. of Perth, C. W., to Miss Mary J. Paul, eldest daughter of Ethlan Paul, Esq. of St. Thomas.

MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, etc.

New Advertisements.

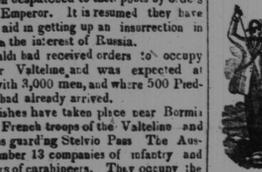
THE Municipal Council of the Township of Pakenham will meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, at the hour of TEN o'clock.

All applications from School Teachers, for raising rates by assessment for School purposes in the current year, will require to be handed in, on or before the above date.

JAMES CONNOR, Town Clerk. Pakenham, July 15, 1859. 45

H. WHITNEY, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER AND ENGRAVER, Opposite Old Commercial Bank, and nearly opposite Court House Avenue, MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, repaired in the best manner, and warranted. 45-pa

W. H. BOYD'S



Gun and Pistol Manufactory, SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE, AND

Fishing Tackle Depot 127 NOTRE DAME STREET, Every article for Sporting Purposes, of the very best description, constantly on hand. Repairs executed on the shortest notice, at Reasonable Terms. Montreal, July 21, 1859. 45

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANUFACTURE of Family Sewing Machines has now reached such a degree of perfection, that they are found to be an indispensable article of household furniture, and will, doubtless, soon find their way into almost every well regulated family in the country. Those who are unacquainted with these machines have no idea of the amount of sewing one of them can put through in a few hours, and how much it will lighten the labors of a woman who has to sew for a large family.

We have introduced a few of these machines, into this place, and offer them FOR SALE at the manufacturer's New York prices, with the bare addition of the duty and freight.

Any person desirous of seeing them working can do so by calling at the office of this paper. Carleton Place, July 19th, 1859. 45

LIST OF LETTERS

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Lists names like Buckley John, Beck Mrs., Bond Jacob, etc., and their corresponding addresses.

NOTICE.

D. R. MORTON, OF FARMERSVILLE, Will be in Carleton Place on Wednesday, the 27th of the month, where he may BE CONSULTED, FOR ONE DAY ONLY. Parties are requested to apply early on the above mentioned day as possible. Merrickville, 11th July, 1859.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED

FROM date until the end of the coming year, to teach in the school of the Township of Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada. Apply to Messrs. W. Watson, Charles Armstrong and John Cunningham, Trustees, School Section No. 7, Pakenham, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada. 44c

TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

IF YOU WANT First Class Threshing Machines with or without Separators, apply to Messrs. S. Pearson, Appleton, Fenwick, C. W., manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural implements, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. 44c

FIRST ARRIVAL
BY RAILWAY DIRECT TO
Carleton Place!

TEAS, TEAS,
PART OF THE CARGO OF SHIP
"GAUNTLET"

From China!!
112 Boxes and 48 Cans of very fine and
Extra Superior TEA—Containing
Extra Superior Mocha, Yunnan, Swank,
Extra Imperial Old Hyson,
Extra Superior Old Hyson,
Extra Superior Mocha Old Hyson in Cans,
—ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK of Harvest Tools—
amongst which are
Moor's Grain and Grass Scythes,
Blood's Celebrated Grass Scythes,
Higgin's Best Grass Scythes,
Scythe Snaths, Stones, &c., &c.—Hay
and Manure Forks of all patterns in great
variety, and Bakers, &c., &c.

By the same conveyance a further Supply
of Fancy and Staple Dry GOODS,
and a very Fall Assortment of SHELF
HARDWARE, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
The whole of which will be sold at the lowest
prices possible.
A. McARTHUR,
Carleton-Place, June 30th, 1859.

100 BAGS Salt FOR SALE BY
A. McARTHUR.

READ IT!!
New Goods, New Goods!
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED
BARGAINS!!
GOODS AT MONTREAL COST
PRICES!!!

H. & J. MAIR
BEG LEAVE to acquaint the inhabitants of
Ramsey, Beckwith, Pakenham, Berge,
Fitzroy and surrounding Townships that
they have now on hand a very extensive and
Sprawled Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE.
—ALSO—
FANCY GOODS, DYE STUFFS, OILS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

ALL of which they are now Selling AT
PRICES HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED
FOR CHEAPNESS. They are
selling Good Liverpool Salt for 63 per bushel,
Cut Nails for 24 per lb., Rice for 3d per
lb., American Cotton Yarn for 1s 4d per lb.,
Saratoga for 5d per lb., Good Honey
Dew Tobacco for 1s 3d per lb., Scotch Lard
and Horse Shoe Iron for 17s 6d per 100 lb.,
Tea, a first rate article from 1s 8d to 2s 6d
per lb., and all other kinds and descriptions of
Goods correspondingly Cheap.

**GREAT BARGAINS ARE NOW TO
BE HAD AT THEIR ESTABLISH-
MENT.**
They are continually receiving fresh supplies
of seasonable Goods by Railway from
Montreal.

They are now paying the highest Market
prices for good merchantable Butter, in Goods
at Reduced Prices and part Cash if required.
Please call and purchase and save money.
H. & J. MAIR.
Lanark, 5th July, 1859.

P. S.—JUST RECEIVED.
250 Bags Liverpool Salt at 63 per bushel
and an extensive assortment of Iron, Nails,
Glass, Sole Leather, Sugars, Fish, &c., &c.
H. & J. M.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between the undersigned as con-
tractors, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.
All debts due by said firm will be settled by
Wm. Scrimger.
WILLIAM S. FARRELL,
W. SCRIMGER.
Carleton Place, 8th July, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED.
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, a lot of Grass
and Grade Scythes, Snaths, Grain
Cradles, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes,
Scythe Stones, Spades, Shovels and Hoes,
Window Glass, Putty, Nails, Paints, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
A. W. BELL,
Carleton Place, 7th July, 1859. 43

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT 23, on the 7th Concession of the
Township of PAKENHAM, containing
100 acres good Hardwood Land, well watered,
with Log Barn and Sluiceway.
Possession immediately. For particulars
apply to the Subscriber.
MATHEW MULVANY,
JAMES DUNNET, Merchant,
Pakenham,
July 6, 1859. 43

ADVERTISEMENT.
To the Editor of the Carleton P. Herald.
Sir—I beg leave through the medium of your
columns to come before your readers particularly
those of Beckwith and Ramsey, with a few remarks
respecting the Sale of a combined Mowing and
Lumbering Machine. Manufactured by Mr. John Smith
of Montreal. And sold by, if I am correctly informed,
a gentleman named ROBERT, and some parties
having communicated with me on the price and
means of delivery of my combined machine, which
during the interval of our correspondence and pro-
vision to my shipping any of the above
vender made his exit into the above Town-
ships representing his name as made from the
pattern which induced some persons to purchase
before seeing mine, however, I will now show some
of the points of difference in both machines, plainly
demonstrating that they are not of one pattern, but
totally different. The Montreal Machine which I
saw at Mr. Stewart's, sold by Mr. Sergeant, was
propelled by a thirty inch ground wheel, the grain
wheel 23 inches, the third wheel or car or about 8
inches, and but one motion of the reel for both grain
and grass. While my machine has a 36 inch mow-
ing wheel, a 29 inch grain wheel, and a 12
inch car wheel together with two motions of the reel
for grain and grass, and now and then a third
brighter draught and differing in every other respect
as much as the few points here set forth. Now my
chief motive is to bring before the public the under-
standing manner in which the above agent or vend-
er has represented his, and the above said machine,
in order to make sale of his, thereby
imposing upon those who purchased of him an ar-
ticle which was not what it was represented to be,
furthermore to satisfy the public and farmers gen-
erally throughout the country of the superior quality
of mine over his. I challenge and call upon him to
appoint the time and place in the Township of Ram-
sey to meet me with his Machine, by giving
me 5 or 8 days notice of the time and place either
by letter or in the Carleton Herald. And then
there complete with me, have a fair trial, and let
the advantage and facilities the one may have over
the other, in grain and grass. With these few re-
marks I will patiently await the notice of competi-
tion, and would inform any person wishing to pur-
chase my machine to apply to Mr. Robert McFar-
land, Local Agent. (Almonte.)
THOMAS P. CLOW,
Dated Dalton, July 11th, 1859.

**VICTORIA
WOOLEN MILLS,**
ALMONTE, RAMSAY, C. W.
ENCOURAGE
Home Manufactures.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of
Merchants, Farmers and others, to his
large and varied Stock of
FINE TWEEDS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
Imported Wool,
And which he offers on the usual Terms, or in
EXCHANGE FOR WOOL.

**NOW MANUFACTURING,
Cassimeres, Satinets,
Heavy Tweeds, Blankets
Flannels, &c.,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.**
Manufacturing and Custom Work as
heretofore, and on the usual Terms.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
May 24, 1859. 37

**75,000 LBS.
WOOL**
WANTED AT THE
Victoria Woolen Mills,
ALMONTE, C. W.,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE
WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
May 24, 1859. 37

CASH OR CLOTH,
WILL BE PAID.
JAMES ROSAMOND.
May 24, 1859. 37

LOOK HERE!
THE Subscriber having received a Fresh
Supply of
Liquors and Groceries,
He now offers them for SALE, Lower than
ever offered in this place before.

Champagne, Wine, Brandy, Rum, Spirits,
Scotch Whisky, Old Tom, Gin, Proof Whisky,
High Wines, by the barrel or otherwise
Lemon Syrup, and Beer, and quite an assort-
ment of GROCERIES.
Cash or Farmers' Produce taken in Pay-
ment.
WILLIAM KELLY,
Carleton Place,
June 13th, 1859. 40

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to re-
turn his sincere thanks to his customers
generally.
He further begs leave to inform them that
he has on hand a large supply of SAWED
SHINGLES and SAWED LATHS, a
great quantity of PINE and BUTTER-
NUT and OAK, BIRCH, BASWOOD
and MAPLE.
Which he will sell low for CASH or short
approved credit, at McNAH.

ALEXANDER STUART.
June, 6th 1859. 39

TO LEASE,
A FIRST CLASS STORE, situated in
the best business part of the Thriving
Village of CARLETON PLACE. Apply, if by
letter post paid, to the Subscriber on the pre-
mises.
JOHN DEWEY,
Carleton Place.
May 30, 1859. 38

Wool.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest
price either in CASH or GOODS for any
quantity of good clean WOOL.
He has received a nice assortment of
CLOTHS from both the Almonte Woolen
Factories, which will be sold at Factory
Prices for Cash, Butter or Wool. Come
and see.
A. W. BELL,
Carleton Place.
June 1st, 1859. 38

SHINGLES & LATHING.
FOR SALE, at the Appleton Wood Fac-
tory, any quantity of No. 1 Shingles
and Sawed Lathing, CHEAP for cash or ap-
proved credit. Apply to
W. TENANT,
Appleton.
June 1st, 1859. 48

DENTISTRY.
G. W. Ebersohn.
SURGEON, DENTIST, PERTH, C. W.
WILL be in attendance at his Rooms in
Town, from the 15th to the end of
every month. He will also visit the adjoin-
ing Villages as follows:—
SMITH'S FALLS—For five days, first Mon-
day in June, September, December, and
March.
ALMONTE—Second Monday in June,
November and March.
CARLETON PLACE—First Monday in July,
November and February.
LANARK—Second Monday in August,
January and May.
These appointments will be strictly adhered
to until further notice.
Perth May 29th, 1859. 38 ap

A FARM FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.
PART OF LOT 26, in the 11 Concession of
the Township of Pakenham, containing
65 or 70 acres of first rate land with about
25 acres cleared.
It is a highly cultivated on the Bank of
the Madawaska River, within two miles and
a half of the flourishing Village of Arnprior
and one mile from the B. O. Railway—one
mile from the Landing site saw mill.
For further particulars apply to the Sub-
scriber.
JAMES ELLIS,
ROBT. BROWN, Esq.,
Merchants, Pakenham Village.
May 31, 1859. 38

WANTED.
A Stout smart young lad, as an apprentice
to the Blacksmith's business. A person
of good moral character will receive good
encouragement.
NATHANIEL McNEELY,
Carleton Place, June 1st, 1859. 37-41

New Goods.
A. W. BELL,
HAS OPENED OUT at the POST
OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, a gen-
eral assortment of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BONNETS AND HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
STATIONERY,
HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARES,
GROCERIES,
MEDICINES,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.
With a great variety of Fancy Goods and
Small Wares.

The Stock is very complete in all descrip-
tions of Goods, and will be sold for Cash or
ready pay only, at a very small advance on
Cost.
Persons requiring Goods would do well
to call and examine the Stock, and they will
be fully satisfied that good and cheap Goods
are to be had at the New Store.
Carleton Place, 18th May, 1859. 36-41

War Confirmed!
NEW ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS.
AT
LECKIE'S CORNER.
GEORGE W. LSON
IS now receiving his Supply of Spring and
Summer GOODS, consisting of Ladies'
Plain and Fancy Bonnets, and Hats of new-
est shapes and designs; Bonnet Ribbons,
(new Style) Flowers, Printed Muslins and
Delaines, Printed Cassimeres, Light Prints
and fancy, large and small sizes, Silk Velvets
Trimming, Ladies' Collars, (new Style)
Children's Fancy Hats.
Summer Costings and Trowsering in
Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets, and a large
Assortment of Ready-made Coats; together
with Grey and Bleached Cotton, heavy and
fancy Shirting, Striped Tick, Drill, &c.
With a lot of Superior Teas, and Tobac-
cos, and other GROCERIES, &c., &c.
An early inspection of the whole Stock is
respectfully solicited.
Ramsay, May 24, 1859. 37

Appleton Foundry.
RAMSAY, C. W.
McRAE and PEARCE,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS,
RESPECTFULLY intimate that they
are prepared to manufacture Thrash-
ing Mills, Cultivators, Cast Crushers, and all
kinds of Agricultural Machines; from their
practical knowledge of the business in all its
branches, and combining the power of their
ability and facility, they hope to merit a share
of public patronage.
M.R. & P. would especially call the
attention of Farmers and Agriculturalists to
their New Ploughs, which have been pro-
duced by all who have got them to be the
best ever obtained in this part of the country.
A great number of them have been sold and
testimonials can be shown to parties wishing
to purchase, the opinion of the best Farmers in
the Districts.
MILL CASTINGS of every description
made to order, and repairs of every kind
of Machinery attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.
Cooking, Box, and Parlor Stoves, on
hand.
N. B.—A Registration has been applied
to the Patent Office for the Ploughs.
May 16, 1859. 36

PERTH MARBLE WORKS.
DAVIES and FULFORD,
—DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS—
IN
AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE,
MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEAD STONES,
HEARTH STONES, and CHIMNEY PIECES,
Executed with neatness and dispatch at their
WORKS, GORE STREET, PERTH.
THE Subscribers return thanks for the
liberal support they have had from the
public, since they commenced business. They
will still warrant all work done at their Shop
equal to any in the Province.
10 per cent will be allowed on the general
price for all work taken from the Shop by
the parties purchasing.
Orders in their behalf with MR. POOLE,
of Carleton Place, will be strictly attended to.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
JAMES H. FULFORD.
May 10, 1859. 33

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE
100th REGIMENT.
BY THE ARRIVAL of the Steamship
"North American" and "Hungarian" from
Liverpool, the Subscriber's Stock of DRY
GOODS is now complete, and consists of the
usual assortment: His Stock of Groceries,
Hardware, Leather, Medicines and Fancy
Goods will be sold at a very low price to meet
the times, and, if necessary, on short approved
credit.
BUTTER, WOOL, GRAIN
And any article the farmer has for sale will
be taken in payment at market price.
He also takes the opportunity of calling the
attention of those who are indebted to him,
that it is necessary that all accounts due to him,
January last, should be paid, as he cannot
afford, under the present state of affairs, to
extend the term of credit.
JOHN SUMNER,
Carleton Place, 8th June, 1859. 39-41

Cash for Produce.
THE Subscriber will pay Cash for any
quantity of Good Clean Wool, DAIRY
BUTTER, WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, and all
other Merchantable Produce.
D. CAMPBELL,
Carleton Place.
June 7, 1859. 39

For Sale.
THAT Large Stone Building on the
8th Line of Ramsay, known as MAR-
SHALL'S TANNERY.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling House on the opposite side
of the road with the Garden and about four
or five acres of land.
For particular enquire at this office.
Carleton Place, June 28, 1859. 42

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT at present
occupied by the Sub-criber.
ANN MOFFATT,
Carleton Place, 28th June. 42-4

DE. HURD
WISHES a SETTLEMENT with all par-
ties who OWE him either by CASH
or NOTE, immediately.
Carleton Place, June 15, 1859. 40

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to all
who are indebted to him by Note of
hand or Book account, unless they PAY up
immediately steps will be taken to enforce
Payment. No further NOTICE will be
given.
J. MENZIES,
Almonte.
May 14, 1859. 36

**ARRIVAL OF
New Goods
AT ARNPRIOR.**
THE Subscribers acknowledge with thanks,
the business confidence extended to them
for so many years past, now beg to in-
timate to their Customers, and the public
generally, that they are receiving a full assort-
ment of GOODS, suitable to the Country
Trade, consisting of a choice and varied as-
ortment of
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, WINDOW
GLASS, DYEWOOD, &c., &c.**

**Ready-made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,**
And almost every other article required in
their line.
Particular attention is directed to their
Stock of FRESH TEAS, being part of the
Ship "Gambetta's" Cargo, procured from China
this Spring, which will be sold in half chests
or by the pound at the lowest OTTAWA PRICES.
To meet in part the present emergency
of hard times, our GOODS will be sold at a
considerably Lower per centum than for-
merly.
The highest market prices paid for Butter,
Eggs, and other Farm Produce.
ANDREW RUSSELL & SON,
Arnprior.
June 14, 1859. 40

NOTICE.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
LADIES' Cloth Mantles, newest styles,
Lace Silk Capes, Tissue Shawls, cir-
cular and square; Cassimeres, do do, French
de Laines, Muslin de Laines, P'd Muslins, in
the piece and in robes, Parasols, fancy and
plain; P'd and Plain Coburgs, and Or-
leans, red American Cotton Yarn, white,
red and blue; and a full assortment of other
DRY GOODS.
Ladies' Hats, Felt and Straw; Gents' do-
do; Ladies' Bonnets, &c.; with trimmings,
ribbons, &c.
Hardware, Crockery, and Glassware,
Boots and Shoes, Timothy, Clover, and
other late Red, Field Carrot, and other
SEEDS.
GROCERIES assorted, including Bright
Muscovado Sugar at 6d per lb.; Hyson
Tea and Coffee, from 2s to [for the best] 2s
6d per lb.; Patna Rice 3d per lb.; Hooley
Doe Tobacco, first rate article, 1s 6d per lb.;
Zante Currants, fresh, 8d per lb.; Reddish
Sardines or best Golden Syrup, at 4d per lb.;
and other goods in the same proportions, in-
spect Prime Meat Pork, &c.
Goods sold at Cash Prices, for all kinds of
merchantable Produce, at market prices.
Goods sold on book accounts on the very
best Terms.—All accounts, unless otherwise
arranged, due to the 1st of January of each
year; and all balances of accounts remaining
unpaid after due date, will bear interest at
the rate of TEN per cent per annum, until
paid, unless otherwise arranged.
ROBERT BROWN,
Pakenham.
May 24, 1859. 37

**SMITH'S
LATEST IMPROVED COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE.**
THE Subscriber has the pleasure to in-
form Agriculturalists and Farmers,
that he has now on hand an assortment of the
above celebrated MACHINES, which he
offers for Sale at the lowest possible prices,
and on the most favorable Terms of pay-
ment. These Machines have all the latest
improvements, and they are of the best mater-
ial and Workmanship, easy to manage and
extremely light and durable. They are re-
commended to parties in want of Machinery
with full confidence of their giving every
satisfaction.
The attention of Farmers and intend-
ing purchasers is respectfully invited by the
manufacturer to the late Improvements made by
which are now combined in these Machines
great advantages over all others.
Lightness of the Machine and easier of
Draft. The facility for raising and lowering
in passing over obstructions or through
logged grain without stopping.
The wheel which is placed under the
tongue to carry the machine steadily through
furrows avoiding the troublesome joint in the
tongue and bringing the team so much nearer
the work.
As there have been many improvements
added since last year I will now warrant it
as a COMBINED MACHINE, to be alto-
gether Superior to anything now manufactur-
ed in Canada, and fully equal to the cele-
brated "Mansy's," which has taken more premiums
than all the other Machines in the United
States!
An Irishman in 1855, the above machine
carried off the first Prize amidst the applause
of Representatives of all countries in the
two last Provincial Exhibitions for Can-
ada, held in Montreal.
One of the improved Machines can be
seen on the premises of the Agent, near Arnprior,
and one at Bell's Corners, Nepean. All
letters (post paid) for information or purchase
promptly attended to.
Farmers, before buying, come and examine
for yourselves.
JOHN SMITH,
St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal.
ROBERT CARSS, Agent,
Arnprior.
FRANK SARGENT, Agent,
Ottawa.
Montreal, June 6, 1859. 39

WANTED.
BY the subscriber, 20,000 Bushels of
B WHEAT, for which the highest market
price will be given.
PHILIP THOMPSON,
Chaudier Mills, Ottawa.
January 25th, 1859. 3

MILL TO LEASE.
THE Victoria Flouring MILL, at Al-
monte, Ramsay, will be leased for a
Term of years. Possession given on first of
August.
JAMES H. WYLIE,
Proprietor.
Almonte, May 24, 1859. 37

**FOR SALE, 50 SIDES SOLE LEA-
THER.**
ALMONTE
J. MENZIES

**New Tin Shop,
OPPOSITE N. WILSON'S STORE.**
THE Subscriber in opening his NEW
TINWARE SHOP, begs leave to
inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place and
surrounding vicinity that he will always keep
on hand a good assortment of Tinware at
unequalled LOW PRICES.
Please call and judge for yourselves.
Jobbing done according to order.
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Carleton Place.
April 11, 1859. 31-w

CLARKE'S SALOON.
IF you want good LIQUORS and GRO-
CERIES, CHEAP, call at Clarke's
Saloon, Franktown.
March 22nd, 1859. 28-41

Farm for Sale
214 ACRES, part Cleared, pleasantly and
conveniently situated on the Bank of the
Ottawa, being composed of Lots Nos. 12 and
13, in the West Front E., in the Township of
Westmeath. An Indisputed Title can be
given. Apply to J. McNAUGHTAN,
Provl. L. Surveyor, Clarendonburg, by
Lawrence Post Office, Gleanery,
Carleton Place, 12th March, 1859. 27

**TO be sold immediately 100 acres of ex-
cellent LAND, well watered, 50
of which is cleared and under good cultivation,
Apple and Plum Orchards, a good Dwelling
House, Log Barn, Sheds, Stables, &c., &c., on
the Boucherie Road to Pembroke; distance
from the latter place ten miles.
Secure a Cheap Bargain by early applica-
tion to the subscriber on the premises.
EVAN EDWARDS,
Wilberforce, Co. Renfrew.
May 3, 1859. 34-41**

PAINTING.
WILLIAM LEECH,
HOUSE, SIGN and CARRIAGE
PAINTER, GLAZIER and PAPERHANGER,
ALMONTE.
Orders at any distance in the Country
attended to without extra charge
for travelling expenses.
April 6, 1859. 39-pa

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted, either by note or
A Book account, to the said Firm of
Lennart & Strachan. Are requested to
settle their Notes, Bills and accounts at once
in order to save cost. All debts must be
paid in by the tenth day of March next.
No apologies taken.
C. P. 9th Feb. 1859. 22-41

**FOR SALE, 50 B'LS, LABRADOR
HERRING 25 CWT. TABLE COD-
FISH 200 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT.**
J. MENZIES.

FOR SALE, 1000 SEAMLESS BAGS
BY the subscriber
J. MENZIES.

**1859. FIRST ARRIVAL OF
SPRING GOODS
AT ALMONTE.**
JAMES H. WYLIE.
IS now receiving a large and well selected
Stock of Seasonable GOODS, in Ladies,
Florence and Faded, and Fancy Straw Bon-
nets, Brown and Grey Boomer HATS, of
the latest New York, &c., &c., &c., all of which he would invite the public to call and see.
Almonte, April 20, 1859.

**BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA
RAILWAY.**
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after THURSDAY, 14th April,
Trains to and from Perth and Brock-
ville will be as follows:—
GOING SOUTH, (To Brockville)
Trains will leave—
Perth, 8 10 a.m., Perth time, 8 30, G. T. T.
Smith's Falls, 9 15 do
Irish Creek, 9 40 do
Bellamy's Road, 10 15 do
Arriving at Brockville, 10 50 do
RETURNING, (Northward to Perth.)
TRAINS WILL LEAVE
Brockville, 4 45, P. M., G. T. T.
[Or on arrival of Express Train from the
West.]
Bellamy's Road, 5 25, do do
Irish Creek, 6 00, do do
Smith's Falls, 6 30, do do
Arriving at Perth 6 50, Perth time.
By this arrangement, parties visiting Brock-
ville will have six hours to transact business
retaining the same day.
Passengers leaving Perth in the morning
will reach Toronto or Montreal the same
evening.
Grand Trunk time is twenty minutes in
advance of Perth time.
All goods for the morning train must be at
the freight house by 6 o'clock the previous
evening.
R. W.
ROBERT WATSON,
Managing Director,
R. & O. Railway.
Brockville, April 14, 1859. 33-41

**NEW STORE
LANG & CLARK**
BEG respectfully to intimate to the in-
habitants of ALMONTE and sur-
rounding country that they have commenced
business in WILLIAM LOCKHART'S
new building, near the Temperance Hall,
with a general Assortment of:—
DRY GOODS,
STRAW BONNETS,
LADIES' & GENTS' HATS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
STATIONERY,
MEDICINES,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS & SHOES.
Teas—CLASS or BUTTER.
L. & C. hope by strict attention and ad-
hering to the principle of small profits and
quick returns, to gain a share of public pa-
tronage.
Almonte, 3rd May, 1859. 34

**FOR SALE,
THE CARLETON SHINGLE
FACTORY.**
300 M Sawed Shingles.
Apply to—
A. McARTHUR.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who OWE the Subscriber
for the year 1858, are hereby notified,
that it is now time he was PAID, and that
he does not give 2 Years Credit.
This is the only Notice that will be given.
JOHN SUMNER,
Carleton Place.
March 2nd, 1859. 25

**D. CAMPBELL,
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.**
Auctioneer, Agent,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
June 7, 1859. 39

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A House & Lot situated on "John's St."
in the centre of the flourishing Village
of ARNPRIOR, and being contiguous to
the Railway Depot is one of the best business
stands in the Village. The House is com-
modiously fitted up for a store and dwelling,
with back store and stable attached.
For Terms of sale and Lease, apply to the
subscriber, at the store of J. Sumner, Esq.,
Carleton Place.
JAMES MCCORRISTON.
25-41

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who OWE the Subscriber
for the year 1858, are hereby notified,
that it is now time he was PAID, and that
he does not give 2 Years Credit.
This is the only Notice that will be given.
JOHN SUMNER,
Carleton Place.
March 2nd, 1859. 25

**D. CAMPBELL,
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.**
Auctioneer, Agent,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
June 7, 1859. 39

Valuable Property for Sale
CARLETON PLACE
ONE of the best business Stands in Carle-
ton Place, the Store now occupied by
Mr. P. Struthers as a Store, is offered for sale
on liberal terms. The Store is a commodious
stone building, situated on the Main Street of
the Village.
For further particulars apply (if by letter,
post paid) to
ANDREW BELL,
Douglas, Co. Renfrew.
May 11, 1859. 36

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
For Sale,
IN THE VILLAGE OF PAKENHAM.
THE UNDERSIGNED being about
to leave the Village of Pakenham, offers for
Sale all his Real Estate, consisting of:
One and a half Village Lots, with TWO
COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, Good
Stables, Sheds, and Granary, and a TWO
STORY FIRE PROOF STONE STORE
thereon, completely fitted up, and well adapted
for an extensive Mercantile Trade.
J. S. BANGS.
The Property above referred to is situated
in the most central part of the Flourishing
Village of Pakenham, and within a few Rods
of the Line of Railway now in course of com-
pletion, between BROCKVILLE and PEM-
BROKE, and is surrounded by the most
thriving Farming country in Canada.
The Whole will be Sold on Terms to suit
the hardness of the times. An early applica-
tion to the Subscriber on the premises will
secure a Bargain.
J. S. S.
Pakenham, Aug. 2, 1858. 48

NOTICE.
ANY Person found cutting Timber
or in any way Trespassing on the un-
dermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with
the utmost rigor of the Law. No. 46 in Con. Ramsay
East halves of Lots No. 4 & 6 in Con. Ramsay
East halves " 17 & 18 " "
East & West halves " 19 " "
East half " 20 " "
West half " 20 1/2 " "
East & West halves " 21 " "
East & West halves " 15 & 16 1/2 " "
South West " 22 " "
West half of Lot No. 23 McIvish
East & West halves " 22 " "
East & West " 21 1/2 " "
East half " 23 Adams
East & West " 8 & 8 Montague
East half of " 16 9 Huntly
MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE

Valuable Lands.
THE Subscriber now offers for Sale Two
Thousand Acres of his valuable farm-
ing Land in Lots of one hundred and two
hundred acres most favourably situated in the
Township of Westmeath, one of the best
Townships in the United Counties of Lanark
and Renfrew, near the leading roads to Pem-
broke, the terminus of the Brockville and
Ottawa Rail-road, and in the immediate vic-
inity of good Schools and Grist and Saw
Mills, Sash, Door, Blind, and shingle ma-
chinery. It is believed that intending pur-
chasers of lands will never again have as
favourable an opportunity as the present. The
proprietor will give all requisite information
as to price, terms, &c., upon application at
his residence at Bellows Falls, where all
articles of wood for building purposes, also
most kinds of heavy Furniture can be obtain-
ed.
C. S. BELLOWES,
Bellows Falls, Westmeath, January 18th, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the Subscriber,
by Note or Book Account, are re-
minded that it is time they were PAID. All
those neglecting this NOTICE, will have
themselves to blame.
JAMES H. WYLIE,
Almonte.
March 7, 1859. 26

**IF YOU WANT
GOOD GOODS,
Cheap Goods.**
CALL AT
**GEORGE WILSON'S
STORE,**
CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
WHERE you will find an immense Stock
of MEN'S FINE COATS, PANTS
and VESTS, all shades and colours.
BOYS' CLOTHING, Warranted
All Sizes, and Workmanship Warranted.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violins and Flutes.
I offer these unequalled Goods at Prices as
astonishing and marvellous as the telegraph
itself, and this for the reason that I intend to
do business upon telegraphic Principles.
Cash and Low Prices being the magnets
which need the current of Trade along the
wires, they have laid for the benefit of Buy-
ers. Call