THE CARLETON-PLACE HERALD.

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Business Cards, &c.

The Carleton-Place Herald,

PUBLISHED every THURSDAY, at Carleton-Place, by

JAMES POOLE,

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

To whom all communications, remittances, &c., should be addressed, *post-paid.*

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Advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday evening.

No Postage.

The new bill abolishing the postage on newspapers took effect on the first of July. Our subscribers will now receive the *Carleton-Place Herald* for ONE DOLLAR a-year in advance, FREE OF POSTAGE.

☞ We still continue to send a copy of the *Herald*, for one year *free* to any person sending the names of five *new* subscribers with the money ($5) in advance.

JAMES ROSAMOND,

MANUFACTURER OF WOOLEN CLOTHS, SATINETS,

Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Victoria Woolen Mills.

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

Orders punctually attended to.

JAMES POOLE, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS in the Queen's Bench, in and for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

☞ Deeds, Mortgages, Memorials, &c., &c., drawn, with affidavits, complete.

THOMAS W. POOLE,

Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c.

NORWOOD, C. W.

REFERENCES.—J. Workman, Esq., M. D, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; S. J. Stratford, M. R. C. S. England, Editor of the U. C. Medical Journal.

C. NEILSON,

WATCHMAKER,

CORE STREET,.....PEREH, C. W.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. 12-ag.

R. E. LYON,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, GENERAL AGENT, &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, C. W.

DONALD FRASER,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

PERTH, C. W.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

TORONTO.

CAPITAL.....£500,000

APPLICATIONS for Insurance & notice of losses promptly attended to, by JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Carleton-Place.

ALEXANDER LEISHMAN,

AUCTIONEER,—BENNIE'S CORNERS

RAMSAY.

P. HENDERSON, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of McGill College, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, C. E.

RESIDENCE.—at Mr. JOHN CANNON'S, 8th Line, Ramsay.

Aug. 1855.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED, by the Subscriber,

MATHEW ANDERSON.

Waterford, Ramsay.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE, notices of losses, &c., &c., promptly attended to, by

JAMES WALLACE, *Agent.*

Ramsay, Nov. 6th, 1854.

JOSEPH M. O. CROMWELL,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR & DRAUGHTSMAN.

Perth, C. W.

RESIDENCE—Mrs. McCallum's Hotel.

Surveys of every possible description, made with great accuracy, and plans neatly and accurately drawn, upon the most moderate terms.

All parties requiring surveys made whether in the vicinity of Perth or elsewhere, are respectfully requested to write through the Post office, giving minute particulars of the work to be done.

J. DEACON, JR.,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Perth, County of Lanark.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. Montreal

" William Lyman & Co., "

Feb, 1854.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED by the subscriber,

JAMES BELL.

Perth, January 1st, 1855.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND STAGE HOUSE.

M. NORTHRUP,

(LATE J. S. GILMAN,)

PRESCOTT, C. W.

☞ Baggage taken to and from the Boats and cars free of charge.

HATS AND BONNETS!

Newest Spring Fashions!

DIRECT FROM NEW-YORK!

Will be sold very cheap, by

H. W. REA.

Waterford, May 14th, 1855. 34.

E. G. A. WHITMARSH,

MIRICKVILLE,

AGENT for the Canada Life Assurance Company, of Hamilton, and also for the British American Friendly Society of Montreal.

POETRY.

For the C. P. HERALD.

PHEBE JANE, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE AND JANE BARTON.

BY J. C. Y.

I am wasting away, I am wasting away,
How short my life, O, how transient my stay;
I am hastening away from the land of my birth
From the home of my friends from the beautiful earth.

Adieu, ye fine forests that wave in the blast,
Ye orchards, whose fruits have been sweet to my taste;
Adieu, ye green meadows, so smiling and gay,
From your beautiful scenes I am passing away.

Farewell, my dear father and mother likewises
My Saviour now calls me home to the skies;
Weep not for me, I shall soon be at rest,
In the mansions above, in the home of the blest.

Though the grass may grow green on the top of my grave,
And the lone weeping willow, its branches may wave;
And my parents so lonely, may stand by the side of my bier,
And drop on the grave of their daughter a tear.

I shall meet you again, I shall meet you again,
In that world that's free from anguish, sorrow and pain;
Oh! yes, I shall meet you on that blessful shore,
Where the cold hand of death will divide us no more.

I leave each a bible as a token of love,
Which points us to the regions above,
Then weep not, dear friends, nor dare to complain,
In the mansions above, I shall meet you again.

Farewell, my dear brother, its mournfully true,
I am passing away, I must bid you adieu;
Adieu my dear sisters, as I haste from the shore,
Be kind to your parents when I am with you no more.

Farewell my young corades, weep not for my doom;
Though my mortal remains be consigned to tomb.
My spirit shall sore to the regions above
To gaze on my Saviour and sing of his love.

Farewell, friends and neighbors and all I have known,
Oh! do not forget me when once I am gone;
But when in the dust my mortality blends,
May my memory remain in the hearts of my friends.

SAY A KIND WORD WHEN YOU CAN.

COMPOSED BY W. PERCEVAL.

What were life without some one to cheer us,
With a word or a smile on our way—
A friend who is faithfully ear us,
Who heeds not what others may say;
The bravest of spirits have often
Have failed in the race that they ran;
For a kind word, lifes hardship do soften.
So say a kind word when you can.

Each one of us owes to some failing,
Though some may have more than the rest;
But there is no good in headlessly railing
Gainst those that are striving their best;
Remember, a word spoke complaining,
May blight every effort and plan,
Which a kind one would help in attaining
So say a kind word when you can.

Oh! say a kind word then whenever,
Twill make the heart cheerful and glad—
But chiefly—forget it, oh never!
To the one that is hopeless and sad;
For there is no word so easy in saying,
So begin if you have not began—
And never in life be delaying,
To say a kind word when you can.

ON A PRINTER

Here lies a FORM—place no IMPOSING STONE
To mark the bed where weary it is lain?
Tis MATTER dead!—its mission all being done,
To be disturbed to dust again,
The body's but the TYPE, at best, of man
Whose impress is but the spirit's deathless PAGE,
Worn out, the TYPE is thrown to FI again,
The IMPRESSION lives through an eternal age.

POPULAR CHEMISTRY.

ELECTRICITY.

Why have copper been substituted for iron nails and pins in fastening ships' bottoms?

Because the galvanic action, produced by the union of the two metals, iron and copper was a great cause of destruction, and copper nails and pins, although not so strong, are not attended with the same inconvenience.

Why is electricity supposed to consist in a rare, subtile, and highly elastic fluid?

Because a fluid of this kind when accumulated in excess in bodies, tends constantly to escape, and seeks a restoration of equilibrium by communicating itself to any others where there may be a deficiency; thus, in its tendency to expand and diffuse itself, pervading with more or less facility, the substance of conductors, but obstructed and detained from expansion more or less completely by non-conductors. It also appears that all electrical phenomena are explicable on this supposition.

Why is animal electricty also called galvanism?

Because of its discovery by Gavani, by the accidental suspension of recently killed frogs, by copper hooks to the iron palisades of his garden, when he observed convulsive movements in the limbs of the animals, which no known principle could explain. Galvani, at length, ascribed these muscular movements to a series of discharges of a peculiar electricity, inherent and innate in living beings.

Why is electricity continually active in nature?

Because general changes in the form and constitution of matter, are connected with its electrical states.

Why does it lighten?

Because of the accumulation of electricity in the clouds: hence it is, in philosphical parlance, called the eletric fluid.

The discharge of electricity in a thunderstorm, is sometimes only from clouds; sometimes from the earth to the clouds; and sometimes from the clouds to the earth, as one or other may be positive or negative. When aqueous vapor is condensed, the clouds formed are usually more or less electrical; and the earth below them being brought into an opposite state, a discharge takes place when the clouds approach within a certain distance, constituting lightning.

Why does it thunder?

Because of the undulation of the air, produced by the electric discharge just mentioned; thunder being more or less intense, and of longer or shorter duration, according to the quantity of air acted

...d the distance of the place ...e report is heard from the point ...scharge.

...Brande from whom we quote this ...tion, gives a further illustration ...lea:

...ctrical effects take place in no ...time; it has been found that a ...e through a circuit of four miles ...taneous: but sound moves at the ...about twelve miles in a minute. ...upposing the lightning to pass ...a space of some miles, the ex... will be first heard from the point ...r agitated, nearest to the spec... will gradually come from the ...tant parts of the electricity, and ...d, will be heard from the remote ...ty; and the different degrees of ...ation of the air, and likewise ...rence of the distance, will ac... the different intensities of the ...nd its apparent reverberations ...ges."

...H. Davy in his "Elements,"

...a violent thunder-storm, when ...d instantly succeeds the flash, ...on who witness the circumstance ...me danger; when the interval ...ter of a minute, they are se...

...are pointed conductors fixed as ...ds to buildings?

...ise the fluid or lightning may be ...d and circulated along them, and ...t from injuring the building, till ...it reaches the earth as common ...

...se cases, the conducting rod or ...uld be of copper or iron, and ...f to three fourths of an inch in ...

...agnificent effects of electricity ...under storm, were first experi... demonstrated by Dr. Franklin, ...hole life was passed in ameliorating the condition of his fellow-crea...

...is the fireside an unsafe place in ...r storm?

...se the carbonaceous matter, or ...h which the chimney is lined, ...conductor for the lightning.

...is the middle of an apartment the ...ce during a thunder storm?

...se, should a flash of lightning ...building, or enter at any of the ...s it will take its direction along ...without injuring the centre of ...

...is a bed a place of comparative ...a thunder storm?

...se blankets and feathers are ...uctors. A woolen rug is like...on-conductor, but it should be ...from the chimney, Bell wires ...onductors, are almost always ...houses struck by lightning.

...is it dangerous to take shelter ...tree during a thunder storm?

...e the tree is a good conductor ...ly from vegetation tending to ...ic electricity, and the immedi...ty of the tree being more high...al.

...fest situation without doors, ...thunder storm, is within some ...rees, and upon the dryest spot ...e selected.

...re ships at sea so often destroy...ning?

...e of the great quantity of metal ...ularly iron, which is employed ...ing; more specially as the ...asses there are nearly insulated, ...ted only by very imperfect con...

...DERGROUND ALLIANCE ...NNEL TO CONNECT ...AND AND FRANCE.

...Mr Isambert Brunel projected ...es Tunnel people first scoffed ...sibility of the undertaking, and ...the great engineer demon...s practicability by achieving ...hey took to wondering of what ...e this great expensive under...gallery could possibly be.

...ong time, we confess, we were ...ptical of the practical, benefit ...red from Mr. Brunel's splen...

...We knew that certain peo...akes and candy by gaslight in ...s Tunnel to wondering coun...who paid their sixpence to ...ugh that great damp, mouldy ...t there it seemed as if the ...l use of the Tunnel ended. ...know better. The successful ...bment of the Thames Tunnel ...ed the scientific mind in that ...he result has been that we are ...rs from this time to have a ...eath the English Channel run...Boulogne to Dover.

...vre, a distinguished French ...accompanied by several by...and engineers, has lately been ...in surveying the neighboring ...d taking soundings with the ...mediately carrying out this ...t project. M. Favre's report ...self-assured.

...nel will be about eighteen and ...s in length, to which must be ...t a mile and a half that will ...the shore on each side in order ...e necessary gradual ascent ...nnel to the surface of the ...

...tance between the top of the ...e tunnel will never be less than ...rds, so that all danger of the ...aking through will be avoided ...ormous thickness of what may ...the wall of the tunnel. This ...d be lined with a double arch, ...granite and of impenetrable ...e second of thin iron plates ...e a colander with small holes, ...slightest leaking will be in...covered.

...this tunnel it is intended ...mospheric railroad shall be ..., thereby avoiding the smoke ...ly on the use of the ordinary ..., by which the transit from ...will be performed in twenty-...es, and all the terrible sea...awful to the continent-seek...y, entirely avoided.

...tural objection that arises to ...cability of this stupendous work ...culty of getting rid of the ...stone, quarried out of the ...he subterranean chamber. In ...y course of engineering, every ...ad of earth would have to be ...one of the mouths of the tunnel, ...ation would consume so much ...abor, as to add enormously to the expense. this difficulty M. Favre proposes to surmount by sinking along the course of the tunnel, what he calls "Maritime Wells," which will divide this subterranean galery into sections of about eleven thousand yards each in length. By these wells all the encumbering earth will be thrown into the sea, forming islands about the wells themselves and so strengthening them. These wells will serve the purpose of ventilating the tunnel. The cost of the whole is estimated in round numbers at 100,000-000f, or $20,000,000, and the cost of each yard will be 2,695f., or $539.

The soundings that have been made in the English Channel, show that the soil is very favorable to such an undertaking. At a certain debth free stone has been found, so that the vault of the tunnel will be formed of a stone impermeable of water, and capable of sustaining, in a thickness of 27 yards, an enormous weight.

The estimates of the produce of the Submarine Railway are based on the supposition that 200,000 passengers now travel backwards and forwards between France and England at the present day. Of course this number would be increased by the facilities offered by the Submarine Railway. France now consumess 80,000,000 of metrical quintals of pit coal, 8,000,000 of which is furnished by England, the remainder by Belgium and Prussia. As the superior facility for transport would enable England to supply much of this coal now brought from these countries, the Company calculates that their transport of coal will amount at least to 10,000,000 of tons, which will yield a profit for transport of 10,000,000 of francs yearly for this branch of commerce alone besides, the 3,000 ships that now anually enter the harbors of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of 40,000 tons, will of course, yield a great portion of their traffic to this railway which will be safe expeditious, and comparatively inexpensive.

These are the principal details of a scheme, which, if carried on, will certainly connect the reign of Napoleon III. with one of the most stupendous scientific enterprises the world has ever seen. With a tunnel across the British Channel, and telegraph across the Atlantic what man will be found to say to the tide of human progress, "Thus far, but no further, shall thou go!"—*N. Y. Times.*

A PILLOW FOR THE NIGHT.

To sleep well, lay these things under your head:—A precious promise out of Scripture; A sweet verse of some evangelical hymn; A hearty prayer to God; A good conscience purified with Christ's blood; A feeling of forgiveness and charity to all mankind; A resolution to serve God upon the morrow; and a glance by faith at the Cross.

The only rule of life, to the christian and the only safety to the sinner, is in looking to Jesus.

There are two things we should beware of; that we never be ashamed of the gospel, and that we may never be a shame to it.

The main object of the gospel is to establish these two principles:—The corruption of nature, and redemption by Jesus Christ,

BE GENTLE.

Be ever gentle with the children God has given you; watch over them constantly; reprove them earnestly, but not in anger. In the forcible language of Scripture, 'Be not bitter against them" "Yes they are good boys," I once had a kind father say, 'I talk to them very much but do not like to beat my children—the world will beat them." It was a beautiful thought though not elegantly expressed. Yes, there is not one child in the circle round the table, healthful and happy as they look now, on whose head, if long spared, the storm will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness may fade, a cold world may frown on them, but amid all let memory carry them back to a home where the law of kindness reigned, where the mother's reproving eye was moistened with a tear and the father frowned "more in sorrow than in anger."

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

I am a farmer's wife, and have been a housekeeper for more than twenty years: raised a family of children, and the greater part of that time have personally dresided over my household affairs. I have therefore not much time for publication, but seeing in your excellent paper several articles on bread-making, and believing I am pretty well posted in the department, I will give you and the readers of the Cultivator the benefit of my experience; truth will bear twice telling

In order to have good bread, a necessary ingredient is in good yeast. My mode of making yeast is as follows. To three pints of water, add one handful of hops, boil well together, strain and put the liquor into the pot again, then take three large sized potatoes, wash and pare and grate them, and stir into the liquor while boiling, then add one table spoonful of salt, one table spoonful of sugar or molasses, and thicken with a spoonful of flour; pour it out, and when cool add yeast sufficient to rise it; when light set it in a cool place for use. To make bread, pare and cut two quarts of potatoes, boil them in water enough to mix one gallon of sponge; when well boiled wash and strain through a cullender, stir in flour while hot, when cool enough, stir in a teacupful of yeast, then set to rise, and next morning make up your bread in the usual way; when it is light, mould into loaves and let stand until fit to put in the oven.

This is my way of making good bread and I know of none better.—*Aunt Debby in Ohio Cult*

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.

"Oh the trouble folks have taken
To smoke and spoil their bacon."

To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fatting early you make a great saving of food, and well fatted pork. Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with a plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork.

As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the back end as much as will stick, then hang it up in a good, clean, dry airy place. If all this is done as it should be, (it ought to be done now,) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said:—"Put in the sugar, then fill it up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon, after following the directions given above, every "drop" of smoke you put about it, spoils the bacon.—*Protage Democrat.*

RICE BREAD.—One and a half pounds of rice put in a gallon of water, and stirred till it becomes quite soft, then mix it—while warm—with fourteen pounds flour and at the same time add a teaspoonful of salt, and the usual quantity of yeast. Let it stand to rise, then make it into loaves, and bake it in the usual way. We have found the above quantity of flour and rice to make us twenty-eight pounds of excellent bread, and, independent of the greatest saving, we like it better than bread baked in the usual way. *Country Gentleman.*

WEAVING BY ELECTRICITY.—An invention that premises to create a revolution in the manufacture of silks, linens cottons—in fact of all woven articles—has just been perfected here, and a specimen is now on its way to the Paris exhibition. This is the electric loom, invented by Cavaliere Bonelli, inspector of telegraphs in the Sardinian States. Some time ago I mentioned his application of electricity to the Jacquard loom, whereby he was enabled to dispense with cards, and much of the manipulation necessary for the old system; of weaving; but in the more perfected specimen now about to be exhibited, the inventor has added steam power to supersede manual labor, so that one intelligent workman may attend to many machines at the same time, and the operation of making all kinds of patterns will be easy, cheap, and expeditious, as printing and knitting in different patterns is also performed with similar instruments.—*Turin Cor. London Times.*

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT.—Make weak alum water, and mix your 'British Lustre' with it; put two spoonfuls in a gill of alum water; Let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any parts, before polishing so dry as to look grey, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

INFLAMMATOY RHEUMATISM. A gentleman wishes us to publish the following for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, and all of them in a short time. Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts effected, then a sound cure will be speedily effected.

A down east editor says nothing is sweeter than a warm ardent kiss from one we love, unless it is molasses. This is corroborated by the following couplet from a modern Juliet to Romeo:

Enduring as time is my love to you.
Sweet as molasses, and as sticky too.

SPAIN AND CHURCH PROPERTY.—The value of the property released from mortmain by the new law confiscating church property in Spain, is estimated as high as $300,000,000; but no accurate statistics are yet prepared. Probably the treasury of spain may not realize an actual benefit of more than from $150-000,000 to $200,000,000.

M. Le Maout, the chemist, who has acquired some celebrity at St. Brieuc, (Cotes-du-Nord.) his residence, for his observation of the barometer, as affected by a distant cannonade, states in the *Publicatur de St. Brieuc*, that he announced the cannonade and the assault of Sebastopol from the changes effected in the mercury. He adds that it takes an hour and forty minutes to receive the impression as the guns of Sebastopol on barometers in France.

At the great Paris Exposition, an instrument was exhibited by which the force of the winds can be measured with great facility and the utmost exactness. It was invented by Vice Admiral Drugar of the Swedish navy.

Godey's Lady's Book for December has been received. It is adorned with a superb line engraving and several exquisitely colored plates. The reading matter is entertaining and instructive.

A man named Caldwell, a conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, was tried last week on the charge of embezzling money received from passengers to the extent of $2,500. After a trial, which lasted for several days, Caldwell was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Motion has been maid for a new trial.

PREPARATION FOR THE BOOTS.—To one pint Linseed Oil add two ounces Bee-wax, two ounces white turpentine, one ounce Burgundy Pitch—color with lampblack—melt together and stir well. This preparation when applied faithfully, will prevent leather from soaking water, preserve the boots and keep the feet dry. —*Hallowell Gazette.*

A lawyer being sick, made his last will and testament, and gave all his estate to fools and madmen.

Being asked the reason for doing so, he said,

'From such I got it, and to such I return it again!'

SHARPENING EDGE-TOOLS.—The *National Intelligence* translates the following from a German scientific journal:

It has been long known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it half an hour in water, to which hast been added one twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then wipe it off and after a few hours set it on a bone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformily, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such an improvement remains unexplained.

Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman at the beginning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves consumption of time and labor in whetting, which, moreover, speedily wears out the blade. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes.

MURDER!!

Liquor has again been doing its work in our midst. Our town has enjoyed a short season of quiet since the murder of last summer, but last night this quiet was disturbed, by the commission of one of the most cold blooded murder it has ever been our lot to chronicle. A colored man named Jones a cook in Pike's Saloon, was with a number of others, engaged in playing cards in a house kept by one John Robinson and another colored person, also named Jones, attempting to got into the room; but was not permitted by those inside. Shortly after this, the former Jones went to his house to go to bed, and was followed by the murderer, who asked for admittance but was refused. He then broke in the door, and was put out by Mrs. Jones and another woman, but he again broke in, and Mrs. Jones called her husband to put him out, which he endeavoured to do, and when they had got to the door, the murderer drew a knife, and stabbed the deceased, the point of the knife penetrated the heart. Jones then called upon his wife to bring a stick of wood to defend himself, as he (the murderer) had a knife and was stabbing him. Jones leaned against the wall, and in a few moments expired. The Corner's Jury after investigating the matter, returned a verdict of wilful Murder.

The most horrible part of the story remains to be told. Mrs Jones was in such a beastly state of intoxication, that she lay down on the floor, *making a pillow of the body of her dead husband*, and slept there until morning, perfectly unconcious of all around her, or the dreadful tragedy that had occurred in her house a few hours previous.—*St, Catherines Post.*

Dimensions of Heaven.—"And he measured the city with the reed twelve thousand furlongs. The length and breadth, and the height of it are equal. —*Rev.* 21: 16."—Twelve thousand furlongs. 7,920,000 feet which being cubed, is 499,762,088,006,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this will reserve for the Throne of God and the Court of Heaven, and half the balance for streets leaving a remainder of 124,198,272,-000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and their will be 3,321,-843,750,000,000 rooms. We will suppose the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for 36¼ years making in all 1,700,000,000 for every country, and that the world will stand 100,000 years making in all 270,000,-000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were one hundred worlds equal to this, in number of inhabitants and duration of years, making a total of 27,000,000,000,000,000 person. Then there would be a room 16 feet wide for each person, and yet there would be room.

The Farmer's Bank.

The following is a good description of this model institution:

Vault—Mother earth.

Exchanges—The transplanting of the nursery and garden.

Deposits—Happiness, sobriety, and manly independence.

Assets—Smiling fields, waving with a golden harvest.

Liabilities.—Indebted to God alone who sends the sunshine and the rain.

Dividends—Health, wealth, and pure hearts.

THE COALITION MINISTRY is thus spoken of by the Brockville *Recorder*:

"We hate Coalitions—they are palpable deceits. When one party is ranged against another—the public cannot be wronged far. Corruption will meet with exposure—the outs will take care of that, but a combination formed on the basis of a swindling company, is dangerous to the interests of the country and should be scouted by every lover of honesty. No man, or set of men, can serve to masters. The masters of the ministry are the people;—these are divided into two classes—Reformers and Conservatives—it is therefore impossible for the ministry to please both. To keep office, they may try to please both parties but the story of the old man and his ass exhibits the moral to be expected.

Were the men who composed the ministry true patriots—lovers of their country more than themselves—then there might be some hope. But they are not so. Their antecedents prove this. majority of the Upper Canada section have openly given the lie to all their former professions. There can be nothing to admire—nothing to claim confidence—nothing to hope for in men of this stamp. Political bankrupts if bankrupt in nothing more suspicion will ever hang round them. There is but one way to treat deceivers—out with them and leave the Governor General the chance of selecting another ministry from the two Houses of Parliament.—Canada must be barren indeed if a better stock of Statesmen cannot be produced than the crop of incapables at present luxuriating in the Cabinet Preserves of Canada."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The London *Mining Journal* thus speaks of the bridge now constructing for the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal:—

SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF MODERN ENGINEERING.—That stupendous undertaking the Victoria Bridge across the St Lawrence on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada which was commenced just before the close of the last year, is now rapidly progressing. The total length on completion will be 8,386 feet—that is to say embankment in approaches 2,366 feet; abutments 484; tubular railway bridge 6,128 feet. The weight of the wrought iron tube, through which the railway will pass is estimated by the engineers at no less than 10,400 tons and the masonry in supports and abutments, and containing 27,500,000 cubic feet. The number of bearings or openings *quasi* arches by which the river will be spanned, is 33. The height of the centre of the tube above the waterline will be 60 feet, which at the abutments will be 36 feet. The depth of the tube in the centre is 21 feet, and that at the abutments 18 feet 6 inches. The width is 16 feet. Mr. Robert Stephenson, M. P., and Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Ross are the engineers, and Messrs, Peto Brassey Betts and Jackson the contractors. This magnificent work when completed in design resembling that of the bridge across the Menai will be the most extensive viaduct on this principle which the science of modern engineering can so essentially claim as its own.

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Brockville section of the Grand Trunk Railway about three miles this side of Cornwall, The engine of the down passenger train at the above mentioned place struck the end of a rail which had been started by the frost, throwing it off the track as well as the baggage car, No injury was suffered by the passengers. The engineer died in few hours from the injuries received and the life of one of the firemen is despaired of.

HORRID DEATH.—A young lady aged fifteen years named Mary Schaeffer, met with her death at Baltimore on Monday evening in a shocking manner. She was nurse in the family with whom she resided and had taken the children she had in charge to bed and sitting down near a table upon which she placed a camphene lamp she fell asleep and by some means overturning the lamp into her lap she was soon enveloped in flames when rushing into the street the air caused the flames to spread over her person with such rapidity as to defy all efforts to save her. Her flesh was so burned as to drop off in pieces. Her agonies are described as most terrible up to her death.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.—On Friday evening a man by the name of Mitchell has some gill nets out in the lake about four miles below Long Point Light House and offered six young men a reward if they would go out and take up the nets as they were likely to be destroyed in the storm. The young men were foolish enough to risk their lives and Mitchell was cruel enough to let them and consequently the boat upset in the storm about thirty rods from shore and four persons met a watery grave. But the worst part of it is, that a number were looking on when the boat upset, and only two could be induced to aid in procuring a boat which had to be drawn over the beach to launch, When they had got the boat launched another one volunteered to man her, and they then started to the rescue but could only save two the rest perished. The names of the drowned were two boys by the name of Ferguson one Stoufles and one Moor.—*Picton (C. W.) Times.*

ACCIDENT DEATH.—Thomas Dubord a pilot from Montreal while in a state of intoxication fell down the stairs of a tavern in St. Peter Street and was so much injured that he died within twenty-four hours after. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned,—*Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 30.*

HOG-KILLING COMMENCED.—Messrs Hull Hunt, & Co, slaughtered about seven hundred head of hogs yesterday. Messrs. Walkins, Dowsley & Co, also slaughtered a few head. By the last of the week we may expect this important branch of Louisville interests to be under full headway. Prices are nominal—$4 50 gross is the highest figure paid. Holders are asking more—while buyers continue to refuse any farther advance. About two hundred and forty thousand hogs are arranged for around the falls of the Ohio and it is estimated that from 80,000 to 100,000 more will reach this market.—*Cincinnati Democrat Nov 22.*

KILLED BY STRONG DRINK.—Coroner's inquests were held on Sunday in Newark (N.J) on the bodies of two men whose lives were destroyed by the use of liquor such as is retailed in different parts of the city in secret and openly in defiance of law. One case held by Coroner Baldwin especially betrays a progress in this criminal traffic which is truly startling. The body of a man was found lying dead under a shed in Lock Street and an examination of the case by Dr. G. Grant indicated that the death was caused by a powerful narcotic poison. It appeared, on investigation that he had indulged too freely in a compound called "*Cat*," which is supposed to be *a mixture of cider spirits turpentine sulphuric acid and tobacco juice!* and it is said to be sold in all the low grogeries of that vicinity to boatmen and others. The coroner returned a verdict of death by poison. When found he had a bottle in his pocket containing some of the poison.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The fortunate gentleman is Mr. Zimmeman, at present perhaps one of the largest contractors in the country. He was associated with Samuel Farwell of this city in the building of the Great Western Railroad through Canada West and has built we know not how many Railroads since. He is a man of most wonderful energy and business sagacity. When he first bought "rock land," above referred to he was rallied upon having made at least for once an unfortunate investment, He commenced life as a day-laborer on the canal, and has risen up to be one of the wealthiest men in the country.—*Utica Herald.*

THE LAST YANKEE CRY.—No English! no Irish! no Germans! no Taxes! no Government! no Babies!—Know-Nothing!!!—*Punch.*

THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

Camp before Sebastopol, Nov, 3.

For the last two days there had been a great deal of movement in the moveable—that is the French—part of the allied armies. Several bodies of infantry belonging to the divisions composing the *corps d'armee*, which is forming our right wing, have come back from the Baidar side to occupy their old position on the plateau of the Chersonese. For him who has seen the position which those troops have held on the heights of Baidar, this retrograde movement in the beginning of November when every one is looking with apprehension, to the skies for the first storm and when a strong south wind at the same time seem to give reality to the apprehension can have nothing very surprising. The series of heights above Baidar on which they have been spread from essentially an offensive and not a defensive position. From the large indented plateau of Kamur-Tchesne, which runs down from Czembash to the gorge of the Tchernaya at Aisu, up to the bold naked rock called Yaila Bashi, the last promontory of the great Yaila range there extends a number of plateaus and hillocks which on one side over look the valley of Baidar and on the other the valley of the Upper Belbek and the defile of Aitodor. For an army engaged in offensive operations therefore this extended position offers the advantages of an encampment in a line of battle which cannot be turned; it threatens the enemy on all sides and leaves him uncertain, as the troops can be thrown with great facility on every point. Besides this in summer the occupation of all the heights become necessary because, as the two roads which lead over this chain are separated by several miles distance from each other it would have been possible for an enterprising enemy to force a way through the intermediate heights, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground and the copiousness of brushwood.

Now that offensive operations can no longer be thought of for this year a defensive position which can be held as easily as possible become necessary, and this long line over which the French troops have been scattered begins to show its inconveniences.

So far off from their resources the feeding of a large body of men becomes a very serious consideration especially if it be added that these heights have absolutely no strategical importance for the next campaign as they may be taken at any moment by any army for the trouble of marching up, and as, besides this, they may easily be turned by a flank movement from either the Tchoulilou valley or that of the Apa.

Hitherto the French have not abandoned all the heights but only drawn in those posts which were too much advanced, but the large bodies of all arms, which have been retiring for the last two days show evidently their intention of occupying only the two roads over the heights to Czempash and Kolulus, both of which have been fortified in the most commanding points and of considering even those points rather as advanced posts than as forming part of their defence which must always be more or less the Tchernaya.

There seems to be however another circumstance be sides the necessity of contracting our too extended line for the winter which may be brought into connexion with the movement of the French troops. Yesterday afternoon a younker or cadet, who according to his own account was for some slight offence taken from the regiment and attached as a punishment to the Cossacks, came over to us, and among other valuable information brought the news that the Russian army of the Crimea about 70,000 men has received orders and was preparing to attack our lines especially our right, from Tchorgoun to the extreme right on the 6th or 7th of this month, and if the attack should not succeed the army, had orders to evacuate the Crimea and to take up its position at Kherson or Nicholaieff. According to the accounts of the younker who seems to be marvellously well informed of everything the preparation for the retreat are already made.

The heavy position guns which were in the batteries on the Mackenzie heights have been removed, and replaced by others of lighter calibre. The heavy baggage has likewise gone.

So here we are two months after the fall of Sebastopol, setting down for the winter under an apprehension of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for itself. A victorious army, which has driven out the enemy from the strongest position behind which soldiers ever fought—an army which is as numerous, if not more so than when it gained this victory is reduced to defend itself against the vanquished army.

The attack may take place or not but the circumstance that an idea of it, although very improbable, is not impossible is nearly as significant as if the attack had actually taken place; it is the judgment on our "operations" during the last two months. We have left the enemy time to recover from the effects of their retreat and two months of undisturbed rest is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any breakage in the perfect machinery of their military discipline. They have as well as we ourselves been relieved from the harassing trench work which imposed upon them such sacrifices, and not being pressed from any side there is nothing to prevent them from making an attack if this should enter into their plan of operations. It seems much more difficult to understand why they should forsake their advantageous defensive position, and risk everything on the slight chances of a successful attack. It is well-known fact in Russian military history that her success in arms has always been owing to the perseverance and tenacity with which she tired out her adversaries rather than to any brilliant acts of daring; and whenever she attempted any of the latter she nearly always failed. She gains her point by the weakness of her opponents and not by her own strength. The present war confirms this fully. On the Danube she kept the whole Turkish army at bay with a considerable inferior force; but when she tried the offensive by bemagine Silistria her armies were unable to

overcome a handful of Araba and Arnout Irregulars. In the Crimea the Russian army, notwithstanding its repeated efforts could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even recent events in Asia prove the same. As long as the Russian army was satisfied with investing Kars the place seemed lost and one may say it has been relieved by the Russian attack. It would be wonderful if the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, were not aware of its strength and weakness; and if, instead of profiting by our faults they should think of committing themselves to one which may be fatal to them they must have entirely forgotten the maxim of Peter the Great who after the disastrous battle of Narva consoled himself with the idea that it would be the faults of the Swedes which would teach him how to win—an idea fully realized by the battle of Pultowa.

Besides this the source from which the information about an impending attack comes seems to be suspicious. The younker as I have sard is marvellously well informed about everything which the Russians intended to do; this is the more surprising as he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can know less about the movements of the army than the little, the troops in the rear may gather from what they see. If one adds to this the slight cause which he gives for his desertion—namely his punishment to serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence of a love affair—one cannot help doubting the information which he brought.

But, even while doubting one cannot help now that the apprehension of an attack has been again evoked, looking at the Russian line with more interest than usual, and fixing one's attention even on comparatively slight signs of life on that side, which one would have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for the last two days, but especially yesterday the Russians have been burning the fuize on the Mackenzie it may have been an incident but the line of fire deemed too regular not suggest the idea that it was by design that it took place. The Tchoulicu valley is swarming with Cossacks. They are likewise more numerous on all the hills about Apu and Ozembash.

A party of the Quartermaster General's Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was hindered by them from finishing their work. Up to Tuesday the whole camp turned out every morning before day break in consequence of the rumors of an attack which arose some time ago; it has been countermanded since; now I suppose it will be again taken up.

The north side is rather more quiet than it has been for some time past. Scarcely a score of shots are fired from either sides in 24 hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing,—at any rate, in the way it has been done hitherto and each party, although so close to the other as to be on some points within grape distance, goes about its own business without caring much for the neighborhood of the other.

On Thursday last a heavy explosion took place in the direction of the old Flagstaff Battery but only one man is said to have been hurt by it. There are undoubtedly numbers of partial magazines remaining hidden in the works which the Russians have abandoned and accidents are therefore liable to occur. Only the other day an officer of the Land Transport Corps who was raising up the deal planks in one of the ruined houses in the Kara belnais, which are in great request for stabling purposes, found a magazine full of powder and cartridges under the floor. Other narrow escapes and accidents are occurring among the fatigue parties sent down to bring up building materials. More than one man has been hurt by beams falling or chimneys tumbling down upon them.

The activity in hutting and road making has not decreased, as you may imagine from the fact that a few days ago in the 4th Regiment there were only 25 off duty, and it was impossible for the Commissariat Department to get ten men to send down for stone and bricks to Sebastopol.

The huts of the Highland Division are nearly all erected and they present in spite of their ugliness, a picturesque appearance placed as the are in terraces on a rapid slope descending from the little chapel behind Kamara towards the river Varnutka. They form just in the same way as last year the guard of the plain of Balaklava from the Baidar side only that they are not in the first but in the second line acting thus as reserves to the Sardinians at Tchorgoun and to the French at Alsu.

The Sardinians are decidedly in advance of the rest of the allied armies in hutting. Those for the men are finished for the officers wooden huts have been sent out which however will scarcely be required as the greatest part of them have contrived to build very neat stone houses.

Wooden huts are likewise beginning to arise on the Feduikhine heights and on the hills with the old Turkish redoubts, where the French are encamped.

The road-making has led to an interesting discovery. All about the plateau of the Chersonese you find traces of old buildings scattered about in various directions, and easily recognizable from the number of large cut stones lying about. One of those heaps just on the top of the Col de Balaklava a few hundred yards from the English headquarters must have struck every one last year coming up from Balaklava to the plateau. During the winter however, French cavalry was encamped near the spot and the consequence was that most of the stones which were lying above ground were taking away for hut and kitchen building and thus were scattered about leaving no mark on the place where they had been taken from. About a week ago a party of the 4th Foot was collecting stones in that place and one of the men found an old coin, which he brought to his officer, Lieutenant Nash who in his turn told the thing to Captain Patton of the same regiment. This latter went up with the coin to Colonel Munroe, of the 39th who being himself an antiquarian took up the matter and received permission from head quarters to employ every day 50 men of his regiment in excavating these ruins. The result nearly repaid the labor and a circular building about 30 feet in diameter, with the traces of two lateral lines of walls one running in a southerly, the other in an easterly direction have been laid open. The circular building is divided from north to south by a wall; in the eastern part of the semicircle has formed is the door which faces south and a kind of well narrow at the mouth and then expanding as it descends lower down; opposite to it is a large slab forming a parallelogram of about eight feet by four standing upright and surrounded by a circular wall of small stone different in construction from the rest of the building, which is composed of the regular cut stone of Greek architecture. But the most curious thing in this compartment is a slab horizontally imbedded in the corner formed by the north side of the outside wall and the partition wall. The edges of it are somewhat higher than the middle and on the end of the slab which faces the interior kind of gutter is cut out as if to facilitate the running down of fluid.

A similar stone is on the other side of the partition wall only having the gutter in a right angle with that of the slab in the first compartment. The second compartment itself is divided from east to west by a wall, on both sides of which the whole remaining space is filled with the remains of 13 large circular earthen vessels of about four feet in diameter. They are all broken to pieces and only held by adhearing to the earth in which they lie. They most have been of an amphora shape, narrow at the mouth as one can see from the fragments of edges which have been dug out. On the sides of some there are triangular rivets of lead very likely old repairs; two of the vases are double one inside of the other. Neither the part of the buildings yet laid open nor the different objects found in the rubbish throw much light on the nature of the building. The objects found consists of eight or ten brass coins, all of the same kind marked on both with what looks like a cross with the points split and inclining downwards: a heap of remains of jars, on a piece of which I thought I recognized Arabic characters; some bones of animals and the figure of a man from the legs downwards.

Celonel Munroe thinks that it may be a Grecian temple that the earthen jars were there to receive the blood of victims which flowed in from two slabs which he supposes to be the altars where the sacrifice was performed I cannot help thinking it resembles more the circular tower of a fortress with the well which resembles exactly the wells abounding in the neighborhood of Eupatoria and still in use. Nearly at the head of every ravine leading down from the upper part of the plateau of Chersonese towards the sea or the harbor of Sebastopol you can see the traces of buildings with the same kind of square stones and there are often two corresponding ones as is the case on the place where the excavation has taken place. On the opposite side just below the French head-quarters there is another such heap of ruins as I remember to have seen on the site of the excavation last year which contains very likely a similar building. Between the two in the hollow formed by the beginning of the ravine, which is no other than the ravine leading to the dockyard creek is a well which ought to be perhaps brought into connexion with the two buildings. Of course it is only by future excavations that the questions can be desided; the earthen jars seem the greatest puzzle unless one perhaps supposed them to have been magazines for grain which are even now not uncommon in some parts of the East.

The cavelry is at last preparing for embarking. The Eupatorian Brigade will go first direct down to Scutari. The Heavy Brigade is going to the same place while Hussar Brigade is said to be going to Ismir. The heavy baggage of the former as well as sick horses have already been sent down by the Himalaya.

The weather which on the last day of October seemed inclined to change, is again settled. We have had the most disagreeble sirroccos for the last few days which raised the most insupportable clouds of dust and reanimated in a fearful degree, the flies which the cold weather in the beginning of September seemed to have killed. The sky is bright, which is a blessing for the roads require a few days before they are ready; while on the other hand it seems to be rather provoking to contemplate such fine campaigning weather from the heights above Sebastopol.

A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A POLICY.

Mongrel natures seem ever incapable of consistency or courage. They never rise above the lowest level. Their instincts are mean, cowardly, treacherous, as their capacities are fitful, weak, one-sided. They may serve momentary uses, but they are not liked or trusted, nevertheless,

Mongrel Governments are not exempted from the operation of this universal law. They have their origin in circumstances antagonistic to all reverence for fidelity and truth as the bases of public policy, and are only found in eras pregnant with corruption and intrigue. They always have been, and always will be, contrivances to further sinister designs. The necessities for their existence preclude their recognition of clear, well defined principles, and condemn them, from birth to death, to huckstering and compromise. They are like a ship at sea, without rudder or compass—tossed and driven hither and thither by each succeeding gust, with destruction as the only conceivable contingency. They have no aim, no rallying-cry, but exediency—not the adaptation of honest ideas to honest purposes—but the trimming, time serving, sale and surrender of the functions and responsibilities of authority to advance the interests of coalesced factions.

We must not wonder, then, that the Coalition which happens now to hold the reins of office in this Colony, manifests no regard to a popular demand for a proclaimed policy. Any other course would be at variance with the instincts and exigencies of its governmental existence. Its advent was marked by a shameless defiance of the claims and obligations of principle. It did not offer any pretence of prior conversion, or pressing public requirement. It was neither more nor less than a clumsy amalgamation, to secure a position in the aggregate, which each individual part had impatiently coveted. Thus originating, it is plain that we perpetrate an absurdity when we seek an exposition of policy, in view of the approaching gathering of the Legislature. The Coalition cannot reveal what it has not—what it never had—what it was never meant to have. It cannot exhibit any single idea, or any cluster of ideas, as the source of its vitality. It cannot develop any proper object to be achieved by its measures, or any tangible test by which it has resolved to stand or fall. The only ground it has ventured to occupy—the only ground of which its organists have a conception—is too rotten to be presented voluntarily, or in any other aspect than that of mystery and doubt. To describe it in direct terms, would be to provoke shouts of derision, louder and more general than those which already greet the ears of the Ministry and their remaining adherents. It would be to avow motives and considerations which the most aud-

ent of prostituted power has
atured openly to palliate or de-

idge, it is said, one day found
seated at a friend's dinner table,
proximity to a gentleman who
no fondness for talk. His pre-
physiognomy, a well rounded
d a look that had an air of ab-
about it, awakened Coleridge's
to know more about his neigh-
ate and drank in silence, and
really thought that the dumb-
ded a guarantee of more than
rofundity. In due season, a rich
ding, reeking with brandy sauce,
e gaze of the dumb philosopher,
indled, his hands rubbed ecsta-
together, while he exclaimed,
the chap for me." The scene
sentence dispelled Coleridge's
he discovered that silence is
variable indicator of wisdom,
wed thereafter to seek some more
riterion.
tory may teach the Coalitionists
They are certainly dumb
ficulties. Laughed at and tor-
on all hands, teased by the
postulations of the Niles family,
by professions of their own can-
f the Congor stamp, they have
strong provocations to a pro-
of their purposes. Still they
on the matters which wound
t deeply. They acknowledge
ntary toasts, and yet are as tho'
e not. They receive golden gifts
isarm criticism, attribute them
litical influences. But let them
ive themselves. Let them
Coleridge and beware. Their
ill not shield them for ever. An
at hand more severe by far than
rty or Assize court, and when
come, they will be constrain-
another tack. What is open
To publish unreservedly their
e and that of their supporters
mpt to reduce legislation to a
es of hand to mouth expedients?
ck upon the stale trick of their
ignals, by urging pathetically
Queens government must be
" and that they—the nominees
rancis Hincks—are the only
erform the arduous duty? We
. In any case, we predict,
n words will betray them.—

e Herald

ED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT
DOLLAR A YEAR!!

CTON-PLACE, DEC. 13, 1855.

blish, to-day, the news brought
ope by the steamship 'America,'
later. The most important
the news is that a treaty has
luded with Sweden, to take
ect both by sea and land in
. Crimean affairs still remain
y change worthy of note; and
bility is that no startling news
rd from that quarter, during
season. Wilmer and Smith's
ates that there has been a
al of speculation in England
ll kinds of articles of domestic
on. In sugar, for example,
nearly doubled in the price
last twelve months, some
e cleared £200,000 by their
hile others have netted £50,
on. The prices of bread
ished every one, even the far-
selves. The harvest was good
pples in America ready for
n, are known to be large, and
ead still holds up to the price
. The Emperor of France is
re originated the cry of a
arvest in that country, in order
ain to the ports of his king-
e crop was somewhat under
e in France it is true, but not
s to give serious alarm. But
g that people either hungry,
ting hunger, are more liable
impulses than the well fed,
d to guard against possibilities,
he government organ cried
It is supposed that ere long
e a very rapid decline in the
ead in England.

opes of peace are founded upon
of Louis Napoleon at the
e Paris industrial Exposition.
ith its pacific phraseology is
re than an appeal to the other
Europe to declare on the side
s or to attempt hostilities
ssia, and by a general pres-
ce that power to yield.

ailed accounts from the Cri-
that a belief prevailed in the
e allies that a battle there was
; but the assertion rests on
able authority, that of a Rus-
on account of some trifling
According to this youth's
Russians, 70,000 strong,
ring to attack the lines of the
Tchergoun, and if the attack
ceed, the army had orders to
e Crimea and retire upon
d Nicolaieff. This contem-
ck, however improbable, was
s a thing that might be, and
ation of its likelihood, it is
that the Russians had burned
n the heights of Mackenzie,
are encamped, the better to
eir movements. It was con-
at the attack would be made
r 7th instant, but as twelve
assed, the intention, if it was
med, has probably been aban-
e same time it will be remem-
when the Russians attacked
and Sardinians in July last,
melancholy results to them-
mation of the attack was
ed by deserters to the allied
at least a fortnight before it
The notion was ridiculed at
d it was probably the recol-
s circumstance which has
lief in the cadet's story.
ne to the belief that the
a ruse to throw the Allies
rd, and enable the Russians
e more easily. In these
s the Russians are antici-

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes as follows:—

"I stated in my last letter, contrary to the majority of opinions which then prevailed, that great events may yet be looked for from the Crimea before the close of the season; and since that time this opinion has been greatly strengthened by each arrival from that quarter. It had been supposed for some weeks that the campaign was at an end, and that each party is satisfied with the position which he held, would quietly settle into winter quarters, and await the opening of the Spring season. Such is now evidently not the intention of the Generals in command. Every arrival shows clearly that the armies are approaching each other in such a way that one or the other must give battle, they cannot remain as they are. If Gortschakoff offers battle and is defeated, there is yet time to make his escape from the Crimea; if he succeeds, his lines will be in no danger for the balance of the season. News of an exciting character is momentarily expected.

The editorial correspondence of the Whig gives the following particulars of extensive sales of Land recently made by George Brown, Esq., M. P. P. They afford a striking evidence of the rapid progress making in Canada:—

"The Great Western Railroad between London and Windsor literally runs through an uncultivated wilderness, for not one single clearing can be seen but what has been made since the road was commenced. At present the line is dotted with new villages, whose names have not yet travelled eastward, viz., Komoko, Eckrid, Mosa, Mount Bridges, Wardsville, Thamesville, Bothwell, and Newton. At there new places there is a Station or Switch, and at all there are a few clearings and some half dozen houses. But lots at these villages sell at fabulous prices, and speculation is most active. Take the most recent instance. Mr. George Brown (of the *Globe*) some few years ago bought a wild lot in the Township of Zone, on the line of the railway, seven miles west of Thamesville, and twenty two miles east of Chatham. This lot he partially cleared, having sold the wood to the Railroad Company, and then had it regularly surveyed and divided into village lots of a quarter of an acre each. Of these lots he called a sale, and yesterday sold at public auction upwards of £6000 worth, and when the sale was closed, disposed of £6000 worth more by private bargains; thus realizing more than £12,000 for a part of a lot of land that originally cost him £80! What Mr. George Brown has just done, others have done before him, and are doing every day. Mr. Shibbley Vosbdrgh, of Chatham, has a block of 12,000 acres on the immediate line of the railway, six miles east of Chatham. This place he calls "Newton." On it he has cleared a few hundred acres, selling the wood to the Company, and has built one good house and several smaller ones, and is now engaged in putting up a Steam Saw Mill. Well in a few months more he will have the plot of land surveyed and divided into village and water lots (for the Thames is close at hand,)—then, how many thousand pounds he may realize is more than I can imagine; so rife is village speculation, and so eager are men to invest!

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Montreal *Gazette* is happy to learn that the section of the Grand Trunk Railway between that city and Brockville, has already all the business it can conveniently do, with its present number of trains, and we have heard it rumoured that the Company will be compelled to put on an additional passenger train per day.

The New York *Tribune* says, that an order has been issued by the Government of Wurtemburg, by which all proper steps are to be taken in order to prevent the United States from sending back the pauper emigrants and convicts which the German States have so kindly sent to America. The *Tribune* thinks that this is abusing hospitality a little too much. New York is to be made a Botany Bay for German paupers, and then is not to be allowed to send them back at her own expense.

The Secretary of the Russian legation to the United States, who came a passenger in the steamer *Washington*, was robbed in Washington, D. C., of five hundred Holland ducats, valued at about one thousand dollars.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The line from Galt to Preston is now open for regular business, and it is expected to have the line from Hamilton to Toronto opened early in December.

OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TO ST. THOMAS.—This section of the Grand Trunk road was opened on the 3rd inst., after which two trains a day will run between Point Levi and St. Thomas. The time occupied on the way, about 45 miles, allowing for the lost ground gone over to make the junction at the Chaudiere bridge, is a little over two hours. An experimental trip to which the members of the press and others were invited, took place on the 1st inst.

FATAL RELIGIOUS FEUD.—The Montreal Gazette says that a murder committed at Sylvester, County of Lotbiniere, in the vicinity of Quebec, is exciting a good deal of attention, and threatens to breed serious disturbances unless the Government take effective measures to bring the offenders to justice. The crime seems to have been the result in great part of religious feud, and the offenders have been screened from justice by their co-religionists, who resisted and made captives of the officers of justice sent to apprehend those charged with the murder.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—From the London Free Press we learn that on Thursday night a man named Irwin was arrested in that city charged with having attempted to set fire to his house. On seeing a light in the building at a late hour, the door was opened by the watchman who observed on the floor a quantity of live coals, which the prisoner refused to sweep out of doors, saying "it was none of his business to interfere; that the house might burn." Irwin has been committed for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

GREAT CANAL PROJECT.—A project has been started in Louisiana to connect the Mississippi River with Lake Borgne by a canal, cut from a point eleven miles below New Orleans to an intersection with Bayou Philipon. It is believed that by the construction of this work, up country produce could be landed at Mobile, and other places of consumption along the Gulf seaboard, at one half the cost of freight and charges, and vice-versa, by the avoidance of the reshipments and expense of consignment at New Orleans.

A STINGING ANT.—In Australia there is an ant about an inch long called the 'bull dog,' which stings with its tail as fiercely as a wasp. They are very tenacious of life, and the only way to kill them is to crush them to pieces.—Speaking of them, Wm. Howitt says, 'as to killing them by cutting them to pieces, that is hopeless; cut them in two, and the head will immediately sieze the body, and grip it fiercely with its nippers, and the tail will sting away at the head. They never trouble themselves to die."

THE "BIG DRUMMER."—The other morning when the Russians bolted from the Redan, Robert Macready, "the big drummer" of the 42nd, chased three Russian bandsmen, captured and drank their raki, and also brought off their biggest drum as a prize, which is at this moment the regimental drum of the 42nd.

The Brampton *Standard* states that Samuel Petterson, Esq., one of the Councilors of the Village of Brampton, intends to canvass the County of Peel, at the next general election, on the following platform, viz:—Representation based on population; No Sectarian Schools; No Sectarian Legislation; No Nunneries; Separation of the Counties, if demanded by the majority, and no connection between Church and State.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Jean Blanc of New Orleans, represented to be an agriculturist of considerable scientific attainments, has attained letters patent from the United States for the purpose of converting thirty different variety of plants, which grow wild in various sections of the Union, into flax of great strength and beautiful texture. Among the most interesting of the specimens are the flax from the stalks of the cotton plant, large quantities of which are burned on the Southern plantations, to get them out of the way; the centuary tree of wild Manilla, which grows in abundance in Florida; the wild holly hock, with a fibre ten to fifteen feet feet long; the gold nankeen, of a natural nankeen color; the vegetable silk, and the vegetable wool. The process of preparation is simple and effectual, preserving all the strength of the staple, and so economical that the flax can be sold at prices far below those at which the article is now sold.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—From the Galt *Reporter* we learn that, on the 28th ult., an old man named Allan, connected with a respected family in Dumfries, was killed on his journey homewards from Galt. He had been to Galt on business, and was to return in the afternoon, when his continued absence alarmed his relatives, and they set out in search of him. On the road between Little's Tavern and Branchton, near a steep descent on Mr. McLeish's farm, the wagon in which he rode was found with the horse's head close upon the fence. The old man was lying lifeless on the ground. It is surmised that he was struck against a stone. Conjestion of the brain ensued, which instantly deprived him of life.

FALL IN WHEAT.—We learn from the Chicago *Citizen* that in consequence of the increasing withdrawal of vessels to lay up for the winter, wheat has fallen to $1 30. It is time there should be a decline somewhere.

A gentleman residing in Mount Vernon, Maine, has raised in the open air for the last three years, the coffee plant, the seed of which was brought five years ago from Cuba. It grows about two feet high, and produces its berries in pods something like peas. Plants, he says have matured, even this season, and the berries ripened without injury from frosts.

The Richmond *Despatch* learns that an explosion of fire damp occurred in the English Company's pits, at the Black Heath Mines, on Monday, by which three of the workmen were instantly killed and three badly wounded. Fourteen other persons who were in the mines at the time escaped unhurt. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A man named Thomas O'Connel, was found dead, with a deep wound in his breast, at Oakville, on the 23rd ultimo. We learn also, that the mail carrier between Stratford and Goderich was fired upon by some person, while travelling on the highway, on Sunday night week.

A man was placed a few days ago in a Lunatic Asylum at Berlin, to be treated for mental alienation, brought on by the use of hair dye. On examining the dye which he had employed, it was ascertained to be composed of lead, mercury, and lunar caustic. It produced violent pain in the head, and at length led to madness,

Officers O'Leary and Colombe arrested at Montreal, on Wednesday, two Germans, on suspicion of counterfeiting bills. In their possession was found a plate for counterfeiting two dollar Montreal Bank Bills, and a quantity of counterfeit money.

A Boston paper says that a vessel that recently arrived in that city from a voyage among the New Hebrides, brings the intelligence that on the Island of Fate, some of the missionary teachers with their wives, left there on the last voyage, had been barbarously murdered. Only nineteen days after they were landed under the most cheering circumstances, the two Raratonguan teachers and their wives were murdered to furnish materials for a horrid cannibal banquet. The real reason of this sudden act of cruelty could not be learned.

CURIOUS ELOPEMENT.—The Chicago *Democrat* says, that a woman arrived in that place a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking East for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

THE REDEMPTION OF IRELAND.

New York advices of the 4th instant, state that a meeting of delegates from the different Irish organizations in the United States and Canada is now in session at the Astor House. About 150 delegates are in attendance and more are expected. The object of the meeting is supposed to have reference to the movements now on foot for securing the redemption of Ireland by means of an invasion from this country. Other parties are not admitted, and the proceedings are kept private.

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT IN KANSAS.

A Washington despatch of the 4th, is as follows:—

"The *National Intelligencer* states that the President has received a despatch from the Governor of Kansas, stating that civil war is actually threatened in that State, and demanding prompt assistance from the Government. The President has ordered that troops be immediately despatched from the nearest posts to the scene of disaster."

ARREST FOR MURDER.

The Thorold "Gazette" says that two men, named William Meikel and John Haun, have been arrested for the murder of a woman whose body was found in one of the locks of the canal on the 24th ultimo. It appears that a Coroner's inquest had been held immediately, but no one, then, acknowledged having ever seen the woman before, and jury imagining she was a German emigrant, who had fallen off one of the steamers going through the canal, gave a verdict in accordance with that impression. A few days since, however, Captain Hixon of the brig Champlain, gave information implicating the above prisoners, who had been in the society of the deceased, under suspicious circumstances, a few days prior to the finding of the body, and they have both been committed for trial.

EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.

An inquest was held on the 21st ult., at Collingwood Harbor, before Alex. Stephens, Esq., M. D., Coroner, on the body of Boulton Switzer, an employee in the service of the O. S. & H. R. Road. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was, while in the performance of his duty, crushed between two freight cars, and the injuries he received were so severe as to cause his death immediately. No proof was adduced as to the accident having occurred through the fault of any one. Switzer himself appeared careless as to his personal safety. The jury, however, returned a verdict to the effect "That Bolton Switzer met his death through the carelessness of the O. S. & H. Railroad, and that a deodand be levied on the engine "Lady Elgin," and four freight cars, to the amount of Five Hundred Pounds, in consideration of such carelessness."—*Barrie Herald.*

GREAT BEAR HUNT ON LAKE SCUGOG.

On Thursday, the 13th ultimo, as the steamer *Woodman*, Captain McCulloch was plying, her daily route between Lindsay and Port Perry, the keen eye of the Captain discovered a large black bear, leisurely taking a trip by water for the benefit of his health. It is supposed he was *en route* for the quiet island of Scugog, to take up his winter quarters. The captain gave chase, and when near enough, fired a couple of shots at Mr. Bruin, who, not liking such practice, turned about for the main land, but steam followed in his track, and another ball from the unerring rifle of the captain finished his water excursion. Upon being hoisted on deck, skinned and dressed, he was found to weigh 375 pounds, perfectly encased with fat between two and three inches thick. He was upwards of three feet in height and six feet two inches in length. He was the fattest bear we ever beheld. The generous captain was literally besieged by the lovers of bear meat for cuts, until it was all given away to his friends; he did manage to reserve a splendid launch as a present to his friend Mr. J. Catton, of Toronto, who owns part of the boat. He tells us that bears are very plentiful in that section of the County of Ontario. The skin was in splendid order for dressing for a winter robe, for a sleigh.—*Whitby Reporter.*

SPRINGTOWN, Dec. 1, 1855.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Protestant faith, of the Township of Bagot, held this day in the house of Francis Joyce, for devising the best means of building a Protestant Church in this place, Mr. James Wilson was called to the chair, and John Halliday appointed secretary.

Moved by G. McCrea, Esq., seconded by Wm. Halliday,

That a Building Committee be named for the purpose of receiving tenders for the erection and enclosing of the said Church.

Moved by Hugh McFadden, seconded by A. McDonald,

That the following persons be appointed a Building Committee, with full power to receive subscriptions and tenders, and to superintend the work, viz: G. McCrea, Esq., Mr. James Wilson, Mr. John Brill, Mr. Francis Joyce, Mr. William Halliday, and Mr. Hugh McFadden, and that the members of Committee present do now proceed to nominate a chairman and secretary out of their own number, when Mr. James Wilson was appointed chairman, and William Halliday secretary and treasurer.

Moved by Mr. George McEwen, seconded by Mr. Francis Joyce,

That this meeting wish to express publicly their gratitude to the gentlemen connected with the lumber trade, both Protestant and Catholic, on this River, who have already subscribed so liberally for the erection of the Church at this place, and they further venture to hope that their fellow-christians will further extend their charitable aid until the building will be completed, as the isolated position of the inhabitants of this Township, and the fewness of their number, precludes the possibility of their accomplishing so desirable an object, without the aid of friends to the cause.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. James Wilson, for his impartial conduct in the chair, and also to Mr. John Halliday, as secretary.

(Signed,)
JAMES WILSON,
Chairman.
JOHN HALLIDAY,
Secretary.

WILD TURKIES.—These birds are very numerous along the Western portion of the Grand Trunk Railway, and a freight train killed nearly half a dozen of them a few days ago. They are occasionally to be seen in flocks of 10 and 20 running along the track.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

New York, Dec. 6.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Havre via Southampton, arrived here this noon, with dates not so late as those by the America at Halifax, but we find some interesting items in her papers not sent from Halifax.

Three Magazines belonging to the French Artillery had been blown up near Ishmael, killing seventy soldiers and two officers, and wounding 200 soldiers and 10 officers. The magazines contained 30,000 kilogrammes of powder 300,000 cartridges, and 300 charges of shot,—all of which were destroyed.

A large quantity of Russian grain had been destroyed on the Circassian coast.

A terrible fire occurred in the Government Bakery, 28,000 quintals of corn and an equal quantity of flour and biscuit were burned.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived out on the 18th.

The destruction of the Russian grain on the coast near Cherskernan was effected by an Allied flotilla sent for the purpose. The grain was intended for the Crimean army, and was packed in 6 tiers, which extended a mile along the coast.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff as Chief of the Staff, and appointed Gen. Adlenburg in his stead.

Advices from Kars state that General Mouravieff, overcome by his defeat before Kars, had become insane, and Gen. Busoff had been summoned to assume the command.

Arrival of the America."

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Halifax December 5.

The *America* arrived at Halifax early this forenoon bringing dates from Liverpool to Nov 24th, She will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday.

The main feature of the news is that Canrobert had concluded a treaty with Sweden to take active effect both by land and sea in the spring. The rumor however is believed to be premature.

Peace rumors were quite abundant and among others it was asserted that the Czar had given his assent to Prussia informing the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace. All these rumors, however lack confirmation and are regarded as doubtful.

In active hostilities, nothing had occurred since the last advices either in the Crimea or Asia.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

It is stated that the Allies had determined upon a grand bombardment of the Russian position on the North side of Sebastopol.

The King of Sardinia was in Paris, and a cordial reception was being extended to him.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull and a general decline had taken place upon the quotation advised per *Atlantic*, reaching as high, in some cases as ¼d per lb. The week's business was restricted to 35,000 bales nearly all of which was taken by the trade and exporters.

In Breadstuffs a limited business had been transacted and prices had undergone a slight decline—say to the extent of about 2d on Wheat, and 6d each on Flour and Corn.

In Provisions no change of moment had occurred. The market closed steady.

In the London Money Market there was continued stringency; but notwithstanding this drawback the closing quotations for Consols were 88¾ to 88⅞—an advance of nearly 1 per cent upon the rates current at the departure of the last steamer.

SECOND REPORT.

Halifax, December 5.

The *America* arrived at half-past one this morning. The *Ariel* arrived at Havre on the 19th and the *Hermann* at Southampton on the same day.

The *America* sailed for Boston at 3 30 P.M. on the 25th. At 8 next morning passed a steamer off Dungarvon supposed to be the *Baltic*.

At the Crimea both the Allies and Russians were under cover—the former still expecting an attack from the Russians.

The contemplated bombardment of the North side of Sebastopol is to permit the allied fleet to winter in the harbor.

Marimopol, a town on the North coast of the Sea of Azoff was bombarded by the allies on the 13th October. A portion of the town had been fired, when all the Austrian merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over their warehouses and the firing was discontinued.

It is rumored that General Manyel menaces the allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The allies had 30,000 troops there, expecting large reinforcements.

A large allied force had embarked at Eupatoria and sailed westward.

The London *Post* contradicts the story in the *Times* about Canrobert's treaty with Sweden and denmark's adhesion to the Allies.

The rumor that Russia is disposed to make the first advance towards peace is considered unfounded. It is confidently reported however, that the envoy to St. Petersburg visited the Czar at Nicolaeiff with the view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace and that the Czar listened favorably. When the Prussian Cabinet made known the views of the Czar to the Western Powers the latter declared them insufficient; but as Russia and Prussia are still in communication on the subject, and as the Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to come to terms the continuation of negotiations offered some chance of peace.

Copenhagen, Friday,—Canrobert was expected the following day, to remain during the next week.

Constantinople 12th.—At last accounts from Asia, Omer Pacha was expecting a battle having detached a division of his army which was making forced marches by Kutais.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Henry Labouchiere has been appointed Secretary of the Colonies.

3400 Manchester operatives are on a strike, but as yet behave peaceably.

The *Times'* city articles says English funds opened firmer on Friday, and closed dull.

Lady Emilnee Stewart Wortley died at Bayrout on the 29th.

Sir Colin Campbell returned to the Crimea at the end of his leave of absence.

Latest telegraphic from London on Saturday stated that Palmerston was positively determined on the immediate dissolution of Parliament and the calling of a new one in February.

FRANCE.

The King of Sardinia met with a favorable reception at Paris. The Pope's Nuncio left the city the same day, in order to avoid meeting him.

On dit, the Emperor has invited the Pope to baptise his expected child.

All the French gun-boats and mortar vessels are to winter at Scherbourg.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements of troops have been sent to Saragossa, where disturbances are apprehended.

The Spanish Government reported unanimously in favor of joining the alliance; but the declaration is deferred.

RUSSIA.

The Czar arrived at St Petersburg on the 9th.

St. Petersburg letters state that it is believed that after the increased facilities for transportation, in consequence of frost, great quantities of linseed will be sent overland and the general exports after December will be sufficient to effect a fall in the rate of exchange. Great quantities of sulphur saltpetre, and other contraband articles, continue to be sent over the frontier from Memel.

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues Convention opens at Copenhagen on the 20th November. Russia is the only power that sends a special Envoy,—other Governments accrediting their present Ambassadors.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople describe a bad state of affairs there numerous outrages having been committed in the open streets, in consequence of fanaticism and ill-feeling against the Christians. The allied commanders have called on the Turkish Government to prevent further outrages under the threat of taking the police regulation of the city into their own hands.

GREECE.

King Otho opened Parliament on the 12th. He promised to preserve neutrality.

BALTIC.

Admiral Dundas remained with a portion of the fleet at Keil.

The allied steamers are watching for an American clipper supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

ASIA.

Nothing later from Kars.

Omer Pacha's vanguard had reached Okum.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report market dull and lower especially for fair qualities, on which they quote a decline of ¼ to ⅛, while lower grades have only declined ⅛.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson Spence & Co. quote a slight decline in Breadstuffs with a dull market. They call Wheat 2d, Flour 6d and Corn 6d lower. The weather had been favorable for sowing. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 2s 6d to 43s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s to 44s 6d; Ohio 44s 6d to 45s. Mixed Corn 46s to 46s 6d; White 50s; Yellow 45s 6d. The Circulars very much, but the above quotations come nearest to the average. White Wheat 12s 6d to 12s 10d; Red 11s 4d to 11s 8d.

Lard—Sales small lots at 70s. Ashes—Holders demand an advance; Pearls quoted 45s, Pots 38s.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 6.

Mr. Greely of the *Tribune*, telegraphed last evening as follows:—

Humphrey Marshall prevented his supporters from going for Fuller yesterday. He and his friends would probably support Richardson if that secure the election. Mr. Banks with all the friends he could carry, voted to-day for Campbell, and a part of Herrington's friends followed suit. I do not think it possible to carry Campbell's vote above 100 in any contingency. I understand that the next rally of the anti-Nebraska members will be made upon Mr. Banks.

Another *Tribune* telegraph is that Mr. Fuller in reply to the questioning of certain members, declared himself unequivocally in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union with or without Slavery, provided that it has sufficient population and other Constitutional requisites. This declaration had produced considerable excitement, particularly among the Republican members.

The Pennsylvania delegates had a conference this evening, and resolved to cling to Fuller.

The Southern Know Nothings are holding a caucus this evening, the result of which has not transpired.

The *Tribune* Correspondent telegraphs a new development in the political organization of the Senate. Six senators, Governor Fish of this state, the two from Maryland, McGeure of Missouri and Benjamin of Alabama, originally elected as Whigs, have signalised the final dissolution of their party, by determining to stand aside from all party organization; a fact which has been formally communicated to the Democratic majority with a view to the arrangement of the Senate Committee.

The *Courier & Enquirer* Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

"Washington, Wednesday evening. Nothing is decided. Caucusing and negotiation are active. Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania has given assurances which satisfy the Nebraska men, and will probably get the Democratic vote to-morrow. The Republicans will to morrow vote for Mr. Banks and Mr. Grow.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT:—There was one little incident that touched the hearts of all who witnessed it. While the men were helping the females of the wrecked steamer *Sebastopol*, up the bluff, from hand to hand, there was seen a little bundle wrapped in flannel tossing from man to man as if a piece of apparel belonging to some one who had gone up, or perhaps more like the hasty manner in which a bucket of water is handed in a fire line. The last man who took it at the top of the bluff felt life in it, and on unrolling several layers of flannel, out peeped two great blue eyes from the sweetest baby face that could be imagined. The little stranger took his harsh handling kindly, and smiled as prettily as if in his crib at home. We need not mention that it was not long in want of a mother to claim it.—*Milwaukee American.*

The most satisfactory captures on the part of the allies, in the Bug, were two timber rafts, valued at £20,000.

FIRE AT SING SING PRISON.

New York, Dec. 7.

A very extensive fire occurred at the workshops of the State Prison, at Sing Sing last night, which at 9 p m., the hour of our latest information, had not been subdued. It appears that about 6 o'clock in the evening the fire brok out in the hat shop, from which it soon spread to the machine shop, carpenter's shop and other out buildings of the prison. Considerable excitement prevailed among the prisoners, who had not yet returned to their cells. Both male and female prisoners, were almost frantic; many of them shouted out their wishes for the destruction of the prison.

At the latest accounts the workshops attached to the west side of the prison were in flames, and probably some portion of the prison, as the prisoners were screaming and yelling in the most demoniacal manner, The loss is estimated at $80,000. The fire originated in the shop where the prison clothing is manufactured and where the wearing apparel of the prisoners is stored, and spread to the hat shop and soon swept through the entire range of the south wing, besides burning a two story stone building running at right angles with the south side. It is rumored that it is the work of an incendiary, and fired for the purpose of affording an opportunity of escape to some of the convicts.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

December 7.

Stocks are down.

Money active at 7 per cent on call and 12 to 15 for short first class paper.

Sterling exchange inactive at $1,08¼ to $1.08¾.

Flour 12½ to 25 cents lower; sales at $9,75 to $9 for common to strait State; $8,75 to $9,20 for mixed to fancy western; $9,12 to $10,25 for Canadian.

Grain—Wheat dull and drooping; sales 5000 bushels white Canadian at $2,200. Corn lower; sales 30,000 bush western mixed at $1 delivered.

Pork lower—sales 300 brls at $20,-25 to $20,50 mess; $18,25 to $18,50 for prime.

Lard firmer—sales 200 brls at 12 to 12½.

Ashes quiet.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

We learn from a member of the County of Carleton that the Post Office in Huntly kept at Mrs Moorhead's will be closed, in consequence of her unwillingnes to remain it longer, and the difficulty of finding any other competent person in that neighbourhood ready to assume the responsibility. In order, however, to meet, as far as may be the requirements of the locality, a new Post Office has bee opened at the Swamp Hotel, and entrusted to Mr James Mills at that place, which, with that already established at the Carp, will afford all necessary accommodation. The name suggested for the new location, by the parties applying, was Inkermann, but srme equally loyal lieges in the West had forestalled them in the appropriation of this name, so suggestive of the honor and glory of the allied army. Carrying out the spirit of the petitioneri, as far as might be, Mr Powell recommended Kinburn, a man not second in importance among the allied achievements, even if wanting in the brilliancy of Inkermann, of Balaclava, or the Tchernaya.—Kinburn *in future it* will be, and the uneuphonious 'Swamp Hotel,' so suggestive of mosquitoe and miasma, may be regarded amongst the things that were.—*Monarchist*,

FROM JAMAICA.

Files of Jamaica papers have been received to the 12th ultimo.

Great excitement prevails throughout the island on the subject of taxes, and numerous meetings have been held for the expression of opinions on the subject. The cry is for a reduction of the taxes.

At Falmouth, on the 2nd and 3rd of November, two very serious riots took place, in consequence of the harsh proceedings adopted by the Falmouth Water Company for the recovery of watar rates due by the inhabitants of the town. The Kingstou *Journal* attributes the blame to the harsh conduct of Sergeant Barry, the man appointed to levy taxes for the Compauy, who, in one instance made a levy at night, and entered the bed-room of a female at the dawn of day, being determined on not losing his fee of 3s while the bed and bedding of the unfortunate woman could be secured. This and similar acts led to the riots mentioned. In consequence of the attempted arrest of two men named Walker and Dickson, the police were attacked by a large mob, Sergeant Barry severely beaten, the windows of the Station house demolished and the lower part of the building entirely destroyed, the male portion of the mob being excited by the women, who sang extemporaneous paraphrases of "Cheer Boys, Cheer," and "Sebastopol is taken." A judicial investigation of the matter is to be had.

The New York *Tribune* informs us that, on Thursday, at Delamater Engine Manufactory, Thirteen Street, North River, during a successful trial of a caloric engine on a new construction, by Captain Ericsson, a sad accident occurred to the enthusiastic inventor. While his attention was directed to a part of the engine (which was working at the time) his right hand came in contact with another portion of it, which unfortunately deprived him of a part of two of his fingers. Mr. Delamater immediately accompanied the captain to obtain surgical aid, which is hoped will prevent any serious resu t to this persevering and indefatigable scientific gentleman.

The Prescott *Telegraph* says that immense numbers of cattle have been purchased from the farmers in the rear of that town, and taken to the other side of the river. Sheep, horses, pigs, turkeys, and all things eatable are passing in droves over the St. Lawrence to feed the millions of the great Republic. Almost every article of food in Prescott is dearer at present than it has been for many years back

The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass the Western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central Railroad has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars. A large amount of wheht has already reached Chicago from Southren section of the road. One station alone, Jonesburgh, it is estimated, will give the road this season 300,000 bushels

Suspected Murder of a Ship's Crew.—A negro has lately been arrested in New York, on suspicion of having murdered the crew of a vessel in which he was cook. The vessel which was lying off City Island, below new York, was observed to sink suddenly. Seeing the negro leave her in a canoe, suspicion was excited of some foul play on his part, i consequence of which he was arrested."

MAKING HAMS.

As this is about the period of the year when most families *lay down* their meat for winter use, a few suggestions on the subject will be acceptable to many:

PORK HAMS—When the meat is perfectly cold, after being killed, it is ready to be salted. The salt should be of the best quality—solar evaporated ground fine—is perhaps the best kind—and to every pound of it one ounce of fine white sugar should be added. The hams should be laid on a table or bench and every part carefully rubbed with this salt; then they should be laid in a tub until the next day. The same operation should be repeated every day for for four days, taking care to turn the hams in the tub every time they are laid down. After this, the operation may be repeated once every two days for a week, when in will be found that the meat has absorbed sufficient salt to preserve it for family use. After this they may be slightly smoked or hung up to dry. Hams intended for sale, should be once rubbed over with the salt, as described, then placed in a strong pickle. This pickle should be made of the best salt—10 lbs. to the 100 lbs. of pork, with one ounce of sugar to the pound added, and half an ounce of saltpeter to the ten pounds of salt, all boiled for about fifteen minutes, and the froth skimmed off; it is then set aside to cool. When cold, the hams may be placed in this pickle and left for *three weeks. They should then be lifted,* hung up for three or four days to drip, and are then fit to be smoked.

For family use, instead of smoking the hams after they are salted and dripped, if they are simply rubbed over with black pepper and hung up for a few days to dry, the meat acquires a very fine flavor, a mild smoky taste may be given to the hams without smoking them, by simply smoking the barrels in which they are to be laid down in pickle. This is a good plan, because the taste of the smoke—which some persons like—is given to the meat without discoloring it. Sides of pork should be treated in the same manner as hams laid in the pickle; but for home use, during winter, by merely rubbing the sides with salt every day for a week of ten days, then hanging them in a moderately cool place to dry for use, the meat is much sweeter than that lain in pickle. This information we have derived from one long engaged in curing pork, and we have satisfied ourselves, practically of its correctness. The amount of salt for rubbing on the meat does not require to be stated; no person can go wrong by rubbing on too great a quantity. The sugar is used for the purpose of nullifying the taste of the saltpeter, and also that of any *interin*—sulphate of magnesia or sulphate of soda—that may be in the salt,

BEEF HAMS—The best beef hams are made by cutting out the entire bone of the hind-quarter, them rubbing in the salt and sugar, the same as described for pork hams, turning them over and rubbing them over every day for one week. After this they are hung up to dry in a cool dry place for three days. They are now taken down and rubbed all over, on a table or bench, with some fine salt, black pepper, and cloves all ground together. About one ounce each of salt and pepper and half an ounce of cloves are sufficient for thirty pounds of meat, but the exact quantity cannot be given. No person can go wrong if he rubs every part of *the whole surface of the ham with some* of this salt and pepper composition. The ham is now fit to be rolled. This is accomplished by rolling it into a cylindrical form, swilling it round from the narrow to the thickest end, and hanging it up to dry for about ten days before it is used. It is cut in round slices for frying by commencing at the butt end. A stout cord is used to swill, or tie such hams, and it must be looped or turned under on both sides along the coils of the cord, so as to have every coil firmly bound and held in place when the ham is being cut in slices for daily use. Hams made in this manner are the finest in the world—a luxury.

Smoked beef is to be found in abundance in our markets, but it is a poor eatable of the meat kind in comparison with beef prepared as described. We hope some of our farmers will make some such beef hams this fall for family use. They will not keep in summer weather so well as smoked beef—so it is said—but of this we are not certain.

COBOURG, Dec. 1.

A sad accident happened to two sons of W. Miller, Esq., named Duncan, aged eight, and John, aged seven. They were drowned this morning about ten o'clock. They were amusing themselves on the ice in a creek near the house, when Duncan broke in, and John attempting to aid him, both went down. Their bodies were recovered after being in the water an hour.

Two years ago the owner of the Clifton House, on the Canadian side of the Niagara river at the suspension bridge, paid $12,000 for 200 acres of rock land from his premises to the bridge now called Elgin. An offer of $240,000 from a company last week, for the same purchase, deducting the lots already sold at the bridge, which amount to some $20,000 was refused.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—At the meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, the 12th inst, Captain Washington stated the Admiralty had that day received a telegraphic communication from Aberdeen, stating that Capt. Kellett's vessel, which had been abandoned in the ice so long since, had drifted out into Davis' Straits, 1200 miles from where it had been left. It had been taken possession of by a whaler; and having been manned with a crew was expected home almost immediately.

A Milliner Queen.—Although it was no secret that the King of Denmark had contracted a morganatic marriage with a milliner of the name of Lolla Rasmussen, yet that step had never been publicly or officially made known. It therefore caused a great sensation when the King at the court and levee he held on his birthday, at the Palace of Christinborg, in Copenhagen, caused her to be present, and presented her to the foreign ambassadors, requesting the latter to notify his marriage to their respective courts. On New Year's day, she is to be elevated to the rank of Duchess.

GONE TO THE CRIMEA.—On the 3rd instant, Mr. John Counter, jun., left Kingston, to enroll himself once again under the British standard.

Fatal Accident.—From the Barrie *Advance*, we learn that Mr. R. Bright, an employee on the Northern Railway, was killed at the Nottawasaga station, lately. Deceased was crushed between two cars while attempting to fasten them, and died almost immediately.

NG OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

rmal closing of the Exposition istribution, by the Emperor, of ns and medals adjudged to the , took place on Thursday 15th ber. Twelve thousand exhibeived premiums or honorable No complete list had reached l when our correspondent made spatch and he was only enabled to few of the Canadian names correspondence of London

ial Machinery.—First-class V Rodden, Montreal. Second-al, D Munroe, Montreal; B P Montreal. Honorable mention, epaige, Ca; P Dunn, Montreal; ce, montreal.

me &c.—Second-class,—Mac-Montreal; Honorable mention, Toronto; W Lyman & Co.,

and Military Art.—First-class C Lee, Quebec; second-class Cantin, montreal. Honorable C Thomas, Toronto.

Construction.—First-class ice of Public Works, Montreal; Co, Montreal; J Brown, St. Honorable mention, Slate ton; International Mining Co, Pierre Ganvreau, Que-

Manufactures.—Second-class arkin, Montreal. Honorable Dawson, Montreal; H H W Wallace, Montreal.

anufacures.—Honorable men-F Dunn, Montreal; Jones & Perkins, Montreal;——Rice,

, Carpets, Lace Embroidery. class medal, City of Kingston. mention, Mrs J Jones, Mon-s Parthenais, Montreal

ure and Decoration.—Second-als, W Drum, Quebec; J H ontreal.—Honorable mention, Hamilton; A Macgavey, Mon-s Widder, Toronto.

and Fancy Work.—Second-al, J Barbeau, Quebec; Rubber Canada; Anderson & Co Smith & Co, Montreal. Honention, Sisters of Charity. s.—Honorable mention, D Quebec; Merrifield & Sherronto; Scanbirth & Robinson,

es.—Medals of honor, Colony; first-class medal, Hudson's pany; second-class medal, Debiquiere, Woodstock; G s, Quebec.

ulture—First-class medal, ompany, Toronto; G Cross, Wyman & Co, Montreal; ade Coburg; second-class ish, Montreal; Fleming, To-Laurent, Varennes; L Morse, lex Shaw, Toronto; G Shepstreal; R Wade, Cobourg. mention, Coffin, Canada; Montreal; Abbe Villeneuve,

Industrial Machinery.— mention, L. Lemoine Que-

Light, Electricity.—Second-l, Simard, Methot & Co., Que-

*ation of AlimentarySub-*Second-class medals, Canadian t, C Fitts, Montreal. Hon-tion, J Naysmith, Toronto; or, Montreal;—Robb, Mont-

g and Photography—Hon-ion, J C Dean, Montreal; ller, Montreal; T J Palmer, ——Young, Montreal.

ndred and fifty-four of the Ex-e to be decorated with the the Legion of Honor. Of -seven are foreigners, includ-four English namely: Paint-ake, Mulready; Sculpture—Architecture—Cockerel; Do-onomy—Lapton; Industry—Tenant, Dr. Arnott, Robert Brunel, Stephenson, Krupp, Baxter, Titus, Salt, Minturn, gan (Canada,) Lord Rosse, ey, Lawes, W Fairbairn, Platt, ady is named Commander of n. The following gentlemen, s of the International Jury, are minated: Louis Hartford and , Commander; Sir David Prof. Thomas Graham, and ey, (President of the Manhamber of Commerce,) Officers; Hooper, Prof. Wilson, Mr. , C E Prof. Willis, Prof. n, Prof. Hoffman W Crum, yatt, T. Dalarne, Mr Twining, n, Lord Elcho, Members of n; and Henry Cole and Major cers.

aperor Napoleon made a speech asion. He said:—

MEN,—The Exhibition which is ose offers a grand spectacle to During a serious war, from e univers the men most disin science, arts and industry, d to Paris to exhibit their s. That concourse, under nstances, is owing, I trust to al conviction that the war taken only menaced those who oked it, that it was prosecuted rest of all, and that Europe, so eeing in it a danger for th nders it rather as a pledge of ace and security. Neverthe e sight of so many wonders efore our eyes, the first impelt is a desire for peace. he, in fact, can develope still e remarkable productions of elligence. You must accord-desire, as I do, the speedy of a durable peace But in e durable it must distinctly uestion which caused the war ertaken. That it may be ncluded Europe must declare without the pressure of general uggles between great powers be prolonged; whilst, on the Europe once determines on who is right and who is wrong, a great step made towards the At the present period of the successes of armes, bowiant they may be, are only , and it is definitively public at always gains the fast victory. who all believe that the pro-the agriculture industry, and of one nation contributes to are of all the others, and that mutual ralation are mule more national prejudice tend to , tell your fellow citizens on rn to your country that France tred of any nation and that she s with all those who wish, as the triumph of right and justell them that, if they desire y must openly express wishes or against us, for, amid a grave conflict, indifference is a bad n and silence an error. As o are allied for the triumph of ise, let us manufacture arms any abatement of our industry or t us be great by the arts of we are by those of war—let us be strong by our union, and place our confidence in God, that we may overcome the difficulties of the present and the chances of futurity.

The following is the correct official list of the medals and awards made to American exhibitors at the Paris Exhibitors, as given in New York *Herald*:—

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. McCormick, of Illinois, the Grand Medal of Honor, with the following words:—"Inventor of the reaper, which has been warked under all trials, and which is the type upon which other reapers have been made, with various modifications, which have been changed the principles of the discovery."

Mr. Pitts, of Buffalo, New York, "for machine for winnowing, grain remarkable for several inventions and the amount of work it performs."—Medal of Honor.

Bache & Klinde, of New York, United States—"Balances of precision" and "Etalons de mesures"—Medal of Honor.

Lieut. Maury, Washington, Unitsd States—"Charts of winds and currents of the Atlantic Ocean;"—"Discoveries of new routes shortening passages"—Graud Medal of Honor.

Goodyear, of New York, United States—"Discovery of the vulcanization and the soften's of India rubber; considerable impulse given to the manufacture of the products of India rubber."

ARTISTS—PAINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Healey—Second class medal.
May—Third class medal.
Rossister—Third class medal.

The above are all that appear in the list published by the *Presse* on the evening of the closing of the exhibeiton.

M. Vattemare, American Commissioner, Marshall Woods, Esq. and one other American Commissioner, have received the cross of the Leaion of Honor from the Emperor.

AN IMPOSTER.

The Montreal *Gazette* gives an account of a person who has been lately playing the nobleman at the expense of several of the citizens. On Tuesday last, a graceful young stranger of about three and twenty, in gentlemanly attire, drove up to the mansion of one of the dignitaries of the city, and presented a letter of introduction perporting to be from Lord Ducie. The following is a copy of this document, or a portion of it—

"The bearer of this letter, The Right Hon. A. P. Murray, is a descendant of one of our Noble Families, and is in every way worthy of your Grace's especial notice.

"Tortworth Court,
"Sept, 29, '55."

"DUCIE."

The gentleman, however, to whom this note was presented, not being remarkably verdant, informed the bearer that he was decidedly of opinion that no such person as "The Right Hon. A. P. Murray," existed, and that the letter was never written by Lord "Ducie." The "Right Hon." then took his departure, muttering something about his "uncle," Lord Aberdeen. The Gazette of Wednesday published an account of this interview, and gave warning that there was something wrong. The consequences of this exposure were disastrous to his lordship. Those with whom he happened to be dealing became alarmed, and his descent upon the Montrealers suddenly "bust" and proved a failure. It now appears that about a week before the unsuccessful note was presented he had arrived in the city, and taken lodgings at one of the first class hotels, entering his name upon the books as the "Right Hon. A. P. Murray, Bramcoate Hall." He was magnificent in his tastes, and engaged besides his bedroom, a private parlor. He must also, have his private meals furnished; a personage of his nobility could not dine with the vulgar herd at the *table d'hote*. He must further have expensive meals. He would not look at cut joints, but if he wanted a cut of ham a whole one must be sent him. In this way he ran up a bill of £35 15s in one week at the hotel, and £5 at the livery stable. He also got a card plate and seal engraved by Mr. Ireland, very neatly, with the crest of the Duke and Earl of Northumberland. He had his wife with him, and hired a piano and a music teacher. He ordered clothing to the amount of £25 in one place, and furs to the same amount in another; these however, were not furnished. He protessed to be a member of the methodist church, and so much astonished the people of that denomination by the fervency of his devotions, that some of them lancied him to be a religious mono-maniac. All was going on well whe his customers saw the article in the Gazette.—The hotelkeeper called first and demanded payment,—he had no money about him then but would be abundantly supplied in a few days. The hotel keeper informed him that he would put him in gaol for a swindler, and he then made over his effects in payment of his bill, and left the house with his wife. The engraver obtained a warrant for his apprehension, but before he could be arrested he had dissappeared. It was afterwards discovered that he had offered his cloak at one of the railway offices for a passage, which was refused; he is therefore utterly without means. But the worst of the story is this:—It appears that while in the States, he had professed to be a preacher, and at Albany persuaded a respectable young lady to marry him. She is described as about twenty years of age, very good looking, guileless in her manners, and in a delicate state of health. As this portion of the history appears to be true, the fate of this poor sickly and deceived young woman will be one of great hardship indeed,

NEW RAILROAD OPENED.—The Hamilton and Toronto Railroad was opened for traffic on Monday, Dec. arrangements having been made to 3, three trains a day to connect with the Grand Trunk and Great Western roads. This road, which is forty miles in length, runs along the shores of Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and takes in its course the village of Bronte, Oakville, and Port Credit. The Great Western Railway Company have leased the road, and have appointed Mr. W. F. Hickes as District Superintendent. The Toronto *Globe* says that the fact of the accomplishment of this work having been left entirely in the hands of the Hamiltonians, does not reflect much credit on the enterprise of Toronto.

The railway between Galt and Preston was opened for business on the 26th ultimo, on which occasion the inhabitants of Preston got up a grand celebration in honor of the event.

A new village, styled Balaklava, has sprung into existance half-way between Elora and Southampton, on the Elora and Saugeen road.

CRUCIFIXION in CHINA.—The special correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Canton, relates the following as a fact. It is more like the horrid invention of a depraved imagination:—

A woman was entered to be crucified for the crime of having given birth to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is a rebel, his father is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of four-score to the child of four years share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pealed down so as to hang over her eyes, they then proceeded to break every bone in her body: a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and reeking before the Judge. At Shanghae they drown them by dozens.

Thomas Stafford, at the village of Van Hornsville, in Herman county, N. Y., who had been in the habit of bathing his head every morning in a cistern, slipped in head first, as he was reaching in to bath his head, and was found dead with his legs hanging over the edge of the cistern.

The London United service Gazettesays that however much the government may have been to blame for the neglecting the wants of the troops in the Crimea, it is now determined to supply them with every comfort; and it mentions, among other proofs, that "*two very elegant black hearses* are now waiting at the tower for shipment to Sebastopol." Such "comforts" must exceedingly delight the eyes of the soldiers.

☞ The London "*Times*" strenuously opposes the match between the Princess Royal of England and the heir of Prussia. The Times is right and we venture to suggest that if the object to be gained in marrying the princess is to improve the Royal stock, John Bull had better pursuade some live Yankee to marry her.—*American Paper.*

One of the Boston hotels has added to the other attractions a library of three hundred volumes. This is to furnish their boarders with amusement, without the necessity of going abroad to find it.

A singular accident occurred in Greenock a few days since. A respectable female residing in the upper part of the town was shaking a counterpane, when a pin flew up and struck her on the eye, completely piercing the pupil. There is almost no hope of her recovering its use.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—We understand that on Thursday evening last, some villain tore up a couple of rails on the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, between Spencer's and Doyle's station, in the 8th concession of Edwardsburg; laying one across the track and throwing the other into a culvert near at hand. The section-man passing over the track in the morning, very fortunately discovered it.

THE BELLOTT TESTIMONIAL.—The subscription entered into two years ago for the purpose of honouring the memory of the intrepid French officer Bellot has been closed, and amounts to upwards of £2200, of which nearly £500 has been expended in erecting a monument of granite; the remainder, according to the wish of the subscribers, being in the course of division among the five young sisters of the deceased.

Birth,

At Bellowstown, Westmeath, on the 8th inst., the wife of Rev. R. Hammond, Wesleyan Minister, of a son.

Married,

At the residence of the bride's mother Napean, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. Romaine Rolph, Rector of March, James Abbott, Esq., to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of the late John Shouldice, all of Nepean.

Died,

On consumption, at Toronto, on the 26th ult., Mary Hamilton Anderson, aged 25 years, wife of Mr. Arthur Dillon.

In Prescott, on the 29th ult., William second son of Mr. James Flanagan, aged 3 years, 9 months.

At Quebec, on the 13th ultimo, Mary Ann Donavan, wife of Mr Thos. Loughran, of the Durham Hotel.

THOMAS LECKIE

HAS just received 50 Sides Coleman's best SOLE LEATHER.

Since previous advertisemement he has received an assortment of

BOYS' & YOUTHS' STRONG BOOTS, LADIES' BOOTEES &c.

Leckie's Corner, Ramsay, 11th Dec., 1855. 13-e.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of School Section number 13, Ramsay—in the Village of Almonte,—want to employ a School Teacher, well qualified to teach a Common School. Salary £75.

JOHN PATERSON, H. W. REA, M. ANDERSON } Trustees.

Almonte, Dec. 11, 1855. 13-g.

A BOX STOVE FOR SALE. Apply at this Office.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 6th, 1855.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to pay up before the first of January next, and save costs.

JAMES S. MOORE.

Innisville, December 10th, 1555. } 13-tf.

PORVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto Street, Toronto.

Subscribed Capital.... £496,920
Paid-up Capital,..... £91,600

President—J. S. Howard, Esq.
Vice-President—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P. P.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. Hayes, Esq., M. D.
Hon. J. C. Morrison, M. P. P.
George Duggan, Esq.
J. S. Howard, Esq.
W. L. Perrin, Esq.
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Dalrymple Crawford, Esq.
F. W. Cumberland, Esq.
G. Crawford, M.P.P.
J. G. Bowes, M.P.P.
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Manager—Edward Taylor Dartnell, Esq.
Robert Spratt, Esq., Secretary.
James R. Boyd, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq. Inspector of Agencies.
Solicitors—Messrs. Duggan and Burns.
Bankers—City Bank of Montreal, Toronto; Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.
JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Carleton-Place.

13-cu.]

WANTED,

BY the Subscriber—
600 Bushels Wheat,
2,000 " Oats,
600 " Pease,
300 " Barley,
100 " Corn,
50 " Grass Seed.

Also—any quantity of Tallow, and good clean Lard, for which he will pay the highest price.

JOHN DEWAR.

Carleton-Place, Dec. 3d, 1855. 12-tf.

MARKETS.

Ogdensburg, Dec. 8.

Apples dried per bush	$2 00
Apples green per bbl	1 25
Barley per bush	0 88
Beans....do	1 25
Butter per lb	0 25
Cheese..do	0 9
Corn per bush	1 0
Eggs per doz	0 18
Flour per bbl	10 50
Ham per lb	0 15
Lard per lb	0 16
Lemons per box	——
Mackerel per bbl	——
Oats per bush	0 62
Oranges per box	4 00
Pease per bush	1 00
Pork per lb	0 15
Pork per bbl	25 00
Potatoes per bush	0 25
Rye per bush	88
Salmon per bbl	——
Shoulders per lb	0 08
Tallow per lb	0 16

Perth, Dec. 6.

	s. d.		s. d.
Pot Ashes, per cwt	25 0	a	27 6
Pork per cwt	40 0		42 6
Butter per lb	0 0		0 11
Oats per bushel	1 9		2 0
Wheat ..do	0 0		7 6
Flour per barrel	37 6		40 0
Oatmeal ..do	30 0		32 6
Potatoes, per bushel	1 0		1 3
Eggs per dozen	0 6		0 6½
Veal, per lb	0 2		0 3
Beef, per cwt	22 6		25 0

Kemptville, Dec. 8.

	s. d.		s. d.
W Wheat per bushel,	0 0	to	9 6
Spring do. "...."....	6 6		7 0
Barley do. "...."....	0 0		4 8
Rye....."....	0 0		4 8
Indian Corn, "...."....	0 0		4 0
Oats,....."....	1 3		1 6
Pork, per barrel,	75 0		80 0
Beef, " 100 lbs.,	0 0		0 0
Butter, " lb.,	11 0		1 0
Hay, " ton,	40 0		42 6
Wood " cord,	5 0		0 0

Pembroke, Dec 5.

Flour, per brl	£2 5		0
Wheat, per Bushel	0 8		0
Butter, per lb	0 1		0
Oats, per bushel	0 2		6
Egg, per Doz	0 1		0
Peas, per bushel	0 5		5
Potatoes	0 2		0
P. M. Pork, per brl	6 0		0

Montreal, Dec 8, 1855.

	s. d.		s. d.
ASHES—Pots per cwt	33 3	a	33 6
Pearls, do	38 0	a	0 0
FLOUR—Canada fine per brl.,	none.		
Superfine No 2, do	0 0	a	0 0
Superfine No 1, do	47 6	a	0 0
Fancy.....do	50 0	a	00 0
Extra.....do	51 3	a	00 0
Sour.....do	none.		
Farine Entiere per cwt,	00 0	a	00 0
INDIAN MEAL—per 196 lbs.,	22 6	a	25 0
OATMEAL—per brl. 224 lbs.,	31 6	a	00 0
GRAIN—Wheat, U. C., mixed, 60 lbs.,	10 6	a	11 0
U. S.	0 0	a	9 0
Red.....do	none		
L. C. Red do	none		
BARLEY—per minot	5 9	a	0 0
OATS, do.	1 10	a	2 0
PEASE—white do.,	4 9	a	5 0
INDIAN CORN—per 56 lbs	5 6	a	0 0
PROVISIONS:—			
BEEF—Mess, per brl	60 0	a	00 0
Prime Mess, do	45 0	a	0 0
Prime, do	45 0	a	0 0
Cargo, do	40 0	a	00 0
PORK—Mess, do	125 6	a	110 6
Do. (American)	105 0	a	110 0
Prime Mess, do	0 0	a	0 0
Do. in bond, foreign inspection,	00 0	a	00 0
Cargo,	00 0	a	00 0
BUTTER—Inspected, No. 1, per lb	1 0	a	0 1
Do. No. 2,	0 0	a	0 0
Do. No. 3,	0 0	a	0 0
Good Uninspect'd,	9 0	a	0 0

Kingston, Dec. 8.

	s. d.		s. d
Potatoes per bush	2 0	to	2 6
Oats.....do	1 10		2 3
Barley.....do	0 0		5 3
Rye.....do	4 0		5 6
Pease.....do	3 6		4 0
Turnips.....do	0 0		2 0
Onions.....do	3 9		0 0
Apples.....do	1 6		2 6
Carrots.....do	0 0		0 0
Beef per cwt	20 0		27 6
Pork...do	37 6		45 0
Hams per lb	0 9		0 10
Flour per bbl	50 0		42 6
Buckwheat do	0 0		0 0
Indian Meal, do	11 0		11 3
Mutton, per lb	0 4		0 5
Veal	0 2½		0 3½
Butter, per lb	1 2		0 0
Cheese	0 0		0 6
Tallow per lb	0 0		5 0
Eggs per doz	0 10		1 0
Fowls per couple	2 0		2 6
Hay per ton	60 0		63 0
Coals per ton	32 6	a	3
Firewood per cord	15 0	a	0

Brockville, Dec. 8.

	s. d.		s. d
Flour, fine per 100 lbs	22 6	a	0 0
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17 6	a	0 0
Wheat, Fall	8 0	a	0 0
Spring	7 6	a	8 6
Rye, per bush. of 56 lbs	3 9	a	5 0
Barley, per 48 lbs	3 6	a	3 9
Oats, per 34 lbs	0 0	a	1 10
Pease	5 6	a	4 0
Corn	0 0	a	4 3
Timothy Seed	10 0	a	12 9
Beef, per 100 lbs	17 6	a	20 0
do, per lb	0 3	a	0 0
Pork, per 100 lbs	35 0	a	40 0
Mutton, per lb	0 3	a	0 0
Veal	0 2	a	0 0
Butter, in roll per lb	1 0	a	1 2
do in firkins	0 0	a	1 0
Hay per ton,	50 0	a	60 0
Fowls, per pair,	0 0	a	1 3
Geese,	0 0	a	1 9
Turkeys,	1 6	a	0 0
Potatoes, per bushel,	1 6	a	2 0

Ottawa, Dec. 8.

Flour—Millers' Extra	s.	d.	s d
Superfine, per bbl	52	6	0 0
"Farmers" per 196 lbs.	0 0		42 6
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60lbs.	0 0		10 0
Spring, do do	7 6		10 0
Oatmeal per brl. 196 lbs	0 0		35 0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs	0 0		3 9
Barley per bushel 48 lbs.	5 0		0 0
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	1 8		2 0
Peas, per 60 lbs	0 0		4 0
Beans per bushel,	0 0		5 0
Corn, per bushel	0 0	a	4 0
Potatoes, per bushel	0 0	a	1 8
Hay per ton	0 0	a	60 0
Straw per ton	0 0	a	30 0
Onions per bushel	4 0	a	0 0
Butter—Fresh, per lb	0 a		0 11
" Tub do	0 9	a	1 0
Eggs per dozen	0 0	a	0 11
Pork per 100 lbs	0 0	a	37 6
Beef per 100 lbs	25 0	a	0 0
—per lb	0 5	a	0 0

Quebec Timber Market.

	s. d.		s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior according to average, &c. measured off, nominal	0 5	a	0 6½
For fair ordinary Rafts according to average & manufacture, measured off, nominal	0 0	a	0 0
For good and superior Rafts, measured off nominal	0 7	a	0 8
In shipping order, according to average and quality, nom.	0 6	a	0 8½
Red Pine, in the raft, for 40 to 50 feet, measured off, nom.	0 8	a	0 9½
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0 9	a	0 9½
Oak, Lake Erie, do	1 3	a	1 4
Lake St. Clair, do	1 4	a	1 5
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality, nom.	0 6	a	1 2
In shipping order, 40 ft. do	0 0	a	1 3
Tamarac, square, according to size in the raft, nominal	0 7	a	0 10
Flatted do do	0 5	a	0 7½
Staves, for specification Merchantable,	£52 10s.		
Pipe, assorted	£55		
Do. W. O. Puncheon, Merchantable,	£12 10s	a	£0 0
Deals, Bright	£12 0	a	£0 0
	for 1sts		
	1ds, for 2nds,		
Do floated	£10 for 1sts		
	1rds for 2ds,		

A SINGLE CUTTER

QUITE NEW, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CASH paid for good clean Tallow, at this office.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK!!! FOR 1856! *FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME!*

The Pioneer Magazine. Especially devoted to the wants of the Ladies of America.

Greater Attractions & Improvements!

And contrary to the custom of others, all promises made will be faithfully performed.

VOLUME LII. of 'Godey's Lady's Book,' will be commenced in January, 1856, and the publisher and proprietor would take this occasion to return his thanks to the Ladies of America, for their steady patronage of their own Book since its first publication in July, 1830, by the same publisher, a period of over twenty-six years, a circumstance unparalleled in the magazine literature of the country; and he feels assured that, as long as he may deserve it, by publishing the best 'Ladies Book' in the country, encouragement will always be continued. It will be impossible for him to enumerate all that he intends to do next year, but he will again promise that the 'Book' for 1856 shall be better than that for 1855. Let the result show.

New Features for 1856!

A new and very interesting story will be commenced in January, by MARION HARLAND, author of 'Alone' and 'Hiddeh Path,' two Novels that have created immense sensation in the literary world.

—ALSO,—

MISS VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND

Will commence in the February number a Novelette, which we know will strongly interest the readers of the 'Book.'

Stories by an English Authoress.
How to make W

Written for Gleason's Pictorial.

THE RUSSIAN GUARDSMAN

A TALE OF THE SEAS AND SHORES OF THE EAST.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

CONTINUED.

'Clear away!—clear away lively!' shouted Captain Maxwell; and the axes vigorously wielded, dealt thick and well directed blows, until the masts and rigging floated away, when the lugger, relieved, again floated buoyantly.

The water was now kept down in the well, and the crew began to congratulate each other, when the deep and sullen roar of breakers was heard on either bow. Desolating sound! A moment more and the vessel struck!

The shock soon brought Elissa on deck, where she sat crouched by the side of a gun, refusing the e treaties of Captain Maxwell, and of Alexis, that she would go below. The lugger continued to thump; but not violently, and the storm had abated in its fury before the gray light of morning disclosed their position to the anxious ones on board. It came at length, that welcome dawn, and near by, loomed up a high bluff, covered with trees.

'Scio, as I live!' exclaimed the captain. 'Lower the boat, my hearties, and lets have a line ashore there.'

The boat was lowered, and Alexis sprang in as it left the luggers quarter, intent upon rescuing Elissa. But just as the boat touched the water, a high rolling wave swept the lugger from the reef where she had lay cradled, carrying the ropes of the boat—falls through the blocks. Another moment, and the boat was drifting wide from the lugger, carrying Alexis, alone, far out upon the waste of waters.

His first impulse was to get out a pair of oars, but all attempts to stem the waves were fruitless, and he then managed to step the rudder. Throwing himself down in the stern of his tiny craft, he put her before the wind and rode over the waves with reckless indifference as to their destination.

Almost every one has felt the misery of reaction upon the spirits, caused by a conviction of disappointment after fruitless endeavors to obtain a wished-for end. And Alexis foiled in his first love; whose honest avowal had been treated with scorn; and then thwarted in his desire to again rescue Elissa from a watery grave, felt reckless as to what might be his fate.

It was not long, however, before he was picked up by a Turkish felucca on its way to Constantinople. The commander spoke no language, save his own and therefore took it for granted that Alexis was a Greek. He accordingly gave orders to have him handcuffed, and kept in the forecastle—an arbitrary decision to which no resistance was offered Indeed, the reaction was so great that the young man, enfeeled by his recent illness, sank into a sort of stupor the moment he was rescued from his prison-bark. When he awoke to reality, he found himself a prisoner! His memory refused to recall the past and his thoughts were in confusion. All remembrances of his late disappointment and danger were for the moment obliterated, and a revulsion of feeling almost crazed his distracted brain.

The boat had drifted outside the reef, which ran parallel with the coast, at a distance of about two hundred yards; but the lugger was drawn into this canal where a strong current carried her around a headland before the captain or crew could recover from their surprise. So perilous was their condition that they then had enough to do for self-preservation—although Captain Maxwell felt sad at the thought of abandoning his frank, open-hearted passenger, whose abduction he had ever so sincerely regretted. Elissa, holding on by the fragments of the shrouds, stood gazing at the angry, rolling waves, and felt that she had, perchance, wronged the recent object of heart's love, who had been so unexpectedly snatched from their midst.

The sweeps of the 'Dolphin' were now run out, manned, and served to keep her mid way in the narrow channel, between the reef and the shore. The pumps kept the water from gaining in the hold, and every one worked with increased energy, so that by noon a jury-mast had been raised, with a lug-sail, while the remaining rigging was coiled up.

Just then, the lead, which had sailed 'by the mark seven,' or 'by the deep six,' suddenly failed to reach bottom,' and fifteen fathoms out,' while the foaming line of breakers gradually ceased, until all was apparently plain sailing.

'Huzza!' shouted the captain; 'we are clear of the shore, and yon distant headland once rounded, we shall be in the harbor! Lively at the pumps, my hearties! Bend to the sweeps, and the 'Dolphin will yet weather the gale!'

Just then a felucca came towards the island and the captain saw with his glass that she also carried the flag of modern Greece. Few had yet dared display the ensign of a land not yet unfreed from the shackles of despotism; and, sure of succor, he ordered one of the guns to be loaded with a blank cartridge, and fired. The signal was evidently heard, for the felucca changed her course, and bore directly towards the crippled 'Dolphin.'

Elissa had a hope that Alixis might have been picked up by the felucca, and stood gazing intently as it approached; but to her surprise, as well as to her dismay, she saw, upon the slightly raised quarter-deck her uncle.

It was Miaulis who had been to Syra before going to Scio, and had been without the past nights tempest. He had recognized the 'Dolphin,' when his attention had been attracted by her gun; and Lavalette had been rejoiced—for an honorable excuse to get away from his guardian would now present itself.'

'Have you picked up our boat?' shouted Captain Maxwell through his trumpet, as the two vessels approached.

'No. Any one on board?'

'Major Orloff.'

Lavalette's heart sank again—for he had pledged himself that the young man should remain unharmed, and he trembled at the thought of his loss. As if to add to his sorrow, he saw Elissa, with haggard face and an anxious gaze, bending over the bulwark of the dismasted lugger.

'My child!' he exclaimed, in an almost frantic tone of voice,' when did you leave Scio?'

'She grew homesick, sir,' said the captain and would come to sea with me; but I fear she has had her fill of salt water. I have something for your private ear, Monsieur Lavalette, but will defer it until we are on Scio quay. Will your captain tow us in?'

Miaulis at once consented—for sailors of every grade, take great pleasure in relieving each other when distressed; and soon the two vessels rounded the headland into the harbor. To the surprise of all except the Greek commander, the Turkish crescent-flag no longer floated from the citadel—but the white cross waved in its stead.

'Good!' he cried. 'There is the fruit of the first victory. Greece will yet be free!'

His hardy crew took up the words, and their eyes glistened with pleasure, as they shouted:

'Greece will yet be free!'

Captain Maxwell no sooner was informed of this change of masters, than he fired a regular salute; and, when the vessels reached the quay, the whole population flushed with joy came to welcome Miaulis.

'The 'Dolphin' was taken to a spot where she could be examined at low water, and Elissa once more stepped upon the land,

The outbreak had been planned by Lavalette, but he had no idea it would ripen so soon, and he found himself in the position of a miner, who sees the distant end of his train ignited, and is directly over his charge. He expressed his intention of going with Elissa to his house, but Miaulis coolly said:

'O, no! Mr Secretary in embroyo. We cannot lose your society. I will send Cotrosi with your niece.'

Refusal or opposition was out of the question, and Lavalette went with Miaulis to the fortress, while Elissa was escorted home. Not many days had elapsed since she had left, and yet it seemed an age! She felt humiliated and debased—and yet, occasionally, a comforting hope would warn her that she might have misconstrued what she had taken offence at. No, no! his meaning was too plain! And yet while her enraged feelings revolted at the thought, her heart turned towards him as the fabulous sunflower turned towards the orb of light. Had he perished!—or would he yet stand before her purified of gross intent

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"O, woman all must own thy magic power
The sternest sages at thy altar kneel;
And from the natal to the final hour,
Before thy beauty bend, and deeply feel
The essence from on high. Though skies may lower,
And earth and heaven conspire against his weal—
Alike unchanged by happiness or grief,
Man ever from thy soothing finds relief."

IMPERIAL CONSTANTINOPLE! Surrounded by what is most enchanting in nature; adorned by what is most interesting in art; hallowed by traditions of unequalled historical interest; she sits in peerless majesty upon her ocean laved throne. Queen of cities, she has in turn upheld the Barbarian, the Christian, and the Moslem rule; and now in the fifteenth century of her glory, her seven hills support the very personification of Oriental despotism,

From the tapering minarets, where Constantine first unfurled the banner of the cross, is now hourly heard the impressive cry of the infidels: 'There is but one God, and Mahommet is his prophet.' Where the vestals once trimmed the ever burning lamps of heathen shrines gilded domes rise mysteriously from thick groves, fit nests for carefully guarded Circassian birds of beauty. The blood stained battlements of the Seven Towers have resisted the gnawing tooth of time, and the old wall yet guides the city like a crest of glory, its massive height reflected in the gloomy mirror of the deep—that grave of myriads who have dared to love. Far away stretches the Bosphorus, its blue tide dividing the shadowy mountain slopes of Europe and Asia, clothed to the water sides with forests, palaces, gardens and fortresses. Opposite is Scutari, rich in barracks, and in burial grounds, behind which the dim Blue Mountains extend in an undulating line; and at times, the vision of Mount Olympus is unfolded, its icy summit blending with the clear blue sky, Neither must Pera be forgotten eloquent with diplomatic residences; or Galata, redolent of commercial wealth; or the Golden Horn, dappled with its ever varying fleet. And over everything—on land and on the water—there hangs a shadowy veil of mystecism,—enchanting yet awful.—that can but make the scene one of itense interest. The expanding mind plunges deep into the traditions that invest every dome and minaret, every palace and tower. Generation after generation, creed after creed, sweep rapidly past upon the track of memory, but the back ground is ever the same. Refined magnificence, rude power, and bigoted cruelty, furnish their rapid illustration to each change that fancy pictures, in conjuring up past periods of splendor, chivalry and barbarism. Again, dark and bright are before us. The thirsty imagination drinks in the broad stream of history, or pictures for some hidden spring of romance that bubbles forth on the shore of the Prepontis.

The seraglio occupies the very focus of this enchanting scene, rising like a dream, upon the extreme point of the peniesula, which stretches boldly out into the silvery tide. It is a confused mass of buildings, clustered together like a bunch of grapes, and of different styles of architecture. Gardens, blooming with fragrant roses, surrounded it on the side next to the city, where myrtles and palms, and cypresses so intertwine their foliage as to exclude curious gazings and the sun's rays. But, on the water's edge, the windows overhanging the current, affording the fair prisoners a constant view of the never-ending panorama. Vessels of every description and tonnage pass and repass, from the barbarous grain-carrier, launched at the mouth of the Nile, to the trim sloop of war from the English dockyards. 'Caiques' and 'kirlangists' shoot through this fleet, disturbing the snowy albatroses, who rise in clouds, and descend with a plunge that makes a stranger start with the apprehension that some sacked beauty has sunk into oblivion.

At the window of the principal apartment thus overlooking the Bosphorus, at the time whereon we write, sat the sultanna, Zalaliah, the favorite of Mahmoud lord of his terrestial paradise. The warm sunshine came across from the towering Tracian Mountains, casting Scutari deep into the shade of her gloomy cypresses, and lighting up the radiant blue water ere it stole mellowy through the gilded lattices. Never did sunlight display more gorgeousness of style, than its beams glanced from in this seraglio shrine. Luxurious, wide divans extended all around, excepting at the entrance, and on them were piles of soft cushions, and of heavy shawls. The floor was of tessaled marble, on which were small Persian carpets; and, in the centre, was an alabastar fountain, which sent up its tiny gets around a cage of gilded wire in which bulbuls—those nightingales of the Orient—warbled their tender notes; while, in the basin beneath, gold-fish sported in their native element. All this with the painted dome, and the gilded arabesques on the walls, was worthy the reign of Suleyman, the Magnificent; but the remaining objects denoted Mahmoud, the Reformer. Maps and look-

es were on the walls; and on a le, near the divan, were piles of books, and a writing desk. In part of the office seemed rather ffice of the sultan's private se- an the sumptuous apartment of e sultana.

h was both. Stranger to say, was not the sway of passion, in sanctuary of voluptuousness, beauty of an empire is garner- hen Mahmoud first saw her, ore, she was on her way from a the slave market, a prey to shame; and with one glance tear-shot eyes inspired the sati- ch with a new sense—respect! ike the joyous music of a water hirsty traveller, filling the soul o had undertaken to civilize a th a civilizing influence, and t the weeping captive was cur- e seraglio. At first, the fear ting fate gave an unnatural ex- o her superb features—for she ged to secrate a poignard while the corsair, and would have rth her life blood rather than to to dishonor.

ach, mingled with her remem- of her Maltese home, added to gth of her sorrow, and months e the sultan saw her smile. At ever, she appreciated his devo- was able to understand his de- she would be his friend—his ad- he great reform which he had . Then a new existence open- e her. She read to him, trans- journals of Europe, and works tary and civil rule in more civil- s. Gradually appreciating his enius, and ennobled by the deli- ect with which he treated her, him with a filial devotion; and not to sully such bright chains. her human being in the seraglio knew, were slaves to his will. ly or unconsciously, in love or ey had relinquished all indi- to receive the impress of his irit. But Zalaliah retained ality of thought, instead of flecting the ideas of the sultan, e inmates of the seraglio knew as the only one who could in- n, With them she never in- any familiarity, or sought to ntage of her position; and it pinion of every Odalisque and rdian that if her heart had wo- ctions, they were like the sil- s of a fountain in Siberian win- d with ice.

(To be continued.)

WA TED IMMEDIATELY! B Y th subscribers, an active SALESMAN. Sala liberal. Carleto CAMPBELL & MORPHY. Place, Nov, 30, 1855. 12-tf

WANTED, B Y th subscriber— 60 Bushels Wheat, 2,00 " Oats, 60 " Pease, 30 " Barley, 10 " Corn, 5 " Grass Seed. Also— y quantity of Tallow, and good clean Lat for which he will pay the highest price. JOHN DEWAR. Carleto Place, Dec. 3d, 1855. 12-tf.

A LO FOR SALE, Carlet of PORK BARRELS. JOHN DEWAR. Place, Dec. 3rd. 12-tf.

DENTISTRY! G. W EBERSON, will visit ALMONTE, c Monday, December 10th, and stay 5 days. He wi also be in attendance at CARLE- TON-PL CE, on Tuesday, December 15th, and rem 5 days. Those requiring his ser- vices ple e call with in the days above men- tioned, will be obliged to leave precisely on the ex ration of the time. N. B.— Mr. E. having just returned from the other sid has on hand a most beautiful as- sortment TEETH, such as Plated, Pivot, Gum an Carved Gum Teeth, all of which he sets in a beautiful and substantial manner, and will war at satisfaction in all cases. Perth, ov. 24, 1855. 11-tf.

THE OUNTY OF RENFREW PU BOARD OF FOR BLIC INSTRUCTION. Teac the Examination of School ification, rs, and granting certificates of Quali- SCHOO will meet in the GRAMMAR the 21st HOUSE, RENFREW, on FRIDAY OF DE y of DECEMBER next, at the hour TEN lock, A. M. IF T chers are requested to produce the usual Ce icate of moral character. GEORGE ROSS, Secretary. Renfre , Nov. 29, 1855. 12-g.

MA RIAGE LICENCES for sale b the subscriber at his Store. R. B. EAGOR. Rid ond, C. W.

CAUTION. THE Subscriber hereby cautions the ublic against purchasing two Notes of hand, r Eleven Pounds Ten Shillings each, drawn b him in favor of Edward Nicholson, or order, ated the 22nd October last past, and payable e in three months, the other in eight months er date. They are both endorsed by John Re on, Jr. But as he has received no value fo id Notes; he will not pay the same WILLIAM ROBISON. Carleton Place, Nov. 26, 1855. 11-g

NEW TAIL ING ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subsbriber would take the lib- ert of informing his Friends and the Public generally, throughout Ramsay that he as taken the House of Mr. John Scott, in the VIL AGE OF ALMONTE! where expects by strict attention to busines & superior workmanship, to re- ceive a are of patronage. Pers s furnishing their own Cloth, will ha it made to order, in the most FASH ONABLE STYLE, with punctu ty, at moderate prices & WAR- RANTE to FIT, THOMAS McLAREN. Almo e, Nov. 27, 1855. 11-tf

"CI FTON WAREHOUSE." IMM NSE STOCK OF GOODS DO WNCOME IN PRICES! All who want GOODS of a superior style an at very low prices, will find them at the "C ton Warehouse." The oprietors deem it quite unnecessary to fill the columns of a newspaper, with a detailed account of the various articles they have in ck; suffice to say, that our Stock is heavy and consists of all the novelties of For p ticulars as to Terms &c., see our large ha bills now in circulation. JAMES COULTER & SON. Clifto [late Bellamy's Mills.] 7-n.

AN JUST RECEIVED G for Sale, a supply of Merchant's Celebra ine Gargling Oil. Also—Comstock's l Medicines. JAMES COULTER & SON.

STRAY STEER. STR ED from the Subscriber, a RED Fair st ER, about 4 years old, bought at the interma arleton-Place. Any person leaving will ob n of the same at Mr. Smith's Hotel, e the subscriber. JOSEPH LABELLE, Canadian, Montreal. Nov. th, 1855. 10-g.*

JOHN MENZIES, IN returning thanks to his numerous customers and the public, for the large share of patronage rece v- ed ince he commenced business in Ramsay—now begs to inform his customers and friends, that he is eceiving an extensive supply of CHOICE GOODS!!! suitable for the present Season and coming Winter, selected by himsel on reasonable terms, and now offers them for Sale at prices as low as can be afforded: having always adhered strictly to a uniform profit on all Goods, and making large sales and small profits. It is his intention, on and after the first day of January next, to do away with the present system of cash and credit prices, and adopt one price as follows, viz:—

All Goods marked and sold at the cash price. Purchases paid in cash on delivery, 5 per cent discount. To regular customers requiring credit four months, at the expiration of that time, to bear interest until paid.—By this system the good customers get their goods at cash prices, and save at least eight per cent.

All kinds of Country Produce taken as usual, and the highest price allowed.

The Stock includes the following;

FURS.—Boas and Cuffs, Womens' and Girls' sizes of Mock Sable, Grey Squirrel & Musquash, Mock Ermine and white Wool Boas, Mens' Russia Dog and Musquash Gauntlets of British Manufacture, Mens' Caps of all Furs, Cloth, Fur Bands of Canadian Manufacture, Gloves & Gauntlets, do. do.

MANCHESTER.—Grey Cottons, Middling & Stout qualities, bleached do. and Scotch Hollands, Shirting and Blue Stripes, Checks, Prints, 5-4 Chintz Madder Fancies, Navy & N. and Orange Extra qualities, Regattas, Chintz, Fents &c.

WOOLENS & STUFFS.—Broad Superfine Cloth, Black and Fancy Does, Cassimers & Satinets, Lastings, Cobourgs, Alpacas, Vestings, Flannels—Lancashire Scarlet, and Whites, English and American Printed, Paddings and Kerseys, Wool and Union, Printed Druggits, Green Baize, Blankets.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Newest styles of Scotch Galas, Silk Winseys, German Pore Laines, Norwich and other Robes, &c.

VARIOUS FANCY GOODS.—Lace Goods in full assortment, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Crapes, Gros and Persians, Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons, Corah, Pongee and Black Silk and Satin Bandannas, Gents Neck-Ties in great variety, Ladies' Irish Cambric & Printed Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves and Fronts, Newest patterns of Wool Polkas, Capes, Mantles and Boys' Dresses, Mohair Caps and Coronets, Artificial Flowers, Wool Caps, Gauntlets, Armlets and Scarfs, Bonnet Frames of Latest Parisian shapes.

SCOTCH.—Wool and Printed Long Shawls, Mens' Plaids, Hard Tartans, Ginghams, Muslins, Cotton Pockets, Turkey Cloth &c., &c.

LINENS.—Irish Linens, fine, medium and heavy, Hollands—Brown, Slate, Black and Rough Brown, Bagging, Forfar, Osnaburg, Patent Canvas, Towels, Towelings, Table Cloths and Table Napkins.

AMERICAN.—Ticks, Demms, Blue Drills, Canton Flannels, India Rubber Braces, Batts, Waddings, Combs, Buttons, Whalebone, Corset Jeans, Travelling Bags &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES:

Teas.—Hyson Twankays, Young Hyson, Twankay, Muscovado Sugar, Crushed and Loaf, do., Tobaccos—HoneyDew and Cavendish, Refined Juice, Golden Syrup, Molasses, Ginger, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Baking Soda, Starch, Corn Starch, Rice, Cinnamon, Indigo, Matches, Mustard, Sulphur Brimstone, Copperas, Saltpetre, Barley, Windsor Soap Liverpool do., Castile do., Salt, Herring, Mackrel, Table Codfish, Pickled Salmon, Candles, Putty, Glass (all sizes,) Shoe Thread, Glue, Bl'k Lead, Lamp Black &c.

HARDWARE;

English, Scotch and Swedes Iron, Cut Nails, Wrought do., Finishing do., Brads, Tacks, Clout Nails, Horse do., Butts and screws, Locks, Latches, Candlesticks, Lard and Oil Lamps, Lanterns Powder, Safety Fuse, Grain Scoops, Axe-handles, Augurs, Augur-handles, Stoves—single and cooking: Thinges, Wire Seives, Cannister Powder, Shot, Guns, Pistols, Simmon's Axes warranted, Sledge Hammers, Carpenter's do., Picks, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hames, Saddles, single and double Harness, Buckles, Knives and Forks, Whips, Bells, Gerth Web, Halter Chains, Cattle Tees, Curry Combs, Match Planes, ½ to 2 inches, Shoe Bills, Water-ayer Stones, Oil Stones, Mouse and Rat Traps, Soup Ladles, Gimblets, Needles, Pins, Iron Squares, Trying do., Rivets, Wire, x cut Saws, Hand Saws, Sud Irons, Slates and Slate Pencils, Stovepipes, Grindstones, Fanning Mills, Rafting Augurs Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Scissors &c.

DRUGS & PATENT MEDICINES:

Comstock's celebrated Medicines, Condition Powders, Cherry Pectoral, Gargling Oil, Black Oil, Castor Oil Brnuswick Black, Hartshorn, Aloes Adhesive Plaster, Hair Oil, Snuff, Blister Plaster, Strengthening Plaster, Burgundy, Pitch, Rosin Quinine, Spanish Flies, Rhubarb, Sugarcandy, Honey, Moffatt's and Cooper's Pills, Calomel, Jelup, Senna, Pink Root, Worm Powders, Magnesia, Kreosate, &c.

PAINTS & OILS.

White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Rose Pink, Prussian Blue, Paris Green, Linseed Oil, Pale Seal do., Rape Seed do., Lard do., Sweet do., Cod do. &c., &c.

Almonte, Ramsay, Oct. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

ANY Person found cutting Timber or in any way Trespassing on the undermentioned Lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the Law.

East halves of Lots No.	5 & 6	in 9	Con.	Ramsay
East halves "	17 & 18	9	"	
East & West hlvs. "	19	9	"	
East half "	20	9	"	
West half "	20	11	"	
East & West hlvs. "	16	6	"	
East & West hlvs. "	15 & 16	5	"	
South West " "	23	2	"	
West half of Lot No.	2	3		McNab.
East & West halves "	2	2		"
East & West " "	24	12		Darling.
East half "	23	11		"
West half "	7	3		Admaston.
East & West " "	8	8		Montague.
East half of "	16	9		Hinchly.

MARY WYLIE,
JAMES H. WYLIE.
(11-tf.)

THE Undermentioned would hereby give notice that it will be necessary for all those owing the Estate of the late James Wylie & Son, to make immediate settlement, all accounts and notes not settled by the first of January will be put into the January Courts. Parties not attending to this notice, will have themselves to blame.

Produce of all kinds taken by J. & J. Wylie, for above accounts.

MARY WYLIE,
Administratrix.
Ramsay, Nov. 26th, 1855. 11-tf

CASH paid for good clean Tallow, at this office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO inform the Inhabitants of Almonte, and surrounding country, that he is

Selling Off

the Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c.

In the Premises occupied by Mr James A. Burwash, at Ten per Cent below Prime Cost, for Cash.

Parties wishing Great Bargains, had better give an early call.

☞ Cash paid for Hides.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL Accounts due to the Estate of Mr. J. A. Burwash, not settled by note of hand or otherwise, forthwith, will be put into suit without further notice.

ALEXANDER F BEATTIE,
Managing Trustee.
Almonte, Nov, 2, 1855. 5-tf.

NEW

Fall & Winter Goods.

CHEAP & GOOD!!

LIVINGSTON & ROBERTSON, THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL patronage they have received, since commencing business, have much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Lanark, and surrounding country, that they are now daily receiving a Large, Varied, and

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising the usual articles in
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Stationery, Boots & Shoes,
Paints & Oils, Drugs,
Patent Medicines, &c.,

They are confident that their Stock will give satisfaction as they have taken great pains to secure all those articles so varied and numerous; always required in a Country Store.

They would call especial attention to their

STOCK of TEAS!

which is unusually large, good and cheap

—ALSO,—

To their Ready-Made Clothing, which, for Style and Quality, will surpass anything ever brought to this market.

☞ COME AND SEE! ☜

Lanark, Oct., 1855. 4-tf

NEW & FRESH GOODS!

AT THE

Economical Mart.

THE Subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage received during the past Season, beg to acquaint their numerous Customers and the Public in general, that they have now received a Large, Complete and well assorted Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Maids' Plush Bonnets, &c., &c.

Furs— A great variety, from Caps, Victorines & Boas, down to Foot Muffs.

SHELF HARDWARE,

Stone & Glassware, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Stationery.

BOOTS, RUBBERS, MOCCASINS, &c

GROCERIES.

Will be found to be of the very *first chop.*

The qualities and prices of which, they flatter themselves, will stand a comparison with any other in this neighborhood; being all of the Fall's Importation, as well as of the newest styles and patterns.

☞ The Hi hest Price paid for Pork, Wheat, oats, &c.

McFARLANE & ANDERSON.
Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1855. 10-tf.

Farmer's Foundry

IN OPERATION.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of the people to his "LANARK FARMER" Cooking Stove- Seing admitted by all to be the Best stove either manufactured or imported into this section of the country. Having recently made some improvements in it, he now defies competition as to its excellence.

Also Manufacturing and on hand, Box Stoves, 20, 30 and 36 inches: few five feet Stoves, suitable for tores, Manufactories, &c., Dog Churn Castings, Pump Wheels, Tac Irons, Sash Weights, Coolers &c.

Mill Castings Cast upon the shortest notice, and having competen workmen, will warrant the workman ship.

A few diferent sizes of Lathes on hand and for sale cheap.

Constantly making the prize Plough "*Shaw's Improved Scotch,*" Which has given universal satisfaction, and is allowed to be the Best Plough Manufactured or used in these Counties the demand for which has exceeded the supply.

Old Iron, Brass and Old Stoves taken in trade.

Wanted suitable for Ploughs,
A quantity of 3½ inch dry Oak Plank,
" 2½ " " "
" 1½ " " "

RICHARD SHAW.
Perth 19th Nov., 1855. 11-cg

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests immediate payment of all Debts due the undermentioned late Firms:

James Shaw & Son.
Dobbie & Shaw.
Moorhouse & Shaw.
Sherwood & Shaw.

as likewise those indebted to himself for Stoves &c.

No other Notice will be given—therefore pay promptly and save costs.

RICHARD SHAW.
Perth, 16th Nov., 1855. 11-cg

Harness, Harness

THE Subscriber takes this mthod of intimating to his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS, in the Shop formerly occupied by Francis Holliday, in Carleton-Place, where he will be prepared to supply all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Farm Produce, Hides or Cash taken in payment.

GEORGE MORPHY.
Carleton-Place, Nov. 9, 1855. 9 tf.

CANADA

Mineral Water

FROM

THE ARTESIAN WELL

550 FEET IN DEPTH,

AT

ST. CATHARINES,

CANADA WEST.

☞ For further particulars, see Hand Bills, &c. For Sale by

A. McARTHUR,
Carleton-Place. *Agent*

WANTED,

A Second Class Teacher!

FOR School Section No. 3, in the Township of Ramsay, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN KILLOGH,
Trustees.
Ramsay, Nov. 27, 1855. 12-g.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE DUNNET,

IS now receiving a very Large Stock of FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

FRESH GROCERIES,

Stone and Glassware,

DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS,

&c., &c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of his customers and others, promising them good articles at as low rates as can be found anywhere.

He will be thankful for the Ready Pay, but if that be not convenient, will, as usual, take payment thankfully when he gets it.

P. S.—A fine lot of Silk Plush and Silk Bonnets, India Rubber over Shoes, very cheap.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 17th, 1855. 5-tf.

New Fall Stock.

THE SUBSCRIBER THANKFUL for past favors, begs to inform the Inhabitants of ALMONTE and surrounding Country, that his Stock is now about complete, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GENTS' AND LADIES' FURS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, MEDICINES,

STATIONERY, DYE-STUFFS,

&c., &c., &c.

S & SHOES.

And as he has gained the reputation of selling Cheap, he is determined to maintain it, by going a shade lower than heretofore.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

NEW FALL GOODS,

IN

CARLETON-PLACE, C. W.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY have received several Packages, and will be daily receiving their

Stock of Dry Goods,

In which will be found the NEWEST, MOST ELEGANT, & FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY

&c., &c., &c.,

And also a very great assortment of

Fancy Goods & Small Wares.

Carleton-Place, Oct. 1st, 1855. 3-m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

THANKFUL for the additiona encouragement given to him during the past Summer, and being desirous of giving his Friends and the Public the advantage of

New & Fresh Goods!

DIRECT

From the Manufacturers!!

Has been induced to continue his IMPORTATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN and now begs to announce that he is receiving the first of his Fall supply of GOODS! per the "Mohawk," from Liverpool, in the shape of a large and very select assortment of

COLORED BROCADES & LUSTRES,

PRINTED CASHMERES,

BLACK & COLORED COBOURGS,

Of NEW and ELEGANT styles, and which he is determined to sell Low for *Ready Pay.*

He will also be receiving a few days, per "Britannia," now arrived in MONTREAL!

A Large Assortment of

REGATTA STRIPES,

Tickings, Shirtings

Osnaburghs, very heavy for

BAGS.

and of Narrow Breadth.

and which, on arrival, will be offered for Sale equally low. And on the arrival of the Ships "*Toronto,*" "*Pride of Canada,*" and "*City of Manchester,*" expected every day in port, he will be in receipt of a most

BEAUTIFUL SELECTION

OF

FALL GOODS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

(and of which due notice will be given,) comprising therein the best assortment of

CLOTHS,

Blankets & Cloakings

ever brought to this neighborhood.

IN order to make room for the above extensive

STOCK OF GOODS!

The Subscriber proposes after the First of October, to dispose of the balance of his SUMMER STOCK, AT

10 Per Cent Reduction,

from his present low prices,

☞ *FOR CASH.* ☜

and to which he would strongly invite the attention of the Public.

The "Grand Motto" now, being Light Profits and Quick Returns, he undersigned purposes acting up to it, and will alter the above date, and hrough the Winter season, sell his

GOODS

at such low prices for ready pay, as shall give to the public the highest satisfaction, and induce them to bring payment of some kind in return.

His assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

AND

Fancy Goods

Is complete, and will be kept well assorted, during Fall and Winter.

☞ All descriptions of GRAIN and GOOD BUTTER taken in payment, at the highest Market Prices.

JOHN SUMNER.
Ashton, Sept 18th, 1855. 1-tf

THE RIGHT SYSTEM!

(*By which a man don't need to Pay his neighbor's debts.*)

THE increased value and ready sale of all agricultural products, (rendering Farmers independent,) as well as the increasing facilities of obtaining frequent supplies of New and Seasonable Goods, induce the subscriber to abandon the credit system, it being alike injurous to the SELLER and PURCHASER.

He would therefore inform his Customers and the Public generally, that on and after the first day of DECEMBER next, his business will be conducted on the Ready Pay System.

His Stock of Goods being now very complete, [and will be frequently replenished,] will be disposed of at prices favorable to all who want to invest their MONEY or PRODUCE advantageously.

GOODS marked in PLAIN FIGURES and no abatement in Price.

CASH paid for any quantity of good Wheat and Oats.

A. McDOUGALL.
Smith's Falls, 15th Nov. 1855. 10-e.

War in Canada!

LAST CALL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING CLOSED business at Clyde Mills, takes this method of announcing to those who are indebted to him for Carding, and Cloth Dressing, that all accounts unpaid, must be so, before the first day of January next, as if not, they will be handed over for collection for he is in earnest this time, and no mistake JNO. H. DAYTON.
Lanark, Sept. 15, 1855. 1-cg

Land for Sale!

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from business, offers for Sale the whole of his Valuable Property, viz:—

The following lots of Land in the Townships of Montague, Beckwith, Ramsay, Napean and Marlborough.

The front 4 lot, No. 21, in the 3rd Con. Montague, Lot No. 26 in the 9th Con. do. Block lots, 1 in the village of Franktown with a good StoneHouse and Stone Stable, Block No. four, D block 15, block 16, block 18, block 20, the west half of 14 in the 3rd Concession of Beckwith, the west of 13, in the 4th Con. of Beckwith, and the rear half of 19 in the fourth Con. of Beckwith, lots No 10, 11, 12, in second Con do. No. 7, in the 3rd Con. where the Railroad Station is to be built. No. 10 in the 3rd Con. with a good two story House, 54 ft long, by 34 wide with Shed 133 feet long, x 22 wide, with stabling for 40 horses, and a good wood shed, being one of the best Tavern stands in the County of Lanark.

Lots No. 10, in the 5th Con. of Nepean, lots No. 22 and the east part of 19, in the 10th Con. of Marlborough.

West 4 lot No. 17 in the 8th Con Ramsay, at Mr. Leckie's Corners.

With a great many mortgages, cheap for cash. The whole to be sold without reserve, the above lots of Land will be sold all together, or in lots to suit the purchaser.

The subscriber in retiring from business wishes to inform all those indebted to him either by note or book account to come forward and settle immediately, and save costs. JAMES BURROWS.
Franktown, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the N corner of the fifteenth lot in the 10th concession of the Township of Ramsay.

For particulars apply to JAMES McGREGOR.
Ramsay July 1st, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the Township of Ramsay containing one hundred acres, being Lot No. Five, in the third concession, within four miles of Carleton-Place.

Apply if by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM P. TOVEY.
Perth, May 29th, 1855. 37-tf.

Wanted

BY THE SUBSCRIBER—

100 brls. P. M. PORK,
500 bush. WHEAT,
1000 " OATS,
500 " PEASE,
500 " BARLEY,
100 Kegs good Dairy BUTTER,

for which the highest prices will be paid.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY.
Carleton-Place, Oct. 23d, 1855. 6-eg

FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of the Estate of Mr James A. Burwash, offers for Sale, the Premises lately occupied by him, in the flourishing Village of Almonte, Township of Ramsay, in the heart of a splendid Country. The Premises consist of one Frame Store, one and a half story 24 x 36 feet, a Stone Cottage, one and a half story, 25 x 34, attached thereto, one Granary 26 x 18, also a stone Ash-House.

The Store is in the best business part of the Village, and offers a rare opportunity for a person desirous of commencing business. For further particulars, apply on the premises, if by letter, (post-paid),

JOHN M. HANKIN,
ALEX. F. BEATTIE, } Assignees.
Almonte, Oct. 16th, 1855. 5-tf.

☞ "Brockville Recorder" to copy until notified to discontinue—and send account to the C. P. Herald" office.

LAND FOR SALE OR TO RENT

FOR such term of years as may be agreed on, part of lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of Goulbourn, containing 130 acres of good Land, about 70 acres of clearing in a good state of cultivation, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, & a number of bearing Apple Trees, and about 10 acres ready for Wheat. The Land is situated on the Stage road from Perth to Bytown, and five miles from Richmond. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the Premises, if by letter post-paid, to Richmond P. O.

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

ALSO:

THE West Half of lot No. 2, in the Sixth Concession of Marlborough, 100 acres of Excellent LAND, about 50 acres improved and in good order, with House, Barn, and other out buildings, being in the centre of a good country, within 1½ miles of the Village of North Gower, and on a good road leading thereto, and only 24 miles from Bytown. For particulars, observe above, good title can be given.

6-tf. H. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN THE

VILLAGE of RENFREW!

FOR SALE!!

THAT well known Property occupied by the Subscriber, comprising ¾ of an acre of Land, on which is situated three commodious Dwelling Houses, an Excellent Vegetable Garden, together with other outhouses and a Good