

The Carleton Place Herald
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion; and 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR.
The abolition in the United States appear to have turned into places to which people resort to display their "patriotism" and "amen" have generally given place to "enthusiastic cheering" and "loud applause."

ERIC AND THE OIL REGION.—In the Franklin old district of Pennsylvania there are one thousand oil wells sunk, and the estimate at which a well can be sunk is five hundred dollars, but in most cases this does not include loss of time, neglect of other business, travelling expenses, cost of engine for pumping, &c., which on an average may be assumed to be at least five hundred dollars more, making in all an expenditure of a million of dollars.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.—A correspondent writing from Belfast, states that in the latter part of the year 1859 a largely increased attention is being bestowed upon Canada by parties wishing to emigrate.

RECRUITING IN TORONTO FOR THE AMERICAN WAR.—The Toronto papers state that on Friday the Police Magistrate received a communication from Captain Clarke of the 100th Regiment, to the effect that two Americans, calling themselves Captain and Lieutenant of the American army, had made proposals to Sergeant Barlow, to throw his allegiance to the British Government, and take service under the stripes and stars.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.—In regard to the reported "dissemination of coin at the New Orleans Mint, the New Orleans Crescent declares that "not one single new coin of any kind or denomination whatever, has been issued from the mint at New Orleans since its seizure by the order of the Louisiana Convention, and we presume none will be issued until after the devices for a new set of coins, to compose the currency of the Confederate States, are ordered by the Montgomery Congress."

ELECTION RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.
Pictou, N. S., Monday, May 6.—Great election riots here prevailed in Newfoundland. The telegraph line was taken charge of by the mob last week, so no particulars were received. Two were killed and thirteen wounded. The mob would not allow men to repair the lines in the several districts where the riots prevailed. The participants were disfranchised by the Governor. So far as I know, the conservatives were successful.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The Essex Journal states that on Friday afternoon a man on the Great Western Railway dock at Windsor directed himself of coat vest, hat and boots, and then jumped from the dock into the river. Several persons ran to his assistance, and a life preserver was thrown towards him. He was determined to die, and used all endeavors to keep his head under water. He was afterwards taken out with a boat-hook, although he made desperate efforts to keep clear of it.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A telegraphic despatch from L'Islet says that two men were frozen to death on Wednesday last, while returning from a sugar-bush in the vicinity of that place.

A dead body was found on Wednesday in a woods between Chaugawaga and Chaugawaga. It appears to be that of an old trapper, who had been a considerable time dead.

A man named Robert Whitehead, who emigrated to Canada twenty years ago and who became subsequently city clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., recently committed suicide by taking poison. This unfortunate end was the result of a long course of excessive drinking.

THE DUKE OF AUMALE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The pamphlet published by the Duke of Aumale in reply to a portion of the speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate last March, has obtained general circulation in France notwithstanding the efforts of the police to suppress it, and creates much interest and not a little amusement throughout Europe. The following pithy passages are extracted from the paper:—

"In a discourse recently delivered by you (Prince Napoleon) which created diverse emotions in your hearers and readers, you thanked M. Troplong and M. de Persigny for the lessons of Roman and English history which they had kindly given to France and by which you had profited. I wish to add to those lessons a few words on the history of France. When the heir of your dynasty was expiating at Ham, (I use his own words) by a six years' imprisonment, his rank and his name were a hindrance to his progress as a citizen, and freely criticized in the newspapers (particularly in the Courrier du Pas de Calais) the regular Government that he had attacked by open force. My position is altogether different. I do not ask such privileges. Exiled from my country through never having violated its laws, and never by fault of mine having deserved such fate—I am known to France only from having been educated under her flag, and having faithfully served her up to the day when I was separated from her by violence. But has exile worked the forfeiture of the natural right of the most sacred of all, of defending my family when publicly insulted, and with it, the past history of France? Can the outrageous attack which a Government, that is so strong and inspires you with so much confidence, has sanctioned, circulated, posted on the walls, be followed by my answer published in the country itself according to its laws? I shall try the experiment. If the result prove contrary to my desires, and if you another my voice in France in defence of the plainest notions of honor and justice, it will at least have some echo in Europe, and appeal to the hearts of honest men of all countries. You have lost your right of judging princely families with the austerity of a republican philosopher. The numerous prerogatives you now enjoy deprive you of that one. You suddenly become one day a Senator, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, a General of Division, a Prince of the Blood not by your merits, which were then unknown, but by right of birth, and your point of view must be changed with your fortunes.

"Talk as you will, but there is no person either at the Palais Royal or at the Tuilleries. Sovereigns are not to be trifled with. You claim to be loyal to one, and want but one person, your founder. This title, and it really is one, will be given by history to the obscure Sub Lieutenant of Artillery, who, fifteen years after leaving the school at Brienne, set upon his head the crown of Charlemagne. That man is not a person who has declared his secretary right at Strasbourg and Besancon, and who has signed Napoleon III. You talk grandly of the coup d'etat of the 2nd December. Yet you were not seen that day in the groups of the faithful ones who hurried to the Elysee to courageously devote themselves to the fortunes of the new Dictator. Neither, it is true, were you seen among the national representatives who protested against the subversion of the laws of their country at the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement. Where, then, were you? Nobody would know, were it not that some of the resolute men who debated in the critical moment whether it was not their duty to fight behind the barricades, collected having seen you among them to disappear again, who the fortune of the day being pronounced the police came, in the name of the conqueror to arrest them. I am surprised at one thing, namely, that my grandfather the Duke of Orleans, has not found favor in your eyes, since you sat as he sat on the left of a Republican Assembly. There, it is true, ends the analogy of your position. The fatal declivity he would not avoid a lamentable descent; but he expiated his fault. He left the National Convention to mount the scaffold. You came down from the benches of the Mountain to take possession of the regal palace in which the Duke of Orleans was born."

"With reference to this pamphlet, Prince Napoleon wrote thus to the Emperor on the 14th of April:—
'I am attacked in the Prince of Orleans' work; that is an additional motive for me to urge upon your Majesty the suppression of the prosecution. To silence is not to answer. I only intend you, sire, to allow the Duke of Aumale's answer to circulate freely, certain as I am that the patriots and the soldiers will treat the pamphlet as it merits, and that the good sense of the nation will deal justly with the pretended lesson of history, which is only an Orleansian manifesto.'
A late letter from Paris says:—
'The price of a copy was at first hardly 20 sous; the moment people knew it was seized by the police, it rose to 100, and now for a copy, and since it has totally disappeared from the booksellers' shops, a gentleman informs me that he has known an amateur offer 1000.'
'Neither men nor pamphlets survive long in the memory of the Parisian public. Eight days have elapsed since the publication of the Duke of Aumale's letter—quite sufficient time for it to have been forgotten. But the government has done its best to perpetuate it. People now read, and will yet read, who will hardly have glanced at it but for the prosecution.'
Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested. The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and sat suspended during a brief interval. Garibaldi, in resuming, spoke with more moderation, and defended his comrades in arms.

The London Daily News, of the 20th April, quotes from L'Union de Paris, asserting that the Duchess of Kent died a Roman Catholic, that a priest had attended her on the day previous to her death, and that the Duke d'Aumale had then waited upon the Queen to inform her of the fact.

The Rev. Principal Leitch, of Queen's College, left Kingston on Wednesday for Scotland, to be absent during the summer. During his short stay amongst us the Rev. gentleman has endeared himself to large numbers in all ranks by the amenity of his disposition and by his varied social and intellectual qualities.

A starling weighing 35 lbs, was caught in the Thames near London, the other day.

ITALY.

It is stated that on the 21st ult., the day following the important debate in the Italian Chamber, Garibaldi held a conference with his former superior officers, the majority of whom were in favor of adopting the policy of Count Cavour. The friends of Garibaldi were in hopes that he would adhere to that policy. The Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd agreed, by a large majority, to take into consideration the proposal of Garibaldi, which, according to the words addressed by the Ministry voted for the resolution. Garibaldi was not present.

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always felt for him, but declaring that his (Garibaldi's) last acts painfully reminded him of the party, which aims at rejecting its master of the army, and the military threatening us, if unsuccessful, with civil war."

A letter from Garibaldi, in reply to the above, says:—
'Strong in my conscience as an Italian soldier and citizen, I will not descend to justify myself against these accusations, as by so doing I should fall in respect to the King and the army. I know nothing of the orders said to have been given by me to Col. Trupia. I gave orders that the Italian soldiers of the Northern Army should be received as brothers, although I knew that my army had come to put down the revolution, which, according to the words addressed by Signor Farini to Napoleon III, was persecuted in it.

"I believe in my quality of deputy. I have stated to the Chamber a few of the wrongs which the Southern Army has sustained at the hands of the Ministry. I believe I had the right to do so. The Italian army will find in its ranks one soldier more when it has to fight against the enemy of Italy. You are well aware of this. All that others may have said of me is a calumny. It is not true that, when on the Volturno, we were in a bad condition. As far as I know, the Army has applauded the free and moderate words of the soldier's deputy, to whom the Italian honor has been an object of worship all his life.

"If any one is offended at me for speaking in my own name only, I wait calmly for satisfaction to be demanded for my words. I desire the establishment of a National Monarchy."

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini expressing regret on account of the publication of General Cialdini's letter, and giving some explanation in reference to the words which Sorten pronounced in Parliament, and which were alluded to by Gen. Cialdini. In this letter General Sorten also expresses his desire for concord, and says that Italy is personified in the Parliament and the King.

FROM PERU.
Peru is in an exceedingly unsettled and disorganized state, which the hourly prospect of another revolution breaking out. Echeague is still kept a close prisoner at the island of San Lorenzo, without any apparent charge against him, and the treatment he has met with in being refused a trial is creating a very ill feeling against the government.

President Cambal spends the greater part of his time gambling at Chorrillos, and it is rarely a chance can be had to see him except at the card table. As he is the government in toto, and the tribunals of justice, the treasury and everything else are dependent on his nod, an idea may be formed of the state of the government in which every branch of the government is subjected.

It is safe to say that in no country in the world, pretending to civilization, does anything like such corruption exist as it is to be met with among the government officials of Peru. The President, a notorious, dissipated gambler, who squanders the public money more recklessly without a solitary cent over going toward the public good, lets the country with an enormous standing army, merely to keep himself forcible in power against the will of the population.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—"The new demand of the administration for troops, which looks to a permanent military organization on the grandest scale, will call for the appointment of a great number of officers, all at the disposition of the President and his Cabinet. There will be six Major-Generals, twelve Brigadier-Generals, twenty-five Colonels, twenty-five Majors, two hundred and fifty Captains, and five hundred first and second Lieutenants. This is exclusive of Quartermasters, Paymasters and other military agents. The increase in the army will be in proportion. Inasmuch as the capitalists at Washington may not be disposed to expend their money in future upon this city, arrangements are being made to invite thither the men of wealth of the free states."

On Sunday last, two prisoners escaped from Sandwich gaol, and went over to Detroit. Officer Gore re-arrested them. As they were crossing in a ferry-boat, one of them jumped into the river. Gore got a skiff, and a severe fight ensued; but the runaway was finally recaptured and lodged in jail.

The Hon. Joseph Howe is on his way to England on a railway mission.

THE SUN'S SPOTS.—The following letter appears in the London Times:

It may interest some of your readers to know that the unusually large spot which traversed the sun's face from east to west, between the 26th of March and the 5th of April—so large to be plainly visible through stained glass without the aid of the telescope—has reappeared this morning on the eastern edge.

It appeared round the western edge in the afternoon of the 5th instant and has reappeared this morning, or rather, must have come round yesterday only the sun was overclouded.

Of course, I may be mistaken in the identification of the spot, but its appearance—so much larger than usual, and with the penumbra so well defined—is so remarkable that I think I can hardly be wrong.

On Tuesday morning the good citizens of Toronto who reside in the neighbourhood of University Park were much astonished on perceiving from their slumbers at seeing large palmetto flag floating defiantly from the flag-staff in the centre park. There it waved with its palmetto tree, crescent, seven stars and three stripes of red, white and blue. The bunting was soon hauled down and the glorious old flag of England raised in its place.

Very interesting and important discoveries in Egyptian antiquities have recently been made at Memphis, under the direction of M. Manette. Upon a limestone slab were found the names of sixty-three kings anterior to the construction of the pyramids. The temple of Edfou, the oldest and best preserved in the whole world, has been examined, and it is so magnificent as to excite the astonishment of all who have seen it.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The Writ of Habeas Corpus issued by His Excellency the Governor General, dismissing Mr. Benjamin Marr, of Markham, from his office and capacity of Justice of the Peace for the United Counties, was yesterday filed in the office of George Gurnett, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, for these United Counties. It will be remembered that Mr. Marr was fined \$50 some weeks since at the Police Court for a misdemeanor.—Leader.

The Guelph Advertiser:—"From all the information we can obtain, by personal investigation and otherwise, we have good reasons for believing that the fears entertained for the safety of the fall wheat will prove groundless. Although, in a few of the more exposed spots, a few showers like the one on Saturday evening, followed with general weather will nurse a great deal of the affected land to health and strength."

We are happy to learn that the tide of emigration is beginning to resume its flow toward Canada. The bad harvest of last year in England has caused considerable distress in the rural districts, and many of the labouring population are on the move. The improvement in business affairs here gives confidence, and residents are beginning to recommend their friends to join them.

A photograph of the bottom of the sea in Weymouth Bay has been successfully taken by means of an ingenious apparatus. The utility of this attempt is that the condition of piers, bridges, piles and other structures under water, may now be readily ascertained.

We are requested to state that the date of the loss of the United States as given by the Captain was an unintentional error. The rock on which the steamer struck was at the extreme edge of the reef, and not in the middle of the chart; the deviation of a fathom would have carried the vessel clear of the reef.

Lake Champlain is higher than it has been for ten years past. It is now seven feet above low water mark, and is over some of the wharves at Burlington. The Passumpsic river has not been so high as now in ten years. Dams and bridges are in great danger. In Woodford two dams were swept away on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, and a bridge between Woodford and Glensburgh.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says:—"Since the war blast was blown by the architect at Washington, many of our ladies have commenced systematic practice with rifle musket and pistol. Col. Six's shooters are their favourite weapons, and we hear much said in compliment of them as marksmen. Every woman in the State ought to thus qualify herself."

The captain of the ship Adelaide Bell has sued the editors of the New Orleans Crescent for \$50,000 damages, on account of certain remarks in regard to what was alleged to be a Black Republican flag that was unfurled from the mast-head of that vessel.

The weather in Great Britain is reported by the late steamers to have been remarkably fine in April, and great progress had been made in getting spring crops into the ground. Wheat had, in consequence, fallen 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

General Hall, of New York City, has a son in the memory of the Confederate States, and another in the Seventh Regiment. What if duty should bring them into collision.

The returns for all Upper Canada—subject however, to final revision—show a total population of 1,378,000. It has been stated in the House and elsewhere that the English Bankrupt Bill, from which Mr. Macdonald has copied so largely, is a rejected one.

WAR NEWS.

TWO MEN SHOT.—TWO MORE HANGED.—A letter from a member of the 7th Regiment to his father, dated Washington 25th April, states that the regiment on that morning received the addition of 175 men from New York all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six Secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the Navy Yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordnance Department, and had been set to work in filling bombs; but instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says:—
'And now to give you an example of the punishment trainees receive, we can see some where I am writing about, and some from shore on the yard-arm of the United States brig Caledonia, two men hanging—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the Rebels at Charleston; the other for piloting the 7th Regiment on the Chesapeake bar—with the intention that the Baltimore cans might get possession of Annapolis before the Seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons and conveyed him on board the brig and now he is hanging for his crime."

The Washington Intelligencer claims that there is a Union party in Virginia, and against it 55.

Armed vessels are stationed off Alexandria for the protection of the boats engaged in fishing, some of which have been fired in to and their fish taken from the fishermen.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says:—"Every body on the line of these lakes knows Capt. Bob Wagstaff. He was all through the Mexican war and did good service to his country. He then sailed. He now fights. He has raised a company of one hundred Irishmen, all over 25 and under 45 years of age, stalwart and freemen. If the Government cannot afford to furnish muskets, he purposes to use shillaloes."

The Boston Courier says:—"Brands of flour that have been selling here at \$8.50 and \$9 per barrel, have been forced up in the Baltimore market within a week to \$10. The trade are now looking to Canada and the West for the choice family white wheat flour, and whatever change takes place in the lower grades, we look for full prices for this description. Next to Baltimore and St. Louis brands Canada stands highest, several having already obtained a deserved high reputation."

The schooner Charles Dennis, from Wilmington, N. C., has on board Lieut. Piland and 60 men, late of Fayetteville arsenal.—They report that on the 13th, between 1000 and 1200 North Carolina Militia demanded the surrender of the arsenal, which was decided prudent by Major Anderson to comply with, as resistance was useless. Lieut. Killam was allowed to depart unmolested.—Major Anderson was left behind, too sick to be removed.

Philadelphia, May 7th.
Senator Bayard of Delaware arrived in this city this morning, having left Wilmington fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot here, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, he having no charge against him. As the Senator passed into the Mayor's office his hat struck against a rope with a noose in it, hung over the door, labeled "death to traitors," which had been removed by the police from one of the street lamp-posts.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A SOUTH AMERICAN TOWN DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.
By the Northern Light we have intelligence of the total destruction of the town of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic (La Plata) by an earthquake on the evening of the 20th of March.

The town which contained a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, was situated on a level plain on the east declivity of the Paramillo range of the Andes, at an elevation of 2,831 feet above the sea, and distant from the Argentine volcano about fifty-five miles. It was compactly built of sun-burnt bricks, contained a large parish church, convents and other public buildings and was a place of considerable importance as an entrepot for trade between Chili and Buenos Ayres.

On the evening of the earthquake two successive shocks were felt between eight and nine o'clock, which lasted but a few seconds but were of such severity as to destroy every dwelling and public building in the place, while the loss of life was at least 8,000 or 10,000 persons. Whole families were instantly destroyed, and the few that escaped were left homeless and starving. In addition to the horrors of the earthquake, a fire broke out in the ruins, which destroyed the lives of many who had escaped destruction from the earthquake.

A more terrible calamity has not occurred for many years. It was reported that one or two smaller villages had been destroyed, but the report lacked confirmation. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chili, as many of the leading families of Santiago, who had gone to reside at Mendoza on account of their politics, had perished. The commercial community Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

THE SUIT AGAINST DUNDAS.—The decision in the case of the Great Western Railway against the town of Dundas has at last been decided; and an unfortunate decision it has been for the people of the "Valley City." The troubles between the Company and the Town arose from the existence of a disputable balance due the Company, in part remuneration for the improvements effected at the mouth of the Desjardins Canal. The result has been that the case was brought into Court at Toronto; and after considerable delay, it was terminated last week, the Jury rendered a verdict of \$5,000 against the town, including costs.

A little boy at New York, named Norman McLeod, pulled over a large kettle of Melted wax from a stove, which poured out upon his head and killed him; and the wax cooling immediately, an impress of his features contorted by agony, was left in the shell that formed.

The Spanish government is realizing millions of reals (nearly five hundred millions) from the sale of Gibraltar property acquired under a recent Concordat.

EFFECT OF A BLOCKADE.

On this subject the Tribune's Washington Correspondent says that active preparations are being made for the further blockading of Southern ports. Ten vessels of the fleet will within a week be sent. The entire fleet will consist of at least fifty-five war vessels of various descriptions, accompanied by sufficient steam transports for the accommodation of a land force of at least 20,000. Thus it will prove sufficient to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter, while it will devolve upon the disunion authorities the necessity of keeping in arms, feeding &c. distant armies, sufficient to cope with the land forces accompanying it, in or near Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, of at least an aggregate of 120,000 troops stationed on the protection of those important points along the Southern coast.

Southern production can seek a market through any Southern port, is to become a fixed fact within one month from this day, and without the proceeds of the sale of their crops, the Disunionists will have no means whatever of procuring military supplies of any description, for they do not produce or manufacture them; and the experience of Northern merchants would seem to indicate the available treasure of the South is neither silver or gold, and dinkies are not at present desirable mediums of exchange.

THE CURSE OF THE AGE.
At the recent sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal, Judge Mondlot who presided, addressed the Grand Jury in the following language as reported in the Pilot:—
"Grand Juries have often been told that the chief cause of crime is intemperance. If any one could doubt it, let him come here and watch our proceedings. Let him read statistics as we have them officially, he will learn that, at least seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are brought before Criminal Courts, owe their first, and not unfrequently their repeated offences against society, to intemperance. He will ascertain moreover that in the city of Montreal, during the past year there has been an increase to the Police Station more than the previous year; that of the multiplied and steadily increasing offences daily committed in our city, 3,488 have arisen from intemperance. Lastly, that those offenders are thus classified—males, 3,759; females, 721; boys 81. We are naturally and necessarily led to ask what the source, the cause of such a state of things are. I shall tell you gentlemen, our city is infested with all sorts of saloons, taverns, pot houses, and saloons, which afford a description. Not only do the low and vicious resort to such dens, but others who just set out on that career of vice and iniquity are induced, seduced lured into a habit of frequenting such places, from the circumstance that, to the facility they have of obtaining spirits, liquors, is the chief inducement in all sorts of immoralities, many and many of those saloons and "heated taverns for the sale of spiritual liquors" being notoriously houses of prostitution. One will wonder and ask how can that be? How are such licenses obtained? Let those who grant them indiscriminately, in open defiance of the law, and total disregard of their duty to the community, answer."

For a few years back a bear has infested the farmers in the 2nd concession of South March, County of Carleton, and has destroyed much stock—calves, sheep and pigs. This spring he has been very destructive, killing and injuring on four farms convenient to each other. 35 sheep and a large hog. On the night of the 2nd of May he visited the farm of Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, and tore open a stable door, in which Mr. McLaughlin had his sheep and a span of horses enclosed for safety; he injured five of the sheep badly, and carried off one. The next day Mr. McLaughlin set a gun in the bush where the bear had left a part of the sheep he had carried off. In a few hours afterwards a report of a gun was heard, which favored the notion of the bear's being with every demonstration of anger. The men soon closed on him, when one of the men very skillfully gave him a heavy blow with an axe on the head, which so stunned him that he was easily dispatched. The inhabitants are quite rejoiced at his being killed.—Ottawa Critic.

DOWNED.—Constable Desrou, of the Water Police, reports that a man walked along the Lachine Canal near the Wellington bridge, at eleven o'clock on Monday night last, and was drowned. It seems he was observed walking towards the bridge, which was open at the time, and warned by two men at the spot to take care, but he either did not hear or disregard their calls, and walked on until he was over the bridge, when he fell into the water, and men did all they could to save deceased but without avail. The police dragged for the body the morning following, but without success.

The attempt so long desired by the cotton states to establish a line of steam communication with England, is about to be tried at Liverpool and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, with a capital equal to \$1,000,000, in shares of \$250 each. The vessels are to run monthly, and are expected to commence during the ensuing summer.

It is announced that a company has been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port and Charleston. The first steamer of the line expected is to be despatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

Canada is likely to reap a large harvest of emigration this year. The Montreal Ocean Steamers bring to the water three and four hundred every day, and it is expected that a number of sailing vessels will also be employed in conveying emigrants to our shores.

The French government had given notice that foreign cotton goods imported into France for the purpose of being dyed shall come in free, especially those intended for printing, on condition that they are also to be exported afterwards.

Don Juan De Bourbon, the Spanish prince, has sailed with his suite, from England, for the purpose of seizing the Spanish throne.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

SECESSION NOT DEAD YET.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says:—

Secession is not dead yet by any means. Some of the news papers have begun to halloo before we are out of the woods, and some people begin to think that all is up with the Southern army, and that like Cap. Scott's coon, they will come down without any shooting. Here in Washington we cannot see the thing so clearly. As far as we can ascertain, Jefferson Davis, Stephens, Pickens, and Beauregard, still live, and will be kicking soon. Does any one suppose that the South has armed itself with money, and that the ships are ready to march on a little and then to give up without one fiat? The South is not so badly scared as people suppose. The uprising at the North was a very little pill; but it is swallowed now, and has not effected a cure. Black powder, iron globules, and p. blowers are the only remedies for the pestilence of secession, and will be applied. Neither do people here think Washington is so safe as has been reported. Safe it undoubtedly is from an infantry attack, and a hand to hand fight; but if batteries can be erected by the Virginians on the heights, only a mile and a half distant, we shall be known as the "Red Bank of the Potomac." Then the battle will be decided, not in these streets laid out with military foresight for defensive operations, nor in the barricade capital. Our troops will not be drawn out upon an open field to meet men who are no more than equals; but on the contrary, our soldiers will have to cross the river, storm the heights, and defend a position by capturing the other shore of the Potomac. That is not so cheerful a prospect nor so safe a one. General Lee owns Arlington Heights—a most commanding position—and it is said, has sold it for a park of pleasure grounds to the POLITE. (N. Y.) regiment will probably encamp upon Georgetown Heights—another commanding position. That is a very good idea, for it prevents the secessionists moving there one of these May days. But that isn't enough. The war must be carried into Africa and the other shore of the Potomac. It will be, I am informed, and all of us hope that will be notice. The scouting parties of the Seventy-first, which guard the Maryland shore, are the only protection we have, as yet, against a forced march of the enemy, the rapid erection of batteries at night, the launching of the guns, and the inevitable fight the next day.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND. Now that the Government troops are being concentrated in and about Baltimore, it will be interesting to know the location of the different bodies, regiments, and companies, and the following will be found convenient for reference:—

Washington Junction is a small town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nine miles south-west from Baltimore, and the same distance north of Annapolis Junction. The Washington Branch Railroad here leaves the main line, running south through Annapolis Junction and Bladensburg to Washington—distance 29 miles. The occupation of this point by the Federal troops is important, as it not only commands the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but the Patuxent river. The town is not much more than a mere railroad station, and has a population of only about one thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants. This place, was formerly known as the Relay House, and by many it is now confounded with Relay station on the Northern Central (Baltimore and Susquehanna) Railway, seven miles north of Baltimore, now occupied by a detachment of Pennsylvania troops.

Annapolis Junction is a railroad station, seventeen miles south-west from Baltimore, and twenty-two miles north of Washington, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Annapolis Branch Railroad, which comes in from Annapolis, the point, derives its chief importance from commanding the railroad route from Annapolis to Washington, a total distance of thirty-nine miles. The only town of any note on the line of the Annapolis branch is Millersville, eleven miles from Annapolis.

The Relay House is a small railroad station, seven miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, is an inconsiderable village so far as its population or business is concerned, but of immense importance as a near rendezvous for Northern troops, if a detachment is sent from Baltimore. A detachment received on Monday state that large bodies of Pennsylvania troops, under Gen. Patterson, were being concentrated at this point, ostensibly to prevent the Baltimore secessionists from destroying the few bridges and culverts between that point and the state line at Freedom, but really to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts troops. Annapolis, on the southwest, and Fort McHenry on the southeast.

Cooksville, eight miles north of the Relay House, and fifteen miles north of Baltimore, on the Northern Central road, is not much more than a railroad station. Just south of the station are the ruins of the bridge burned by the secessionists on the night of the 28th of April, and which is now being rebuilt by the army of General Patterson. This place is important inasmuch as its occupancy by Northern troops will have the effect of keeping the railroad open to York (forty-two miles north, where 5,400 troops are now stationed), Harpersburg (seventy miles, where there are 7,300 troops), and Elkins (221 miles north, where now are being concentrated the volunteers from Central and Western New York—a little over 8,000).

Patuxent River, upon which the city of Baltimore stands, is only useful for navigation purposes below the city, where it has a wide and deep channel for the largest class of ocean craft. Above the city numerous falls and rapids afford excellent water power. Just below Baltimore the Gunpowder river empties into the Patuxent. Jones' Falls are on the Gunpowder river, and about three miles eastward from the Relay House city are located at Jones' Falls, and it is intended ultimately to supply the city with water from the Gunpowder river. Northward from Baltimore, and to the east of the Northern Central Railroad, a succession of high hills, batteries upon any of which would command the road between the Relay House and the city.

Banton Bridge, burned on the 20th, is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, and crosses Gunpowder creek just to the outskirts of the city. Gunpowder Bridge is eleven miles further on towards Havie de Grace. This bridge was also destroyed on the 20th, and is now being rebuilt by the Pennsylvania troops.

Bush River Bridge (at Perryman's) is twenty-four and a half miles from Baltimore, also destroyed. It was here that the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment remained for several days after the railroad communication was cut off by the burning of the bridges. Havie de Grace is the next town of note, situated on the West bank of the Susquehanna river, where it empties into the Chesapeake Bay. It is thirty-six miles from Baltimore by rail, and about fifty miles by water north of Annapolis. The Tidewater canal empties into the Chesapeake at this point. Immediately opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is Ferryville, where a small body of Federal troops are now stationed.

companies were directed to inform their men that they might seek other quarters if they choose, but, except those whose tents had been carried away, not a man would avail himself of the permission granted. By ten o'clock p. m. most of the lights in the tents were out. Here and there, however, some officer's tent could be seen whose occupant had not yet retired to rest. Universal good humour appeared to prevail, and, as the officers remarked, the "war would cost who could be depended on and who not."

GENERALS JUNE AND JULY.

A Georgia paper thus sketches two opponents of the Northern army:— After the defeat of all their most distinguished Generals in the Crimea war, the Russians consoled themselves with reflection, and they had two commanders who would soon repair the losses sustained at Alma, Inkerman, and at Balaklava. There were General January and February.—The rigours of a Russian winter. And they were not far mistaken. Sabastopol fell, but before its walls died thousands of the besiegers from cold, disease, and exposure. So in the case of the present war, a battle has been fought, or the hostile armies can be said to be regularly in the field, the Southern leaders are likely to find their work half done to their hand by two allies that have preceded them—Generals June and July. Already the Northern troops quartered at the capital are beginning to complain of the heat, and there is no doubt that before the summer is over, the climate will prove fatal to them and have as many victims as it would in selecting Washington as a suit for a summer camp. Lincoln must have had in view the especial encouragement of the undertakers of that city. Should the plan of the New York Convention be adopted, the campaign—and the rice swamps of Carolina, and the sickly coasts of Virginia, of Louisiana, and of Florida, be made the theatre of the offensive operations—the mortality from the same cause will be increased a hundredfold. In fact, dysentery, ague, and fever, which are almost rife, are likely to do the work of the sword.

Meanwhile it should be remembered, the Southern troops will be coming to what, to them a colder climate, and a more invigorating, bracing and healthful air, and will be gathering fresh strength and energy from the same cause which will weaken and enervate the enemy. Thus God and nature may be said to fight in this present contest on the side of the South, and to furnish additional means of deliverance.

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Frederick City is sixty miles west of Baltimore, and is reached by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Frederick branch of the Monocacy (three miles). The city is only forty-four miles north west from Washington, and twenty-three miles east of Harper's Ferry. It is a town of only about 6,500 inhabitants—a population that has not varied a hundred within the last twenty years. This place and Monocacy will probably be occupied by Federal troops immediately. The State Legislature has been in session here for the past week.

Point of Rocks, where, it is said, the Virginians have a heavy battery of artillery posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, being about midway between the two places. This place (Point of Rocks) is so situated that a very small force with artillery would give an enemy advancing from the east considerable trouble.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. We are in possession of late dates from the seat of war in the States. No collision had taken place but the hour for action has arrived. The twenty days allowed by the President have expired, and great preparations are making for giving vent to the pent up indignation and restrained patriotism of the North. War is now inevitable, and the policy of the government is beginning to be seen. A sufficiently large force will be kept in Baltimore to co-operate with the Union men, and prevent any further mob or secessionist demonstrations. Maryland is quiet, and the Capital secure from that side, active demonstrations will be made in Virginia. Already we are told movements of troops have commenced, and it is possible their presence will develop a Union sentiment which will sweep the state.

The court house, nearly destroyed by fire after 12 last night. It is supposed to have been a piece of incendiarism. The probability is now that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 10th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of the Convention. New York, May 8. The Asia sailed this morning for Liverpool. She took 150 passengers, and \$48,000 in specie. Vice President Stephens has returned to Montgomery from his excursions to Richmond.

Private despatches from Cairo say it is believed that a body of Tennessee troops will be concentrated at Washington to the number of 40,000. The District of Columbia tendered two regiments of volunteers for the maintenance of the Union. \$400,000 have been voted by the Secretary of War for the uniforms, and an order was given for Minie rifles for the whole force. The Times' Washington correspondent says the War Department has purchased the steamship Atlantic for \$350,000. The Government also purchased the steamer Yankee. The Post Office Department at Washington will make an effort to mail the 9th, to establish a regular mail to Philadelphia through Baltimore.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Times towards the following respecting General Scott's plan of conducting the campaign in the seceded States:— Without professing any knowledge on the subject, I am well satisfied that the Lieutenant-General's plan, which has been fully accepted and indorsed by the President, includes the capture of Charleston and of Norfolk, and did include the occupation of Baltimore if that city had continued to oppose the Federal troops.

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the newspapers, are at present in a very confused and unsettled state. The advances given by the Canadian Government will only have the effect of putting the evil day back. There are many conflicting monetary interests connected with it, that a solution of its surrounding difficulties is at the present time, a profound mystery. Messrs. Baring and Glyn—judgment creditors, the contractors and the preference bondholders, are all pressing their claims and menacing the very existence of the Road; while the wages of the employees are in arrears, and the condition of the road is notoriously bad. One thing is certain, that during the past year, the road has been kept open for traffic by the aid from the Provincial money chest of the sum of \$1,175,000. It is reported that the Administration has a bill prepared to arrange its affairs and future working, but its principles are as yet unknown.

In reference to the unauthorized advances made by the Government to the Grand Trunk is thus alluded to by the Montreal Gazette, a ministerial organ:— "But the duty of the press is clear—to bring such a pressure upon public men by the exposure of wrong doing, as will restrain them, if possible. It would be well for Mr. Galt to understand that if he aims at winning that success in the career of statesmanship to which his labours entitle him, he would not court suspicion or indignity, but disentangle the Government from the embarrassing connections we have stated."

The Montreal Transcript warmly opposes the conduct of Mr. Galt as being without the authority of Parliament. It says:— "It is bad enough to have a Finance Minister who will lend himself to such jobs, but worse to have a Parliament supposed to represent the people, who will venture to excuse them."

And the Witness is as brief as emphatic in its protest against the occasion:— "All we can say upon this decision of Parliament is, that our Ministry would need to be immaculate men, for they have now carte blanche to plunder the public to any extent they choose and divide the spoils as they like."

The following is from the Globe:— "The Finance Minister who gives \$1,175,000 in a single year to a bankrupt Railway Company without the consent of Parliament, and conceals the fact from the public for a whole year, will not hesitate to do anything which will serve his personal ends. We know not what Mr. Galt may not do during the recess. The members who voted against Mr. Donaghy's motion, on Friday last, cannot but receive the hearty condemnation of their constituents, but public indignation will run even more strongly against them, if it is found that their votes have encouraged Mr. Galt to fresh assaults on the public purse, on behalf of his private partners."

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APALLING ACCIDENT.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Below is an account of a lamentable accident which occurred at the Chaudiere Falls, City of Ottawa, a few days ago. Missing the slide channel, and going over the falls in very rare occurrence; it is about twenty years since a similar accident occurred at the same place. The only way in which the unfortunate pilotage can be accounted for, is, that in very high water, such as it is this season, the currents and common channels are changed, and the strength and rapidity of the downward sweeping water vastly increased, which not being calculated on by the pilot in charge, they had been hurried to the fearful screeching leap, ere they had been well aware of their mistake.

The Chaudiere Falls, at the West end of this city, yesterday afternoon the scene of a most heart-rending and melancholy accident, in which five men were drowned. It seems that nine men were descending the river on a crib of timber belonging to Mr. E. B. Eddy, and at whose factory at Hull, northward of the falls, it was intended to be taken. At about four o'clock the crib made its appearance, and the men, who were all employed to the Southward of the course usually taken to reach the Hull side. From the excited gestures and desperate struggles of the men on the crib it was apparent that the mass of timber was beyond their control, and the sport of the swift current of the now swollen river. One of the men, who fell with the swiftness of any arrow over the falls into the boiling chaldron beneath. For the moment the crib and its living freight were submerged in the mad, tossing waters; but when it emerged below the Suspension Bridge and struck the little island where it went to pieces, five of the nine poor fellows got and drowned. The other four were borne down the river for nearly a mile, clinging to such portions of the dismembered crib, as they in their phrensy could lay hold of, and were picked up by some ferrymen when opposite the locks. One of the four saved the other three, and another, from whom we have gathered these brief particulars, is named Xavier Larivier. The names of the other two have not yet been found.—Ottawa Citizen.

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MINUTES OF LANARK COUNCIL.

Middleville, 22nd April, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. Present the Reeve, and Council members Mathie, Robertson, Affleck, and Stevenson. The Minutes of last session were read, approved and signed. The following documents were presented and read:— 1st A Circular from the Warden of the County Council inviting the Council to co-operate with the other Municipal Councils of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in Memorializing the House of Assembly in relation to the indebtedness of the United Counties to the Municipal Loan Fund, and praying the House of Assembly to enact some measure of relief for the benefit of the United Counties.

2nd A Petition from John Dick and others praying for labour or money to be expended on the 10th line opposite lot No. 15. 3rd A Petition from John Moulton, and others, praying to have the Statute labour of the petitioners expended on the cross-road between lots No 10 and 11 in the 11th concession.

4th A Petition from R. Anderson praying to have S. School tax, illegally collected from him, for the year 1859, refunded. 5th A communication from the Trustees of School Section No. 13 claiming \$7.98 special School tax for the year 1859 unpaid. 6th A Petition from widow Bonz, praying to be exempted from the Statute labour assessed against her lands.

7th A Petition from J. Mathie and others praying for the Statute labour of the 4th Division of the 10th line to be applied opposite lots Nos. 21 and 22

COURT OF DEATH.

"IT WAS RUN THAT DID IT." Such was the text from which was preached a most impressive sermon on Friday...

There was no organ with its swelling notes dying away in lengthened aisles to open the services...

It was the "Court of Death" in the person of the blood-stained soul of the remaining victim...

To his dying moment did that terrified man proclaim that he had murdered who did not offend him with anything that he loved her...

Will the world hear and heed the words of this despairing man? "Oh! that I should come to such an end!"

"Tell them to leave liquor alone; it has been the death of me!" Weeping and groaning as the grave opened beneath his feet...

"This is no fancy picture, but drawn word for word, from the scene in the prison. 'It was run that did it.'—Cleveland Herald.

A FIGHTING MINISTER.—Henry Ward Beecher goes in strong for fighting the rebels. Last Sunday, after the services were concluded...

It was the duty of his children to take care of its sons and their families. He had already distributed many of Col's revolvers...

Gold is again said to have been discovered in Nova Scotia. From ten to twenty pounds worth have arrived from Tangier to Halifax.

OTTAWA MARKET PRICES. May 7, 1861. Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.05 @ 1.10...

REGIMENTAL ORDER. In compliance with the Militia law of this Province, the Annual Muster of the Service men...

CAUTION. THE Public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any person or persons in my name after this date, without my written order...

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES. THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING STOCK of Liquors and Groceries...

ROB ROY. THE WELL KNOWN HORSE, formerly known in this County, will stand for Mass this Season, as follows: Monday, at the Town Hall, Beckwith...

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Township of Darlington will meet in the School-house of Section No. 2, on Saturday the 25th instant at Ten o'clock, A. M.

NOTICE. THE Municipal Council of the Township of Admaston, will meet in the Town Hall in the said Municipality, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED. TWO active Leads to learn the Cabinet Making Business. Apply to JNO. HOGG, Carleton Place, May 6th, 1861.

Perth Market Prices. May 9, 1861. Pot Ashes, per cwt., \$5.00 @ 5.25. Pork, Prime Mess, per 100 lbs., 5.00 @ 5.00...

Barley do 0.50 @ 0.50. Potatoes do 0.20 @ 0.25. Flour, per barrel, 5.00 @ 6.00...

FAIRS. Perth, first Tuesday in May and October. Smith's Falls, first Friday in October. Fergusson's Falls, third Tuesday in May and October...

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, MAY 9TH AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

GOING SOUTH. Leave Almonte for Brockville and Perth at 7.45 a.m. Leave Carleton Place for Brockville and Perth at 8.10 a.m.

GOING NORTH. Leave Brockville for Almonte and Perth at 4.00 p.m. Leave Perth for Almonte and Brockville at 4.40 p.m.

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS. JOHN HART, F.L.H.S., offers for Sale the most Extensive Collection of Flower Seeds that can be found in this part of the country...

SCHOOL MANUALS. CONTAINING the Consolidated Acts relating to Common Schools in Upper Canada, just revised. Price 30 cents.

CHURNS! CHURNS! Labor Saved is Money Gained. MESSRS. TAYLOR & TWEDDY'S Patent for the Best Churn Power ever offered to the public...

STOP AND READ! To the Inhabitants of Almonte and surrounding Country. GEORGE B. LONG'S New Tailoring Establishment...

THE Sons of Temperance of the VILLAGE OF ALMONTE. Will dispose of their HALL BY PRIVATE SALE.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot Number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith...

TEAS! TEAS! DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI. PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "ANGUSTA MAY."

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NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED beg to call the attention of the Shareholders and that of the Public to their Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, OILS & PAINTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES...

NOTICE. THE highest price in Cash paid for Barley.

LAND FOR SALE. EAST Half of Lot No. 12 on the 6th Con. in the Township of Ramsay. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Benais's Corners.

DEER GUN FOR SALE. First rate Deer Gun; one barrel, rifled, will be sold at a bargain for Cash. Apply to GEORGE McPHERSON, Carleton Place, April 5th, 1861.

A NEW HISTORY OF CANADA. For the Use of Schools and Families. BY J. A. ROY, B. A. Price 20 Cents.

TEACHERS SUPPLIED with one Copy, with a view to introduction for 15 cts. JOHN HART, Gore street, Perth.

JUST PUBLISHED. A New Edition (Second) of Sangster's First Arithmetic in Dollars and cents. This Edition is greatly improved, and is now in use in nearly every School in Canada. PRICE 25 CENTS. JOHN HART, Gore street, Perth.

FRESH GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS. IN STOCK AND A NEW ARRIVAL DAILY EXPECTED. Timothy, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, and Hungarian Grasses. Long Red Velvet Clover, late. " " Western. " " White Dutch. For Sale cheap for Cash, at the Perth Seed Store. JOHN HART.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, AT THE MEDICAL HALL. THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he is prepared to supply Seeds of a very superior quality, by the Pound, Peck, and Ounce. Orders from a distance will receive particular attention.

NOTICE. A General Assentment of Drugs and Medicines, Liquid Horse Blister, Black Oil, Gargling Oil, &c. Just Received—A Fresh Stock of Books and Stationery opposite Mr. Halsey's Tavern. Book and Newspaper Agent; Canadian and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Books, &c. supplied to order. A. FOWLER, Pakenham March, 1861.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to the Farmers in the surrounding country, that they have on hand a good Stock of Ploughs, which they will sell cheap for Cash. Also, good hand Plough Points, Cultivators and Coilers, Box and Cooking Stoves, Wagon, Cows, and other Farming Implements. Old Metal and Sheep Pelts taken in exchange for Castings at the Amper Foundry. JOHN HART & McEWAN, 28 Arnprior, March 18, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE. LOT No. 11, 8th Con. in the Township of Ross, containing 111, 100 Acres. Clear, having on it a good Plank House, two Barns and Stable. The Road from Portage du Fort to Pembroke runs past the end of it, nearly opposite Mr. Halsey's Tavern. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to ALEX. R. THOMSON, Sen., Forrester's Falls P. O. 22-pa

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THE Sons of Temperance of the VILLAGE OF ALMONTE. Will dispose of their HALL BY PRIVATE SALE. It is beautifully situated in the centre of the Village, and is well adapted either for Commercial purposes or Private Residence. The Hall is a fine finished building, 24 x 40 feet—with an additional Building of 24 x 18 feet. For any particulars, enquire of DAVID McARTHUR, Wm. GILMOUR, Committee. Almonte, April 4th, 1861.

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PERRY'S HOTEL. GRAHAM STREET—PAKENHAM. GOOD STABLES, with every other convenience and accommodation for Travellers. 8th April, 1861.

JOHN McNAUGHTON. Manufacturer of ALE, BEER & WHISKEY, Brockville, C. W. Orders for any quantity punctually attended to.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PAKENHAM. WILLIAM DICKSON. HAVING Leased the Commercial Hotel, Pakenham Village, formerly occupied by John McAdam, has fitted up the Premises in the most comfortable manner, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables are of a good description, while attentive men will take the greatest care of horses given to their charge. Pakenham, March 8, 1861.

RIDEAU FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. SMITH'S FALLS, C. W. G. M. COSSITT & B. O. Manufacturers of the celebrated BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, and Wheeler & Melick's DOUBLE HORSE POWER, and Improved Combined Thresher & Winnower.

THE most perfect Thresher and Cleaner ever offered to the public. Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Straw Cutters, Fanning Mills and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Parlor, Box and Cook Stoves, of the best and most improved patterns, always on hand. Also, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Boxes, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Circular Sawing Machines and Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Job Work of all kinds executed with neatness and despatch. Cash paid for OLD IRON. August 20, 1860.

Township Clerk's Office, McNab, 6th April, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of McNab, will meet as a Court of Revision for the final revision of the Assessment Rolls of the said Municipality, for the year 1861, at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, A. M., and after the said Court, the Council will proceed to distribute the Statute Labour for the current year, and any other business that may be brought before them.

By order, A. H. DOWSWELL, Thp. Clerk. Township Clerk's Office, McNab, April 11, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of McNab, will meet on Monday, the 20th day of May next, proceed to pass a Bye Law to establish a public Highway on or near the side line between Lots 3 and 4, from the 10th to the 12th concession of said Municipality. A. H. DOWSWELL, Thp. Clerk, McNab.

NOTICE. The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, will meet in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 25th day of May, next, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, at which meeting will be held the first sitting of the Court of Revision, for revising the Assessment Rolls for the current year.—All parties interested are requested to attend. A correct copy of the Assessment Rolls, alphabetically arranged, may be seen at the Post Office, Pakenham. JAMES CONNERY, Town Clerk, April 26th 1861.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot Number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 Acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscriber. HENRY MEREDITH, Pakenham, 9th Con., March 14, 1861.

TEAS! TEAS! DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI. PART OF THE CARGO OF THE SHIP "ANGUSTA MAY." HAVING Purchased a lot of CHOICE NEW TEAS At the Great Tea Sale in Montreal, I can now offer a better article at LOWER PRICES Than any purchased in the usual way. MY STOCK Comprises 50 BOXES and 20 CADDIES, of the finest samples in HYSON, HYSON TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, YOUNG HYSON, SOUCHONG. These TEAS have been selected with care, and I am satisfied they will please. A full Assortment of BROCERIES, and all other GOODS for Sale low. JAMES H. WYLLIE, Almonte, June 18, 1860.

STOP AND READ. To the Inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding Country. JOHN B. BUSKEY. HAS opened a Carriage Making, Painting, and Trimming Shop in Carleton Place. The Subscriber having just opened this Shop in Carleton Place, opposite the Blacksmith's Shop of Mr. Gilhaly, where he is prepared to execute all Orders, with neatness and despatch. He has devoted a term of fourteen years to his business, and most of his time he has spent in the States; he has also had some experience in Canada, and is confident that all Orders entrusted to him shall be executed to suit his customers. Carleton Place, March 15, 1861.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred Acres. Also—Lot number 13, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 Acres. These Lands are situated on the South side of Munk's Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to ANDREW DICKSON, Pakenham, March 7, 1861.

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For Sale or to Lease for a term of Years. THAT Valuable Property, in the Township of Ramsay, known as "Woodside Mills," consisting of a FLOUR MILL with two runs of BUHR STONES, a Superior SMUT MACHINE, an OATMEAL MILL, with two runs of Stones, one of which is a Burr.

The Mill is three and a half Stories high, and most substantially built. There are also on the premises a KILN, capable of drying from 120 to 200 Bushels of oats at a time, a Frame House, for a Miller, a Blacksmith's Shop, with tools complete, two Stone Houses and Out buildings, with Stabling for eleven horses, Haylofts, Sheds, Coach Houses, &c. There are 200 Acres of Land, about 80 of which are under cultivation. As there are other water privileges on the premises, furnishing an abundance of water power, a large amount of machinery could be erected in addition to that in operation.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscribers on the premises. WILLIAM BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD, Ramsay, 20th April, 1860.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE Subscriber has been instructed to offer for sale, the VILLAGE LOT with BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and other BUILDINGS, in the Village of Carleton Place, now occupied by Mr. Duncan McGregor. The site is not excelled by any in the Village, and as the terms are LIBERAL—a good opportunity is afforded to any one desirous of investing. For terms, &c., apply to D. FRASER, Solicitor &c., Perth, January 18, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE. A FARM of Land, being the west half of Lot number Twelve, on the Eighth Concession of the Township of Ramsay, about Eighty Acres cleared and well fenced. Application can be made to the proprietor, or to any one desirous of viewing the same. JOHN McMANUS, Ramsay, January 22nd, 1861.

Mill Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land. The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY, Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

GEORGE HAY. Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. KEEPS on hand a General Assortment of Shell and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Coils, Raising Ropes, and small Carriage, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Benham's Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only. ALSO ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal (Ohio and Lamp), which is the best and most economical Light yet produced. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feby., 1861. 22-11

DANIEL KELLOCK, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND GENERAL NEWS AGENT. PERTH, C. W. HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Ballou's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Yankee Notion, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications. 21pa

M. MACNAMARA. WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, & ENGRAVER. (Opposite Allan's Commercial Hotel.) GLASSES, Watches and Jewellery of every description, repaired in the best manner, and on most reasonable terms. A collection of new School Books furnished and engraved for \$2 each Perth, Jan. 25th, 1861. 21au

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the West Half of Lot Number Ten, in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of BECKWITH, containing One Hundred Acres of Land. For particulars apply to JOHN STEWART, Appleton P. O., Ramsay, 11th Con. Feby. 12th, 1861. 22cg

FARM FOR SALE! THAT Excellent Farm, being the North or West Half of Lot 21, in the 8th Concession of Ross, containing 100 Acres, on the main road to Pembroke, 45 Acres cleared, with a New House, 30 by 21, with plenty of good water. Also, Barn, Stable and Shed. The land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber on the premises, or by letter [post-paid.] WILLIAM GILCHRIST, Ross, Nov 14, 1860. 11-4f

TIN SHOP IN ALMONTE. THE Subscriber has opened Tin Shop, in Mr. Bruce's building Almonte, where he will keep constantly on hand all articles in the line. All orders will be punctually attended to. Terms ready pay. DAVID WARD, Almonte, Jan. 22nd, 1861. 20tf

SMITH'S FALLS FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP. THE Subscriber returns thanks to the liberal patronage extended to them for the last twenty years, and beg leave to notify them that they will keep constantly on hand, Reaping and Mowing Machines, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, with without SEPARATORS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINES, capable of saving 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per day; WOOD SAWING MACHINES, CULTIVATORS, WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOWS, Cooking, Fanny, Box and Parlor STOVES; Wagon, Buggy, and Cart BOXES, COOLERS, Sugar and Cauldron KETTLES, &c. &c. Also make to order all kinds of GRIST and SAW MILL CASTINGS. JOB WORK done with neatness and despatch. Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING COMPANY, and Campbell, Jones & Hirst's SAWS, &c. &c. Cash paid for old Cast Iron. FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, July 2, 1860. 43-4f

NEW Hotel.—Village of Almonte ALMONTE HOUSE. THE proprietor would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a hotel in the village of Almonte where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favour him with a call. J. B. SHIRMAN, Almonte, Dec. 1860.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has had from the public, since he commenced business. He will still warrant all work done at his Shop equal to any in the Province. 10 per cent will be taken of the general price for all work taken from the Shop by the parties purchasing. Orders in his line will be strictly attended to. JONAS DAVIES, May 10, 1859. 35

LAND SURVEYING. A NEW WAY. The Subscriber is provided with the best adapted and most accurate instruments ever used in these parts for Land Surveying, and will execute Survey in every part of the counties of Lanark, Dundas, Carleton and Russell, as well as in the adjoining Counties, at very low charges. For side lines by the meridian very accurately drawn, a uniform charge will be made as follows:—For not over half a mile—\$4.00, not over one mile—\$6.00, not over 1 1/2 miles—\$8.00, and where less accuracy is required, lower charges made liberal credit given, when required. All post paid Letters, describing exactly the survey to be made and addressed Perth, C. W. will receive prompt attention. JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR, P. O. Sparks St., Perth, May 2nd 1861.

PERSONS REQUIRING MONUMENTS. CHEAP, HANDSOME & DURABLE should use the much admired ARNPRIOR & B. B. E. MONUMENTS, Headstones, Mantel-Pieces, Table Tops, &c., Manufactured in the best style, by W. G. H. SMART, ARNPRIOR, C. W. Machinery, Castings, Implements. MURRAY & MILLER MANUFACTURERS FIRE ENGINES, STEAM ENGINES AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, At the Perth Foundry, near Railway Depot. PERTH, C. W. 42-pa, THOMAS W. POOLE, M. D. OORONER, Newwood, C. W. D. FRASER, BARRISTER, & C. PERTH, C. W. JOHN DEACON JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c. Perth, County of Lanark. REFERENCES: Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., Montreal " William Lyman & Co., "

C. NEILSON, WATCHMAKER, GORE STREET, PERTH, C. W. Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery carefully Cleaned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. J. SWEETLAND, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Pakenham, C. W. 34-1f WILLIAM MOSTYN, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE KINGSTON CORONER for the United Counties of Lanark and Frontenac, RAMSAY, C. W. ROBERT HOWDEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of McGill, and Licentiate of the COLLEGE of Physicians and Surgeons, LOWER CANADA. ALMONTE, C. W. ALMONTE, June 7th, 1858. ORMOND JONES, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER & C., SMITH'S FALLS, C. W. GEORGE REID, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN British, American and German HARDWARE, BROCKVILLE, C. W. Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. VICTORIA WOOLEN MILLS, ALMONTE, C. W. JAMES ROSAMOND, Manufacturer of WOOLEN GOODS Provincial Insurance Company TORONTO. Capital, \$250,000. Policies of fire insurance and notices of Losses promptly attended to. JAMES ROSAMOND, Agent at Almonte. MARRIAGE LICENCES, ISSUED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ALEXANDER STEWART, White Lake, McNab. MARRIAGE LICENCES, ISSUED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, MATTHEW ANDERSON, Almonte, Ramsay. W. McCANN, STATION AGENT, FOR B. & O. RAILWAY CO., SMITH'S FALLS. AGENT FOR THE Provincial Insurance Company of Canada. Risks taken and losses promptly settled. Smith's Falls Station, Jan. 24th, 1861. 21uf

JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR, P. O. Sparks St., Perth, May 2nd 1861.